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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALBERT EINSTEIN

PART 8 OF 9

BUFILE NUMBER: 61-7099

Albert Einstein

61-7099

Section 9

99 Pages Available

SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET

SECRET

August 26, 1953

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 2/10/83 SP-4E-C4/574

DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN

SUMMARY

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

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

OK to release per Army

In 1950 and 1951, another Government Agency furnished this Bureau information from a source described as usually reliable to the effect that Einstein had associated with individuals in Germany, who later became agents for the Soviets. The Fuchs brothers, one of whom was Klaus Fuchs, convicted for violation of the Official Secrets Act of 1911, at London, England, in 1950, were members of the same club as Einstein in Germany prior to 1933. During this time, according to the source, Einstein's cable address was used by a Soviet Apparatus, possibly without Einstein's knowledge, in order to transmit information from the Far East to Soviet agents in Germany. Einstein's personal secretary allegedly intercepted the coded messages from the Soviets and gave them to a Soviet Principal. (G-2 Security Information - Secret) *Declassify by SP-4E-C4/574 2/16/83 Army type*

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

RECORDED - 17

61-7099-58

INDEXED - 17

AUG 31 1953 (AM) 108 B

E.P.TOBY:wlh
Original to Colonel Spry
cc - Espionage-SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET

(J. E. McMahon, detached)

cc - Foreign Service (detached)

61-7099 63 SEP 10 1953

EX-1230

SECRET

Section 9

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

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

b7D

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

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

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

Congressional material - not
subject to
provisions of FOIA

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SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET

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OK
Per
State

One of the messages read at the Asian Congress for World Federation held in Hiroshima, Japan, during November, 1952, was from Dr. Albert Einstein. The general tenor of the various messages was reported to be to the effect that the world faced ruin or prosperity and to wish success to the Congress in its attempts to promote international cooperation and world peace. (State Department - restricted security information; 105-19153-121 p. 5)

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

(NOTE: This memorandum is classified "Security Information - Secret" inasmuch as secret information from G-2 is included. Albert Einstein is the subject of a pending Internal Security - R investigation. Unless otherwise quoted, the source of information included in this memorandum is the summary report on Einstein of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 5, 1953, at Newark, New Jersey) b7C

SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET

~~SECRET~~

all 67D-2-

Office Me..

• UNITED ST GOVERNMENT

DATE: October 1, 1953.

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)
 FROM [REDACTED] C, LOS ANGELES (105-1636)
 SUBJECT ALBERT EINSTEIN
 INTERNAL SECURITY
 OO: Newark

b7c

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

RUC

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

RECORDED - 25

161-1051-1049
 12 OCT 1953 1953

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61-28

ESP RBO

in Oct 9

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35 It is noted that referenced memorandum dated
36 September 29, 1953, requested that a brief summary of
37 available information be furnished on 26 listed individuals.
38 Bureau files are presently being reviewed on these individuals
39 and you will be furnished with the results when the file review
40 has been completed.
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Office Mem idum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)
 FROM SAC, NEWARK (100-32986)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
 IS-R

Rerep SA [REDACTED] b7C
 8/5/53 at Newark.

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

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

Page 21, Para. 2, under 'C', Line 4, Organizations.
 Page 42, Para. 5, Line 3, 3/11/42 to date, 6/44.

Page 45, Para. 2 and 4,
 Page 55, para. 6, Line 2

Page 63, last line - "New Germany" etc.
 Page 68, Para. 4, Line 2, Harvard University Observatory and etc.

Page 78, Para. 5, Line 3, was a signer, etc.
 Page 81, Line 1 - dated 1/13/53
 - Para. 2, Line 2 - Committee

Page 82, Para. 3, Line 4 - defendants were represented
 Page 84, Para. 3, Line 2 - photograph of Einstein together etc.

Page 86, Last Para., line 2.

Page 87, Para. 3, Line 4

Page 127

Page 127;

Page 127;

Newark copies are being corrected.

Registered Mail
 RECORDED

82 OCT 13 1953

CONFIDENTIAL DATE: 9/3/53

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61 - 1077 - 601

CHANGED TO

62 - 0 - 1077 - 601

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Office Men Medium • UNITED ST

GOVERNMENT

TO Director, FBI (61-7099)
 FROM SAC, Miami (100-12677)
 SUBJECT ALBERT EINSTEIN
 IS - R

DATE: September 16, 1953

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

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

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

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

CBS:mjs
REGISTERED MAIL

cc - Newark (FM) (100-32986)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-5-80 BY SP/BSK/FB

RECORDED 17

EX-122

21

Sep 16 1953

S.P.D.F.

Office Memo

JUN • UNITED ST.

OVERNMENT

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)

FROM SAC, NEWARK (100-32986)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
IS - R

DATE: 9/22/53

Rebulet to Newark, 9/15/53. b7C
 Remylet, 8/5/53.
 Rerep of SA [REDACTED] 8/5/53, Newark.

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

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

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

REGISTERED MAIL

VEM: bmm

RECORDED 3A

3 OCT 1 1953

Office Memo

m • UNITED S

OVERNMENT

TO Director, FBI (61-7099)

DATE: September 23, 1953

FROM SAC, Indianapolis (100-10509)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet to Newark September 15, 1953.

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

HAK:BH

cc: 2 - Newark (100-32986)

RECORDED

13 OCT 1 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)

DATE: 9/29/53

FROM SAC, NEWARK (100-32986)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
IS-R

Rerep of SA [redacted] dated 8/5/53 and Newark letter
dated 8/5/53. . 76

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

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

REGISTERED MAIL

~~RECURRER~~ - 82

2 1953

VERM:mp

2011-13153
J. M.

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Letter to Director
NK - 32986

HK 32986

67C

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

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10 Letter to Director
11 NK 32986

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

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Name Bufile Application Date

SAC - Newark (100-32906)

October 26, 1953

Director, FBI (645-7099) - 64
RECORDED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reurnemo 9-29-53, captioned as above.

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

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

442 - New York (100-32906)

SEARCHED

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 26 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	
MAILED 31	

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~~SECRET~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCY
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY CABLE
STP (S)
DATE 2/17/53

Dates October 14, 1953

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

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation *per 2*

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

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

*declassified per
Army letter dated
12/23/81.*

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

A review of our files reflects that the *DK* *per* investigations are predicated upon a report from the Department of the Army indicating that the former address of Albert Einstein in Berlin, Germany, was used as a telegraph address by Comintern agents until about 1933, and that his senior secretary handled the messages. You will note that our investigation in the United States has established that Helen Dukas has been Einstein's secretary and housekeeper since 1935, at which time both Einstein and Dukas entered the United States and in all probability, she was similarly employed prior to 1935. *AM* *61-7099-* *NOT RECORDED*

- cc - 1 - Liaison Representative OCT 15 1953 ARMY COURIER
Heidelberg, Germany (For Information)
- cc - 2 - Newark (100-29614; 100-32986)
- cc - 3 - Foreign Service Desk

To whom _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glorie _____
Harms _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Geary _____
Mohr _____
Wiesner _____
Tele. Room _____
Bellanca _____
Sims _____
Miss Gandy _____

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
OCT 15 1953
MAILED

7 OCT 21 1953

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

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

See addendum
most recent
W.F.G. in Austria
submitted by
SAC by memo
dated 12/2/53

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)
 FROM: SAC, WFO (105-2392)
 SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
 IS - R

DATE: November 4, 1953

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

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

ENCL

WED:JO
 Enclosures (2)
 2 - Newark (100-32986) (RM)
 2 - Miami (100-12677) (RM)

D-5180-SP1ESTPB

REC'D 11/7/53

61-7099-66

INDEXED - 72

Let. with enc.
 12-4-53
 Einstein

CO-SECURE DOCUMENTS RETAINED BY BUREAU

FOR LIAISON ACTION AND REPORT

10/29/53

OR M: BKG

10/31/53

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C O P Y

FAC, NEWARK (100-32986)

September 4, 1953

FAC, MIAMI (100-12677)

ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

b7D

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

b7D In 1919, according to [REDACTED] the German Left Wing press hailed EINSTEIN as a great scientist. At about that time also, he claims, EINSTEIN started meetings in Berlin University and embarked upon philosophical discussions. As a result of these discussions, [REDACTED] claims he told EINSTEIN that he was not a scientist or a philosopher, but was a politician and would bring the German people to anarchism and Communism. In replying, [REDACTED] claims, EINSTEIN attacked him through the editorial column of the Berliner Tageblatt, and, in an article that appeared, as near as [REDACTED] could recall, sometime between August 20 and 25, 1920, EINSTEIN made a statement that he had been accused of being a Communist [REDACTED] EINSTEIN continued that he admitted that he was a Communist.

b7D [REDACTED] he had made attempts to locate pertinent issues of the Berliner Tageblatt in the library of Congress in Washington, and in the New York Public Library, but that he had been unsuccessful in doing so, probably because of his unfamiliarity with library procedures in this country and due to his unfamiliarity with the language in making himself clearly understood.

b7D He fixed the date of the newspaper article containing EINSTEIN's admission of being a Communist as shortly prior to the 82nd Assembly of the Corporation of German Scientists for Natural Research and Medical Research, which took place at Bad Nauheim, Germany, in September, 1920,

ON Airmail
REGISTERED MAIL

MAILED 10/10/53
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C O P Y

C O P Y

MM 100-12677

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

C O P Y

SAC, Washington Field (105-2392)

December 4, 1953

Director, FBI (62-7029)

ALBERT WINSTON
IS - R

RECORDED-96

REGISTERED MAIL

INDEXED-96

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated November 1, 1953.

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

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

Returned herewith.

MAILED 6

DEC 4 1953

COMM-FBI

Enclosure

1 - Miami (100-12677)
1 - Newark (100-32986)

DEC 8 1953

BRAUN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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SP16SE1P8

100-12677

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

"Berliner Tageblatt" (Morning Edition)
August 27, 1930

Type 1
(cont'd. to
page 2)

MY ANSWER

re: Theory of Antirelativity Inc.

by
ALBERT EINSTEIN

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

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

TRANSLATED BY:

OLIVIA L. McMAHON:mej

December 2, 1953 (Kathleen Losik)

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

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10 I am being accused of pushing propaganda for the theory
11 relativity which is in bad taste. I can surely say that I
12 have always been a friend of the well-considered, plain word
13 and of the concise presentation. High-sounding phrases and words
14 give me goose pimples whether they are related to the theory of
15 relativity or anything else. I have often made fun over effusions
16 which now have been attributed to me. Furthermore, I give
17 these gentlemen of that association this privilege.
18

19 Now to the lecturer, Mr. MELAND, who does not seem to
20 be any kind of an expert (Dr.? engineer? politician? I was unable
21 to find out), has not brought out anything realistic. He
22 indulged in gross naivete and base accusations. The second
23 speaker, Mr. GRUHN, presented, on the one hand, direct errors,
24 on the other hand, he tried to evoke a false impression by
25 the one-sided choice of material and by distortion and thus
26 erecting a false impression in the mind of the uninformed layman.
27 The following examples show this:
28

29 Mr. GRUHN asserted that the theory of relativity led
30 to absurdities, an assertion which every expert will consider a joke.
31 Herby he bases himself upon the known example of the two
32 watches (or twins), of which one of them, in respect to the
33 "inertia system" (sic), has made a round trip, the other one has
34 not. He asserts - in spite of the fact that this has long ago been
35 disproved to him by the best experts of the theory, both orally
36 and in writing - that the theory leads, in this case, to the
37 really nonsensical result that of two watches lying side by side,
38 each one is slow in respect to the other one. This I can only
39 grasp as an attempt of intentional misleading of the lay public.
40

41 Furthermore Mr. GRUHN refers to Mr. ISHAWA's objections
42 which are related to many mechanical examples from everyday
43 life. These are invalid on the grounds of my general proof that
44 the assertions of the general theory on relativity agree, in the
45 first approximation, with those of classical mechanics.

46 The statements that Mr. GRUHN made regarding the experi-
47 mental substantiation of the theory are, for me, the most decisive
48 proof that he is not concerned with the revelation of the true
49 facts.
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9 Dr. GASPITI wants to show that the perihelian movement
10 of Mercury can be explained without the theory of relativity.
11 There are two possibilities for this. Either, one invents special
12 interplanetary masses which are so large and are distributed in
13 such manner that they show a perihelion movement like the one
14 observed; this is naturally a highly dissatisfaction way out
15 compared to the one given by the theory of relativity which
16 furnishes us the perihelion movement of Mercury without any other
17 special assumption. Or else, one refers to GEMINI who came out
18 with the correct formula for perihelion movement before I did.
19 However, experts not only agree that GEMINI's deductions are
20 completely wrong but that it is impossible to obtain the formula
21 as a consequence of the assumptions set forth by GEMINI. Therefore
22 Mr. GASPITI's work is completely worthless, a theoretic experiment
23 which failed. I ascertained that the general theory of relativity
24 is the first true explanation for the perihelion movement of
25 Mercury. Originally, I did not mention GEMINI's work because
26 I did not know about it when I wrote my work on the perihelion
27 movement of Mercury, but I would have had occasion to mention it
28 had I known about it. The personal attacks, which the "Users,"
29 GEMINI and LENARD have directed against me regarding this circumstance,
30 are generally considered unfair by true experts. I felt it beneath
31 me to mention a word about this prior to now.

32 Dr. GEMINI permitted the reliability of the matter all
33 completed English measurements on the deflection of sun rays
34 to appear in a wrong light by mentioning only one of the three
35 independent groups of photographs which had to give false results
36 due to distortions of the heliostatic mirror. He suppressed the
37 fact that the English astrophysicists themselves pointed out in their
38 official reports, that the results of their experiments were a
39 brilliant confirmation of the general theory of relativity.

40 Dr. GEMINI suppressed that data collected up to now on
41 red-deflection in the spectrum lines still contradicts itself and
42 that a definite relation of this matter, is still lacking. He
43 merely mentioned the witnesses opposed to the existence of the line
44 deflection predicted by the theory of relativity but he suppressed
45 that through the latest investigations by GEMINI, RUMPTZ, and PUECH
46 these former results have been robbed of their conclusiveness.

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

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

ALBERT EINSTEIN WANTS TO LEAVE BERLIN

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

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

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SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

18 CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEWARK

CONFIDENTIAL

b7c AOB

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

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

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

DETAILS:

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

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

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

COPY

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

E

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
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 3 - Newark (100-32986) (RM)
 2 - New York (105-6252)

NOV 25 1953	(2)	SEARCHED - 36
NOV 25 1953	(2)	INDEXED - 36

105-6252

The Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade has
been designated by the Attorney General of the United
States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

II. EINSTEIN'S CONGRATULATIONS TO GEORGE S. WUCHINICH
FOR REFUSING TO TESTIFY BEFORE SENATE INTERNAL
SECURITY COMMITTEE, 1953

b1, b2, b7D

b1,
b2,
b7D

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NY 05-6252

b1,
b2,
b7D

b1,
b7D

b1,
b7D

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

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning
Freiheit" of June 15, 1953, on page 4, columns 1 and 2.
This article was translated by SE [REDACTED] b7C

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

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

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

NY 105-6252

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

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

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

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

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

10 05-6252

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

concerning the "Morning Freiheit":

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

"2. 'The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs
of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a
quarter of a century.'
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities,
Report, March 29, 1944, p. 75.)

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

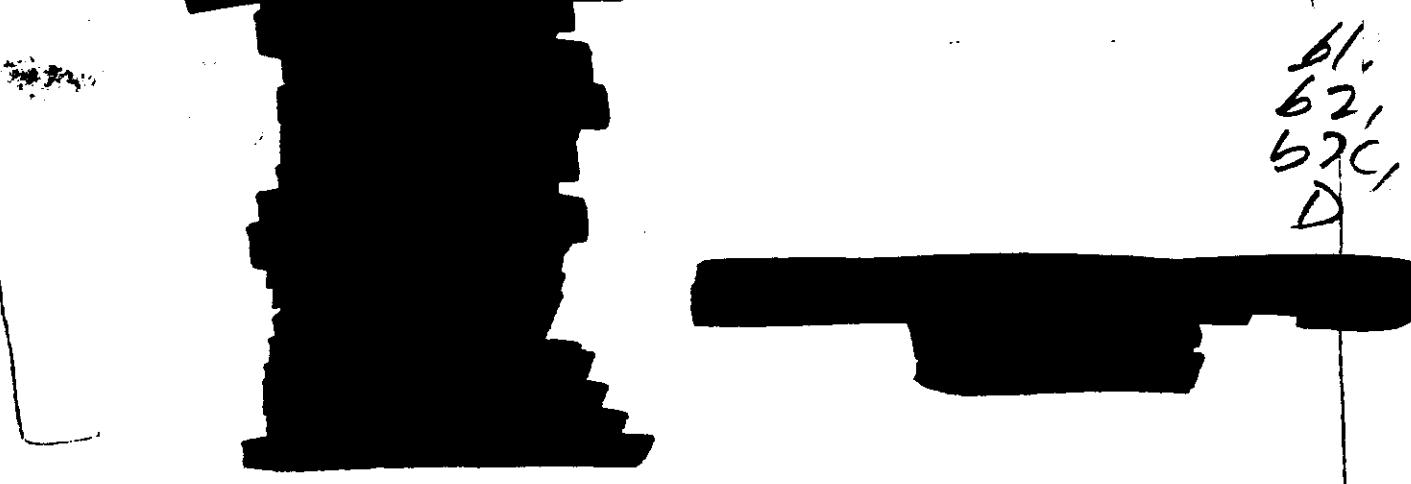
"4. 'One of the daily papers published by the
Communist Party.
(Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American
Activities, Report, 1938, p. 331.)"

- R U C -

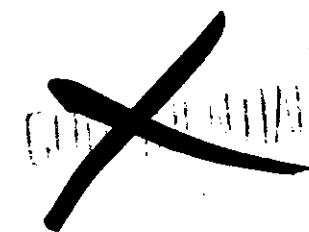
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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

b2D



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b2,
b2C,
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NY 00-6252

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

MISCELLANEOUS

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

REFERENCE:

Newark airtel to New York, 6/11/53.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE 11/27/53

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

b7c

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

VFM:kmp

(REGISTERED MAIL)

SP
RECORDED - 13 XE

69

SAC Newark (100-32986)

December 28, 1953

Wester, FBI (61-7099)-69

**ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R**

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

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

- 15 -

515180 315PI GSK1PB

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MAILED 4
DEC 28 1953
COMM-FBI

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

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

- For your information: _____
- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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3
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7
8 Newark (100-32986)

December 3, 1953.

9 Director, FBI (61-7099)

10 ALBERT EINSTEIN.
11 INTERNAL SECURITY - R

12 Bureau memo dated September 29, 1953, and Bureau
13 reply dated October 26, 1953. Referenced memorandum dated
14 September 29, 1953, requested documentation of certain data
15 from informants which was furnished in Bureau reply dated
16 October 26, 1953, and also requested a summary of information
17 in Bureau files on 26 individuals.

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

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

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35 COMM-FBI
36 DEC 3 1953
37 MAILED 41

b7C
38 61-7099-71
39 DECEMBER 1953
40 114

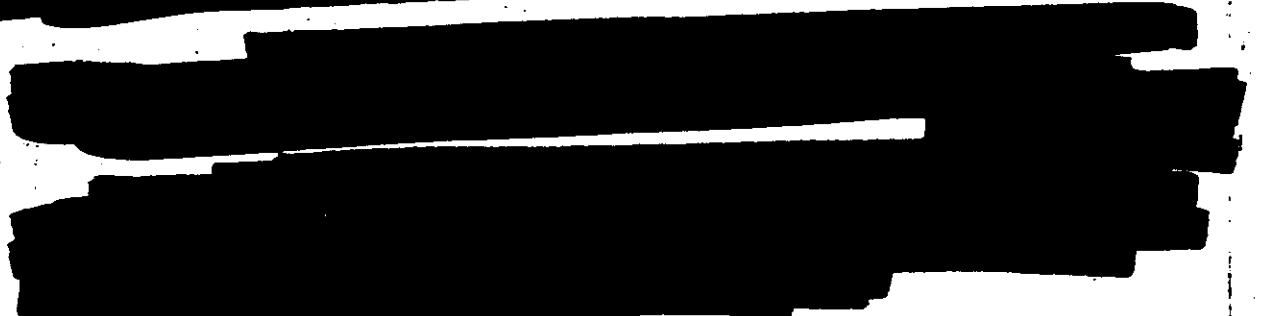
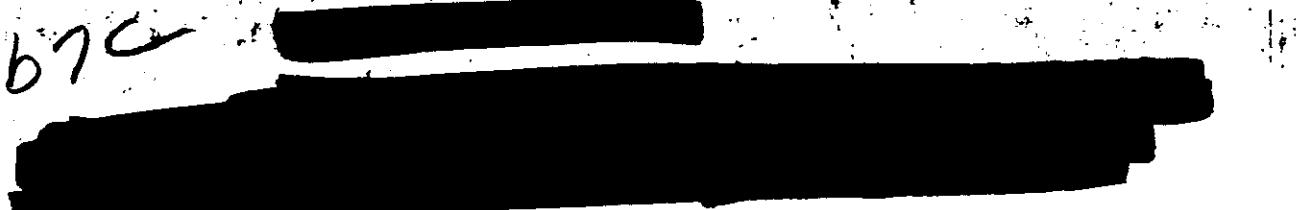
41 100-32986
42 100-32986
43 100-32986

44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 Enclosure
62 J. E. 100-32986-2 - New York (100-32986) (For Information)

Bureau files on the above individuals reflect
that, for the most part, Einstein sponsored the individual
for entry into the United States.

Subversive derogatory information concerning
the remaining individuals info. at ab it may be pertinent
to the Einstein case is set forth as follows:

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Heidelberg, Germany

VIA ARMY COURIER

Date: October 15, 1953

To: Director, FBI

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

Subject: [REDACTED]

b7c

b7c

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

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

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

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

GAVIOMO

RECORDED
76 DEC 29 1953

b : DEC 29 1953

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1958 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)
FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-1636)
SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
IS - R
OO: Newark

DATE: 12/28/53

b7C, D [REDACTED]

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

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

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

CONTINUED ✓

PJR:mcb

Reg.

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

100-32986-64
RECORDED - 64
FBI - NEWARK
12/28/53
ARG: jmc
1-15-54

DA 05-1636

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

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

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

b7D

b7D C

LA 05-1636

b7D,C.

b7C

b7D,C.

b7D,C.

b7D,C.

b7C

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

b7C

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7-4 Angeles (105-1636)
RECORDED 30
Director, FBI (61-7000) 72

January 15, 1954

ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - H

b7C
b7D
so interview [redacted]

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

cc - D - Oklahoma City (105-1636)

E - Director (100-2800)

ARJ:acs

2/15/54

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[redacted]

COMM - FBI
JAN 15 1954
MAILED 31

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: 12/30/53

[REDACTED]

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

b7D
Miami Office has advised that [REDACTED], advised that he had no
information concerning members of the office staff of Dr. ALBERT
EINSTEIN in Berlin, Germany, prior to 1933. b7C

b7D [REDACTED] advised, however, that one [REDACTED]
believed to be an instructor at Princeton, N. J., was a close
associate of EINSTEIN in Berlin and might possibly have infor-
mation concerning the employees of EINSTEIN's office staff
prior to 1933.

b7C
Investigation at Princeton, N. J. failed to reflect
that [REDACTED] was a member of the faculty at Princeton
University.

b7C,D
[REDACTED]b7C,D
[REDACTED]b7C,D
[REDACTED]

REGISTERED MAIL

TEK:TMH

12/30/53
RECORDED
19 JAN 18 1954

b7c
Ltr to Director
NK

b7c

100-5070-1

DOJ January 18, 1950

To: [REDACTED] Assistant Chief of Staff, US Department of the Army
the Pentagon
Washington DC, DC

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: [REDACTED]

b7C

b7C

AMERICAN EX-SERVICEMAN
IN GERMANY
(Serial # 10-7006)

Reference is made to our prior correspondence concerning
the requested subjects, with particular reference to your
communication dated December 1, 1949, and also to the record
of your investigation regarding [REDACTED].

It is requested that the FBI and United States Attorney's Office
in [REDACTED], etc., file in 1947-1948 was a visiting professor
at the University for Applied Sciences, Detmold, West Germany, was
a close associate of [REDACTED] in Berlin and might possibly have
transferred circumlocution methods of [REDACTED] after his return
to America.

b7C

It is requested that [REDACTED] be informed to
determine who that it has been used since 1945 by [REDACTED]
of the city of Berlin, Germany, further that in 1947-1948,
it should also be determined whether [REDACTED] and/or
other persons who were members of [REDACTED] during that
period and secure any participation or association of [REDACTED] in being
particular their or [REDACTED].

cc: [REDACTED] liaison representative VIA AIR MAIL
by [REDACTED] Berlin, Germany (for information)
57 Gearhardt
Mohr
Winterrowd
59 Tele. Room - Holloman
60 Miss Gandy
cc: [REDACTED] Newark (100-5070-1) 100-5070-1
cc: [REDACTED] Foreign Service Desk
ARJ:elo G-4/1/1950

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
JAN 15 1950
MAILED

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

7
8 TO : Director, FBI (61-7099)
9
10 FROM : SAC, New York (105-6252)
11
12 SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
13 IS - R
14 (OO: Newark)

DATE: 1/15/64

15
16 Re Los Angeles letter to the Director, dated 12/28/53,
17 which reflected that the "Morgue" records of the "Los Angeles
18 Times" newspaper disclosed that the subject's wife accompanied
19 him on each of three visits to California and that during each
20 visit they visited SAMUEL UNTERMYER, a "famous" New York lawyer
21 who maintained his winter residence in Palm Springs, California.

b7C

b7C

b7E

b1, b7D, C

b7D, C

52
53 2-Los Angeles (105-1636) (RM)
54 2-Newark (OO-B2936) (RM)

55 REC'D BY SSI

56 FILE SHOWS

57 03 JAN 2 1954

58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 60
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INDEXED - 64

1
22 JAN 19 1954

Letter to Director
NY 105-6252

See page 1. b7D,C

b7D

b7C

b7C

50

b7c
Jan 1, 1954

Front Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Re: [REDACTED]

b7c

After reading printed book, I
would like to gain more knowledge on the
ideas of the classics. Also would like
possible to have some additional material
on the start of the ideas. If it is possible,
to obtain a place for my son to go to
the source from which these ideas
are formed with.

Thank you

b7c

RECORDED - 82

JAN 1 1954

SP/ GSK/PLB

5-8-80

Re: [REDACTED]

51

RECORDED - 82

INDEXED - 82

January 12, 1954

G.I.R.-7

Aurora, Illinois

Dear [REDACTED]

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

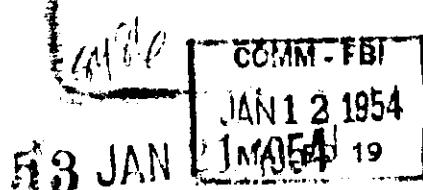
Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

518180 115P-1GS F10B

NOTE: Address per Bureau library.

ELT:1jo



52 Son _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Montgomery _____
Clark _____
Sabin _____
Hobson _____
Tracy _____
Geary _____
53 Wernow _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Mrs Gandy _____

61

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19

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

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

- For your information: _____
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61-7099-76

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)

DATE: 2/24/54

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (100-32986)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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

b7c
CDT:AM

RECORDED - 6 FEB 1954 PM

EX-115

5 MAR 2 1954

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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.

- Deleted under exemption(s) 67C,D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

- For your information: _____

- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-7099-78

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RICHARD FEELEY & SONS

Founded in 1910

INSURORS AND REALTORS

We Sell the Earth and Insure What's on It.

83 Main St. Amesbury, Mass.



77 MAR 24 1954

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PP 3/1/53
**Ex-Red Testifies
On Einstein Fund**

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Testimony was developed at a McCarthy hearing today that Albert Einstein, the famed physicist, collected funds in 1945 for an organization the Attorney General tabbed as subversive four years later.

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

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

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

ENCL

61 7091 1

March 25, 1954

B. Newark (100-29614)

Director, FBI (61-7099)

ALBERT EINSTEIN

IS - R

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

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

Ch. K. T. gK

COMM - FBI
MAR 26 1954
MAILED 28

MAR 20 1951
182

3 L E M A R S O U T H E A S T
4
5 Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
6

7 TO : - Director, FBI (61-7099)
8
9 FROM *JF/MG* SAC, Los Angeles (105-1636) B
10
11
12
13
14 SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
15 LS-R
16 OO: Newark

DATE: 5/11/34

17
18
19 The following is a summary of interesting information
20 concerning the subject and members of his household during the
21 period from approximately 1929 to 1939, which was obtained from
22 records of the "morgue" of the Los Angeles "Times" newspaper:

23
24 (An article by HEDDA HOFFER entitled, "Moguls Under the
25 Hollywood" in the January 11, 1931, issue of the Los Angeles
26 "Times" states that) EINSTEIN and CHARLIE CHAPLIN were "great
27 friends", their friendship having started "way back in 1911"
28 when they met aboard a boat coming to California; that CHAPLIN
29 later entertained EINSTEIN and took him to the opening of the
30 film entitled, "City Lights."

31
32 *SECRET* {
33 ✓ EINSTEIN, his wife, and two children (including EDDIE
34 DUKAS, his private secretary) arrived in Pasadena, California,
35 from San Diego, California, on New Year's Eve, 1930. He was a
36 guest in the home of ARTHUR FLEMING, member of the Executive
37 Council of the California Institute of Technology (CIT) for a
38 few days until he moved into a bungalow located at 707 South
39 Oakland Avenue, Pasadena. He originally planned six weeks of
40 rest, seclusion and research in Southern California. He was
41 scheduled to visit CHAPLIN's film studio on January 14, 1931.
42 Later it was reported his wife "likes" CHAPLIN. EINSTEIN
43 attended a testimonial banquet of the Los Angeles Jewish
44 Community at the Ambassador Hotel on February 16, 1931, and
45 was honored guest at the annual banquet of the Los Angeles
46 Chamber of Commerce at the same hotel on February 23, 1931.
47 He departed from Los Angeles in the private car of the President
48 of the Santa Fe Railroad on February 27, 1931. He was greeted
49 as "great relative" by the Hopi Indian Tribe while en route to
50 the East Coast; and in Chicago, Illinois, he read a prepared
51 speech from the rear platform of the train (on March 4, 1931),
52 during which he advocated resistance to military service "at
53 all times." While passing through Chicago, he was visited by
54

55 WJM:PKB
56 REGISTERED

57 cc: 2 - Newark (100-32986) (REGISTERED)
58 1 - Oklahoma City (INFO) (100-6135) (REGISTERED)

RECORD # 24
INDEX # 21

82

61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 6A MAY 26 1954

LA 400-163

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

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

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

It was reported on December 6, 1932, that EINSTEIN had been angry at questions put to him at the American Consulate (apparently in Berlin) regarding his "political affiliations" and had threatened to cancel his trip to the United States, and that his wife, also angry, had stated that her husband had no political affiliations but was a "confirmed pacifist." EINSTEIN and his wife arrived in Pasadena, California, from Germany on January 19, 1933, the expenses of their sojourn in the United States being borne by the Oberlaender Trust of the Carl Schorz

LA 105-162

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

LA 105-1626

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

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

According to HEDDA HOPPER, on January 11, 1937, EINSTEIN was reported to be backing CHARLIE CHAPLIN's "dictator movie."

* * * *

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

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

LA 105-1636

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

b7c

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

b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)

DATE: March 25, 1954

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (100-32986)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN

IS-R

b7C

Reference is made to the report of SA [REDACTED]
Newark, dated 8/5/53.

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

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

b7C!
D

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

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

b7C

REGISTERED MAIL

2 cc. New York REGISTERED MAIL

TEK:mp

RECORDED 3F

INDEXED 3F

61-7099-81
MAD 5/21/54

APR 5 1954 1446

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10 Crim No. 1
11 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT * NEWARK

REPORT MADE AT 1 NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 2 5/17/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3 6/8, 9; 5/3/54	REPORT MADE BY 4 HERRBERT DARYL CLEWELL, JR. b7c CC
TITLE 5 ALBERT EINSTEIN	CHARACTER OF CASE 6 INTERNAL SECURITY - R		

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

7 reported that sometime before 1930 he heard [REDACTED]
8 state she was a cook for the subject in Berlin, Germany;
9 heard him make pro-Communist speeches. [REDACTED] former maid
10 and cook for the subject in Germany in 1915, has no knowledge of
11 Communist affiliations on the subject's part. [REDACTED] described
12 subject as a "human-being of the purest humanitarianism".
13

DETAILS:

The following investigation was conducted by SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] At Syosset, Long Island

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

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE [Signature]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau (61-74174) (RM) 3-Newark (61-32986) (RM) 2-New York (105-6252)		61-7099-83	RECORDED - 93
		X	INDEXED - 93

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THE AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.

NY 105-6852

At Lynbrook, Long Island

[REDACTED] advised that in 1914 she was employed as a maid and a cook for the subject in Berlin, Germany. She stated that during the period she was employed by the subject, he was never to the best of her knowledge affiliated with or active in the Communist Party. She stated that she had never heard the subject speak about or praise Russia or Communism. [REDACTED] did state that the subject was anti-Monarchist and did not have sympathy for the KAISER. He said that he did favor better conditions for the working people.

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

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

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

- RUC -

b7c
b7d

NY 105-6252

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MISCELLANEOUS

b7c

New York, is a woman of 70 years of age and she is suffering from a heart condition. It is recommended that she not be recontacted unless absolutely necessary.

REFERENCE

Newark letter to Director, 3/26/51.

SECRET
TOP SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON D. C.

RECORDED INFORMATION FOR THE RECORDS, SUBJECT OF THIS LETTER
IS NOT TO BE USED OR DISCLOSED EXCEPT AS PROVIDED BY LAW
OR AS APPROVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE CIA.
ATTENTION: COLONEL ROBERT W. COOPER

FROM: [Redacted] Security Division, CIA

SUBJECT:

Ottie Price, Mrs. L. RUMBLE, et al.

RECORDED INFORMATION

JUN 21 1965

CM SP

1. Reference is made to Report of the Army letter dated 20 April 1954, File 60-1000, subject Harry KIRKWOOD, which states that the Assistant Chief of Staff, the Commandant of the Army, has expressed objection to the transmission of a copy of a report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation which was secret in confidence and entitled "Ottie Price, Mrs. L. RUMBLE, et al., Headquarters and Staff".

2. We desire to know the FBI documents originating with this agency pertaining to this case, and would appreciate knowing whether you have any objections to their action.

3. Information is requested concerning those documents pertaining to this case, and which are to your knowledge originating with the Department of the Army. This may no longer be under active consideration, but we would appreciate your letting us know if any documents are still outstanding.

AS PM 2210

cc: Director, CIA, Washington, D. C.
Attention: Mr. A. G. Pease

Declassified per
JUL 15 1982
CIA letter dated 3/15/82
3/15/82

OK to release per CIA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

B2-SPC

24 June 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR: DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ATTENTION: Mr. John F. Sullivan

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

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

1. Reference is made to your Memorandum dated 17 June 1954,
file 100-338078, Subject as above.

2. Investigation is pending in United States Army, Europe,
and tracer action has been initiated this date in an effort to
expedite the interview of Dr. VON LAUER. Results of interview
will be forwarded to your Bureau immediately upon receipt.

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2:

W. A. PERRY
Colonel, GS
Chief, Security Division

THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATED INFORMATION CONCERNING
THE PERSONS LISTED ON THIS MEMORANDUM IS AS FOLLOWS:
THE INFORMATION IS NOT TO BE DISCLOSED UNLESS
SECTION 7E AND 7F OF THE E.O. 11185 REQUIRE IT OR
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REMAINS UNCLASSIFIED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW.
UNCLASSIFIED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW.

1-7499
NOT RECORDED
46 JUL 6 1954

68 JUL 13 1954

Under existing laws
this correspondence
cannot be downgraded

OK to release per Army

ADDITIONAL COPY FILED IN

NK 100-32986

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

DETAILS (Cont'd.):

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

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

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

NK 100-32986

an employee".

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

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

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

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

~~TOP SECRET~~

10

~~- CONFIDENTIAL -~~

FBI-TB
(S-10-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3 RM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEWARK

REPORT MADE AT 10 NEWARK JUN 24	DATE WHEN MADE 11 1954	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12 5/17, 18 13 6/22/54	REPORT MADE BY 14 [REDACTED] b7C per
TITLE 15 ALBERT EINSTEIN		CHARACTER OF CASE 16 INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

18 Subject continues to reside at 112 Mercer St.,
 19 Princeton, N. J., and is still associated with the
 20 Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J. Subject cele-
 21 brated 75th birthday on 3/14/54 but refused to attend dinner
 22 in his honor held by the Civil Liberties Committee at Princeton,
 23 N. J. Subject allegedly collected money in 1945 for the
 24 American Committee for Spanish Freedom. Subject has also ad-
 25 vised persons not to cooperate with a Senate investigating
 26 committee.

- P -

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

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

EMERGENCY
1 REC'D
2 FEE FORM
3 BY FORM
4 DATE
5

~~- CONFIDENTIAL -~~

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COPIES OF THIS REPORT

1-54 Bureau (61-7099) (REG. MAIL)

1-INS, Newark

JUN 28 1954

1-Ass't. Chief of Staff, G-2, Hqs,

First Army, Governors Island, NYC (RM)

1-Lt. Col. D.D. CARLSON, 2nd OSI, 72 E.

10th St., NYC (REG. MAIL) (next page)

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21 JUL 9 1954

NK 100-32986 ~~(1)~~

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

DETAILS (Cont'd.):

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

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

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

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11 an employee".

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

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

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

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

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PETER A. GRAGIS was dated November 16, 1945, payable to Dr. ALBERT EINSTEIN in the amount of \$21. This check was endorsed by ALBERT EINSTEIN. A second endorsement appearing on this check is that of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom, and it was deposited in the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Co., New York City, on November 23, 1945.

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

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

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

Info relates
to
another
individual
named
Albert
Einstein
per
Army

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11 NK 100-32986
12
13 On January 15, 1954, an article appeared in the
14 "Philadelphia Inquirer" newspaper, Philadelphia, Pa., which
15 reflected that Professor HANS ALBERT EINSTEIN was a member
16 of the University of California Engineering Faculty.
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NK 100-32986

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York City

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

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

NEWARK

At Newark, N. J.

Will continue to follow and report subject's activities.

b7c

REFERENCE: Report of SA ██████████ dated 8/5/53 at Newark
Newark letter to Bureau, 3/26/54.

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10 200-334078
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13

14 Date June 17, 1954
15
16 To: Assistant Chief of Staff, O-2
17 Department of the Army
18 The Pentagon
19 Washington 25, D.C.
20

21 From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
22 Federal Bureau of Investigation
23

24 Subject: [REDACTED] b7c
25
26
27

28 ALBERT EINSTEIN
29 INTERNAL SECURITY - II
30 (Bureau file 61-7099)
31

32 Reference is made to my letter dated January 15,
33 1954, requesting that [REDACTED] Berlin, Germany, be
34 interviewed concerning the above individual.
35

36 Please advise when the results of this investigation
37 may be expected.
38

39 per 61-7099
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45 61-7099
46 NOT RECORDED
47 106 JUN 18 1954
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49 GSKIPB
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51 Olson _____
52 Roardman _____
53 Nichols _____
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55 Devin _____
56 Garbo _____
57 Rosen _____
58 Hamm _____
59 Tracy _____
60 Mohr _____
61 Interrowd _____
62 Tele. Room _____
63 Holloman _____
64 Miss Gandy _____
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
100 CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DMD

REPORT MADE AT 10 NEWARK	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/16, 20, 22, 23; 11/10, 17, 18; 12 12/16-18, 21-23	REPORT MADE BY ██████████ b7c
TITLE 14 ALBERT EINSTEIN		CHARACTER OF CASE 53; 1/14, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25-29; 2/3, 5, 8, 19, 23, 24; 3/4, 15, 18, 22, 31; 4/12, 21-23, 26, 27; 5/3, 4, 10; 6/23, 24; 7/6/54	INTERNAL SECURITY - R ██████████ b7c
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS 20 Synopsis of Facts:		CLASS. & INDEX 16-1118 17-102 18-4-81 19-2 20-5-10	
<p>██████████ alleged that one █████ a former photographer with studio located in the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, attempted to recruit him as a propagandist in the Communist movement and introduced him to the subject, ALBERT EINSTEIN, who was present with CHARLIE CHAPLIN in a suite in that hotel, in the mid-1930's. Records of the Los Angeles "Times" newspaper disclosed that ALBERT EINSTEIN was present in Los Angeles during the first few months of the years 1930, 1931 and 1932, the latter being his last known visit during the 1930's. Records of the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, disclosed that █████ occupied studio space at that hotel only until October, 1933; and failed to disclose a record of either EINSTEIN or CHAPLIN having rooms at that hotel in their own names. █████ was interviewed on 4-12-54. He stated he met LLOYD in Los Angeles only once during the 1930's - in about 1937; and denied any connection or sympathy with the Communist movement.</p> <p><i>CLL 2-1067/P</i></p> <p>P +</p> <p>b7C</p>			

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JRW~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROVED AND FORWARDED 9 FM/ (E)	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	ENCLOSURE DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 6 7099-85	REF ID: 56 95-11701
COPIES ON THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (61-7099) (Registered) 3 - Newark (100-3208) (Registered) 2 - New York (105-6292) (Registered) 2 - Oklahoma City (100-6135) (Registered) 2 - Los Angeles (105-1636) 12 AUG 9 1954 <i>COPY</i>			

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LA 105-1636

DETAILS

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

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

"I found he had a fashionable portrait studio in the lobby. When I asked what was the idea, and how could he afford such rent, he frankly said it was a front. Then he started a three-hour session explaining that the Bolsheviks were going to take over here, and it was time for me to join... b7c

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

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

"Going downstairs, [REDACTED] told me that EINSTEIN was organizing all the big studio figures....stars....and all the b7c

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

15 "Of course bolshevism then implied no such prestige
16 as Communism does today. I was busy and ignored [REDACTED] He b7C
17 phoned and I evaded, but several days later he was at the
18 studio when I got through for the day, asking me to take a ride.
19

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

25 "I said: [REDACTED] you are becoming a crackpot; you've b7C
26 got delusions about this bolshevik thing, and are really going
27 haywire.
28

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

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

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

41 He concluded that: [REDACTED] was in deadly earnest when
42 he talked with me," and characterized ALBERT EINSTEIN as ap- b7C
43 parently "one of the most dangerous and powerful figures in
44 what has become the Communist movement."
45

46 Upon personal interview [REDACTED] stated that
47 he first met [REDACTED] whose first name he could not recall. About
48 1912, soon after [REDACTED] arrived in the United States; that
49 [REDACTED] was then unable to speak English well and that he helped
50 him get started in this country and befriended him over a period
51 of "several years." He estimated that [REDACTED] attempted to re- b7C D
52 recruit him as a propagandist into the Communist movement some-
53 time in the mid-30's or shortly thereafter instead of the early
54 1930's as alleged in his letter, based on his recollection that
55 FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT had been President for several years and
56

LA 105-1636

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

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

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

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

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10
11 travelled frequently between this country and Russia; but
12 that [REDACTED] at that time indicated no interest in Communism.
13 However, he said, when he returned to Hollywood and resumed
14 contact with [REDACTED], the latter spoke frequently and favorably
15 regarding LEON TROTSKY. He could not recall that [REDACTED] ever
16 mentioned JOSEPH STALIN or the differences between TROTSKY and
17 STALIN.

18
19 He added he met [REDACTED] casually during a visit
20 to Hollywood about 1928 or 1929 at which time [REDACTED] stated
21 that he had just returned from Russia having had to take
22 some "material" there but without explaining what he meant
23 by "material." 67C

24
25 Records of the library of the Los Angeles "Times"
26 newspaper disclosed an article by HEDDA HOPPER entitled
27 "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood" which appeared in the January 11,
28 1939, issue of the Los Angeles "Times" which states that
29 EINSTEIN and CHARLIE CHAPLIN were "great friends," their
30 friendship having started "way back in 1931" when they met
31 aboard a boat coming to California; that CHAPLIN later enter-
32 tained EINSTEIN and took him to the opening of the film en-
33 titled "City Lights." Further, that EINSTEIN was reportedly
34 backing CHARLIE CHAPLIN's "dictator movie."

35
36 The same records disclosed that EINSTEIN, his wife
37 and two secretaries (including HELEN DUKAS, his private sec-
38 retary) arrived at Pasadena, California, from San Diego,
39 California, on New Year's Eve 1930; that he was a guest in the
40 home of ARTHUR FLEMING, member of the Executive Council of the
41 California Institute of Technology, for a few days until he
42 moved into a bungalow located at 707 South Oakland Avenue,
43 Pasadena; that he was scheduled to visit CHAPLIN's film studio
44 on January 14, 1931. It was later reported that his wife
45 "liked" CHAPLIN. Further, that EINSTEIN attended a testimonial
46 banquet of the Los Angeles Jewish Community at the Ambassador
47 Hotel, on February 23, 1931, and was honored guest at the annual
48 banquet of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce at the same hotel
49 on February 27, 1931; and that he departed aboard the liner
50 "Deutschland" from New York City on March 5, 1931.

51
52 The same records reported that EINSTEIN (apparently
53 accompanied by his wife and step-daughter, MARGOT MARINOFF)
54 arrived in California from Germany aboard the steamer "Portland"
55 on December 30, 1931; and that again he was temporarily a guest
56 in the home of ARTHUR FLEMING at 1003 South Orange Grove Avenue,

LA 105-1636.

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

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

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

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

BACKGROUND INFORMATION REGARDING

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) b1, b2, b7C, D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-7099-85P7-12, 15416

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

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

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

LA 105-1636,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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

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

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

LA 105-1636

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b7C,
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[REDACTED]

b7C,
D

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

b7C

LEADS

LOS ANGELES DIVISION

At Los Angeles, California:

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

b7C

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

b7C

NEW YORK DIVISION

At New York City, New York:

[REDACTED]
b7C

LA 105-1636

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

LEADS (CONT'D)

b7c

OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION

At Tulsa, Oklahoma:

Will re-interview [REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] for purpose mentioned in cover letter if
Bureau so directs.

INFORMANTS

[REDACTED]

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LA 105-1636.

43 REFERENCES

67C [REDACTED] letter to Director

44 dated 4-21-53.
45 Newark letter to Oklahoma City
46 dated July 24, 1953.
47 Oklahoma City letter to Newark
48 dated October 8, 1953.
49 Bureau letter to Los Angeles
50 dated 1-15-54.
51 Oklahoma City letter to Director
52 dated 1-11-54.
53 Los Angeles letters to Director
54 dated 12-28-53, 2-25-54 and 5-11-54.

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ROUTING SLIP

(5-12-52)

Date 8/19, 1954

4
5 ionic To: Director, Title: ALBERT WINSTON
6 SAC 15-R
7 ASAC
8 Supervisor
9 Agent
10 Stereo
11 Clerk
12 Chief Clerk
13 Special Employee File No. 105-1636

ACTION DESIRED

14
15 Assign to Open Case
16 Acknowledge Prepare Tickler
17 Bring File Reassign to
18 Call Me Recharge serials
19 See Me Search and Return
20 Correct Send serials
21 Belinquent to
22 Expedite Submit new charge-out
23 File Submit report by
24 Leads need attention Type
25 Read, Initial and Return Serials
26 Return
27 Undeveloped leads in your district awaiting attention.
28 Open SA [REDACTED] 14, 8/2/54, mistakenly b7C
29 Electing Office of Origin at Los Angeles and Newark
30 Where report made, instead of vice versa.
31 Please correct.

32
33 Newark (100-32206)
34 New York (105-6252)
35 Oklahoma City (100-1351)

36 S.A.C. JOHN F. MALONE
37 Office LOS ANGELES

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41 In intra office use return this with notation as to
42 action taken or explanation.)
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5 Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
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7

8 TO : Director, FBI (61-7099) DATE: August 2, 1954
9 FROM : SAC, Los Angeles (105-1636)
10 SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
11 IS - R
12 (OO: Newark) 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

REMYLET May 11, 1954.

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

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

It will be noted that the information furnished on different occasions by [redacted] is in effect contradicted by [redacted]. b7D

It is felt presentation of pertinent information concerning [redacted] and his interview, as set forth in this report, to [redacted] could refresh his recollection regarding his contacts with him, and his meeting with ALBERT EINSTEIN. He might also thereby be able to furnish information regarding [redacted], who (rather than [redacted] named by [redacted] is said to have headed the laboratory at Griffith Pictures. On the basis of such a re-interview with [redacted] and further investigation, it is believed that an effective re-interview could be had with [redacted]. b7E

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

REGISTERED
Enclosure (5)

WJM:DWB

OO: 2 - Newark (100-32986)(Encs.-3)(Registered)
1 - 2 - Oklahoma City (100-6135)(Encr.-2)(Registered)

RECORDED - 55

61-7099-85

12 AUG 9 1954

AIR-TTEL URGENT

SEPTEMBER 2, 1954

SAC, NEWARK (100-32986)
LOS ANGELES (105-1636)
OKLAHOMA CITY (100-6195)

NEWARK

ALBERT EINSTEIN, IS - R. RE LA LET 8-2-54. SUBJECT YOUR
RECOMMENDATIONS BY RETURN AIRTEL CONCERNING DESIRABILITY
OR CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION SUGGESTED BY LOS ANGELES.

61-7099-85

HOOVER

FAB:sjr

NOTE: Since 1951, the Bureau has made considerable inquiry concerning Einstein in view of the reported use of Einstein's office by a Soviet apparatus prior to 1933 and Einstein's activities in numerous Communist fronts since 1937. [REDACTED] furnished information to the Bureau by letter dated 4-7-53, and in two subsequent interviews to the effect that Einstein was introduced to him by a "Russian named [REDACTED]" as "the brain that was setting up Hollywood in the 1930's for the CP Communist push." [REDACTED] states he met [REDACTED] in 1919 when [REDACTED] was an executive of David Warb Griffith Pictures and [REDACTED] was employed in a minor capacity in the photographic lab. [REDACTED] was said a Russian named [REDACTED] head of the laboratory in 1919 and was called back to Russia and later executed. [REDACTED] said [REDACTED], an employee of the lab in 1919, told him in a discussion in 1926 or 1929 that he had just returned from Russia having had to take some "material" which was not further explained. [REDACTED] was interviewed on 4-12-54, and denied that he had introduced [REDACTED] to Einstein or any knowledge of the incident concerning Einstein as described by [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] said he was not connected with the laboratory at Griffith Pictures in 1919 as stated by [REDACTED] but [REDACTED] is employed in the "still" department. [REDACTED]

SEP 2 - 1954

COMM-FBI

27

SEARCHED

SEP 21 1954

REASON FOR DELAY: In view of re-interviewing the re-interview of [REDACTED] the Bureau desires comments by the office of origin, Newark.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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.

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7c with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Einstein's name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

- For your information: _____

- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
101-2099-86

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

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7099)

DATE: September 3, 1954

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (100-32986)

SUBJECT: ALBERT EINSTEIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - RRerep of SA [REDACTED] dated August 2, 1954, at
Los Angeles. RE: AMTRReferenced report sets forth results of interview with [REDACTED]. This
interview reflects that [REDACTED] became acquainted with the subject
in 1932 while the subject was still at the California Institute
of Technology, Pasadena, California.It has been alleged that [REDACTED] had been friendly with
Dr. EINSTEIN and that EINSTEIN was trying to organize all of the
motion picture studio figures in Los Angeles.It is to be noted that [REDACTED] during this interview,
stated that he had never been a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY nor
sympathetic with its aims.The Los Angeles Office is requested to interview [REDACTED]
for any information she might have concerning contacts
between her former husband and the subject in the early 1930s
and any information she might have concerning COMMUNIST PARTY
association on the part of the subject during the same period.

Registered Mail

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

TEK:mfk

SEP 13 1954

RECORDED 27

INDEXED-27

61-7099-82

b1
b2
b7C1F

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8 Letter to DIRECTOR, FBI
9 NK 100-32986

-2-

100-32986-X

61,67C,
D

11 [REDACTED]

401

12 [REDACTED]

61,
67C,D

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

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17 Date September 21, 1954
18 To Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
19 Department of the Army
20 The Pentagon
21 Washington 25, D. C.
22
23 From John Edgar Hoover, Director
24 Federal Bureau of Investigation
25
26 Subject ALBERT EINSTEIN
27 INTERNAL SECURITY - R
28 FBI FILE 61-7099

SP/6SK/PB

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

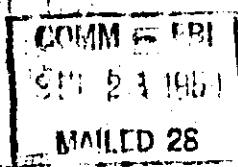
Your reply dated June 24, 1954, informed
that this investigation was still pending.

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

61-7099-88

RECORDED-57

JEM:ss



1 Olson
2 Boardman
3 Nichols
4 Belmont
5 Farbo
6 Lohr
7 Parsons
8 Gosen
9 Tamm
10 Sizoo
11 Interrowd
12 Mr. Roomer
13 Holloman
14 Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
10-1950
PP-8 CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEWARK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE NO.

b7c

REPORT MADE AT 1 NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 2 10/20/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3 7/12, 13; 8/11; 4 9/2, 13/54	REPORT MADE BY 5 [REDACTED]
TITLE 6 ALBERT EINSTEIN		CHARACTER OF CASE 7 INTERNAL SECURITY - R 8 [REDACTED]	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

not related to subject.

CLAS. & FUT. 61-7099-89 RUC - P
REFAC 5-8-96
DATE 5-8-96

DETAILS:

b7c,
Dinfo
pertains
to
another
Albert
Einstein
per Armyb1, b2,
b7c
D

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 1 JMK 2 [REDACTED] 3 [REDACTED]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE: 4 w/c 5 [REDACTED]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 6 61-7099-89 7 INDEXED - 100 8 SEP 1954 9 [REDACTED]
COPIES OF THIS REPORT: 10 11 6 - Bureau (61-7099) (RM) 12 1 - Los Angeles (105-1636) (Info) (RM) 13 3 - Newark (100-32985) (RM) 14 2 - New York (105-6252)		15 [REDACTED]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PRINTED IN U.S.A. 16-80827-1

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8 NY 105-6252

9 b1,b2,b7C,D ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10 City, advised that they are in no way related to the subject.

11 According to ALBERT EINSTEIN of [REDACTED] b1,b2,

12 is employed as [REDACTED] b7C,D

13 [REDACTED]

14 [REDACTED] b7C,
15 [REDACTED] D

16 [REDACTED]

17 [REDACTED] b7C,
18 [REDACTED] D

19 [REDACTED]

20 [REDACTED] b7C

21 [REDACTED]

22 [REDACTED]

23 [REDACTED]

24 [REDACTED]

25 [REDACTED]

26 [REDACTED]

27 [REDACTED]

28 [REDACTED]

29 [REDACTED]

30 [REDACTED]

31 In connection with the above, it is noted that b7C
32 [REDACTED] alleged that one [REDACTED] a former photographer
33 with studio located in the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles,
34 California, attempted to recruit him as a propagandist
35 in the Communist movement and introduced him to the subject,
36 ALBERT EINSTEIN, who was present with CHARLIE CHAPLIN in a
37 suite in that hotel, in the mid-1930's.
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39 - RUC -
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- 2 - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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NY 105-6252

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6
b7c
b7d

LEADS

LOS ANGELES (INFO)

One copy of instant report is being furnished the Los Angeles Office for informational purposes inasmuch as it contains information regarding [REDACTED] who resides in Los Angeles.

NY 105-6252

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REFERENCE

b7c

Report of SA [REDACTED]

6/24/54, Newark.

Report of SA [REDACTED]
Angeles.

8/2/54, Los

3
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DO-6

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

12 September 28, 1954
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The attached entitled "Le Blanc
Publishers present Without Ullstein --
No Einstein" was received in an
envelope with the return address:
"LeBlanc Publishers, Box 155,
215 East 86th Street, New York 28,
N.Y."

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



61-7099-90

RECORDED-27

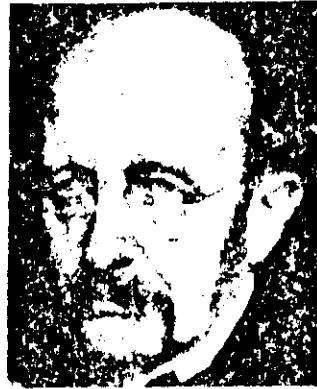
INDEXED-37

61 OCT 14 1954

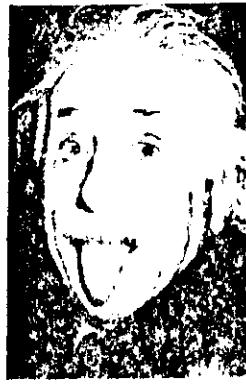
LE BLANC PUBLISHERS

present

Without Ullstein - No Einstein!



MAX PLANCK



His Most Astute Photo Ever
ALBERT EINSTEIN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For a second time, in 1905, Einstein’s training as a patent searcher triumphed, when, interpreting the photoelectric effect in conformity with the spirit of Planck’s quantum theory, he found himself led back to a corpuscular theory of light. Again he was able to bring in the “claims” of others.

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

- 1900—Quantum hypothesis of black-body radiation. First appearance of the concept of quanta in modern physics (Planck)
- 1905—Special Theory of Relativity (Einstein)
 - Explanation of the photoelectric effect by the light-quantum (photon) hypothesis. (Einstein)
- 1907—Quantum interpretation of specific heats (Einstein and Debye)
- 1910—Planetary model of the atom (Rutherford)
- 1913—Theoretical basis for the planetary model of the atom and interpretation of spectral lines (Bohr)
 - Discovery of isotopes (Thomson)
- 1916—General Theory of Relativity (Einstein)
 - Culmination of the "old" quantum theory (Sommerfeld, Wilson)
 - Statement of the Correspondence Principle (Bohr)
- 1919—Artificial radioactivity (Rutherford)
- 1923—Discovery and interpretation of the Compton effect (Compton and Debye)
 - Hypothesis of the wave character of matter particles (de Broglie)
 - Quantum theory for the dispersion of light (Kramers, Heisenberg)
- 1925—Quantum (matrix) mechanics (Heisenberg)
 - Hypothesis of electron spin (Goudsmit and Uhlenbeck)
- 1927—Publication of the Uncertainty Relations (Heisenberg)
 - Theory of the double solution and the pilot-wave (de Broglie)
 - Precise formulation of wave mechanics (de Broglie, Schrödinger)
 - Experimental proof of electron diffraction and the wave character of material particles (Davisson and Germer)
- 1928—Quantum theory of atomic nuclei (tunnel effect) (Gamow)
- 1930—Complete relativistic theory of the electron (Dirac)
- 1931—Discovery of the neutron (Bohr, Becker, Chadwick)
- 1932—Discovery of the positron (Anderson, Blackett and Occhialini)
- 1935—Postulate of the existence of mesons (Yukawa)
- 1938—Fission of uranium (Hahn, Meitner and others)
- 1942—First self-sustaining atomic chain reaction (Fermi and others)
- 1946—Meson field theory of nuclear radiation (Heisenberg)
- 1948—Artificial production of mesons (Giardina and Lattes)
- 1952—Revival of the deterministic interpretation of quantum processes (de Broglie, Bohm)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thus, the inorganic known and dissected world around us has descended to *4D* until it is now a pure sphere of finest functional numbers.

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

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

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

When the Ullstein brothers launched their Einstein deification campaign, did they foresee that we would swallow, without struggle, Einstein's distortion of our world-image? Were they hoping for such an ultimate impact upon us? Or, did they not from sheer intuition? And what effect, if any, have Einstein's findings (and especially his last conclusive thesis as laid down in his General Theory of Relativity) upon the soul of his co-believers?

We leave these questions for another time.

X. Y. Z