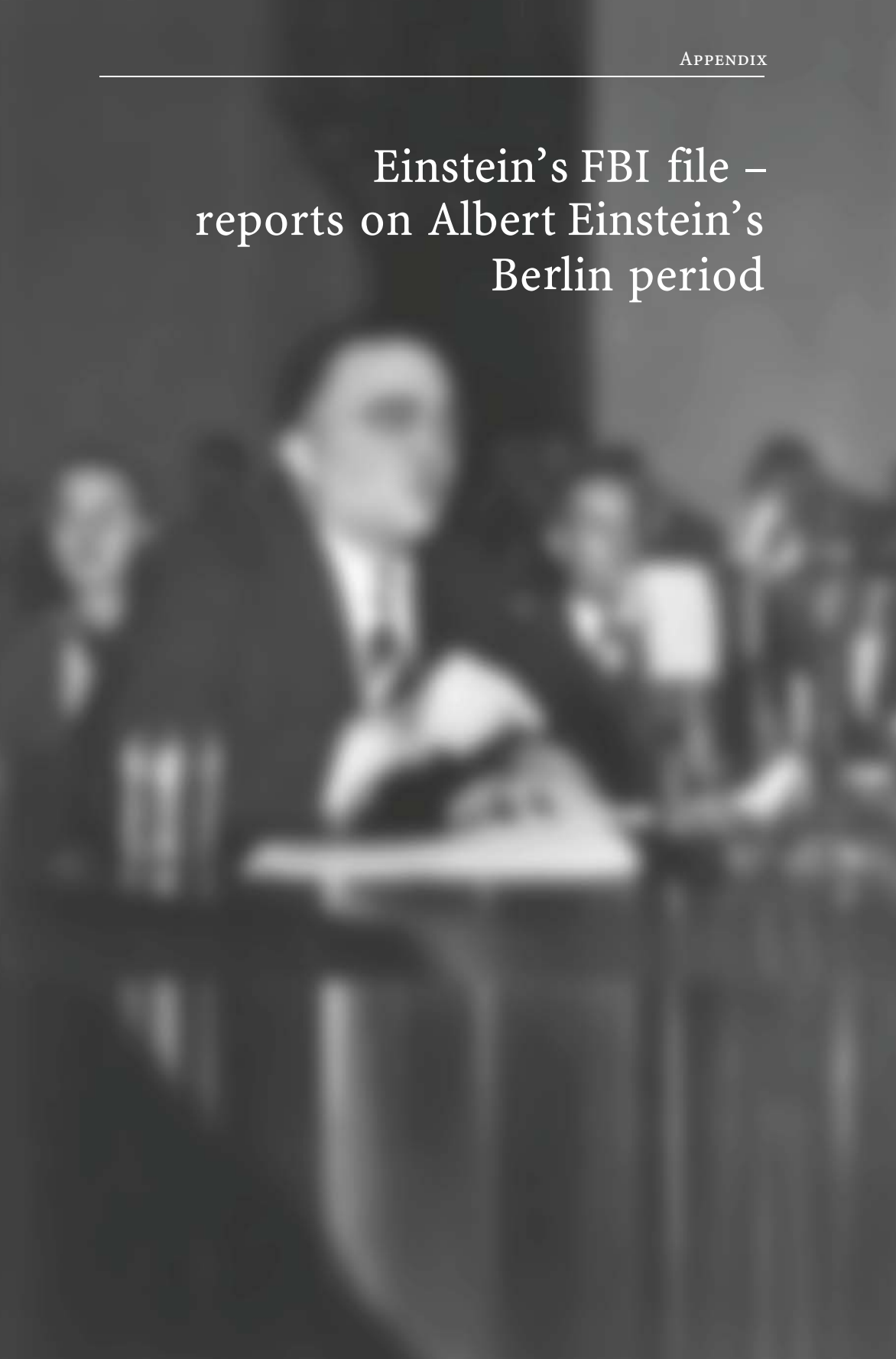


Einstein's FBI file – reports on Albert Einstein's Berlin period



German archives are not the only place where Einstein dossiers can be found. Leaving aside other countries, at least *one* personal dossier exists *in the USA*: the Einstein File of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).¹⁰³⁶

This file holds 1,427 pages. In our context the numerous reports about Einstein's "Berlin period" are of particular interest. Taking a closer look at them does not lead us beyond the scope of this book. On the contrary, these reports give a complex picture of Einstein's political activities during his Berlin period – albeit from a very specific point of view: the view of the American CIC (Counter Intelligence Corps) and the FBI of the first half of the 1950s.

The core of these reports is the allegation that Einstein had cooperated with the communists and that his address (or "office") had been used from 1929 to 1932 as a relay point for messages by the CPG (Communist Party of Germany, KPD), the Communist International and the Soviet Secret Service. The ultimate aim of these investigations was, reportedly, to *revoke Einstein's United States citizenship and banish him*.

Space constraints prevent a complete review of the individual reports here. So under the given circumstances a survey of the contents of the two *most important* reports will have to suffice for our purposes along with some additional information. These reports are dated 13 March 1950 and 25 January 1951.

13 March 1950

The first comprehensive report by the CIC (Hq. 66th CIC Detachment)¹⁰³⁷ about Einstein's complicity in activities by the CPG and the Soviet Secret Service between 1929 and 1932 is dated 13 March 1950.¹⁰³⁸ Army General Staff only submitted this letter to the FBI on 7 September 1950.

The essence of the accusations regarding Albert Einstein were:

Prior to 1933 the Comintern and other Soviet Apparate were very active in gathering intelligence information in the Far East. Many International Communist functionaries were stationed in Shanghai and Canton [. . .]. One means of communication used by these persons to contact Central Headquarters in Moscow was through the use of telegrams. However, these telegrams, which were always in code, were never sent directly to Moscow, but were sent to Agents in other countries, [. . .] where they were re-copied and forwarded to telegram addresses in Berlin. One of these addresses was the office of Einstein.

Einstein's personal secretary (her name cannot be recalled) turned over the telegrams to a special apparat man whose duty was to pick up such mail from several telegram addresses which included Einstein's office, a watchmaker's shop known as Uhrenelb, [. . .] and a 'Kar-tonagenfabrik' (box factory) operated by Walter Schauerhausen,¹⁰³⁹ Berlin [. . .], Neue Jacobistr.

Since those telegrams were in code, it is assumed that Einstein did not know their contents. However, it is reasonable to believe that Einstein did know that his office was being used by the Soviets as a



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALBERT EINSTEIN

PART 1 OF 9

BUFILE NUMBER: 61-7099

Figure 56: The Einstein file.

telegram cover address. [. . .]. Einstein's Berlin staff of typists and secretaries was made up of persons who were recommended to him (at his request) by people who were close to the "Klub der Geistes-arbeiter" (Club of the Scientists), which was a Communist cover organization and which served as a source of personnel for various Soviet MD and other illegal Apparate. Einstein was also very friendly with

several members of the Soviet Embassy in Berlin, some of whom were later executed in Moscow in 1935 and 1937.

Einstein's telegram address was for some time under the supervision and protection of Richard Grosskopf, who is presently the Chief of the Berlin Criminal Police in the Soviet Sector [of Berlin], and who at that time was in charge of the KPD's passport falsification apparatus under the alias of Steinecke. Grosskopf had issued a fake passport to an alleged Swiss citizen, [. . .] Ruegg, who was operating as an agent in the Far East and who was chief of the Pacific Labor Union, agent of the Comintern, and co-worker of the Soviet MD [intelligence services] in China. At one time Ruegg had a large amount of intelligence information to forward and, due to security reasons, he was forced to use both Einstein's address and the watchmaker's address, Uhrenelb, Berlin. Ruegg was later arrested by Chinese police, and Grosskopf was arrested in 1933 by German security police. Grosskopf was succeeded as head of the passport falsification apparatus by Adolf Sauter, who in 1933 dropped Einstein's address since Einstein had already left Germany.

Persons who are known to have used Einstein's address or who were aware of the fact that Einstein's address was being used are Richard Grosskopf, Adolf Sauter, Friedrich Burde, Wilhelm Bahnik, Johannes Liebers, Wilhelm Zaisser, Karl Hans Kippenberger, Alfred Kattner, Wilhelm Wloch, Dr. Guenther Kromrey, and Herrmann Duenow. Of these the only persons known to be alive are Grosskopf, Sauter, Zaisser, Wloch, Kromrey and Duenow. The others were either executed, are missing, or died in Spain.

Einstein was closely associated with the 'Klub der Geistesarbeiter' and was very friendly with Fritz Eichenwald, Dr. Bobeck,¹⁰⁴⁰ Dr. Caro, Dr. Hautwermann¹⁰⁴¹ and Dr. Kromrey, who were all members of the Club and who later became agents of the Soviets. Also associated with this Club were the two Fuchs brothers, both of whom were students at that time. One of the Fuchs brothers worked for the Communist Party MD and in 1934 was associated with the Abwehr Apparatus of the Landesleitung Berlin-Brandenburg.¹⁰⁴² He left Germany in 1934 or 1935 for Switzerland. The other Fuchs brother was Klaus Fuchs, who was associated with Apparatus Klara¹⁰⁴³ and worked with Fritz Burde, and later with Wilhelm Bahnik. Klaus Fuchs was recently jailed in England for giving the Soviets A-Bomb information.

Further verification of the matter was deemed necessary.

25 January 1951

The report by the CIC (Hq. 66th CIC Det.)¹⁰⁴⁴ from Munich provides details about Einstein's purported complicity in the activities of the CPG, the Communist International and the Soviet Secret Service between 1929 and 1933. It responds to questions posed by the head of the FBI dated 13 March 1950. This information is reiterated in numerous subsequent reports and memoranda.

SECRET**SUBJECT: EINSTEIN, Albert****13 March 1950****21267****X-714****1. REASON FOR INVESTIGATION:**

The following information concerning Professor Albert EINSTEIN's affiliation with Communists and the use of his office in BERLIN (HS3/276) until 1933 as a telegram address by Agents of the Comintern and other Soviet Apparate is deemed to be of sufficient interest to warrant forwarding to higher Headquarters.

2. SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION:

None.

3. PRESENT INVESTIGATION:

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

4. EINSTEIN's personal secretary (her name cannot be recalled) turned over the telegrams to a special apparat man whose duty was to pick up such mail from several telegram addresses which included EINSTEIN's office, a watchmaker's shop known as UHRMEISLER, BERLIN, and a "Kartonagenfabrik" (box factory) operated by Walter SCHAUERHAUSEN, BERLIN So., Neue Jacobstr. The pick up man then distributed the telegrams to the various chiefs of the various Soviet Apparate in BERLIN, who in turn sent the information to MOSCOW by courier, military attaché pouches, illegal radio transmitters, and other methods.

Figure 57: Page 1 of the FBI report of 13 March 1950.

The accusations and allegations were based on the following:

Source has furnished the following details regarding the illegal use of subject's Berlin office as a letter drop:

- a. In a technical sense, the actual address of subject's office was not used as a letter drop. What was used was the authorized international cable address of subject, correspondence for which was delivered to subject's office by the postal authorities. This cable address is believed to have been Einstein Berlin or AlbertEinstein Berlin. (AN: The exact address can be determined by consulting a German cable address book from 1929 to 1930, unavailable here.)
- b. The exact location of subject's office, to which such cables were delivered, is not known, but it was in the vicinity of Nollendorf-platz.
- c. The office concerned was subject's private office (Privatkanzlei), which had no connection with any organization or institution.

- d. It is not known how many persons were employed in this office nor who those persons were, other than that Source has hearsay knowledge of at least two (2) female secretaries, both of whom were Communist-sympathizers.
- e. The exact time of activation of the Communist use of subject's cable address as a letter drop is not known, but when Source was instructed to establish a legal cable address for use in the same "line" [...] in 1929, subject's cable address was already in use.
- f. It is not known exactly who decided to utilise subject's cable address for conspirative purposes, but the "line" to which it belonged operated under the West European Bureau (WEB) of the Comintern (headed at that time by Georgi Dimitroff, deceased) in conjunction with the International Liaison Department (OMS) (Otdel Meshdunarodnovo Sviazi).¹⁰⁴⁵
- g. The reason for using subject's address was that the extent of international cable traffic received by subject, from all corners of the globe, coupled with subject's established international reputation, would provide a relatively innocuous cover for conspirative communication.
- h. The person in subject's office through whom the arrangements were made for the use of the cable address was subject's chief secretary at the time. [...]. This secretary had close personal relationships, probably of an intimate nature, with an international Apparatus functionary (whom Source can not identify) and, through these relationships together with her own Communist sympathies, was drawn into conspirative work. [...].
- i. The following procedure was used in transmission of cables through this channel:
 - (1) An intelligence message was encoded (not enciphered) from the "clear" into a prearranged Comintern or Soviet code. [...].
 - (2) This message was then re-encoded in the approved international cable code used by subject. [...].
 - (3) This double-encoded message was then dispatched to the Einstein cable address. [...].
 - (4) At subject's office, it was the duty of the senior secretary, who was at the same time in the employ of the Apparatus, to decode all messages and give them to subject for reading. She thus was in a position to intercept all messages which did not pertain to subject, which therefore were Apparatus business, and transmit them to the Apparatus courier.
- j. The courier or contact man of the Apparatus responsible for liaison with subject's office came directly to that office to pick up incoming cables for the Apparatus. Covert contacts were considered both risky and unnecessary in this case. [...]. Known liaison men working subject's office are as follows:

- (1) Richard Grosskopf for about three (3) months in 1929, at which time Source first obtained knowledge of the use of subject's cable address.
[. . .]. The "line" ran as follows: Einstein's office [. . .] - an oriental rug shop on Potsdamerstrasse - a not further identified firm on Potsdamer platz - Katschalski, (or Kaczalski) watchmaker at the corner of Beuthstrasse and Kommandantenstrasse, "money office" (Geldstelle, an address used for financial transactions and transmittals) for the "Klara" Apparat (international Apparat of the Soviet General Staff, IVth Department) yet linked with the WEB line - "Uhrenelb", a watch shop at Alte Jakobstrasse 93 in which Adolf Sauter, functionary in the Berlin Security (Abwehr) Apparat was a partner - Gebrueder Schauerhammer carton factory on Neue Jakobstrasse - a tobacco store on Koepenickerstrasse. This line was concerned with Far Eastern operations and closely allied with the Paul Ruegg [. . .] net in Shanghai. Grosskopf [who] was at that time head of the Pass Forging Apparat in Berlin and had very close connections with Abramov Mirov [. . .], was probably chosen for that reason. [. . .]
- (2) Fritz Burde, head of the German industrial espionage Apparat ("BB") with close affiliations with the Apparat of the Soviet General Staff, IVth Department ("Klara"), took over the contact briefly after Grosskopf was released from the mission. Burde is reported to have been executed in the Soviet Union after having been active for the international Apparat in the Far East, specifically Shanghai.
- (3) Willi Wloch, leading functionary of the IVth Department ("Klara") Apparat, who replaced Burde and his successor as contact man when they were indisposed or not available. Wloch's whereabouts are not known; his brother, Karl Wloch, is presently in Berlin and active with the German-Polish Cultural Relations and Friendship Society "Helmut von Gerlach-Gesellschaft".
- (4) "Fritz" (Last Name Unknown), Berlin-Wedding, old-time international Apparat functionary most closely connected with OMS who in 1933 was operating a radio net out of Prague, Cse. Neither Source nor the German political police were ever successful in ascertaining the correct name of "Fritz", who was known throughout the Apparat by that name or as "Fritz from Wedding". Fritz is believed to be still alive and active. Fritz remained chief contact man with the Einstein office until the cessation of Source's knowledge, late in 1931, except during his frequent absences, when contact was made by Wloch or Burde or the following.
- (5) Alfred Kattner, receptionist at the Communist Party Central Committee building in Berlin prior to 1933, who was contacted by unlisted telephone by the various letter drops when cables were not picked up promptly by the contact man and who occasionally

made contact himself. Source knows that Kattner made the contact at the Einstein office at least two (2) or three (3) times. Kattner was arrested and doubled by the German police after the seizure of power by the Nazis and was eventually liquidated by the Communist underground in about 1934.

- k. As is the general rule with conspirative activities of this nature and on such a level, the only persons who were supposed to have knowledge of such matters were those directly concerned. Those who can be regarded as having direct knowledge of the conspirative use of subject's cable address are: Richard Grosskopf, Fritz Burde, Willi Wloch, Alfred Kattner, Fritz from Wedding, and Jakob Abramov Mirov of OMS. Knowledge is probable on the part of Wilhelm Bahnik (deceased, successor of Burde as head of industrial espionage, close confidante of Burde, "Fred" Liebers (deputy and right-hand man to Burde, who could usually be assumed knowledgeable on matters known to Burde, sent in 1935 to Shanghai, Hermann Duenow (assistant to Grosskopf in Pass Forging Apparat, now active in Berlin), Albert Gromulat Sr (deputy head of Quarters Apparat, which was charged with providing cover and contact addresses and which would be informed at least to the extent that the Einstein address was "tabu" for other Apparate and purposes), Hans Kippenberger (as overall head of the German Apparate would be likely to know of the use of the Einstein address by Russian Apparate, probably had more detailed, though not necessarily direct knowledge), Leo Roth (long-time secretary and right-hand to Kippenberger), and possibly Wilhelm Zaisser (who would have no reason for knowing except through his activities in China, where he may have obtained knowledge of the use of the cable address from that end).

Source has stated that he does not believe subject was aware of the true nature of the correspondence which was channeled through his cable address from the Far East. It is even possible that arrangements were made for the use of the cable address with subject's secretary [. . .] without subject's knowledge. If subject were aware of the use of his address from the beginning, Source points out that the most logical approach to subject in order to get his approval for such use would be to convince him that it was in the interests of "human rights" [. . .].

- a. One incident which took place during the summer of 1930 indicates that subject must have had some knowledge of the use of his cable address for purposes other than his own. At this time Fritz from Wedding was the contact man for the line to which the Einstein address was attached, and one day Fritz came to Source in a very excited state. According to the story he told Source at this time, subject's secretary had been planning to go on a three (3) or four (4) week vacation and had been instructed to notify Fritz in advance of the date of her departure so that arrangements could be made to intercept the comintern cables before they were given to subject and turn them over to Fritz. In making his routine con-

tact on this day, Fritz discovered that the secretary had already left without informing him, and the other secretary disclaimed any knowledge of cables which were supposed to be turned over to anyone except subject. No attempt was made by Fritz to contact subject himself, and the only remaining alternative was to await the return of the secretary. When the girl did return several weeks later, all cables were turned over and there were no unpleasant repercussions, although Fritz did remark that his superiors were perturbed about the delay, since there were some important activities in the Far East at the time.

- b. In connection with the above-described incident, Source comments that the normal reaction of a man receiving cables from various points in the Far East which made no sense to him and which had no connection with his activities, yet were clearly addressed to his own cable address, would be to make inquiries of his office personnel and probably check with the postal authorities or even make a complaint about unauthorized use of his cable address. Source states, however, that there were no unpleasant complications and that the use of the cable address continued as before when the secretary returned and even during her absence. Nothing is known about whether subject asked for explanations from the secretary or what explanation she gave, but the fact still remains that there was no hitch in the procedure, which indicates that subject must have at least continued to tolerate the situation.
- c. Source has no further knowledge of details which would indicate knowledge or lack of it on the part of subject, other than that subject was frequently active in supporting so called "front groups",¹⁰⁴⁶ especially those concerned with human rights and anti-fascist activities.

The following information has been obtained from Source regarding the "Klub der Geistesarbeiter" (Club of Intellectual Workers):

- a. The Klub der Geistesarbeiter (hereinafter referred to as KdG), although it was looked down upon and scorned by the functionaries of the international Apparate (who referred to it as the "Klub of Mental Acrobats"), actually served as a fertile recruiting ground for high-caliber Apparate connections. The KdG was formed (date unknown, Source's first knowledge in 1931, last in 1933) in Berlin by a group of German scientists and intellectuals, all of whom were affiliated in some way with the international Apparate. The purpose of the KdG was to provide those persons with a chance to get together for intellectual discussion and exchange, to maintain contact for conspirative purposes, and to provide a basis for gradual recruitment of promising young intellectuals for conspirative work within or in connection with the Apparate.
- b. Source is not aware of the identity of the founders or leading figures in the KdG. The KdG did, however, maintain offices and meeting rooms in the "Hochhaus am Alexanderplatz", in which building the

very popular Cafe Braun was (and still is) located. It is believed the club rooms were on the 4th floor (American style).

- c. Subject was not to Source's knowledge active in the KdG, although many of its members were acquaintances and/or associates and friends of his. It is believed that subject may have been an 'honorary' member at one time. [...] many of the younger staff members of the Berlin Technical College (Technische Hochschule) were connected with the KdG, as well as some theater [...] and motion picture [...] people.
- d. Source definitely stated, in response to the direct query, that KdG was the correct name of the organization, and that it should be possible to locate and further identify it through the Hochhaus address, Dircksenstrasse, corner of Alexanderplatz.

[...]. Agent's Notes:

- a. [...] So far as possible, pertinent background information has been included in the report.
- b. Clarifying Comments:
Source's knowledge of the use of subject's cable address for conspirative purposes is based primarily upon his association with Richard Grosskopf, who mentioned the existence of the Einstein office in the 'line' he was establishing in 1929 only in passing, and through his connection with Fritz from Wedding [...]. Source was unable to identify any possible leads for further information aside from people like Grosskopf and Dueenow,¹⁰⁴⁷ who are still apparently firmly with the Communists. He was unable to give a single lead regarding the identity of the secretary through whom the arrangements were made for using subject's address other than to state that she was the chief or senior secretary at least from 1929 to 1931. Source's primary knowledge, although all actually second-hand, is based on his connection with one unit in the 'line' to which subject's address was attached.
- c. Agent's Opinion:
It is the opinion of the undersigned that the information given by Source, as far as it goes, is probably accurate. [...].
- d. Specific Recommendations:
It is recommended that no further exploitation be made of Source in this case. The identity of the secretary could be accomplished through inquiries in Berlin or of persons who had contact with subject's private office at that time. It is further recommended that former RSHA (German Central Security Agency) personnel now available be queried regarding the identity of those officials who, shortly after 1933, worked on the case built up around the cables received by subject's office prior to 1933. All cables were picked up by the RSHA from the Central Telegraph Office (Haupttelegraphenamt) in Berlin and studied in the light of knowledge received by the RSHA that subject's cable address had been used by the Soviets

and/or Communists. Source does not know the identity of the officials who worked the case but does have knowledge that the case was being worked on in 1935.

23 February 1955

On 23 February 1955 Einstein's long-time secretary was questioned "Concerning possible connection with espionage activities on behalf of Russia 1928-1933 in Berlin, Germany."¹⁰⁴⁸ The interview took place at Albert Einstein's home: 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, N.Y.

Helen Dukas denied any knowledge about spies contacting Einstein. She also denied knowing anything about the Club of Intellectual Workers. She stated that she had been Einstein's first and only secretary since 1928 – disregarding the assistance by Einstein's wife and elder daughter-in-law, both of whom had meanwhile died. Before she had started working for Einstein he had employed students on a part-time basis. Einstein had no other office in Berlin and had no other employees in his household. Helen Dukas's own tasks had not been limited to typing and other office work. She had also been cook and maid for the whole family. She informed the interrogator that Einstein was currently in a bad state of health.

The report was preceded by a reiteration of the earlier allegations about Einstein's activities in Germany. Two points were emphasized: First, the use of his cable address (presumably with Einstein's knowledge) for communist activities. Second, Einstein's friendship with members of the Club of Intellectual Workers who later became Soviet agents. Klaus Fuchs, at that time still a student, was specifically named in this connection.

Helen Dukas denied being acquainted with or having heard of Georgi Dimitroff and Jacob Abramov (Mirov) – adding the qualification that Dimitroff was known throughout Germany as an official of the Comintern and in connection with the trial concerning the Reichstag arson.

She also denied knowing persons who were supposed to have acted as couriers to Einstein's office or to have been involved in any way in Soviet spy activities.

She denied having any knowledge about contacts Einstein may have had to the communist underground but also pointed out that she always only had a limited knowledge of Einstein's activities. Between 1929 and 1933 Einstein's health condition was good and he was actively involved in many different things. She knew nobody interested in communism. Her circle of friends were mostly Jews; she was primarily interested in Jewish issues.

Asked about how often Einstein was on the telephone, Helen Dukas stated that Einstein received few telephone calls and had mostly dealt with his affairs by regular mail.

Finally she was asked about Einstein's family (sons, first and second wife, etc.): Einstein had two sons (Hans-Albert and Eduard) and two step-daughters (Margot and the elder one, whose name Helen Dukas had forgotten). As regards

Albert Einstein's state of health, Helen Dukas said that he had contracted the flu that winter and also had a heart condition.

9 March 1955

The cover letter to the report¹⁰⁴⁹ informed the director of the FBI that Helen Dukas had been extremely friendly and sincere throughout her interview. She had not been evasive nor seemed in any way cautious. She gave no indication that she might have been feeling observed. At the end of the interview she was not at all antagonistic toward the FBI agents but offered to help anytime.

On the basis of the given information further investigations were not considered necessary.

Helen Dukas had stated that she had been Dr. Einstein's sole employee since 1928. It was very probable that Elsa Einstein – meanwhile deceased – or his step-daughter (name unknown) had served as head secretary from 1926 until her marriage.

Further information, the report continued, could not be expected because the supposed Soviet agents were either dispersed in many different countries or had died in the meantime.

That was why, if nothing spoke against it, the case files on Dukas and Einstein at the FBI's Newark office would be closed.

2 May 1955

The Newark Office informed the director of the FBI that Albert Einstein had died on 18 April 1955 in Princeton, New Jersey.¹⁰⁵⁰

Additional investigations were thus obviated: "This matter is being closed."

The whole business regarding Einstein and his secretary was apparently resolved on a friendly note. The inquisitorial zeal and every last trace of distrust suddenly vanished. The FBI agents were even downright impressed with Helen Dukas, the subject of their researches. They concluded that they had been following a wrong lead. 'Source,' whom Counter Intelligence Corps had relied on so much, was thus also dealt with and discredited.

But this business does not end here. The allegations in Albert Einstein's FBI file must be examined to see exactly how much of the information was a figment of Source's imagination. So many of the details in otherwise unrelated matters were correct. We also need to find out why the attitudes of the CIC and the FBI in 1955 changed so radically in such a short time. How does the erstwhile so suspicious Helen Dukas become prime witness? Finally, we also need to ask *who* issued the reports and *who* exactly was Source? More generally, how could fascist-stlye tendencies emerge just a few years after the end of World War II in a fundamentally democratic country, indeed in a former member country of the anti-Hitler coalition? Why was the same thing attempted in USA, with the *very*

Figure 58: Report on the interrogation of Helen Dukas, 9 Mar. 1955.

same arguments that Germany had attempted hardly twenty years before: Einstein's expatriation (because) of purported "*communist activities*")?

Fact, fiction and lies

Streets, places. Einstein's apartment

All the places, streets and addresses indicated in the reports about Einstein's Berlin period actually existed.

The noteworthy thing about this is less the informant's familiarity with the mentioned streets and places than their physical proximity. The geographical center of the described action was the region around Spittelmarkt in Berlin, even though the underground communist activities were dispersed throughout the *entire* municipal area.

Although Einstein's residence (along with his "office") is listed in the standard Berlin directory, it is not mentioned in the reports: Haberlandstrasse no. 5.

Consulting the German *Telegramm-Adressbuch* for 1929 and 1930 would have revealed whether Einstein had a "telegram address."¹⁰⁵¹ They knew how to go about it. It would have been an obligatory thing to check out, considering the central role this address played in the intelligence reports. But it was not done. The argument that this information was "not accessible here" is no excuse. A book available to us today, fifty years later, was certainly obtainable then. Effort was all that was needed.

The result of such a check is: There is no listing of Einstein in the cable directory for 1929/1930. Einstein did *not* have any cable address!

Since Einstein's apartment was supposed to be a cable drop for messages, it is worthwhile to check and see whether it was suitable at all for such purposes.

The building at Haberlandstrasse no. 5 was built 1907/1908. A number of renovations were done subsequently to the façade as well as in 1919 when toilet plumbing, etc., was installed. An elevator is already documentable to 1911.¹⁰⁵²

Einstein had resided at Haberlandstrasse no. 5 since the summer of 1917, and since 2 June 1919 in the apartment of Elsa Einstein, his lover and later second wife.

Elsa Einstein's apartment, that is, her father Rudolf Einstein's, was originally in the second story. Elsa and Albert Einstein must have moved upstairs to the fourth story sometime around 1920 (or earlier). Two newspaper articles from the time indicate this. The first appeared in various dailies (among others in the *Kieler Zeitung* dated 17 October 1920 and *Braunschweiger Landeszeitung* dated 21 January 1921). The first article reads: "There, where the high, old-fashioned styled building façades of the Bavarian quarter crowd into almost narrow alleys [...] is, *four flights upstairs*, Albert Einstein's Berlin apartment."¹⁰⁵³ The other article, likewise reprinted in various papers (*Kölner Tageblatt* of 2 September 1920 and *Leipziger Tageblatt* of 3 September 1920, among others) about 'A visit with Einstein' states: "And so there I was, standing in the corridor of the *four-story* building of Berlin Haberlandstrasse for the first time before Professor Einstein."¹⁰⁵⁴

A sketch drawn by the stove fitter and district master chimney sweep, Georg Schwingel, before the gas water heater was installed in the bathroom in 1923,

indicates the layout of the apartment. It shows that there were eight rooms in addition to a large hallway, kitchen, pantry, bathroom and water closet.¹⁰⁵⁵

Besides providing us with the exact layout of the apartment, the master chimney sweep's sketch also shows us that it was *not* situated on the Haberlandstrasse side of the building but along Aschaffenburg Strasse. Mr. Schwingel's sketch does not agree with the structure of the building on Haberlandstrasse but does with the one along Aschaffenburg Strasse! So the address "Haberlandstrasse 5" was just the main entrance to their building. The photo published by Grüning and others¹⁰⁵⁶ is hence *not* correctly marked! The shapes of the windows visible on the sketch do not match the façade on Haberlandstrasse, but the one on Aschaffenburg Strasse. (Even if the cross mark had, in fact, been made by Albert Einstein, he had orientational problems in space in everyday life.) Banesh Hoffmann worked with the *same* marked photo and his reprint from 1976 reveals a handwritten note "Our apartment Haberlandstr. 5" in the same pen as the cross¹⁰⁵⁷ (in a handwriting that cannot be attributed to either Albert or Elsa Einstein!).

Other misleading statements about the apartment's location appear in Friedrich Herneck's book 'Einstein privat.' In answer to the question "What direction were the windows of the Biedermeier-room and the library positioned?" Einstein's former housemaid Mrs. Herta W. recalled, "I would think east or southeast, because there was always so much light in those rooms." Whereupon Herneck replied: "Southeast would fit nicely with the course of the street [...]"¹⁰⁵⁸ These are very vague indications indeed, and Herneck was able to add "east or southeast" simply because it happened to agree so well with *his* conception of the "course of the street."¹⁰⁵⁹ On the other hand, other details Herta W. gave agree exactly with the building layout: The side entrance "ended upstairs in the hallway, directly next to the kitchen. At the bottom you did not come out onto Haberlandstrasse but onto Aschaffenburg Strasse."¹⁰⁶⁰ According to the official floor plan, the side entranceway leading "directly next to the kitchen" only matched the building with windows opening out onto Aschaffenburg Strasse! At the bottom of the stairs "you did not come out onto Haberlandstrasse but onto Aschaffenburg Strasse," provided "*you*" refers to deliverers or household employees. The floor plan also agrees with Hertha W.'s description of the rooms (which Herneck could not have known).¹⁰⁶¹ Herneck's drawing according to former Miss Herta Schiefelbein's information agrees almost exactly with the true situation. The only significant discrepancy is the name of the street it looked out on: not Haberlandstrasse but *Aschaffenburg Strasse!* This is corroborated by a comparison against extant blueprints in the municipal building file.

For the uninitiated, hence also police officers, *this fact* would have complicated any surveillance of Einstein's apartment!

Until 1927 the purpose and therefore also the description of the rooms changed a few times. Konrad Wachsmann described the apartment as follows: "I think it was seven or eight rooms. If you entered the hallway, Einstein's bedroom was on the left" (called "Herrenzimmer" on the sketch) "behind that was the library"¹⁰⁶² (1923 the "reception room")¹⁰⁶³ "and the salon" (1923 called "liv-

ingroom" (Wohnzimmer)), "in which the grand piano stood. From the salon you could pass through a sliding door on the right-hand side into the diningroom. Straight ahead was another door through which you came to a small hallway and from there to the bathroom. Elsa Einstein's and her daughter Margot's bedrooms also issued into this hallway. I do not know which room the daughter Ilse inhabited because she was already married. Behind the kitchen there were some more rooms for the staff. But I never saw them."¹⁰⁶⁴

The apartment also included Albert Einstein's study rooms under the roof (the so-called "tower room" along with a small lounge and book storage room).¹⁰⁶⁵

Unlike the apartment itself, Einstein's attic rooms looked out on *Haberlandstrasse*. They were only accessible by a flight of stairs because the elevator only reached the fourth story. Einstein had the tower room furnished a few months after his marriage. The room was, as Einstein wrote, "sunny – directed toward the east – and spacious, the window opening to the east. Area circa 20 sq m."¹⁰⁶⁶

One very important aspect of this apartment for the present context was its *telephone* connection (tel. no. "Nollendorf 2807," from 1931 on: "Cornel. 2807"). Herta Schiefelbein remembered: "The main plug was in the small hallway in front of the guest room and the kitchen. But there were a number of secondary connections I could plug into [...] Herr Professor had two secondary telephones: one downstairs on his night-side table and one upstairs on his desk by the window [...]. Whenever you wanted to make a call, you first had to turn a crank. Then the [telephone exchange] office would call. In those days there wasn't any direct dialing yet, like now. All the Berlin districts were assigned to a telephone area, each with its own office with a special name. I cannot remember the name of our office anymore."¹⁰⁶⁷ The office that had slipped Herta Schiefelbein's mind was "Nollendorfplatz" – for short "Nollendorf."

All in all, – technically speaking – the Einsteins' apartment was ideally suited for conspirative purposes:

- two entrances/exits, with one (main stairway) leading to *Haberlandstrasse* and the other (servants' stairway) leading to *Aschaffenburgstrasse*;
- the apartment's situation on the side away from the main entrance of the building (i.e., overlooking *Aschaffenburgstrasse*);
- Einstein's separate office rooms only accessible via the main entrance (not directly from the apartment);
- telephones in the apartment as well as in the study.

It was thus possible to enter the apartment as well as the building by one entrance and leave it by another. Konrad Wachsmann, the architect of Einstein's summer villa, explained how this could be done: "If someone appeared at *Haberlandstrasse* without notice and could not be turned away, [Einstein] sometimes escaped by means of the servants' exit. We once did that together. Some journalist came and absolutely insisted on interviewing Einstein. Because he had been turned away many times already, the journalist said he would wait at the apartment door until the professor came home. Einstein and I were sitting in the li-

brary and heard how desperately Mrs. Einstein was trying to get rid of the man. Professor Planck had made an appointment for that same afternoon. So her false excuse would have been exposed. “We have to help Elsa,” Einstein finally whispered to me. He took me by the arm and led me through the salon into the diningroom and from there into the small hallway leading to the servants’ stairway. Fortunately these stairs did not end on Haberlandstrasse but the adjoining street. We went down the stairs, walked to the entrance on Haberlandstrasse and took the elevator up to Einstein’s apartment. The journalist was indeed still standing at the apartment door. But he had waited in vain. Einstein shook him off.”¹⁰⁶⁸

Outsiders could not know that the “tower room” also belonged to the apartment, which was likewise perfect for conspirative purposes. Two official searches through the apartment prove it, conducted by police inspectors and then by the SA in 1933. Herta Schiefelbein reported: “It must have been the beginning or the middle of April 1933, very early in the morning [...]. Three or four men in plain clothes stood at the door [...]. The men said “Kriminalpolizei” [...]. They did not ask for Herr Professor, though, they just wanted to know where Dr. Marianoff was. I said that he was out of town with his wife. They then asked which room he had been staying in. Dr. Marianoff had been staying in Herr Professor’s room, because the Einsteins were away, of course, in America. Then they searched through everything there and asked me when the Marianoffs had left. One of the officers stayed with me in the kitchen, the others went away again, to Mrs. Kayser, presumably to check whether Dr. Marianoff and Margot weren’t perhaps hiding there and whether my information that both had left town agreed with what Mrs. Kayser said. In order to prevent me from telephoning to warn anyone, one of the crime inspectors stayed behind with me. But he was only interested in Marianoff. He sat with me in the kitchen and since I was just having my breakfast I offered him a cup of coffee. But he always only asked me about Dr. Marianoff. [...]. They quickly glanced into the other rooms [...]. They did not go upstairs into Herr Professor’s tower room. I suppose they didn’t know about that room at all.”¹⁰⁶⁹

Einstein had evidently allowed *other* people to use his “tower room” as well (Einstein’s secretary, Dukas, and his collaborator Mayer) – despite the restrictions imposed by the building inspectors. “Of course he sat up there with Laue, Planck, Haber or Plesch. I believe I remember him entertaining students and other guests in the tower room as well. In addition, his study was also the working place of Miss Dukas and the calculator Doctor Mayer. So the restrictions on the tower room seem not to have been so rigorous.”¹⁰⁷⁰

None of this is *proof* that Einstein’s apartment was used for subversive purposes, but certainly that it was very *suitable* for it.

Institutions. The Club of Intellectual Workers

All the institutions mentioned in the secret service reports actually existed, even the suspicious Club of Intellectual Workers!

The Club of Intellectual Workers (CIW) was founded on 8 December 1931 at the Nationalhof during a meeting organized by the International Workers Relief (IWR). According to the police report, “numerous writers” and intellectuals took part. The club supposedly had roughly two hundred members – which had “developed out of the group of scholarly workers of the IWR comprising medical doctors, lawyers, writers, artists and other intellectuals.” The police report dated 15 May 1932 described its purpose as “carrying communist ideas in among social circles that cannot be reached by usual propaganda tools.”¹⁰⁷¹ The club’s founders were City Councillor Dr. Richard Schmincke, the member of the Medical Council, Dr. Fritz Weiss (first chairman), and the lawyer Dr. Hilde Benjamin (second chairman). On 27 February 1932 a youth group of the CIW was founded.¹⁰⁷²

The discrepancy between the documentable leadership of the CIW and the information provided in the reports by the Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) is striking. The persons named in the reports never played a central role in the CIW. Even the details provided by a former club member, Günther Kromrey decidedly after 1945, corroborate the membership.

Günther Kromrey was presumably describing the *youth group* of the CIW in his curriculum vitae dated 21 November 1949: I “received [...] in the KL-building¹⁰⁷³ the mission of forming a small-scale intellectual organization, in which I was only supposed to install specialists [...]. The core of this “club” were seven comrades [...]. The instructors included Albert Voigts, Eichenwald [...]. At that time the intellectual circle included: Felix Bobek [...].”¹⁰⁷⁴ The information about the CIW in the secret service reports actually applied to the CIW’s *youth group*!

Kromrey described the club’s working approach as follows:

End of '29 Lala¹⁰⁷⁵ introduced me to two new comrades [...]. With them [...] an intellectual group was supposed to be cultivated. [...].

How did operations proceed?

- A) Personally following up addresses given to us or procured by us. Individual discussions.
- B) After a certain degree of maturity: being invited to the fortnight-long indoctrinations. There the guests spoke or we ourselves, whereby value was placed on *discussions*. Thereby gaining a deeper knowledge of these persons.
- C) Smaller, later larger missions according to the wishes of the supervisors, to whom I had to report respectively.
- D) Forwarding of information to ‘Lala,’ about which he requested further explanations. In total, roughly 60 people went through this group, who did not come regularly every time but certainly with dedication. Visit of a few events of the League of the Intellectual Professions,¹⁰⁷⁶ in order to be able to fish intellectuals there.¹⁰⁷⁷

A thorough scouring through the extant files and biographical sources on purported friends of Einstein among the CIW membership yielded absolutely

nothing. Not a single mention can be found anywhere about Einstein's relations to the CIW or to its individual members, in particular Houtermans, Kromrey, Eichenwald and Bobek (let alone about any "friendly" personal ties with them).

Persons: Richard Grosskopf / Helen Dukas

All the persons mentioned in the FBI file actually existed – with the exception, perhaps only of the alias "Fritz." This point is important, considering that the research on these unknown persons was incomparably more difficult than finding out about the streets, squares and institutions mentioned in the FBI file. CIC's and FBI's "source" must have been a very well informed person (and as they suspected, a person *from the communist underground*, someone who knew the material, an "insider").

The reports dated 13 March 1950 and 25 January 1951, mention the actors, some of them *concur* in both reports.

The list of persons named as purportedly having worked in the communist underground is long. Forty names appear.

The interesting persons among them were those who allegedly used Einstein's address or knew about it. According to the report of 13 March 1950, they were Grosskopf, Sauter, Burde, Bahník, Liebers, Zaisser, Kippenberger, Kattner, Wloch, Kromrey, Dünow, Einstein's secretary, Abramov and "Fritz" from Wedding. The report dated 25 January 1951 *omits* the following as users/informed persons: Sauter, Bahník, Liebers, Zaisser, Kippenberger, Kromrey, Dünow. Hence, what remains is: *Grosskopf, Burde, Kattner, Willi Wloch, Einstein's secretary and "Fritz."* From among these, only *Grosskopf* was still alive. The CIC knew nothing more about the fates of Einstein's secretary and "Fritz." Thus Grosskopf was not only the main person of interest to the CIC but also the only living witness in the matter. Because he was "currently chief of the Criminal Police in the Soviet sector of Berlin," however, he was *as good as dead* for the American secret service.

But the secretary, Helen Dukas, had also survived.

Consequently, investigations on the use of Einstein's address (and the so-called "office") had to concentrate on Richard Grosskopf and Helen Dukas.

Grosskopf's most important function during the period in question was correctly indicated in the FBI file: He was head of the communist passport forging organization. His alias – likewise correctly indicated in the FBI file and the only alias mentioned there was: "Steinke." His "successor as head of the passport forging organization" – likewise corresponding to the facts was: Adolf Sauter.

Grosskopf was directly responsible for the falsification of countless passports for functionaries of the Communist Party of Germany and other countries since the beginning of the 1920s. Without this organization the illegal communist machine could not have operated. His fake passports were so perfect that during his imprisonment in 1937/38 Grosskopf's expertise was put to use toward producing a fake-proof German passport!¹⁰⁷⁸

As head of passport forgery, but only in this capacity, Grosskopf had contact with Mirov (Abramov). Falsifying passports was his passion, he was busy

enough with that. He was never subordinated to the CPG's intelligence service, Hans Kippenberger. He did not work either with him or with any other political apparatus. Grosskopf only provided services to them. For this reason alone, it is out of the question that he would have been in charge of "Einstein's cable address."

After a passport forging workshop was raided on 28 November 1932, the Gestapo was able to track down Richard Grosskopf. He was arrested on 3 May 1933.

During the Gestapo's interrogations Richard Grosskopf managed to withstand the abusive treatment. He lied, and when he was discovered he always promised henceforth to say the "whole truth." He could not remember any names and if he could name anyone, it was always just an alias. He even only had a vague memory of his own alias: "It is possible that, a longer time ago, I carried the alias *Steinke* within our organization."¹⁰⁷⁹

The investigations made progress only toward the end of 1933, when the technical secretary of the Central Committee (CC) of the CPG, Alfred Kattner, became a traitor. As a result, on 15 November 1933 material originating from "Volta" (Grosskopf) were "discovered in secret hiding places of the former K.L.-building¹⁰⁸⁰ together with other C.C. material."¹⁰⁸¹ The Gestapo agent Giering was *personally* "present at the disclosure of the hiding places."¹⁰⁸² He succeeded "in finding other hiding places with the assistance of a well-informed confidante."¹⁰⁸³ This person was: Alfred *Kattner*: "The important finds in secret rooms of the Karl Liebknecht building were not least attributable to Kattner's finger-pointings."¹⁰⁸⁴

Kattner revealed everything he knew. If there had been any information about Einstein, the Gestapo would have used it, if not immediately, then later on. Einstein is never mentioned in the relevant files.

Kattner's betrayal did not remain a secret to leading functionaries of the secret political machine of the CPG. He was murdered on 1 February 1934. The CIC was right in surmising that Kattner "had been liquidated by the communist underground."

On 11 January 1935 Richard Grosskopf was convicted by the People's Court (*Volksgesichtshof*) for anticipated high treason ("for preparing a highly treasonous enterprise in union with serious counterfeiting") to "a jail term [...] of nine years, less 20 months pretrial detention."¹⁰⁸⁵

The files of the People's Court are comprehensive. *At that time* – 1933/34 – thorough legal research was still being conducted. The decrees to accelerate and simplify legal proceedings had yet to be issued.

The court's verdict alone filled fifty-five pages. The examinations and depositions counted many hundreds of pages (six binders, with the last sheet numbered 664). They include numerous transcripts of Grosskopf's interrogation (the first on 3 May 1933),¹⁰⁸⁶ but are mainly witness testimonies.

The twenty-month period of detention pending trial is indicative that the authorities' research was as thorough as could be. Even though the prime suspects did their best to deceive their interrogators and to reveal only what the of-

ficials already knew, it is likely that these proceedings exposed the activities of the “passport forging organization” completely. Witness testimonies and garrulous statements and confessions by codefendants in fear of punishment contributed substantially to this success.

After 1945 Grosskopf was subjected to numerous “personal checks,” mainly by the East German Ministry of State Security, not despite his position as one of its officers but *because* of it. His personnel documentation is correspondingly copious, starting with his birth certificate and ending with the execution of his last will and testament. In the 1980s further information was compiled at the instruction of Minister Mielke for an “investigation of the activities of the intelligence and security organs of the GDR before 1945.” The holdings of other GDR archives were consulted in addition to the ministry’s own files, in particular the archive sponsored by the Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus,¹⁰⁸⁷ of the governing Socialist Unity Party (Sozialistische Einheitspartei or SED). Painstaking efforts were expended on combing through the existing archival material, making copies and reorganizing them. As a result, there are now comprehensive records on Richard Grosskopf.¹⁰⁸⁸

Among these copious Grosskopf files, not a single reference to Einstein can be found; his name is not even mentioned.

The only “proximity” to Einstein was that Grosskopf maintained a forgery workshop in the cellar of the building at Aschaffener Strasse no. 14.¹⁰⁸⁹ That means, a few meters away from the service entrance to Haberlandstrasse no. 5, diagonally under Albert Einstein’s apartment.

It is pure invention that Grosskopf used Einstein’s address. There never was any connection to Einstein, either direct or indirect.

What remains is the question of what role *Helen Dukas* might have played.

She had no reason to refuse giving any true statements to the FBI.

Helen Dukas told the FBI agents, in conformance with the facts, that before she was hired, Einstein’s wife and his elder stepdaughter had served as office assistants, besides a few part-time students. Her information that she had been Albert Einstein’s *only* secretary since 1928 was also true. (This also means to say that he never owned an “office” establishment and that he had engaged many secretaries at one time was out of the question.)

The history preceding her employment is also sufficiently clearly documentable and credible. (Thus the CIC’s contentions about the CIW’s role in Helen Dukas’s original hiring are pure nonsense.)

Owing to his failing health in March 1928 Einstein had to “engage a secretary for his office work at home. Placing a newspaper advertisement was not considered because it would have inevitably attracted masses of unwanted responses. Elsa mentioned the problem to Rosa Dukas, who headed the Jewish Orphan Organization. Miss Dukas recommended her sister. Helen Dukas appeared at Haberlandstrasse no. 5 on Friday, the 13th of April for an interview. At first she had rejected her sister’s suggestion. She knew nothing about physics and had the feeling that it was all far above her capabilities. Finally she let herself be persuaded to give it a try.”¹⁰⁹⁰

"Helen Dukas's mother also originated from Hechingen, like Elsa Einstein."¹⁰⁹¹ "Whoever came from Hechingen, even if only in the second generation," Helen Dukas wrote to Mr. Lemmerich on 6 July 1981, "needed no further recommendation." Elsa Einstein "naturally knew my mother and grandmother."¹⁰⁹²

There was no room for "recommendation of Einstein's secretary by members of the Club of Intellectual Workers, a communist relief organization." Albert Einstein might perhaps have been duped, but certainly not resolute *Elsa Einstein*.

What Helen Dukas did not say was that since her hiring, other persons had also been employed in Einstein's household. But that might have been deemed a slight negligence. A lie it was not.

During the period in question (between 15 June 1927 and 1 June 1933)¹⁰⁹³ Herta Schiefelbein was employed as the Einsteins' housemaid (and cook), *not* Helen Dukas! Herta Schiefelbein had been employed temporarily after the former maid had suddenly left the Einsteins, taking a few valuables with herself.¹⁰⁹⁴ Contrary to Helen Dukas's statement, another person was also in the employ of the Einstein family household, a "cleaning woman from Schöneberg." She was responsible for the "dirty work [...]. She also washed the windows downstairs in the apartment [...]. But this woman did not come every day."¹⁰⁹⁵

What weighed more heavily against Helen Dukas were her outright lies during her "interview." Smilingly, "helpfully," and "keen to inform," she adeptly hoodwinked the FBI agents.

She categorically denied any personal contact with communists. That would have to include a few members of her *own* family. Her brother-in-law Sigmund Wollenberger (husband of her sister Seline – the fourth Dukas daughter) was member of the CPG and likewise her nephew Albert Wollenberger since 1932! When Albert Wollenberger emigrated to the US during the 1930s, his Aunt Helen acted as his personal guarantor.¹⁰⁹⁶ "Einstein knew," Wollenberger told Michael Grüning, "that I was a communist and was a member of the CPG since 1932. He did not just tolerate it, he even respected it, although he was no Marxist, being rather more of a socialist by sentiment."¹⁰⁹⁷ "He knew that I had the *party mission* to qualify myself as a research assistant and member of the teaching faculty at Harvard University, to prepare myself professionally for the demands of the GDR."¹⁰⁹⁸

His *aunt* could not have been ignorant of the fact that Albert Wollenberger was deported from the US in 1951, nor that his choice of residence in 1954 was *East Germany*. Wollenberger remembered: "When Senator McCarthy's witch-hunt started, I was arrested. After I had been sent the deportation order as a stateless person, Albert Einstein vouched for me. Thereupon I was released on bail."¹⁰⁹⁹

Could his aunt have known nothing about all this? She was certainly not as naïve as she made herself out to be during her "interview." If anyone was naïve, it was the badly prepared FBI agents, who thought they could deceive Helen Dukas and ended up believing everything she deemed worth telling them. Helen Dukas

was cleverer than the agents. She said much that was true but left out much as well.

Most importantly, she stayed silent about information that could have hopelessly incriminated her: that her apartment had been used for the purposes of the CPG (and probably also that she knew the name of the tenant).

We would have known nothing about all of this if *Luise Kraushaar* had not survived and left a record, including a “confidential” document dated 1986: ‘Report on my conspiratory work between April 1931 until the end of 1937.’¹¹⁰⁰ *Luise Kraushaar* was the former secretary of the nationwide head of the CPG’s industrial reporting agency (*BB-Ressort*).¹¹⁰¹ That is – as the People’s Court quite appropriately asserted – “the most dangerous apparat of the CPG there is [...]”¹¹⁰² (and, one would have to add, the most covert apparat).

She had not just been Wilhelm Bahník’s secretary but also his predecessor’s, Fritz *Burde*. She knew personally (more or less closely, but certainly from direct personal contact) the following persons specifically named in the FBI file:

- Bahník, Wilhelm (“Martin”)
- Bobek, Dr. Felix
- Burde, Fritz (“Adolf,” “Edgar”)
- Dünow, Hermann
- Kippenberger, Hans (“Alex”)
- Liebers, Johannes (“Fred”)
- Roth, Leo (“Viktor”)
- Welker, Helene

And she also knew *Albert Einstein’s secretary!*

Luise Kraushaar reminisced:

The first illegal office I worked in from the spring of 1931 until about mid-1933, was located in Friedenau, Berlin, on a quiet, peaceful street that was easy to see down and on which any loitering observer would have been noticeable. I worked in one room of a larger apartment that Albert Einstein’s secretary was living in with her sister. I unfortunately have forgotten the names, the street and the number of the building. The secretary was, like her sister, an older woman between 45 and 50. They were both very modestly dressed, very calm and friendly with me. Both of them left every day for work and I was mostly alone there. I think that they knew about the illegal nature of my work. But they did not know the substance and content of this work, of course. They never asked and our conversations consisted of the usual greetings and the payment of the rent. The degree of trust between us expressed itself in that I received the key to the apartment from them and could do what I pleased completely undisturbed.

Only Fritz Burde and Leo Roth knew about this apartment. Leo Roth probably discovered this quiet apartment and secured it. He came often to deliver material for me to transcribe or to pick it up again. I remember his visits so clearly, because he knew how to please people

with insignificant gestures. He must have had a key to the apartment as well, because every once in a while he was there in my absence. After one such visit, a wonderful big apple lay on my typewriter table. With it a note: ‘Bon appetit, Viktor.’ Viktor was his alias. Such gestures of kindness warm the heart of an illegally employed person and are deeply impressive.¹¹⁰³

Leo Roth [. . .] was very warm and kind. His girlfriend was the daughter of General Hammerstein-Equord,¹¹⁰⁴ a pretty girl with long, blond locks of hair, at that time perhaps 20 years old. Because she brought us interesting notes about conversations by guests at her parents’ apartment, I occasionally met her alone. Her given name has unfortunately slipped my mind. I was always pleased whenever I met them both, ‘Viktor’ and his girlfriend.¹¹⁰⁵

During a conversation with an officer of the Minister of State Security sometime at the end of 1978/beginning of 1979, she made the following statement:

I only knew the offices in which I was working. Some of them were surely apartments used as storage or for other kinds of work. I personally worked in various apartments (text processing). Two have remained in my memory. One belonged to Albert Einstein’s secretary and her two sisters. They lived in Friedenau. The secretary was approx. 50 years old, a well-endowed, friendly lady. She probably knew nothing about the type of work we were doing. I do not know the pretext under which the apartment (one room) was rented. I unfortunately cannot remember anymore whether we stored unfinished business there. But it was probably mostly the case that I met with the responsible person in the evening hours in order to return to him the material and copies. When the passport office of the CPG machine (Karl Wiehn),¹¹⁰⁶ which had been operating in our neighborhood, was exposed, we left the Friedenau apartment.¹¹⁰⁷

Luise Kraushaar’s interviewer noted at that time: “The reports were written in two illegal apartments, 1931 until at least the end of 1932 at the home of one of Albert Einstein’s secretaries. Comrade Kraushaar cannot recall the name anymore. She only still knows that it involved 3 sisters and that the office was situated in the apartment of the eldest of the three sisters.”

With the exception of the comment about *three* Dukas sisters, the information in the two reports from 1978/1979 and 1986 are identical in substance.

Luise Kraushaar conceded that she could not remember everything precisely, despite her generally good memory (“My good memory was a great help”).¹¹⁰⁸ What she did think she was able to remember correctly was not always accurate either. Einstein’s secretary was neither fifty years old nor “well-endowed,” rather about thirty-six or thirty-seven and slim.¹¹⁰⁹ We cannot exclude the possibility that Luise Kraushaar had seen *Elsa* Einstein there. *She* was around fifty years old and “well-endowed.” The official tenant of the apartment was not Einstein’s secretary but her sister Rosa. Even so, her “recollections” were otherwise remarkably precise. Matched against other independent sources, the basic allega-

tion that espionage reports were written in the apartment of Einstein's secretary *had* to be right.

Hence there is no doubt *that* the apartment of Albert Einstein's secretary was used for the drafting of spy reports. (A perhaps important detail in this regard is the presence of a telephone in Rosa Dukas's apartments: Rosenheimer Strasse: "Steph. 5265" then "Cornel. 5265"; Hindenburgstrasse: "Cornel. 5265." She evidently kept her four-digit telephone number whenever she moved.) This section was indeed a "*quiet, peaceful street*" (as it still is today). I would think that there is no doubt about the rented room in the Dukas apartment having been abandoned upon the "exposure" of Karl Wiehn's passport establishment (because it was of existential importance for the industrial espionage reporting). This happened at the end of 1932. So: *until the end of 1932* the apartment of Albert Einstein's secretary was used for conspiratory purposes. It is also correct that the exposed passport workshop was located in the *immediate neighborhood* of Rosa Dukas's apartment – even though Luise Kraushaar could not remember the precise address anymore. The raided passport forging workshop was located at Kaiserallee no. 48a, that is, in the building on the corner of Hindenburgstrasse.

This block of residential buildings delimited by Hildegard, Livländische and Hindenburg Strasse (entrance no. 92a)¹¹¹⁰ was at that time newly built. The conveyance of the building had taken place on 24 September 1931.¹¹¹¹ Therefore, the apartment could only have been occupied and used for the indicated purpose at the end of September/beginning of October 1931, at the very earliest.¹¹¹² It is a mystery why the three Dukas sisters moved into a new building only to immediately sublet one of the rooms (which suggests that they were relatively well informed about the purpose of the rented room).

It is also credible that Helen Dukas knew nothing about the substance of Luise Kraushaar's work. That was normal. For reasons of security it was also normal that the communists informed themselves beforehand about the political attitudes of the residents of any sublet apartments. "Precisely because they were not party members, the apartments were perhaps also the most secure. But without exception, the residents were informed that they were making their rooms available to the CPG. The method of safeguarding them was so carefully conceived, that when many of these subletting residents were subsequently arrested, not a single one of them could be penalized. They could all prove that they had submitted an advertisement to the *Welt am Abend* that they had a room available for rent and that the people who had come over had identified themselves with a proper police registration." (Quoted from a speech by Hermann Dünow on 23 October 1967 before members of the Central Party Archive of the SED at the Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus.)¹¹¹³

The fact that not just Luise Kraushaar but Leo Roth also had received a key to the apartment and that she could do what she pleased there "completely undisturbed" leads to the conclusion that all three Dukas sisters were either incredibly naïve or else they *knew* something, after all.

Moreover, Leo Roth wasn't just any communist undercover agent. He was one of their most important functionaries! He was responsible for "*special contacts*"

at the CPG's intelligence service. After Rudi Schwarz was murdered on 1 February 1934, Roth also became director of the "security" (*Abwehr*) agency of the CPG political machine. In early 1934 he procured the murder weapon for Alfred Kattner's (the former technical secretary on the CPG's Central Committee) assassin and subsequently provided him with a false passport and helped him and his girlfriend Helga von Hammerstein leave the country.¹¹¹⁴

Helen Dukas was simply not as "apolitical" and ignorant as she made herself out to be to the FBI.

If she managed to deceive the FBI agents, it was probably primarily because the FBI investigations into this matter were anything but professional.

Evidence of the superficiality of the FBI investigations is that despite constant reference being made to spies in the Soviet embassy in Berlin and that Einstein supposedly had many friends among Soviet diplomats, it never occurred to anyone to pay any attention to Einstein's son-in-law, the Russian Dimitri *Marianoff* – head of the film division of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce. It was known that he had married Einstein's stepdaughter. His birthdate was known to be 1 January 1889 (in "Weinitra or Venitza/Russia").¹¹¹⁵ His biography of Einstein, published in the USA was also cited.¹¹¹⁶ It was also known that he had immigrated to the United States. *Dimitri Marianoff* himself was never interrogated, however. Nor Margot Einstein. The possibility that Marianoff might have been one of the many Soviet agents active in Germany was never explored.

Einstein's stepdaughter Margot married the Russian Dimitri Marianoff on 29 November 1930.¹¹¹⁷ He was an important person among the many hundreds of employees of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce. A report by the Berlin chief of police, designated as "strictly confidential," entitled 'Report on the activities of the Berlin center of the O.G.P.U.' and dated 18 August 1932¹¹¹⁸ states: *Dimitry Marianoff* and a woman *Asja (Susanne) Ari* are the "closest assistants" of Arthur Normann, the head of Soviet spies in Germany. Marianoff was, it continues, *constantly* socializing "in the consulate and embassy" and thus belonged among such people who for precisely that reason are "not conspicuous and arouse no suspicion."¹¹¹⁹ The Berlin police seem not to have realized that this Marianoff was Einstein's son-in-law.

Einstein's son-in-law was a Soviet spy! Dear son-in-law was more than just what Elsa Einstein described as "a gypsy, but a fine and interesting one"; "deep down in his soul [...] a decent, indeed a noble human being."¹¹²⁰ There is good reason to believe that his many relationships, also with other women, did not just arise from his personal temperament (and even so, *not exclusively* for his own private gratification).

Since his marriage in December 1930, Marianoff lived in Einstein's city apartment, also during the summertime when Elsa and Albert Einstein spent longer periods of time in Caputh. He was still living there during Einstein's sojourn in the USA (since December 1932) – ultimately even staying in Albert Einstein's own bedroom (so right next to the telephone).¹¹²¹ Einstein's apartment was freely accessible to Marianoff. As Einstein later commented, his son-in-law had not inhabited his apartment for "eight years," as some people supposed, but "a cou-

ple of months long, without interruption.”¹¹²² But he rarely came to Caputh¹¹²³ – quite in contrast to his wife Margot. Between April and October of the years 1930, 1931 and 1932, Einstein lived in Caputh; from November/December until March of the following winters 1930/31, 1931/32, 1932/33 Einstein sojourned in the United States. His wife Elsa accompanied him every time, in the winter of 1930/31 Helen Dukas also went along. Consequently, since 1930 Einstein rarely used his city apartment. Marianoff was thus often alone there. We shall probably never know what he did then. But from what we do know, we may assume that Einstein’s apartment was used for espionage purposes. Was the Schöneberg apartment in which Kippenberger first heard about the burning of the Reichstag¹¹²⁴ perhaps *Einstein’s apartment*?

The Soviet Secret Service had the keys not just to Einstein’s secretary’s apartment but also to his own!

What about Einstein himself?

Einstein’s signature under the ‘Manifesto to the Europeans’ in 1914 marked his entrance into political life. He remained true to the slant expressed in it, even though the manifesto was ineffective in its own time.

How Einstein acted in defeated Germany became an issue of international politics less during the Great War than afterwards: quite the contrary to the majority of Germans, above all, professors.

Ernst Reuter, secretary of the New Fatherland League, was one of the first communists he came in contact with. At the end of 1918 Reuter returned from Russia to Germany with Karl Radek¹¹²⁷ – the man responsible for the revolution in Germany, from the Russian point of view, hence also in Lenin’s eyes.

It is possible that Einstein’s close friendship with Paul Levi stemmed from the beginning of the 1920s. On 8 August 1929 he would write him: “Dear Paul Levi [...]. It is uplifting to see how you as an individual person have purified the atmosphere without restraint through acuity and a love of justice, a wonderful pendant to Zola. Among the finest of us Jews, something of the social justice of the Old Testament still lives on.”¹¹²⁸

Paul Levi had met Lenin “through Radek in Switzerland in 1915 or 1916 [...]. Levi was a Bolshevik then already.”¹¹²⁹ Levi (Hartstein) was one of the co-signers of the treaty between the German government and Russian emigrants in 1917 that made it possible for Lenin and other Bolsheviks to travel back home to Russia and prepare the October Revolution.¹¹³⁰ On 4 December 1920 Levi was elected together with Ernst Däumig to preside over the CPG. It is true that Levi was replaced on 24 February 1921 (like other presiding members: Clara Zetkin), and shortly afterward expelled from the CPG because of his criticism of the “March 1921 drive.”¹¹³¹ But he remained loyal to the leftist ideal.

It was widely known that Einstein, who had described himself in the *Berliner Tageblatt* as “a Jew of liberal international bent,”¹¹³² assumed a leftist stance in conflicts during this period.

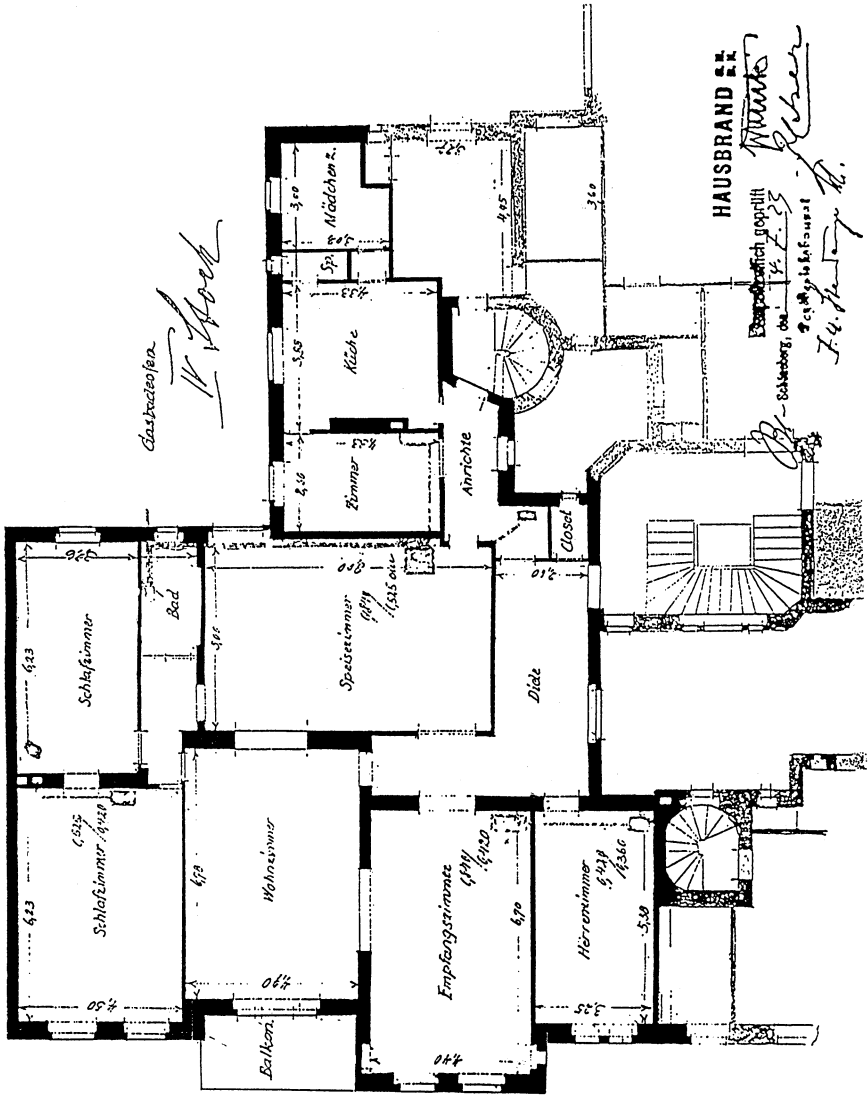


Figure 60: Floor plan sketch of Einstein's apartment by the master oven fitter, Schwingel.¹¹²⁵

From the controversies with the Nazi cohorts Weyland and Lenard, the whole world knew about it. The papers reported about it almost daily. His close friendship with Walther Rathenau was also public knowledge.

To the great displeasure of the Foreign Office and people advocating vengeance and a confrontational course, Einstein was appointed on the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations in 1922.

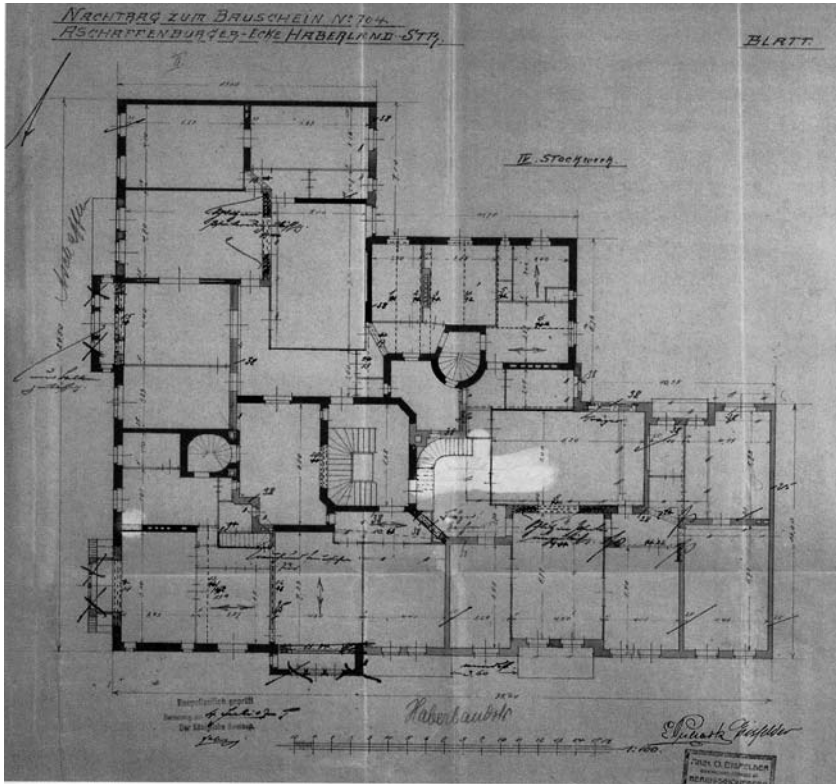


Figure 61: Blueprint of the apartments in the building on the corner of Haberland Strasse and Aschaffenburg Strasse. Einstein's apartment is above.¹¹²⁶

According to the minutes of the general assembly of the *Sozialwissenschaftlichen Club e.V.* dated 28 January 1924, Albert Einstein had enrolled himself as a member (others were Lehmann-Russbüldt, Harry Count Kessler, H. von Gerlach, Eduard Bernstein, Fritz Wolff, Dr. Kuczynski).¹¹³³ On 14 June 1927 the Reich commissioner for the surveillance of public order had counted this particular club, among “radical pacifist, partly communist organizations” requiring observation.¹¹³⁴

The minutes of the German League of Human Rights in 1924 concern Einstein's political activities at the time: “30 Jun. Prof. Albert Einstein's personal audience with Reich Chancellor Dr. Marx about the fate of Erich Mühsam and other political prisoners in Niederschönenfeld.”¹¹³⁵ Einstein had applied for this audience on 25 June 1924.¹¹³⁶ Erich Mühsam had been member of the Bavarian Soviet Republic. After his arrest, he was convicted to fifteen years fortress confinement. The files do not reveal how Marx responded to Einstein's pleas. What is remarkable is that Einstein only had to wait five days for his requested audience,¹¹³⁷ a short delay. In any event, Mühsam was released after serving six years.



Figure 62: Building façades toward Haberlandstrasse and Aschaffenburg Strasse (per architect's blueprint, 1907). The location of Albert Einstein's later study ("tower room") is indicated.

No sooner was he free than Erich Mühsam appeared at the First Reich Convention of Red Aid in Berlin to give a talk together with Julius Gumbel.

Insofar as Einstein entertained close contacts not just with individual communists but also with the CPG as a *political party*, this was his membership in Red Aid. It was a *relief organization of the CPG*, widely referred to as such and perhaps its most successful one. Owing to his membership on the board of trustees of the children's homes supported by Red Aid,¹¹³⁸ Einstein's name was added to the catalog: "Suspicious persons, who have made themselves politically conspicuous," compiled by the Office of the Reich Commissioner for the Surveillance of Public Order as early as September 1926.¹¹³⁹ The Gestapo later took over these records by personal order of Himmler's deputy Dr. Best.¹¹⁴⁰

Einstein's signature also appeared under an appeal by the board of trustees of Children's Homes of Red Aid seeking "*Christmas assistance for the political prisoners*" dated 1 December 1926.¹¹⁴¹ Contributions were solicited also for "family members of political prisoners."¹¹⁴²

At the Fourth Congress of the IWR from 20 to 22 November 1927 in Berlin, Einstein was elected on the Extended Central Committee of the IWR. This too was carefully recorded in the files of the Office of the Reich Commissioner for the Surveillance of Public Order.¹¹⁴³

In Lenin he admired "a man, who has thrown all his energy into making social justice real, at the sacrifice of his own person. [...] a guardian and reformer of the conscience of mankind."¹¹⁴⁴

On 11 June 1932 the appeal proceedings took place in Moabit, Berlin, against



Figure 63: Einstein in his study – the “tower room” – 1927.

eight members of the International Workers Relief, who had illegally demonstrated in protest against the issuance of the emergency decree. Einstein gave testimony in support of the defendants. A communist paper proudly reported: Einstein took part and “argued with great warmth on behalf of the IWR at yesterday’s hearing.”¹¹⁴⁵ It added, though: “The arguments presented by the co-founder and secretary general of the IWR, Willi Münzenberg, were even more convincing.” The defendants were acquitted. Einstein’s efforts on their behalf had been worthwhile. So Einstein made an appearance alongside the arch-communist Willi Münzenberg. Not secretly but very publically.

In the summer and fall of 1932 Einstein’s name was repeatedly mentioned at the Ministry of the Interior in connection with communist activities. On 11 July 1932 the chief of the Berlin police informed the minister of the interior that, on the German front, Albert Einstein was member of a committee alongside three communists: Erich Mühsam, Willi Münzenberg and Klara Zetkin, whose purpose was to prepare an international anti-war congress at the initiative of the Soviet Union.¹¹⁴⁶

On 4 October 1932 Willi Münzenberg appeared in his capacity as member of parliament together with Attorney Rudolf Olden at the Prussian Ministry of



Figure 64: Dimitri Marianoff and Margot Einstein on their wedding day, together with Albert Einstein, 29 Nov. 1930.

the Interior to protest against the police imposed ban on anti-war events on the grounds of “highly treasonous goals for traitorous purposes.”¹¹⁴⁷ On the following day Attorney Olden wrote a letter to the ministry. With reference to the conversation on 4 October he emphasized the nonpartisan character of the German Committee against Imperialistic War underpinning his point, among other things with the argument: “Members of the committee include the physician Dr. Felix Boenheim, the writer Heinrich Mann, the former member of parliament Attorney Kurt Rosenfeld, Professor Albert Einstein [...]. The very composition of its members shows that the aim here is to draw together pacifists from every camp and that the committee’s scope reaches well into the established bourgeoisie. [...]. The committee [...] is not a division of the Communist Party which, based on what has been said to me at the ministry, has been the suspicion.”¹¹⁴⁸

The ministry would not be convinced. It stood by its view that it was a communist endeavor (hence Einstein, too, was a part of such an endeavor).

It is no coincidence that the Nazis reproached Einstein particularly for his links to Red Aid.¹¹⁴⁹

According to a progress report by the News Collection Agency of the Reich Ministry of the Interior (successor to the Office of the Reich Commissioner for the Surveillance of Public Order) dated 8 October 1932, Einstein was a member of the “German Militant Committee against War” (other committee members included Heinrich Mann, Otto Lehmann-Russbüldt and representatives from the weapons industry).¹¹⁵⁰ The charge was that this campaign (“Kampfkomitee”) intended “through its connections inside weapons factories [...] to mobilize the labor force there for the campaign against imperialistic war.” The same report noted Einstein’s membership in the World Committee on Combating Imperialistic War.

A news update by the Office of the Secret State Police dated 15 May 1933 notes: “Lately Münzenberg is attempting through intermediaries to approach all foreign newspapers that have been involved in any way in the atrocity campaign against Germany. He exploits the assistance of reputable journalists and scholars, such as Einstein, Tucholsky, etc.”¹¹⁵¹

Einstein’s involvement in numerous organizations founded by the Communist Party was quite *well-known* inside Germany as well as abroad. These included his memberships on the board of trustees of Red Aid Children’s Homes, in the Society of Friends of the New Russia, the International Workers Relief, and for a while also the World Committee against Imperialistic War.

However, not the least bit of evidence can be found about any of the covert activities that the American secret service later imputed to him. *Einstein was no communist*, not even a crypto-communist. He told the whole world what he thought about world developments. He had nothing to hide.

Einstein was no communist, but neither was he an anticommunist and he supported views that were often described as “communist” in a society steeped in hate and belligerency.

That he was occasionally misused and maliciously deceived is an entirely different matter. He cannot be held to account for what others thought and did – even people close to him, as it were “right under his window.”

Preliminary assessment

Most things were true, the most important things were not.

It is true that many of the communists named specifically in the FBI file worked for “Soviet apparatus” in China.

It is also a fact that a radio link existed between China and Berlin (the seat of WEB, responsible for the Far East, likewise mentioned in the file; whether or not via Cairo is not documentable). It was only in 1942 that the Gestapo found out that: “Sometime around 1930 the greatest importance was laid on developing a separate Comintern radio network. [...]. From about 1932 on the Comintern was linked by radio with all its important sections.”¹¹⁵² When Adolf Sauter was arrested by the police in Prague in 1938, he left recordings about his activities in the illegal apparatuses of the CPG before 1933: “At this time I was also joint owner of a watchmaker’s store in Berlin, Alte Jacobstrasse no. 92 or 93. My partner was a

Jew and left Germany in 1933. [...] As long as I was joint owner of this company, I was employed by the Party for special tasks. I was incorporated into the existing international network of telegraph stations, received telegrams from China and other countries and delivered them to various persons who were known to me only by their aliases. In 1929 I joined the CPG officially.”¹¹⁵³

The FBI file accurately identifies many collaborators in illegal CP agencies. Most importantly, the industrial reporting agency (“BB-Ressort,” in fact an industrial espionage station for the CPG or the Fourth Division of the General Staff of the Red Army). The file identified the following persons as collaborators in this apparat before 1933 (and mostly afterwards as well): Fritz Burde (nationwide leader until 1932), Wilhelm Bahnik (nationwide leader 1932–1935), Johannes Liebers (photo man and a contact person for the Soviet Secret Service), Dr. Felix Bobek (photo man), Dr. Walter Caro (head of the “chemistry” station (“Chemie-Ressort”) of the industrial espionage apparat), Dr. Fritz Houtermans (1929 to 1933 assistant/senior assistant/qualified lecturer at the polytechnic in Charlottenburg, Berlin) and Helene Welker (whose name first appears in 1955 during the “interview” with Helen Dukas).

It is also correct that numerous staff members of the polytechnic in Charlottenburg, Berlin, prior to 1933 (and later) worked for illegal apparatuses of the CPG: Dr. Fritz Houtermans, Dr. Günther Kromrey, Fritz Eichenwald, Bela Weinberger. The proportion of intellectuals in these agencies was generally very high. One of them was of the calibre to be able to discuss with Einstein the latest research in theoretical physics: Fritz Houtermans (who through his research with Atkinson on stellar luminescence might be called the “grandfather of the hydrogen bomb”).¹¹⁵⁴ Careful examination of the historical sources fails to yield any personal relations between Houtermans and Albert Einstein, however.

As far as the political machine, or apparatus of the CPG are considered, the source CIC relied on was a very well informed person indeed.

The knowledge this “source” had about the main subject of this report, *Albert Einstein*, was less reliable (if at all) – details about his work, colleagues and relatives or living conditions.

Virtually every piece of information in this regard collided with the true facts. Fordian ideals must have been the spring of his assumption that a famous scientist must also possess a separate and very large office – with many stenotypists, a head and deputy secretary – and equipped with the latest technological achievements (including a “telegram address”). Much that could easily have been gathered from Einstein biographies or address directories, Source evidently did not know. Such details included Albert Einstein’s place of residence and telephone number. He did not know who Einstein’s secretary was; nor did he know whether or not she was still alive and where she lived.

Instead, vague suspicions were transformed into definite fact, or at least formulated as such. The informant must have learned about a few things that were approximately correct from hearsay. For instance, he seems to have heard a rumor that one room in Dukas’s apartment was being used for purposes of the CPG. Out of this he painted a picture suited to his and his interrogator’s needs.



Figure 65: Adolf Sauter. Passport photo from the early 1950s.

Nevertheless, the informant carefully installed “safety mechanisms” into his story. He knew that much was trumped up and sheer invention. Otherwise he would not have made *all but one* of the other people with purported knowledge about Einstein’s complicity in activities of the communist underground vanish: “fallen in the Spanish Civil War,” “executed in Moscow,” “missing.” This sole fellow witness was beyond the reach of the American secret service, because he was the inveterate communist and inspector of the *Volkspolizei* in the Soviet Occupation Zone/GDR from 1945 until 1951, when he became head of the East German secret service: Richard *Grosskopf*.

Albert Einstein’s portrait was inserted at a suitable spot into a real, existing landscape – facilitated by the circumstance that Einstein’s portrait was appropriately contoured and tinted to fit. Einstein was supposed to have been a dangerous communist, so he was fashioned into one.

The Informant

We already have the identity of the source of the report dated 4 September 1953 about the controversy over relativity theory in 1919/1920, that is, it has been narrowed down as close to certainty as probability allows, by Klaus Hentschel in 1990.¹¹⁵⁵ But this was – with all due respect – not an overly difficult task. The source could only have been *Paul Weyland*: Blacked out mentions of the informant's name measured *seven* letters in breadth; hence the name was *seven* letters long. Another hint: the report dealt with matters to which Weyland was most closely associated, which evidently still preoccupied him thirty years later. Third: there is proof that Weyland had worked for the intelligence authorities of the USA after 1945.¹¹⁵⁶

A much more difficult question to answer is who had provided the information to the Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) reports dated 13 March 1950 and 25 January 1951. In this case also, we can narrow down the possibilities only to as close to certainty as probability allows (as long as the FBI continues to withhold part of its information).

Who was this informant? – Was this person whom the CIC did not want to identify male or female? And who passed the informant's information on to the CIC? Who, therefore, was the intermediary reporter (disregarding whether this intermediary added any “final touches” to the report to which he was willing to attach his signature)?

Our quest has to proceed by narrowing down the initial group of suspects by a systematic process of elimination.

The assumptions:

1. “Source” was *a natural person*, not an artificial figure composed of many different informants.
2. “Source” was – as the CIC itself suspected – someone *from the communist underground*. Only an “insider” could possess knowledge about the more subtle details.
3. “Source” had *survived* and passed his knowledge on only after the war. Otherwise he could not have been able to mention that Karl Wloch had become president of the Helmut von Gerlach Society in October 1949, nor that Bela Weinberger was employed in the Economic Planning Commission of the GDR. He was generally informed about who had survived the war, therefore also who had survived Nazi terrorism and Stalin's “Tshistka”¹¹⁵⁷ of 1937/38.
4. The informant had, at a yet to be specified point in time, “*changed sides*” and stopped being a communist.
5. The informant was *one of the persons named in clear text in the CIC reports* because these persons had the most intimate knowledge of the events described.

The result of this long and laborious research is: the informant was *Adolf Sauter*. His name appears in the FBI reports and he was not just the informant but (what remained unknown to the CIC) he was *simultaneously* the intermediary reporter.

Sauter did not want to reveal the identity of the informant because he himself was the informant (or “source”)!

1. The number *ninety-three* in the report dated 25 January 1951 is revealing: the street number of the watchmaker’s store on Jacobstrasse, of which Sauter was demonstrably a partner. Who other than persons closely associated with a building would remember its exact street address decades later? With this precise little detail Sauter exposed himself. He even seems to have been filled with the insatiable wish to leave to posterity a coded trace of *his* authorship, *his fingerprint*.
2. At the prompting of the FBI, the CIC ran a check on the information contained in the report dated 25 January 1951. Although it yielded something about “Schauerhammer,” nothing more was found about Uhrenelb, of all things. A proper search would even have been easy. The informant had gone too far with his information about “Alte Jacobstrasse 93” and then tried to cover up his traces. After first showing off about how detailed his knowledge was, he changed his mind and did not want the CIC to catch up with him. He did not *want* “Uhrenelb” to be found!
3. The informant knew that Grosskopf had headed the communist passport forging establishment. Hence he knew something that was known to very few people at the beginning of the 1950s: he knew *that* such an organization existed (even Grosskopf made no mention of it in internal documentation he drew up after 1945). The informant even knew Richard Grosskopf’s *alias* (“Steinke” – as a rule, only aliases were known in the communist underground, very rarely the alias together with the person’s identity). Finally, the informant also knew who had been Richard Grosskopf’s *successor* – for just a few months: Adolf Sauter. Before 1951, Grosskopf’s successor had been known to virtually no one aside from the Gestapo (after a long and hard search). Sauter could name the successor because he *himself* had been the successor.
4. While in police custody in Prague in 1938, Sauter put on record his career and his activities inside the CPG’s political machine.¹¹⁵⁸ The transcript reveals much unprompted information. Of particular interest within the present context are details that are substantially identical to information contained in the CIC reports (and appearing nowhere else):

At this time I was also joint owner of a watchmaker’s store in Berlin, Alte Jacobistrasse no. 92 or 93.

I was incorporated into the existing international network of telegraph stations, received telegrams from China and other countries and delivered them to various persons who were known to me only by their aliases.’’

Approximately in July 1933, I was made successor to the head of the apparat concerned with the making of false documents, that is, as a result of that post becoming vacant.

5. The CPG’s illegal activities were distributed over *many districts* of the Reich capital. Upper-class residential areas like Schöneberg were particularly pre-

ferred. All the streets and squares mentioned in the CIC reports are located in the vicinity of *Spittelmarkt*, however. To be precise: within the proximity of *Alte Jacobstrasse 93*. That was just where *Sauter* worked and lived. He projected *his own* residential area into the CIC reports.

6. Although not unimportant, the Club of Intellectual Workers (CIW) was all in all marginal. Yet it is given a central place in the CIC reports. This does not exclude the fact that, in *Einstein's* case, it may indeed have been so important. The remarkable thing is, though, that *only* the information given by Günther *Kromrey* agrees with the CIC reports. The FBI reports as well as the archived transcripts by Kromrey leave the impression that Bobek, Caro, Swienty, Kromrey and others had been the real leaders of the CIW – with Kromrey its founder. In fact, Dr. Richard Schmincke, Dr. Fritz Benjamin and Dr. Hilde Benjamin¹¹⁵⁹ had been the club's founders and leading officials. Kromrey names the following members (in agreement with the FBI report): *Bobek, Eichenwald, Kromrey and Caro*.¹¹⁶⁰ Kromrey could not have knowingly passed on this information: in 1954 Sauter had described Kromrey as a "blind fanatic" who "is driven by an almost incredible hatred of anything noncommunist."¹¹⁶¹ It is that much more likely that Kromrey's acquaintance passed on to Adolf Sauter what was lying on Günther Kromrey's desk. This acquaintance was at the same time Adolf Sauter's long-time lover (since 1937). There was much to pass on, as well: Because Kromrey had joined the Nazi party in 1942, he had to testify repeatedly in writing before the Denazification Commission in 1946 as well as before the Central Party Control Commission of the Socialist Unity Party (SED) of East Germany. The CIW played an important role in his testimony (besides the CPG's industrial reporting agency).

And what leads us to the conclusion that Sauter was not just the informant but most probably also the *intermediary*?

1. As already mentioned, at the FBI's instigation the CIC ran a check on the information contained in the report from 25 January 1951. Unlike the "Schauerhammer" issue, the Uhrenelb tip remained a dead end. Purportedly neither the police in West Berlin nor the Municipal Administration had been able to find any information either on the telephone company, the watchmakers' guild or their suppliers. Perhaps *one* Berlin institution might have been so stupid or lazy, but not more than one. The CIC could be so easily cheated only because the person *responsible* for this research did not want any positive results. The person responsible for the Einstein matter inside the American secret service *did not want* the recipients of the report to find out anything of significance about "Uhrenelb, Alte Jacobstrasse 93" – this responsible official was *Adolf Sauter!*
2. According to the report dated 13 March 1950: Among those who had used or known about Einstein's address, "the only persons known to be alive are Grosskopf, Sauter, Zaisser, Wloch, Kromrey and Duenow. The others were either executed, are missing, or died in Spain." The report from 25 January

1951, however, only mentioned *Grosskopf, Burde, Kattner, Willi Wloch, Einstein's secretary* and "Fritz." Sauter is *no longer* among them. Sauter was not relegated among the dead but among the ignorant. This makes Grosskopf the sole survivor not counted among the missing. As an employee of the State Secretariat for State Security of the GDR he was out of reach for the CIC and not verifiable. The others in the know were "Source," whose identity the intermediary had not revealed.

3. When the CIC reports were drawn up, Sauter was working for the American secret service, of all places in West Berlin. "Springer, alias Sauter, "was working during that time [1950–1951] for the CIC in Berlin under the name Kramer" on a top secret "special mission."¹¹⁶² This mission may well have been to prepare reports about Albert Einstein's Berlin period.
4. Einstein's secretary still occupied "Springer" when he was already busy with quite different assignments. His lack of certainty about her seems to have been a cause for worry; perhaps he also found out that the FBI had been more successful. In 1955 Sauter ("Springer") finally found out the secretary's name *almost correctly*: "Ms. Lucas" – instead of "Ms. Dukas."

Excerpts from the correspondence between "Max Springer" (Adolf Sauter) and his coworker at that time, Kurt Rittwagen:

Kurt Rittwagen to Max Springer, 12 February 1955:

Dear Max, [. . .] Lucas, Bertha: This person is deceased per entry in the official registry on 31 May 1946 in the Wittenau sanatorium.

"Max" to Kurt, 16 February 1955:

Dear Kurt, [. . .] Lucas. This time I fished up the wrong one. But maybe you can get further on this: The Reich Insurance Institution is at Fehrbelliner Platz. They still have very old files. Can you fish up the Lukas there who once worked in Einstein's secretarial office? (Until 1933). Thereafter abroad.

Kurt to "Max," 19 February 1955:

Dear Max, [. . .] Lukas: I'll try to get further on Monday at the Reich Insurance Institution.

"Max" to Kurt, 21 February 1955:

Dear Kurt, [. . .] Lucas. Wait a bit longer. Perhaps you'll be lucky after all. Otherwise you'll have to find a man who is a physicist, maybe one at the FU [Liberal University of Berlin]. Perhaps Student¹¹⁶³ knows one. Would, of course, have to be at least a prof. and already have been a 'beast' before 1933 and have been working in Berlin. Such people were most likely to have had contact with Einstein and his secretarial office. Then ask whether he might recall Ms. Lukas and whether any address was known. A for[eign] friend from South Africa had inquired, etc.

Sauter did not *want* his reports to be thoroughly checked. That was why he wanted to be the person in charge of the check himself – to conceal his identity with that of the source he had used. The trick that the CIC and the FBI had fallen into was not supposed to come out into the open.

Another probable reason was that the CIC and the FBI were not allowed to learn what Adolf Sauter had been doing *before* he had submitted his CIC report. “Springer” did not want any delving into Adolf Sauter’s past. It could have put him in trouble.

Why? What had he done?

A few stations of his life:

- 1929 officially joined the CPG.
- 7 February 1933 together with the officiating head of the CPG’s intelligence service, Hermann Dünow, and others: organized the security arrangements for the last convention of the CPG’s Central Committee in Germany – in Ziegenhals near Berlin.
- In July 1933 after Richard Grosskopf was arrested, Sauter (at that time under the aliases “Ferry” and “Hugo”) advanced to the leadership of the communist passport forging organization.
- In June 1934 left the passport forging organization, its administrative apparatus was transferred to Saarbrücken at that time.
- In fall of 1934 serious differences of opinion arose between Sauter and Kippenberger, Roth, Ulbricht and other party functionaries. Two letters that Sauter (alias “Hugo”) sent to “Adam” (Kippenberger) in October and November 1934 reveal the emotional state “Hugo” was in.

These texts are as verbose as they are convoluted, making them as difficult to read as solving a “crossword puzzle,” as Kippenberger commented. Apparently “Hugo” – the “greenhorn” – had been treated by his superior, particularly by Leo Roth (whom he later called “two Jews rolled into one”¹⁶⁴ in a condescending way and had been thoroughly humiliated. At Roth’s instigation Sauter was dismissed from his post at the Prague Emigré Committee and put out of action (his successor: Granzow, the organizer of Kattner’s assassination).

Sauter’s letter to Kippenberger is a mixture of self-criticism, defensiveness, minority complexes, reproachfulness and injured pride. His growing rage ended in threats. Sauter probably did not have anything specific in mind yet when he darkly forecasted a “Hugo affair” and threatened to land up “on the list of losses,” to “resign” and “disappear.” Nevertheless, the break with Kippenberger and his former accomplices seemed to have been clean. Hatred and revenge were the product of this humiliation.

In another fit of rage on 14 May 1935 in Prague, Sauter threatened to offer his services to the Gestapo. What the people involved did not want to believe, he actually set out to do on that very day. He left for Berlin and appeared at the Gestapo’s Columbia concentration camp on 15 May 1935 to offer his services. He immediately passed their reliability test (“Gesellenprüfung”). On 15 May Dr. Felix Bobek and the designated nationwide leader of the “BB-Ressort,” Ewald Jahnen, were arrested. The latter died a few months later as a consequence of a “more rigorous interrogation.” The industrial espionage “BB-Ressort” was largely liquidated in the summer of 1935. Sauter’s friend “Sem”

and the prisoner-turned-Gestapo-aid Gerhard Diehl were among their number. We would have no written evidence of the part "Sem" and Diehl had played, if Diehl and his defense attorney had not pointed this out in his pardon plea. Diehl was condemned to death all the same. On 22 January 1935 he and Dr. Felix Bobek were executed in Plötzensee near Berlin.

During the war Sauter did not get enlisted into the Army. He supposedly was involved in special missions in the area of Kiev "under another name." What precisely he did is not known. Perhaps what his colleague Fromm proudly flaunted after the war: being an officer in command of a battery on the eastern front. As soon as he caught sight of a military hospital marked with a red cross on the Soviet side, his battery immediately opened fire. Fromm took pride in his hatred of Jews and bragged about extermination campaigns over there, when arms and legs were sent flying into the air.

Sauter was a confidant of the Gestapo until the end of the Nazi Reich and in this capacity took part in the persecution of antifascists, including members of the "Red Chapel" (*Rote Kapelle*).

Documentation of this is Ernst Rambow's statement during his interrogations by the National People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs of the USSR on 31 July and 1 August 1945. Rambow admitted to having worked as a Gestapo spy under Crime Inspector Schulz at the Reich Central Security Office and to having betrayed Anton Saefkow, Bernhard Bästlein and others. Rambow was sentenced to death on 25 September 1945 by the Soviet Military Tribunal of the Berlin Garrison. He was accordingly set before a firing squad on 12 November 1945.¹¹⁶⁵

In reply to the question "Did Schulz tell you which former CPG members were collaborating, like you, with the Gestapo?" Rambow said: "Answer: Yes, he did tell me. I knew about the following persons, who, like me, betrayed the illegal CPG to the Gestapo: [...] Sauter, first name unknown, party name "Ferry." With the Gestapo he carried the aliases "Schütz" and "Stein." He had been working voluntarily with the Gestapo since 1934 [...]. From the Gestapo he was assigned the mission of tracking down communists among workers in large factories and attempting to infiltrate the illegal Communist Party."¹¹⁶⁶

Rambow reiterated on 1 August 1945: "I have to say that the Gestapo agents Schelenberg and Sauter I mentioned in my first interrogation likewise infiltrated the illegal commun. organization and worked within it as communists."

Even though most of Hitler's active helpers' helpers remained relatively unscathed after the war, Sauter could not be certain that he would not end up before the courts of the Federal Republic of Germany. To be on the safe side he either told the CIC nothing about his activities before 1945 or only made vague allusions to them. He did everything to avoid raising any serious suspicion.

When the American secret service agent, Dallin, wanted to find out more about Rambow and thought Rambow had told on Saefkow, Sauter retorted on 22 October 1953: "Dear Mr. Dallin, [...]. You are posing a few more questions. [...]. Name of the alleg. traitor: Ernst Rambow (form. alias "Anton"). I consider this complete nonsense, [...]. He never had a political profile, he understood absolutely nothing about politics, just about the practical workings of the machine. A man of such a huge insignificance would never have been presented by

Saefkow-Jakobi-Bäuerlein to the liver group. [...]. The cobbler Rambow would never have aroused such an impression even among stupid people. [...] it really [would] not be a pity [...] if this fairytale about Rambow were sent to the fish and the man who really must have blown the whistle were found.”¹¹⁶⁷

Dallin was not *supposed* to snoop around *Rambow* because he might chance upon *Sauter*’s own tracks. Rambow had been a comrade of his and – you never know – he might thus find out about “Springer’s” Nazi past!

Sauter’s irritation about having to conceal his past activities is also hinted at in documents drawn up in 1953/54 about the CPG’s illegal political apparatus. Sauter wrote: With truly professional investigations at the end of the 1920s and into the 1930s, communist espionage could not have been nearly as successful as it was. “Even the police lacked detailed knowledge of a precise nature and lacked means of exposing the communist underground. In the subsequent period – 1930 and later – a whole new generation of true security specialists posed a severe threat to this apparatus [...]. A few of these experts are still around today and *it is quite incomprehensible that just because they had continued their security activities against this apparatus after 1933, which posed an equal danger to any country, they are today still being relegated onto the sidelines and are pursuing completely insignificant occupations.* According to the available information, they involve former security specialists who were simple crime inspectors and not politicians.”¹¹⁶⁸

This was not written under Sauter’s former alias (which could have revealed his obscure past) but under his new one, “Springer.”

After the war, Sauter received a German identity card under the name of “Waitzer” (presumably on the basis of a false passport dating to his period in the communist underground). He worked for the western secret services under the name “Max Springer.” In 1950/51 – when the CIC reports were drawn up, he had been ordered away to West Berlin. Because most people aware of his activities as an undercover agent of the Gestapo were no longer alive and even the Ministry of State Security looked for years in vain for the identity of the alias “Springer,” he had a relatively easy time gathering information. He entertained relations with the cadre department of the SED, to the State Secretariat for State Security and ministries of the GDR. They were exposed only much later.

Luck did eventually run out on the versed secret service agent, though. “Springer” met his equal in the unscrupulous spy that the Ministry of State Security set on him: the plain-clothes man “Fritz” (real name Kurt Rittwagen). Together with an accomplice, this spy doped, tied up and – what he proudly called “properly delivered the so-called *Fricke* package [...] to the Ministry of State Security.” After that the ground became too hot for Sauter in West Berlin.

Fritz could not pass up the opportunity of writing “Springer” a scornful letter:

Dear Max, [...]. I can understand that your organization will hold it against you, and justifiably so, that your three-year collaboration with me was completely senseless.

It's understandable, because I, in fact, already knew everything, whether it was through your information or your written papers for your organization, whether they were findings from the EMA [Residence Registrar's Office], or research on persons who were purportedly supposed to be operating in the East. [. . .].

Your organization will hold it against you that they spent thousands of marks on a rotten egg. Because the most natural thing of course won't be left out, of presenting me as an agent sent from the East.

Dear Max, [. . .] you were a communist yourself, once. And I am sure they won't let you ever forget that either, and will prop the chair against your door someday, too, despite your meritorious work.

That is what eventually happened. There was no escape, presumably also because his Einstein story had been one big bluff. And besides, in 1955, at the end of the McCarthy era, Adolf Sauter was no longer needed.

Conclusion

The Potsdam treaty with the victors had not even been signed when the accents were set for the East-West conflict: It was from Potsdam that American President Truman issued the order to drop the atomic bombs over Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Thus was dealt the final blow on the wartime opponent Japan. This first military deployment of the atomic bomb was simultaneously a demonstration of the USA's claim to global dominion and a veiled warning to the USSR. The Allied cause had not just defeated Hitler's Germany, it had also strengthened the Soviet Union into a global power, despite all its losses. The political and intellectual expansion of communism gained threatening proportions for the West. The Cold War, which was to characterize the second half of the twentieth century, had begun and more than once the terrifying spectre of another world war appeared. The polarity between East and West defined international relations and to a large extent domestic policy as well.

Churchill set the stage for the dramatic drop in the political barometer with his speech on 5 March 1946 in Fulton, Missouri: An "iron curtain" had been drawn along the line from Stettin to Trieste to stop the advance of communism in Europe. In August 1946 Truman sent the largest aircraft carrier in the world, the "Franklin D. Roosevelt" to the Eastern Mediterranean to show to the Soviets that the USA would not tolerate a further advance into Greece and Turkey. On 12 March 1947, Truman proclaimed his policy of containment (the "Truman doctrine"): The USA had to stand by European nations under the communist threat. The "system of freedom in the West" had to counter the "totalitarian system of oppression in the East." The necessary basis for it was the economic potential of the United States – which thanks to the war was bigger than ever before. The USSR, on the other hand, although politically strengthened, lacked the material resources to be able to offer any substantial help to other countries. The Marshall Plan became the first and most important instrument of the American containment policy in Europe. The Soviet Union's answer came in the form of a rigorous manipulation of tools of political pressure and a constantly strengthening grip on the "People's Democracies" and particularly on the Soviet Occupation Zone within its sphere of influence. In February 1948 the communist coup d'état took place in Czechoslovakia. The Soviet Union's response to the currency reform in the Western Zones and in West Berlin in June 1948 was the blockade of West Berlin. The West's answer to the constant Soviet threat was the founding of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). One month after the North Atlantic treaty was signed, the Basic Constitutional Law was also signed, on 23 May 1949, signifying the creation of the Federal Republic of Germany. The founding of the German Democratic Republic followed on 7 October. The division of Germany was complete. One month before, the Soviet Union had ignited its first atomic bomb. On 23 September President Truman announced that America's nuclear monopoly had been broken. Military might no longer lay clearly on the side of the USA. "A similarly severe shock for the USA was the developments in the Asiatic region. They had managed to settle with their former enemy *Japan* surprisingly quickly,

but a new enemy emerged in the communist People's Republic of China, proclaimed in 1949. [...] This new power proved no less militant in Asia than the USSR in Europe. Korea, divided since the end of the war, became the first point of attack when in 1950 troops advanced south from the communist north."¹¹⁶⁹ On 25 June 1950 the Cold War escalated into heated battle: the Korean War began.

The mental and propagandistic side-effect of these developments was an almost hysterical fear of the communist threat. The USA and its allies were not just surrounded by enemies, they created them as well. Whoever was simply circumspect, even if not an outright enemy, but not willing to bow unquestioningly to the interests of the USA was quickly turned into an enemy. Equating critics with political enemy number one was the club that silenced any dissenters. "A law written in reaction to National Socialism during the war years, that made antirepublican propaganda punishable was now applied to communists, the cue word "un-American activities" appeared. This movement found its most famed, soon to become notorious champion in the Republican senator, Joseph McCarthy. His anticommunist witch hunt in government, the Army and cultural life defined the domestic political climate in the USA until 1954. But anticommunism persisted even afterwards for its own sake as the guiding principle of American politics."¹¹⁷⁰ It necessarily followed that the vigilance against supporters of the Hitler regime was relaxed. It was no longer at the center of American interests or political calculations. Whoever could contribute to the fight against the communist threat was welcome, even if he had formerly been under the employ of the Nazis.

It also necessarily followed that the erstwhile so very welcome celebrity Albert Einstein would be transformed into the political enemy. On 2 August 1939 he had written a letter to President Roosevelt "emphasizing the necessity for largescale experiments to examine the possibility of producing an atomic bomb." Einstein justified himself on 20 September 1952 with the words: "the probability that the Germans would be working on the same problem with some prospect of success compelled me to take this step. I had no other choice."¹¹⁷¹ He was that much more emotionally affected when the bomb was actually deployed and the assessment of the true state of nuclear research in Germany proved to have been mistaken. But he did not stop at despair. Einstein became a passionate defender of peace. His opinion was published a few weeks after the dropping of the bombs that: "salvation of civilization and the human race was only possible by the creation of a world government whose laws would guarantee the security of the individual nations. New wars are unavoidable as long as sovereign states continue to arm themselves and keep their weaponry secret."¹¹⁷² The exercise of power over atomic weapons ought to be entrusted to an international organization. He was, as before, an intellectual stationing himself above belligerent parties. Thus Einstein was inconvenient to *both* sides. But he was a citizen of the United States of America, and the *American* media were the primary bearers of his message, and *American* citizens were his primary audience. Consequently his political activism collided primarily with the interests of the political class of the *USA*. On 31 January 1950 President Truman announced a program to accelerate the devel-

opment of the hydrogen bomb. A few days later, on 12 February 1950 Einstein answered on American television. He warned that the development of the H-bomb and its inevitable triggering of an arms race could lead to the destruction of mankind. Thus Einstein dropped out of favor as an unwelcome alien. On 9 February 1950 Senator McCarthy celebrated his first notorious anticommunist speech. At the same time (HFP report dated 14 February 1950) John Rankin, member of the House of Representatives, accused "Professor Einstein of communist activities and declared that Einstein should have been deported from America a long time ago."

So credible reasons were needed for depriving Einstein of his American citizenship and deporting him as an undesirable alien (hence doing exactly what once upon a time the Nazis had done). As if on cue, on 10 February 1950 the Phoenix office of the FBI forwarded its first report about Einstein's activities at the close of the 1920s and into the 1930s to its director, J. Edgar Hoover, with the opinion that this information could be suitable for revoking Einstein's citizenship of the United States of America and expelling him for the country. On 13 February 1950 (the day after Einstein's appearance on television to express his opposition to the American H-bomb program), Hoover requested a detailed report on the basis of the FBI's files. He received the report on 15 February 1950.

Shortly before, on 13 January 1950 Klaus Fuchs confessed to security officials of the British Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell that he had passed on top-secret information about the atomic bomb to the Russians. On 3 February he was charged. On 1 March 1950 he was given the maximum sentence (fourteen years imprisonment). The secret behind the Soviets' success in breaking the American nuclear monopoly seemed to have been revealed. Fears about the communist threat reached a new highpoint. Every intellectual positioned on the political left now became suspicious.

Albert Einstein fell within the range of communist hunters. The first detailed intelligence report about Albert Einstein's Berlin years was written on 13 March 1950, not many days after John Rankin's speech at the House of Representatives and Klaus Fuchs's conviction.

They got what they *wanted* – so careful verification of the reports seemed uncalled for. They seemed to have found what the FBI memorandum of 10 February 1950 was looking for: information apparently suitable for revoking Einstein's citizenship and expelling him as an undesirable alien. Therefore to repeat what had happened not twenty years before in fascist Germany.

Abbreviations

A-Caputh	Amtsarchiv der Gemeinde Caputh
ADGB	Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (General German Federation of Trade Unions)
AdK-A	Stiftung Archiv der Akademie der Künste, Berlin
AEG	Allgemeine Elektrizitätsgesellschaft (electrical combine)
Am-Apparat	“Antimilitary” agency of the CPG
AoS	(Prussian) Academy of Sciences (Akademie der Wissenschaften)
BA-B	Bundesarchiv-Abteilungen Berlin
BA-K	Bundesarchiv Koblenz
BB	Betriebsberichterstattung (CPG’s industrial reporting agency)
BBAdW	Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften – Akademiearchiv
BDC	Berlin Document Center
BLHA	Brandenburgisches Landeshauptarchiv
BStU	Archiv beim Bundesbeauftragten für die Unterlagen des Staatssicherheitsdienstes der ehemaligen DDR (Archive at the Federal Commissioner for Documentation on the State Secret Service of the former GDR)
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency (USA)
CIC	Counter Intelligence Corps (US Armed Forces)
CICI	Commission Internationale de Coopération Intellectuelle (International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations)

CIW	Club for Intellectual Workers (Klub der Geistesarbeiter)
Comintern	Communist International
CPG	Communist Party of Germany (KPD)
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation (USA)
FO	Foreign Office in Berlin (Auswärtiges Amt)
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany
GDP	German Democratic Party (DDP)
GDR	German Democratic Republic (former East Germany, DDR)
Gestapo	Geheime Staatspolizei (Nazi Secret State Police)
GLHR	German League of Human Rights (Deutsche Liga für Menschenrechte)
GNPP	German National People's Party (Deutsch-Nationale Volkspartei)
GStA	Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz
HA	Hauptabteilung (main department)
HUB	Archiv der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
IOC	International Olympic Committee
IPSD	Independent Party of Social Democrats (Independent Socialists, USPD)
IWR	International Workers Relief (Internationale Arbeiter-Hilfe)
IRC	International Research Council (Conseil international de recherches)
KdG	see CIW
Klara	Acronym for the 4th department of the General Staff of the Red Army (center of military espionage in the USSR; "Grete" (OGPU) is an offshoot)
KPD	see CPG
KWI	Kaiser Wilhelm Institute
KWS	Kaiser Wilhelm Society (Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gesellschaft)
LA-B	Landesarchiv Berlin
MPG-A	Archiv zur Geschichte der Max-Planck-Gesellschaft Berlin-Dahlem
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
Nazi Party	see NSGWP
NFL	New Fatherland League (Bund Neues Vaterland)

NS	National Socialist
NSGWP	National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP)
OGPU	United State Political Administration (Secret Service of the USSR 1923–1934)
OMS	Otdel Meshdunarodnovo Sviasi (Comintern International Liaison Department)
PA-AA	Politisches Archiv des Auswärtigen Amts
Populists	Deutsche Volkspartei (DVP)
PTR	Physikalisch-Technische Reichsanstalt (Bureau of Standards in Berlin)
RAG	Red Aid of Germany (Rote Hilfe)
RSHA	Reichssicherheitshauptamt (Reich Central Security Office)
SA	Sturmabteilung (Nazi Storm Detachments)
SAPMO	Stiftung Archiv der Parteien und Massenorganisationen der DDR im Bundesarchiv
SBPK	Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preussischer Kulturbesitz
SdN-Archives	Bibliothèque Archives de la Société des Nations à Genève
SDP	Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD)
SED	Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschland (East German Socialist Unity Party)
SS	Schutz-Staffel (Nazi Defense Squadron)
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
WEB	Western European Bureau (of the Comintern)

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Notes

- 1 Current location: GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55, re. Einsteins Relativitätstheorie.
- 2 Thüring, Bruno: A. Einsteins Umsturzversuch der Physik. 2nd ed., Dr. Georg Lüttke Verlag, Berlin, 1942.
- 3 The Weimar Republic denotes the period between 1919 and 1933 in the history of Germany. The National Assembly of the German Reich convened for the first time under a republican constitution, that is, as a parliamentary democracy, in 1919 in the Thuringian city of Weimar.
- 4 Published in: Grundmann/Griese/Steinberg: Relativitätstheorie und Weltanschauung. Zur philosophischen und wissenschaftspolitischen Wirkung Albert Einsteins. Berlin, 1967.
- 5 PA-AA: vol. 1 (R 64677) and vol. 2 (R 64678): Vorträge des Professors Einstein im Auslande.
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- 7 A-Caputh: Bauakten Prof. Albert Einstein.
- 8 BLHA: rep. 2 A – Regierung Potsdam III F 11583 – re. Landverkauf an Professor Dr. Albert Einstein.
- 9 GStA: I. HA rep. 77, no. 6061.
- 10 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2A – Regierung Potsdam I – no. 1165 – re. die politische Lage im Regierungsbezirk 1933–1934.
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- 17 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55 – re. Einsteins Relativitätstheorie.
- 18 Translator's note: the Oxford English Dictionary defines the word 'dossier' as: "A bundle of papers or documents referring to some matter; esp. a bundle of papers or information about a person."
- 19 I only refer here to the recent, very comprehensive biographies: Hermann, Armin: Einstein. Der Weltweise und sein Jahrhundert. Eine Biographie. Munich 1994; Fölsing, Albrecht: Albert Einstein. Eine Biographie. Frankfurt am Main, 1994.

- 20 According to a copy of the certificate in the Archive on the History of the Max Planck Society (MPG): V rep. 13, Einstein, no. 1.
- 21 The "Gründerzeit" was a period of rapid economic expansion, founded to some degree on the war reparations Germany garnered as victor of the Franco-German War of 1870/71.
- 22 See the short biographies of these persons in the name index.
- 23 MPG-A: V rep. 13, Fritz Haber no. 980.
- 24 Albert Einstein in Berlin 1913-1933. Part I. Darstellung und Dokumente. Edited by Christa Kirsten and Hans-Jürgen Treder. With an introduction by Hans-Jürgen Treder. Berlin, 1979.
- 25 Fölsing, Albrecht: Albert Einstein. Eine Biographie. Frankfurt am Main, 1994, pp. 43, 44. Hermann, Armin: Einstein. Der Weltweise und sein Jahrhundert. Eine Biographie. Munich: Piper, 1994, p. 90.
- 26 Adolf v. Harnack's memorandum in: 25 Jahre Kaiser Wilhelm-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften. Vol. 1, Berlin, 1936, p. 40.
- 27 *Prussia*: A substate within the German Reich since the unification of the empire (1871-1945/47). The constitution of the Reich secured Prussian hegemony. It was bolstered by the circumstance that the offices of Prussian prime minister, Prussian foreign minister and Reich chancellor were held almost continuously by one and the same person. The staffs of the Prussian ministries and the corresponding offices of the Reich were tightly interlocked as well. The king of Prussia was, at the same time, the kaiser of Germany (abdication 1919). In 1871 the seat of the Prussian court, Berlin, became the capital city of the empire. Prussia was looked upon, both domestically and abroad, as the quintessence of ("Prusso-German") militarism and aggressive great-power politics. Law No. 46, issued by the Allied Control Council on 25 Feb. 1947, decreed the dissolution of the State of Prussia.
- 28 Bülow, Bernhard Fürst von: Denkwürdigkeiten. Vol. I, Berlin, 1930, p. 59.
- 29 Heinrich Mann: *Der Untertan*. 1914. First published 1919. (Translated by Ernest Boyd, adapted by Daniel Theisen: *The Loyal Subject*. New York, 1998.)
- 30 We can disregard private reasons – his love affair with his cousin and his shattered marriage (which *initially* did not preclude the possibility of his first wife staying in Switzerland). In career matters, Einstein hardly took the interests of his family members into consideration.
- 31 See G. Schreiber: Deutsche Wissenschaftspolitik von Bismarck bis zum Atomwissenschaftler Otto Hahn, Cologne-Opladen, 1952, p. 61.
- 32 For histories of the Kaiser Wilhelm Society, also describing the roles of von Rathenau and Harnack, see: 25 Jahre Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften. Vols. 1 to 3. Berlin, 1936; Die Berliner Akademie der Wissenschaften in der Zeit des Imperialismus. Part I, 1900-1917. Berlin, 1975, pp. 200ff.; Brocke, Bernhard vom/Laitko, Hubert (eds.): Die Kaiser-Wilhelm-/Max-Planck-Gesellschaft und ihre Institute. Studien zu ihrer Geschichte: Das Harnack-Prinzip. Berlin, New York, 1996.
- 33 For an appreciation of Friedrich Althoff's science policy, see: Bernhard vom Brocke: Friedrich Althoff. In: Treue, Wolfgang/Gründer, Karlfried: Berliner Lebensbilder. Wissenschaftspolitik in Berlin. Berlin, 1987.
- 34 Owing to the extreme frequency of the surname *Schmidt*, the Prussian Ministry of Justice applied for a modification in 1920. His wife's maiden name *Ott* was appended. For the sake of clarity, Schmidt will always be referred to here as *Schmidt-Ott*.

- 35 Quote from Gutsche, Willibald: Ein Kaiser im Exil. Der letzte deutsche Kaiser Wilhelm II. in Holland. Eine kritische Biographie. Marburg, 1991, pp. 208, 209.
- 36 Reich Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg made this suggestion in his report dated 7 Apr. 1910 to the kaiser (in reply to the inquiry issued 18 Dec. 1909) (BA-B: R 1501, no. 108070 re. Die Kaiser Wilhelm-Gesellschaft, sheet 25).
- 37 Denkschrift Adolf v. Harnack. In: 25 Jahre Kaiser Wilhelm-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften. Vol. 1, Berlin, 1936, p. 44.
- 38 BA-B: R 1501, no. 108070/1, re. Die Kaiser Wilhelm-Gesellschaft.
- 39 "Aufzeichnung, betreffend die Harnacksche Denkschrift wegen Gründung naturwissenschaftlicher Forschungsinstitute (Schreiben des Herrn Präsidenten des königlichen Staatsministeriums vom 19. Dezember 1909)" (BA-B: R 1501, no. 108970/1).
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- 41 According to the letter by the head of the Imperial Cabinet of Civilian Affairs, Valentini, to the Minister of Culture (GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXI-II, lit. F, no. 1, vol. XI).
- 42 GStA: I. HA rep. 89, no. 21271.
- 43 The following description is based on the published minutes of the meeting in: Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Preußischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. 1912, pp. 35–55.
- 44 Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Preußischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. 1912, pp. 41–55.
- 45 Hartmann, Hans: Lexikon der Nobelpreisträger. Frankfurt am Main, Berlin, 1967, p. 293.
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- 47 Grüning, Michael: Ein Haus für Albert Einstein. Erinnerungen. Briefe. Dokumente. Berlin, 1990, p. 185.
- 48 Bartel, Hans-Georg: Walther Nernst. Leipzig, 1989, pp. 87ff. ("Nernst as an organizer of science").
- 49 Ostwald, Wilhelm: Lebenslinien – Eine Selbstbiographie, part II. Berlin, 1927, p. 308.
- 50 Ostwald, Wilhelm: Lebenslinien – Eine Selbstbiographie, part II. Berlin, 1927, p. 435.
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- 52 Stoltzenberg, Dietrich: Fritz Haber. Weinheim, New York, Basel, Cambridge, Tokyo, 1994, p. 200.
- 53 Stoltzenberg, Dietrich: Fritz Haber. Weinheim, New York, Basel, Cambridge, Tokyo, 1994, pp. 200, 202.
- 54 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc tit. 8, sec. VIII, no. 13, vol. 1.
- 55 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc tit. 8, sec. VIII, no. 13, vol. 1.
- 56 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc tit. 8, sec. VIII, no. 13, vol. 1.
- 57 Kurz, Peter: Die berühmtesten Patentprüfer – drei biographische Skizzen. In: *Mitteilungen der deutschen Patentanwälte*. Vol. 85, 1994, p. 11.
- 58 Quoted from Hermann, Armin: Einstein. Der Weltweise und sein Jahrhundert. Munich, 1994, p. 117.
- 59 Hermann, Armin: Einstein. Der Weltweise und sein Jahrhundert. Munich, 1994, p. 136.
- 60 Albert Einstein. Briefe an Maurice Solovine. Berlin, 1960, p. 4.
- 61 Quoted from Hermann, Armin: Einstein. Der Weltweise und sein Jahrhundert. Eine Biographie. Munich, 1994, p. 138.
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- 63 Initially, Johannes Stark advocated the theory of relativity. Only later did he become a bitter opponent (see Hermann, Armin: *Einstein. Der Weltweise und sein Jahrhundert*. Munich, 1994, pp. 140ff., 160).
- 64 Quoted from Hermann, Armin: *Einstein. Der Weltweise und sein Jahrhundert*. Munich, 1994, p. 176.
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- 66 Stoltzenberg, Dietrich: Fritz Haber. Weinheim, New York, Basel, Cambridge, Tokyo, 1994, p. 225.
- 67 Stoltzenberg, Dietrich: Fritz Haber. Weinheim, New York, Basel, Cambridge, Tokyo, 1994, p. 225.
- 68 Jacobus Henricus van 't Hoff (born on 30 Aug. 1852 in Rotterdam, deceased on 3 Mar. 1911 in Berlin), Nobel prize 1901 in chemistry "in recognition of his extraordinary achievement from his discovery of the laws of chemical dynamics and of osmotic pressure in solutions" (Hartmann, Hans: *Lexikon der Nobelpreisträger*. Frankfurt am Main, Berlin, 1967, p. 177).
- 69 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. F, no. 2, vol. 14.
- 70 In view of this personal network it is far from coincidental that all three of them – Schmidt-Ott, von Trott zu Solz and Valentini – were elected honorary members of the Berlin Academy of Sciences at the same time, in February 1914.
- 71 GStA: I. HA rep. 92, papers of Schmidt-Ott. B XXIIa, vol. 1.
- 72 Bartel, Hans-Georg: Walther Nernst. Leipzig, 1989, p. 90.
- 73 BBAdW: II-III-36.
- 74 BBAdW: II-III-41.
- 75 BBAdW: II-III-34.
- 76 BBAdW: II-V-132.
- 77 BBAdW: II-V-132.
- 78 BBAdW: II-V-102.
- 79 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. F, no. 2, vol. 14.
- 80 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. F, no. 2, vol. 14.
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- 88 The other coauthor was the historian Reinhold Koser.
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- 90 Hermann, Armin: *Einstein. Der Weltweise und sein Jahrhundert*. Munich, 1994, pp. 20, 21.
- 91 Einstein to Romain Rolland, 21 Aug. 1917 (Romain Rolland: *Das Gewissen Europas. Tagebuch der Kriegsjahre*, vol. III, Berlin, 1974, p. 220). English translation in: *Collected Papers of Albert Einstein*, vol. 8, Princeton, 1998, doc. 374.
- 92 For details on the drafting, evaluation and impact of this appeal, see Brocke, Bernhard vom: *Wissenschaft und Militarismus. Der Aufruf der 93 'An die Kulturwelt' und der Zusammenbruch der internationalen Gelehrten Republik im Ersten Weltkrieg*. In: Wilamowitz nach 50 Jahren. Darmstadt, 1985, pp. 649–719.
- 93 Flier (place of publication (among others): Deutsche Bücherei Leipzig) as well as in a slightly modified version in G. F. Nicolai: *Die Biologie des Krieges*. Zurich, 1919, pp. 7 ff.

- 94 Brocke, Bernhard vom: Wissenschaft und Militarismus. Der Aufruf der 93 „An die Kulturwelt“ und der Zusammenbruch der internationalen Gelehrtenrepublik im Ersten Weltkrieg. In: Wilamowitz nach 50 Jahren. Darmstadt, 1985, p. 665.
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- 97 Heilbron, J. L.: Max Planck. Ein Leben für die Wissenschaft 1858–1947. Stuttgart 1988, S. 253. See also the translation, Planck, Max. My Audience with Adolf Hitler. In: Hentschel, Klaus (ed.), Physics and National Socialism. An Anthology of Primary Sources. Birkhäuser Science Networks, vol. 18, Basel, Boston, Berlin, 1996, doc. 114.
- 98 Koppel's letter dated 13 Nov. 1916 regarding the founding of a KWI for War Technology. Koppel praised this reorientation of Haber's institute as "important and useful for the conduct of war." (GStA: I. HA rep. 92, Schmidt Ott C 84).
- 99 The Born–Einstein Letters. Correspondence between Albert Einstein and Max and Hedwig Born from 1916 to 1955 with commentaries by Max Born. Translated by Irene Born with a forward by Bertrand Russell. New York, 1971, p. 20.
- 100 Quoted after Stoltzenberg, Dietrich: Fritz Haber. Weinheim, New York, Basel, Cambridge, Tokyo, 1994, p. 310.
- 101 Aufruf an die Europäer, in: Nicolai, C.F.: Die Biologie des Krieges, 2nd ed., Zurich 1919, pp. 12–14. See also the English translation in: Collected Papers of Albert Einstein, vol. 6, Princeton, 1997, doc. 8.
- 102 Gülzow, Erwin: Der Bund „Neues Vaterland“. Probleme der bürgerlich-pazifistischen Demokratie im ersten Weltkrieg. Dissertation. Humboldt University, Berlin, 1969, p. 51.
- 103 Hermann, Armin: Einstein. Der Weltweise und sein Jahrhundert. Munich, 1994, pp. 29, 30.
- 104 Goenner, Hubert/Castagnetti, Giuseppe: Albert Einstein as a Pacifist and Democrat during the First World War. Max Planck Institut for the History of Science, Berlin. Preprint 35 (1996).
- 105 For a comprehensive and detailed exposition, see Gülzow, Erwin: Der Bund 'Neues Vaterland.' Probleme der bürgerlich-pazifistischen Demokratie im ersten Weltkrieg. Dissertation. Humboldt University, Berlin, 1969.
- 106 Cited from excerpts in 'Das Werk des Untersuchungsausschusses der Verfassunggebenden Deutschen Nationalversammlung und des Deutschen Reichstages 1919–1928' in: LA-B: rep. 2000-21-01 no. 16.
- 107 Even its own publications give conflicting founding dates: In *Mitteilungen des Bundes Neues Vaterland*. New series, no. 1, revolution issue, November 1918, p. 4, refers to "November 1914," whereas the progress report of the "German League of Human Rights (formerly New Fatherland League)" for the year 1919 (BA-K: NL 199, no. 30) indicates "founding October 1914."
- 108 *Mitteilungen des Bundes Neues Vaterland*. New series, no. 1, revolution issue, November 1918, p. 4.
- 109 See the membership list of fall 1915 (BA-K: NL 199, no. 14).
- 110 BA-K: NL 199, no. 14.
- 111 LA-B: E rep. 200-21-01, no. 14.
- 112 LA-B: E rep. 200-21-01, no. 17.
- 113 LA-B: E rep. 200-21-01, no. 14.
- 114 BA-K: NL 199, no. 14.
- 115 BA-K: NL 199, no. 14.
- 116 Presumably the sociologist Rudolf Goldscheid.
- 117 BA-K: NL 199, no. 14.
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- 125 *Mitteilungen des Bundes Neues Vaterland*. New series, no. 1, revolution issue, November 1918, p. 4.
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- 129 Rolland, Romain: *Das Gewissen Europas. Tagebuch der Kriegsjahre*, vol. III. Berlin, 1974, p. 184.
- 130 Rolland, Romain: *Das Gewissen Europas. Tagebuch der Kriegsjahre*, vol. III. Berlin, 1974, p. 220. English translation in: *Collected Papers of Albert Einstein*, vol. 8, Princeton, 1998, doc. 374.
- 131 Rolland, Romain: *Das Gewissen Europas. Tagebuch der Kriegsjahre*, vol. III. Berlin, 1974, p. 221. English translation in: *Collected Papers of Albert Einstein*, vol. 8, Princeton, 1998, doc. 374.
- 132 See also the biographical profiles in the name index.
- 133 For more on this issue, see Fölsing, Albrecht: *Albert Einstein*. Frankfurt am Main, 1994, pp. 446–467.
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- 135 Romain Rolland: *Das Gewissen Europas. Tagebuch der Kriegsjahre 1914–1919*, vol. I, July 1914 through November 1915. Berlin, 1963, pp. 696–701.
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- 137 Romain Rolland: *Das Gewissen Europas. Tagebuch der Kriegsjahre 1914–1919*, vol. III. Berlin, 1974, p. 243.
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- 142 HUB-Archiv: UK N 54 vol. 3.
- 143 This may be the reason why Nicolai never published his letter to the minister of war in full and publically gave a misleading account of his escape route: that he had been “first with friends in

- Munich, then in Grunewald near Berlin" – neither of which places could be associated with Einstein: his residence was in the Berlin suburb of *Schöneberg* not *Grunewald*. Nicolai's story was that he first attempted to cross the Swiss border before going north across the Danish border. (Nicolai: *Warum ich aus Deutschland ging*. Steen Hasselbalchs Forlag, Copenhagen (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Munich: Nicolai papers RD 184/13, p. 29). The fact that Nicolai's biographer Zuelzer does not even mention the escape route Eilenburg–Munich is another indication that Munich was a red herring for the Ministry War. One of the people Zuelzer had interviewed was Margot Einstein – and she would have known what happened in May 1918. In his public justification, 'Why I left Germany,' Nicolai also vaguely alluded to a person who had advised him to flee: "Furthermore, the person in whose intuitive capacity to see the right way in darkness I trusted most firmly, and who had hitherto always advised me to relent, then told me: 'Now you may go.'" (Ibid., p. 28). In all likelihood this person had been Albert Einstein. One thing Nicolai could not prevent (and perhaps never knew about) was that a copy of his letter to the minister of war was soon sent to the University of Berlin and filed away in his personnel file ("Nicolai", HUB archive: UK N 54 vol. 19). Thus Einstein's political opponents learned that Albert Einstein was somehow involved in Professor Nicolai's escape. So their condemnation of the "traitor" Nicolai was also implicitly aimed at the "traitor" Einstein. I am indebted to the Berlin historian Ottokar Luban for important unpublished details about Einstein's role in Georg Nicolai's escape.
- 144 BA-B: R 1501 Geheime Registratur I.
 145 MPG-A: V rep. 13 A. Einstein, no. 12. English translation in: *Collected Papers of Albert Einstein*, vol. 8, Princeton, 1998, doc. 489.
- 146 Werner, Petra: *Ein Genie irrt sel-
 tener... Otto Heinrich Warburg*. 1991,
 p. 119.
- 147 Quoted in Ardenne, Manfred von:
*Erinnerungen fortgeschrieben. Ein
 Forscherleben im Jahrhundert des
 Wandels der Wissenschaften und poli-
 tischer Systeme*. Düsseldorf 1997, p. 431.
 The original letter was the property of
 Manfred von Ardenne. "It had been Ot-
 to Warburg's expressed wish that this
 letter be given to me after his death."
 (Letter from Ardenne to me dated 21
 Mar. 1997, S.G.) English translation in:
Collected Papers of Albert Einstein,
 vol. 8, Princeton, doc. 491.
- 148 Werner, Petra: *Ein Genie irrt sel-
 tener... Otto Heinrich Warburg*. 1991,
 pp. 119–124.
- 149 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc tit. XXIII, lit. F,
 no. 2, vol. XIV.
- 150 According to Fölsing, directorship of
 the yet to be founded KWI of Physics
 even formed a part of the offer made to
 Einstein in 1913. (Fölsing, Albrecht: *Al-
 bert Einstein*. Frankfurt am Main 1994,
 p. 461). It is possible that oral promises
 were made. There is no mention of it
 in the official correspondence on Ein-
 stein's appointment to the Berlin acad-
 emy.
- 151 Nernst to Dr. Schmidt, 4 Feb. 1914 (GS-
 tA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII,
 lit. A, no. 116).
- 152 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII,
 lit. A, no. 116.
- 153 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII,
 lit. A, no. 116.
- 154 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII,
 lit. A, no. 116.
- 155 Plesch, Janos: *Janos erzählt von Berlin*.
 Munich, 1958, p. 108.
- 156 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII,
 lit. A, no. 116.
- 157 Schmidt-Ott, department head at the
 Ministry of Culture.

- 158 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. A, no. 116.
- 159 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. A, no. 116.
- 160 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXI-II, lit. A, no. 116. The institute's working approach served as a model for the subsequently founded national research foundation: 'Emergency Association of German Science' (Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft). This is revealed in the wording of the "Petition: Establishment of an Institute for Theoretical Physics as an extension of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Physics" dated 5 March 1929: "this form of activity, which is older than the Emergency Association of German Science." (GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. A, no. 116).
- 161 Declaration of acceptance by Schmidt-Ott: letter to the president of the KWS, 13 Oct. 1917 (GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. A, no. 116). He immediately appointed the assistant at the Ministry, Prof. Krüss as his proxy on the board of trustees.
- 162 After Siemens's death, Minister of State Schmidt-Ott assumed chairmanship of the trustees in 1920.
- 163 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. A, no. 116.
- 164 Because Einstein played no active role in the *further* fate of the institute, I dispense with discussing its later history.
- 165 Handbuch für das Deutsche Reich für das Rechnungsjahr 1914. Compiled by the Reich Office of the Interior. Berlin, 1914, p. 271.
- 166 BA-B: R 1501, no. 13148.
- 167 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. F, no. 2, vol. 14.
- 168 See chapter 2 for more on Einstein's citizenship.
- 169 BA-B: R 1501, no. 13148.
- 170 BA-B: R 1501, no. 13148.
- 171 BA-B: R 1501, no. 13149.
- 172 "The gentlemen from Berlin are speculating with me as if I were a prize laying hen. But I don't know whether I can still lay any eggs," Einstein once said to a friend of his. Quoted from Herneck, Friedrich: *Albert Einstein. Ein Leben für Wahrheit, Menschlichkeit und Frieden*, Berlin, 1963, p. 122.
- 173 Fölsing, Albrecht: *Albert Einstein*. Frankfurt am Main, 1994, pp. 439, 440.
- 174 Fölsing, Albrecht: *Albert Einstein*. Frankfurt am Main, 1994, pp. 446ff.
- 175 "I have been here in Berlin (Wilmsdorferstr.) since Sunday." (Einstein to his mother, 2 Apr. 1914. In: *The Einstein Family Correspondence*. Including the Albert Einstein – Mileva Marić Love Letters. The Property of the Einstein Family Correspondence Trust. Christie's, New York, 1996, p. 31.) On 1 April he visited Haber for the first time (so *initially*, Einstein did not occupy Haber's guest quarters, but was living with his uncle in the Wilmsdorf district). On Friday, 3 April 1914, he was welcomed as Koppel's guest for the first time.
- 176 Einstein to M. Besso, 15 Feb. 1915. Cited from Fölsing, Albrecht: *Albert Einstein*. Frankfurt am Main, 1994, p. 401. English translation in: *Collected Papers of Albert Einstein*, vol. 8, 1998, doc. 56.
- 177 The details are described in Highfield, Roger/Carter, Paul: *The Private Lives of Albert Einstein*. London, Boston, 1993, chaps. 7–8.
- 178 Fölsing, Albrecht: *Albert Einstein*. Frankfurt am Main 1994, p. 477.
- 179 SBPK: Acta PrSB Einsteinstiftung. English translation in: *Collected Papers of Albert Einstein*, vol. 8, 1998, doc. 502, dated to before 11 April 1918 – {crossed-out text}
- 180 SBPK: Acta PrSB Einsteinstiftung. English translation in: *Collected Papers of Albert Einstein*, vol. 8, 1998, doc. 508.
- 181 Fölsing, Albrecht: *Albert Einstein*. Frankfurt am Main, 1994, p. 480.
- 182 BBAdW: II-XIV-41.
- 183 Haber, Fritz: *Fünf Vorträge aus den Jahren 1920–1923*. Berlin, 1927, p. 24.

- 184 Haber, Fritz: Fünf Vorträge aus den Jahren 1920–1923. Berlin, 1927, p. 97.
- 185 Georg Schreiber's influence on cultural policy is discussed in: Morsey, Rudolf: Georg Schreiber. In: Treue, Wolfgang/Gründer, Karlfried: Berliner Lebensbilder. Wissenschaftspolitik in Berlin. Berlin, 1987.
- 186 Schreiber, Georg: Deutsche Wissenschaftspolitik von Bismarck bis zum Atomwissenschaftler Otto Hahn, Cologne-Opladen, 1952, p. 46.
- 187 Wolfgang Kapp (24 July 1858–12 June 1922), founder of the German Fatherland Party, on the radical right (1917); together with the general, W. Baron von Lüttwitz, he made an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the Reich government (13 to 17 Mar. 1920).
- 188 The following discussion on the Emergency Association are based on the collection of essays: Hubert Laitko et al.: Wissenschaft in Berlin: Von den Anfängen bis zum Neubeginn nach 1945. Berlin, 1987, pp. 410–413.
- 189 The Prussian State Library on Unter den Linden in Berlin was inaugurated in 1914. A section of the building (the "academy wing") housed the Prussian Academy of Sciences. It was there that Einstein presented his general theory of relativity in 1916.
- 190 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, tit. XI, part VI, no. 1, vol. XXI.
- 191 C. H. Becker: Kulturpolitische Aufgaben des Reiches, Leipzig, 1919, p. 2.
- 192 C. H. Becker: Kulturpolitische Aufgaben des Reiches, Leipzig, 1919, p. 5.
- 193 C. H. Becker: Kulturpolitische Aufgaben des Reiches, Leipzig, 1919, p. 49.
- 194 C. H. Becker: Kulturpolitische Aufgaben des Reiches, Leipzig, 1919, p. 18.
- 195 C. H. Becker: Kulturpolitische Aufgaben des Reiches, Leipzig, 1919, p. 16.
- 196 C. H. Becker: Kulturpolitische Aufgaben des Reiches, Leipzig, 1919, p. 15.
- 197 See also the readable survey on German science policy and organization after World War I: Treue, Wolfgang/Gründer, Karlfried (eds.): Berliner Lebensbilder. Wissenschaftspolitik in Berlin. Berlin, 1987.
- 198 GStA: I. HA rep. 92, papers of Schmidt-Ott, AL XXVII.
- 199 Alter, Peter: Die Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gesellschaft in den deutsch-britischen Wissenschaftsbeziehungen. In: Vierhaus, Rudolf/Brocke, Bernhard vom (eds.): Forschung im Spannungsfeld von Politik und Gesellschaft. Aus Anlaß des 75jährigen Bestehens der Kaiser-Wilhelm-/Max-Planck-Gesellschaft. Stuttgart, 1990, p. 726.
- 200 Der Völkerbund und die deutsche Wissenschaft. In: *Mitteilungen des Verbandes der deutschen Hochschulen*, no. 7, 1923.
- 201 Quoted from: Brocke, Bernhard vom: Wissenschaft und Militarismus. Der Aufruf der 93 'An die Kulturwelt' und der Zusammenbruch der internationalen Gelehrtenrepublik im Ersten Weltkrieg. In: Wilamowitz nach 50 Jahren. Darmstadt, 1985, p. 681.
- 202 See: Der Friedensvertrag zwischen Deutschland und der Entente. Deutsche Verlags Gesellschaft für Politik und Geschichte mbH Charlottenburg 1919, p. 147.
- 203 The relevant provisions of the treaty are article 282, point 20: "treaty of 20 May 1875, regarding the standardization and perfection of the metric system" and point 23: "treaty of 7 June 1905, regarding the creation of an International Institute of Agriculture in Rome."
- 204 At the convention held from 26 November to 1 December 1918, the Union Astronomique and the Association Internationale Géographique were founded as models of such unions.
- 205 The severe damage these actions caused the Entente countries themselves is indirectly confirmed by their inability at Versailles to disband the International Institute of Agriculture in

- Rome and the International Committee of Weights and Measures.
- 206 Karo, Georg: *Der geistige Krieg gegen Deutschland*. 2nd ed., Halle, 1926, p. 5 (my percentage calculations, S.G.).
- 207 Cited from *Il Mondo*, 9 Sep. 1925: Die Boykottierung der deutschen Wissenschaft (in translation: GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, tit. XI, part VII).
- 208 See the reports by the German Embassy in Stockholm to the Foreign Office (files regarding the Nobel Prize, PA-AA: R 64994, vol. 3).
- 209 Anatole France received the Nobel prize in literature in 1921 even though there was already reason enough to award it in 1919.
- 210 On the differences of opinion on the details see: Hubert Laitko et al.: *Wissenschaft in Berlin. Von den Anfängen bis zum Neubeginn nach 1945*. Berlin, 1987, pp. 405, 414.
- 211 Karo, G. *Der geistige Krieg gegen Deutschland*. 2nd ed., Halle, 1926, p. 8.
- 212 BA-B: R 1501, no. 9004, no. 27.
- 213 *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, dated 29 Jul. 1925.
- 214 BA-B: R 1501, no. 9004, no. 27.
- 215 Karo, G.: *Der geistige Krieg gegen Deutschland*. 2nd ed., Halle, 1926, p. 19.
- 216 Roethe, G.: *Vom Kriege gegen die deutsche Wissenschaft*. In: *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, 27 Aug. 1925.
- 217 BBAdW: Reichszentrale für wissenschaftliche Berichterstattung no. 61.
- 218 GStA: I. HA rep. 92 Schmidt-Ott C 64 I (my emphasis, S.G.).
- 219 Schmidt-Ott: *Erlebtes und Erstrebtes 1860–1950*. Wiesbaden, 1952, p. 140.
- 220 Schmidt-Ott: *Erlebtes und Erstrebtes 1860–1950*. Wiesbaden, 1952, p. 153.
- 221 Schmidt-Ott: *Erlebtes und Erstrebtes 1860–1950*. Wiesbaden, 1952, p. 164.
- 222 Schmidt-Ott: *Erlebtes und Erstrebtes 1860–1950*. Wiesbaden, 1952, p. 173.
- 223 Schmidt-Ott: *Erlebtes und Erstrebtes 1860–1950*. Wiesbaden, 1952, p. 173.
- 224 Schmidt-Ott: *Erlebtes und Erstrebtes 1860–1950*. Wiesbaden, 1952, p. 189.
- 225 Schmidt-Ott: *Erlebtes und Erstrebtes 1860–1950*. Wiesbaden, 1952, p. 173.
- 226 On Schmidt-Ott's biography see also Buchardt, Lothar: *Friedrich Schmidt-Ott*. In: *Treue, Wolfgang/Gründer, Karlfried: Berliner Lebensbilder. Wissenschaftspolitik in Berlin*. Berlin, 1987.
- 227 GStA: I. HA rep. 92 Schmidt-Ott C 64 I – re.: Amerika-Institut.
- 228 My emphasis, S.G.
- 229 Kerkhof's letter dated 21 Jan. 1924 to the Reich Ministry of the Interior (BA-B: R 1501, no. 109004). Kerkhof quotes a "Dutch source" who wished to remain anonymous. But it presumably reflected Karl Kerkhof's own view exactly as well.
- 230 Minutes of the meeting at the Foreign Office on 6 February 1925 re.: *Verhalten der deutschen Gelehrtenwelt gegenüber dem Auslande* (PA-AA: R 64981).
- 231 The International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation in Paris subordinate to the Committee of the League of Nations. More details will be provided later. S.G.
- 232 Vallentin, Antonina: *Das Drama Albert Einsteins*. Stuttgart, 1955, p. 166.
- 233 SBPK: Acta VII 1m, Krüss.
- 234 Schochow, Werner: *Hugo Andres Krüß und die Preußische Staatsbibliothek*. In: *Bibliothek – Forschung und Praxis*. Munich, New Providence, London, Paris, no. 1/1995, p. 15.
- 235 BBAdW: Reichszentrale für wissenschaftliche Berichterstattung, no. 13.
- 236 MPG-A: V rep. 13 A. Einstein no. 21. See also English translations in: *Collected Papers of Albert Einstein*, vol. 7, Princeton, 2002, doc. 23; vol. 9, Princeton, 2004, doc. 149. Seelig, Carl: *Albert Einstein. Eine dokumentarische Biographie*, Zurich, Stuttgart, Vienna, 1954, p. 229.
- 237 Könneker, Carsten: *Die andere Moderne. Roman und Nationalsozialismus im Zeichen der modernen*

- Physik. Eine Literatur- und Mentalitätsgeschichtliche Bestandsaufnahme. Cologne, 1999, p. 102.
- 238 Könneker, Carsten: Die andere Moderne. Roman und Nationalsozialismus im Zeichen der modernen Physik. Eine Literatur- und Mentalitätsgeschichtliche Bestandsaufnahme. Cologne, 1999.
- 239 Gehrcke, Ernst: Die Massensuggestion der Relativitätstheorie. Kulturhistorisch-psychologische Dokumente. Berlin, 1924.
- 240 Einsteins amerikanische Eindrücke. In: *Vossische Zeitung*, 10 Jul. 1921.
- 241 Quoted from Hermann, Armin: Einstein. Der Weltweise und sein Jahrhundert. Eine Biographie. Piper, Munich, 1994, p. 156.
- 242 To quote an appeal by the Central Association of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith in 1916.
- 243 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
- 244 Hentschel, Klaus: The Einstein Tower. An Intertexture of Dynamic Construction, Relativity Theory, and Astronomy. Stanford, 1997, p. 49.
- 245 Party memberships of the signatories of the proposal:
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Dr. Schlossmann: | GDP |
| Dr. Friedberg: | GDP |
| D. Rade: | GDP |
| Otto: | GDP |
| Dr. Thaer: | Populists |
| Dr. Fassbaender: | Center |
| Gottwald: | Center |
| Dr. Hoetzsch: | GNPP |
| Frau Dr. Wegscheider: | SDP |
| Hennig: | PSD |
| Lüdemann: | SDP |
| König (Frankfurt): | SDP |
| Dr. Weyl: | PSD |
- 246 Einstein to the minister of science, arts and culture dated 6 Dec. 1919 (GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55). English translation in: *Collected Papers of Albert Einstein*, vol. 9, Princeton, 2004, doc. 194.
- 247 The architect Dr. Eisfelder was owner of the building at Haberlandstraße 5 until August 1920. (S.G.)
- 248 G. Müller to Krüss, 8 Jan. 1918 (SBPK: Acta Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institute: XXVI: Institut für Physik).
- 249 Einstein to Krüss, 10 Jan. 1918 (SBPK: Acta Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institute: XXVI: Institut für Physik). English translation in: *Collected Papers of Albert Einstein*, vol. 8, 1998, doc. 435.
- 250 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
- 251 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
- 252 Albert Einstein in Berlin 1913–1933. Part I, Berlin, 1979, p. 177.
- 253 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
- 254 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
- 255 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
- 256 E. Freundlich's arguments for an application for participation in an expedition to observe the solar eclipse on 20 Sep. 1922 (GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XI, part Vc no. 7, vol. III.)
- 257 For details see: Hentschel, Klaus: The Einstein Tower. An Intertexture of Dynamic Construction, Relativity Theory, and Astronomy. Stanford, 1997 (original ed., 1992). See also Jäger, Friedrich Wilhelm: Der Einsteinturm und die Relativitätstheorie. In: *Der Einsteinturm in Potsdam. Architektur und Astrophysik*. Published by: Astrophysikalisches Institut Potsdam. ARS NICOLAI and the authors, 1995, pp. 26 ff.
- 258 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, tit. XI, part II, no. 6i, vol. I.
- 259 Hentschel, Klaus: Physik, Astronomie und Architektur. In: *Der Einsteinturm in Potsdam. Architektur und Astrophysik*. Published by: Astrophysikalisches Institut Potsdam. ARS NICOLAI and the authors, 1995, p. 49.

- 260 The architectural history of the tower is traced in:
 - Barbara Eggers: *Der Einsteinurm – die Geschichte eines “Monuments der Wissenschaft.”*
 - Joachim Krause: *Vom Einsteinurm zum Zeiss-Planetarium. Wissenschaftliches Weltbild und Architektur.* Both in: *Der Einsteinurm in Potsdam. Architektur und Astrophysik.* Published by: Astrophysikalisches Institut Potsdam. ARS NICOLAI and the authors, 1995.
- 261 Quoted from Barbara Eggers: *Der Einsteinurm – die Geschichte eines “Monuments der Wissenschaft”* In: *Der Einsteinurm in Potsdam. Architektur und Astrophysik.* Published by: Astrophysikalisches Institut Potsdam. ARS NICOLAI and the authors, 1995, p. 78.
- 262 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, tit. XI, no. 6i, vol. I.
- 263 A tally of all the funds would be meaningless here, owing to the drastic fluctuations in the exchange rate of the mark during the 1920s.
- 264 Hentschel, Klaus: *Der Einstein-Turm.* Heidelberg, Berlin, New York, 1992, p. 79. Compare the expanded English translation: *The Einstein Tower.* Stanford, 1997, chap. 7, pp. 63 ff.
- 265 Ministry of Science, Arts and Culture to the Revenue Office in Opladen, dated 27 Aug. 1921, regarding approval of the application by the board of trustees of the Einstein Donation Fund for exemption of the contribution by the Farben Factories, formerly Bayer & Co., from gift tax (GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55).
- 266 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
- 267 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
- 268 BBAdW: Astrophysikalisches Observatorium, no. 147.
- 269 BBAdW: Astrophysikalisches Observatorium, no. 147.
- 270 BBAdW: Astrophysikalisches Observatorium, no. 147.
- 271 According to a letter by G. Müller and E. Finlay-Freundlich to the Ministry of Science, Arts and Culture, 7 Jan. 1921 (GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, tit. XI, no. 6i, vol. I).
- 272 BBAdW: Astrophysikalisches Observatorium, no. 147.
- 273 Heine, Jens Ulrich: *Verstand & Schicksal. Die Männer der I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G. in 161 Kurzbiographien.* Weinheim, New York, Basel, Cambridge, 1990. Section 1.1 on the founding firms.
- 274 Szöllösi-Janze, Margit: *Berater, Agent, Interessent? Fritz Haber, die BASF und die staatliche Stickstoffpolitik im Ersten Weltkrieg.* In: *Berichte zur Wissenschaftsgeschichte*, issue 2/3 – 1996, pp. 105–117.
- 275 Report on a meeting of the board of trustees of the Einstein Donation Fund on 5 Dec. 1924 at Potsdam in the foundation's tower telescope. In: BBAdW: Astrophysikalisches Observatorium, no. 147.
- 276 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, tit. XI, no. 6i, vol. I.
- 277 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, tit. XI, no. 6i, vol. I.
- 278 Ludendorff forwarded a transcription of this letter to the official expert at the Ministry of Culture, Leist, on 16 Aug. 1928 (GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, tit. XI, no. 6i, vol. I). English translation in: Hentschel, Klaus: *The Einstein Tower.* Stanford, 1997, p. 102.
- 279 See the article by Eric G. Forbes on E. Freundlich in: *Dictionary of Scientific Biography.* Vol. V. New York, 1972, pp. 181–184.
- 280 Hans Ludendorff was the brother of General Erich Ludendorff and shared with him views of the political right.
- 281 Letter by the minister to A. Einstein, 20 Feb. 1923 with a note in the file (undated) and notification by the minister of culture to the Foreign Office, from 15

- Mar. 1923 (GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XI, part Vc, no. 7, vol. III).
- 282 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XI, part Vc, no. 7, vol. III.
- 283 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, tit. XI, part II, no. 6i, vol. I.
- 284 Einstein to Arnold Berliner, 30 Jan. 1929, quoted from Hentschel, Klaus: *The Einstein Tower*. Stanford, 1997, p. 102.
- 285 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, tit. XI, part Vc, no. 7, vol. III.
- 286 Carl Zeiss Jena GmbH company archive holding: SU-Rück.-Akte, no. 15 "Potsdam."
- 287 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, tit. XI, no. 6i, vol. I.
- 288 Hentschel, Klaus: *Physik, Astronomie und Architektur*. In: *Der Einsteinurm in Potsdam. Architektur und Astrophysik*. Published by: Astrophysisches Institut Potsdam. ARS NICOLAI and the authors, 1995, p. 51.
- 289 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, tit. XI, part II, no. 6i, vol. II. English translation in: Hentschel, Klaus: *The Einstein Tower*. Stanford, 1997, p. 132.
- 290 This is meant in a figurative sense. There is no documentary evidence that his works were among the ones demonstratively burned on Opernplatz in Berlin on 10 May 1933.
- 291 *The Born-Einstein Letters*. Correspondence between Albert Einstein and Max and Hedwig Born from 1916 to 1955 with commentaries by Max Born. Translated by Irene Born with a forward by Bertrand Russell. New York, 1971, p. 35.
- 292 Haber to Einstein (MPG-A: V rep. 13 Fritz Haber, no. 978).
- 293 Einstein to Paul and Maja Winteler, 11 Nov. 1918. Quoted from Fölsing, Albrecht: *Albert Einstein. Eine Biographie*. Frankfurt am Main, 1994, p. 475. English translation in: *Collected Papers of Albert Einstein*, vol. 8, Princeton, 1998, doc. 652.
- 294 Einstein to Pauline Einstein, 11 Nov. 1918. Quoted from Fölsing, Albrecht: *Albert Einstein. Eine Biographie*. Frankfurt am Main, 1994, p. 475. English translation in: *Collected Papers of Albert Einstein*, vol. 8, Princeton, 1998, doc. 651.
- 295 Einstein to Michele Besso, 4 Dec. 1918. Quoted from Fölsing, Albrecht: *Albert Einstein. Eine Biographie*. Frankfurt am Main, 1994, p. 475. English translation in: *Collected Papers of Albert Einstein*, vol. 8, Princeton, 1998, doc. 663.
- 296 Moszkowski, Alexander: *Albert Einstein. Einblick in seine Gedankenwelt*. Berlin, 1922, p. 235.
- 297 Einstein, Albert: *Über den Frieden. Weltordnung oder Weltuntergang*. Berne, 1975, p. 58.
- 298 Seelig, Carl: *Albert Einstein. Eine dokumentarische Biographie*. Zurich, Stuttgart, Vienna, 1954, p. 115.
- 299 *The Born-Einstein Letters*. Correspondence between Albert Einstein and Max and Hedwig Born from 1916 to 1955 with commentaries by Max Born. Translated by Irene Born with a forward by Bertrand Russell. New York, 1971, pp. 21 f.
- 300 Grüning, Michael: *Ein Haus für Albert Einstein. Erinnerungen. Briefe. Dokumente*. Berlin, 1990, p. 148.
- 301 Rolland, Romain: *Das Gewissen Europas. Tagebuch der Kriegsjahre 1914–1919. Aufzeichnungen und Dokumente zur Moralgeschichte Europas in jener Zeit*. Vol. III. Berlin, 1974, p. 836.
- 302 Seelig, Carl: *Albert Einstein*. Zurich, Stuttgart, Vienna, 1954, p. 114.
- 303 Liebknecht was neither Jewish nor partly Jewish. Stefan Zweig was by no means the only one to think he was.
- 304 Romain Rolland, Stefan Zweig. *Briefwechsel 1910–1940*. Vol. 1 1910–1923. Berlin, 1987, p. 508.
- 305 Cited from Friedländer, Saul: *Die politischen Veränderungen der Kriegszeit*. In: Mosse, Werner E. (ed.): *Deutsches*

- Judentum in Krieg und Revolution 1916–1923. Tübingen, 1971, p. 49.
- 306 Einstein, Albert: *Mein Weltbild*. Edited by Carl Seelig. Frankfurt/Main, 1955, p. 94 (From the essay ‘Antisemitismus und akademische Jugend.’)
- 307 Elbogen, Ismar/Sterlin, Eleonore: *Die Geschichte der Juden in Deutschland*, p. 280.
- 308 A letter by Einstein and L. Landau dated 19 Feb. 1920 to the Prussian minister of culture (GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Va sec. 1, tit. VII, no. 78, vol. 7). English translation in: *Collected Papers of Albert Einstein*, vol. 9, Princeton, 2004, doc. 317.
- 309 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Va sec. 1, tit. VII, no. 78, vol. 7.
- 310 This refers to *Georg Friedrich Nicolai* – son of the baptized Jew, Gustav Lewinstein.
- 311 In: *Berliner Tageblatt*. Friday, 27 Aug. 1920.
- 312 *Eclair*, Paris, 14 Apr. 1922.
- 313 PA-AA: R 64677.
- 314 Roderich-Stoltheim, F.: *Einsteins Truglehre*. Allgemeinverständlich dargestellt und widerlegt. Leipzig, 1921, p. 22.
- 315 Veröffentlichungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Weltätherforschung und anschauliche Physik (undated), issue 6.
- 316 Roderich-Stoltheim, F.: *Einsteins Truglehre*. Leipzig, 1921, p. 3.
- 317 Roderich-Stoltheim, F.: *Einsteins Truglehre*. Leipzig, 1921, p. 10.
- 318 *Deutsche Zeitung*, 26 Sep. 1920.
- 319 Quoted from Könneker, Carsten: *Die andere Moderne. Roman und Nationalsozialismus im Zeichen der modernen Physik. Eine Literatur- und Mentalitätsgeschichtliche Bestandsaufnahme*. Cologne, 1999, p. 199.
- 320 According to: *Dokumentation über die Verfolgung jüdischer Bürger von Ulm/Danube*, 1961, p. 7.
- 321 Roderich-Stoltheim, F.: *Einsteins Truglehre*. Leipzig, 1921, p. 9.
- 322 Roderich-Stoltheim, F.: *Einsteins Truglehre*. Leipzig, 1921, p. 19.
- 323 Hentschel: *Interpretationen und Fehlinterpretationen der speziellen und der allgemeinen Relativitätstheorie durch Zeitgenossen Albert Einsteins*. Basel, Boston, Berlin, 1990.
- 324 Lehmann-Rußbüldt, Otto: *Der Kampf der Deutschen Liga für Menschenrechte, vormals Bund Neues Vaterland, für den Weltfrieden*, Berlin, 1927, p. 100.
- 325 Hartmann, Hans: *Lexikon der Nobelpreisträger*. Frankfurt/Main, Berlin, 1967, p. 227.
- 326 Poliakov, Léon/Wulf, Joseph: *Das Dritte Reich und seine Denker. Dokumente und Berichte*. Wiesbaden 1989, p. 293. For an English translation of the article by Lenard and Stark, see also Hentschel, Klaus (ed.): *Physics and National Socialism. An Anthology of Primary Sources*. Birkhäuser Science Networks vol. 18, Basel, Boston, Berlin, 1996, doc. 3.
- 327 BA-B: formerly Berlin Document Center: Philipp Lenard.
- 328 *Deutsch-Völkische Monatshefte*, 1921, issue no. 1, p. 32.
- 329 *Deutsch-Völkische Monatshefte*, 1921, issue no. 1, p. 32.
- 330 ‘Die Relativitätstheorie eine Massensuggestion.’ In: Gehrcke: *Kritik der Relativitätstheorie. Gesammelte Schriften über absolute und relative Bewegung*. Berlin, 1924.
- 331 It was not intended for publication. Stefan Zweig wrote on 10 Sep. 1920 to Romain Rolland: “I signed the telegram [...] on the condition that it not become publically known.” (Romain Rolland, Stefan Zweig. *Briefwechsel 1910–1940*. Vol. 1, 1910–1923. Berlin, 1987, p. 576).
- 332 See the first “official” English translation (partly illegible carbon copy dated 2 Dec. 1953) of the article among the FBI files: Albert Einstein, part 8 of 9, Bufile no. 61-7099 (attached to the

- blacked-out Weyland report of 4. Sep. 1953).
- 333 In the article Einstein misspells his name as "Gehrke."
- 334 Reprinted in Gehrcke, E.: Kritik der Relativitätstheorie. Gesammelte Schriften über absolute und relative Bewegung. Berlin, 1924.
- 335 Gehrcke, Ernst: Die Massensuggestion der Relativitätstheorie. Kulturhistorisch-psychologische Dokumente. Berlin, 1924, p. 12.
- 336 HUB: personnel file, 33 vol. 1: Gehrcke, Ernst.
- 337 Hedwig Born to Albert Einstein, 8 Sep. 1920 (The Born-Einstein Letters. Correspondence between Albert Einstein and Max and Hedwig Born from 1916 to 1955 with commentaries by Max Born. Translated by Irene Born with a forward by Bertrand Russell. New York, 1971, p. 34).
- 338 The Born-Einstein Letters. Correspondence between Albert Einstein and Max and Hedwig Born from 1916 to 1955 with commentaries by Max Born. Translated by Irene Born with a forward by Bertrand Russell. New York, 1971, p. 35.
- 339 See Fölsing, Albrecht: Albert Einstein. Eine Biographie. Frankfurt am Main 1994, p. 525.
- 340 SBPK: Acta Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institute: XXVI: Institut für Physik.
- 341 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
- 342 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
- 343 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
- 344 Wolffs Telegraphisches Büro, 7 Sep. 1920.
- 345 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
- 346 BBAdW: II-III-38.
- 347 BBAdW: II-III-38.
- 348 Planck to Roethe, 14 Sep. 1920 (BBAdW: II-III-38).
- 349 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
- 350 Berliner Tageblatt, 24 Sep. 1920.
- 351 Kleinert, Andreas: Paul Weyland, der Berliner Einstein-Töter. In: Naturwissenschaft und Technik in der Geschichte. 25 Jahre Lehrstuhl für Geschichte der Naturwissenschaft und Technik. Edited by Helmuth Albrecht, Stuttgart, 1993, pp. 199-232.
- 352 Christiania is the former name of Oslo (Norway).
- 353 Hans Ludendorff to the Interior Ministry, 2 Jun. 1922. Quoted from Kleinert, Andreas: Paul Weyland, der Berliner Einstein-Töter. In: Naturwissenschaft und Technik in der Geschichte. 25 Jahre Lehrstuhl für Geschichte der Naturwissenschaft und Technik. Edited by Helmuth Albrecht, Stuttgart, 1993, p. 208.
- 354 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
- 355 BA-B: ZA II 14504.
- 356 Einstein to Wilhelm Orthmann on 20 Sep. 1922 (HUB: Bestand ASTA, no. 129.).
- 357 Seelig, Carl: Albert Einstein. Zurich, Stuttgart, Vienna, 1954, p. 213.
- 358 Einstein, Albert: Briefe an Maurice Solovine. Berlin, 1960, p. 42.
- 359 English translation in: Collected Papers of Albert Einstein, vol. 8, Princeton, 1998, doc. 278.
- 360 Eckart, D.: Der Bolschewismus von Moses bis Lenin, Zwiegespräche zwischen Adolf Hitler und mir, Munich, 1924, pp. 12 f.
- 361 Eckart, D.: Der Bolschewismus von Moses bis Lenin. Munich, 1924, p. 12.
- 362 See 'Albert Einstein - 'Weiser von Zion'? In Könneker, Carsten: Die andere Moderne. Roman und Nationalsozialismus im Zeichen der modernen Physik. Eine Literatur- und Mentalitätsgeschichtliche Bestandsaufnahme. Cologne, 1999, pp. 194 ff.
- 363 Born, Max: Physik im Wandel meiner Zeit. Braunschweig, 1959, p. 243.

- 364 Archiv der Leopoldina Halle: Matrikel, no. 3879.
- 365 GStA: I. HA rep. 76e, sec. 1, tit. XI, part VC, no. 55.
- 366 Regarding Manchester see Einstein's letter to Haber, 9 Mar. 1921 (MPG-A: V rep. 13 F. Haber no. 978).
- 367 Report by the German Embassy in Tokyo dated 3 Jan. 1923 (GStA: I. HA rep. 76e, sec. 1, tit. XI, part VC, no. 55, f 157, 158).
- 368 Report by the German Embassy in Buenos Aires dated 30 April 1925 (PA-AA: R 64678).
- 369 Einstein's letter to his sons, 17 Dec. 1922 (The Einstein Family Correspondence. Including the Albert Einstein – Mileva Marić love letters. The Property of the Einstein Family Correspondence Trust. Christie's, New York, 1996, p. 57).
- 370 Letter to Solovine, 8 Mar. 1921. In Einstein, Albert: Briefe an Solovine. Berlin 1960, p. 26.
- 371 Haber himself pointed out that he was “internationally encumbered by the poison-gas war” within the context of his integration into the efforts to break the boycott of German science (Haber to Donnevert, von Harnack, Heilbron, Planck, Richter and Schmidt-Ott, 19 Dec. 1925. SBPK: Acta PrSB. Völkerbund I, vol. 1).
- 372 Schroeder-Gudehus, Brigitte: Internationale Wissenschaftsbeziehungen und auswärtige Kulturpolitik 1919–1933. Vom Boykott und Gegen-Boykott zu ihrer Wiederaufnahme. In: Vierhaus, Rudolf/Brocke, Bernhard vom (eds.): Forschung im Spannungsfeld von Politik und Gesellschaft. Aus Anlaß des 75jährigen Bestehens der Kaiser-Wilhelm-/Max-Planck-Gesellschaft. Stuttgart, 1990, pp. 869, 966.
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- 374 Gumbel, E.J.: Laßt Köpfe rollen. Faschistische Morde 1924–1931. Flugschrift im Auftrage der Deutschen Liga für Menschenrechte. Verlag der Deutschen Liga für Menschenrechte; Gumbel, E.J.: Verschwörer. Beiträge zur Geschichte und Soziologie der deutschen nationalistischen Geheimbünde seit 1918. Malik Verlag, 1924; Gumbel, E.J.: Vier Jahre politischer Mord. Berlin, 1922.
- 375 MPG-A: V rep. 13 A. Einstein, no. 26.
- 376 “Eing. 7/7 22. Planck”: A handwritten note by Planck.
- 377 HUB: Bestand ASTA 129.
- 378 HUB: Bestand ASTA 129.
- 379 GStA: I. HA rep. 76e, sec. 1, tit. XI, part VC, no. 55.
- 380 A misspelling of *Advertiser*.
- 381 Einstein to Legation Councillor Dr. Soehring at the Foreign Office, 24 Apr. 1924 (PA-AA: R 64677).
- 382 Einstein to Ambassador Dr. Solf, quoted in the report by the German embassy in Tokyo, dated 3 Jan. 1923 (PA-AA: R 64677).
- 383 For more details on the travel itineraries see: Fölsing, Albrecht: Albert Einstein. Eine Biographie. Frankfurt am Main, 1994, pp. 601 ff.
- 384 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55 – re.: Einsteins Relativitätstheorie.
- 385 A misspelling of H.A. Lorentz.
- 386 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
- 387 Correction: Albert.
- 388 Transcription. GStA: I. HA rep. 76e, sec. 1, tit. XI, part VC, no. 55.
- 389 A misspelling of “gravitation.”
- 390 Neurath Reichsprotektor von Böhmen und Mähren. In: *Völkischer Beobachter*, 19 Mar. 1939.
- 391 Weizmann, Chaim: Memoiren. Das Werden des Staates Israel. Zurich, 1953, p. 427.
- 392 Seelig, Carl (ed.): Helle Zeit – Dunkle Zeit. Zurich, Stuttgart, Vienna, 1956, pp. 70 ff.
- 393 *Jüdische Rundschau*, 9 Apr. 1929.
- 394 For details see: Blumenfeld, Kurt: Erlebte Judenfrage. Ein Vierteljahrhun-

- dert deutscher Zionismus. Stuttgart, 1962, pp. 126 ff.
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- 396 Seelig, Carl (ed.): *Helle Zeit – Dunkle Zeit*. Zurich, Stuttgart, Vienna, 1956, p. 79.
- 397 Einstein, Albert: *Briefe an Maurice Solovine*. Berlin, 1960, p. 26.
- 398 Weizmann, Chaim: *Memoiren*. Das Werden des Staates Israel. Zurich, 1953, p. 515.
- 399 MPG-A: V rep. 13, Fritz Haber, no. 978.
- 400 MPG-A: V rep. 13 Fritz Haber, no. 978.
- 401 Misspelling of “Weyland.”
- 402 Hermann, Armin: *Einstein. Der Weltweise und sein Jahrhundert*. Munich, Zurich, 1995, p. 269.
- 403 Quoted from Hermann, Armin: *Einstein. Der Weltweise und sein Jahrhundert*. Munich, Zurich, 1995, p. 269.
- 404 Grüning, Michael: *Ein Haus für Albert Einstein*. Berlin, 1990, p. 35.
- 405 Grüning, Michael: *Ein Haus für Albert Einstein*. Berlin, 1990, p. 39.
- 406 Grüning, Michael: *Ein Haus für Albert Einstein*. Berlin, 1990, p. 41.
- 407 Grüning, Michael: *Ein Haus für Albert Einstein*. Berlin, 1990, p. 159.
- 408 “Charles Proteus Steinmetz (1865–1923). Born in Breslau, Steinmetz had left Germany in 1888 as the politically undesirable editor of a socialist journal. He became director of the General Electric company in Schenectady, where he died in 1923, with over 200 patents to his name.” (Sugimoto, Kenji: *Albert Einstein*. New York, 1989, p. 75).
- 409 *Presse der Sowjetunion*, 1957, no. 133, p. 2897.
- 410 Even so, the total financial gain was lower than originally planned, “for instead of the anticipated four to five million dollars, by the end of the year only three quarters of a million had been definitively received” (Fölsing, Albrecht: *Albert Einstein. Eine Biographie*. Frankfurt am Main, 1994, p. 581).
- 411 Seelig, Carl: *Albert Einstein*. Zurich, Stuttgart, Vienna, 1954, p. 205.
- 412 Living dates under “Ussuschkin”: BA-B: R 1501, no. 25673/28.
- 412 Living dates under “Ussuschkin”: BA-B: R 1501, no. 25673/28.
- 413 Kusnezow, B. G.: *Einstein*, Moscow, 1962, p. 253 (in Russian).
- 414 Hermann, Armin: *Einstein. Der Weltweise und sein Jahrhundert*. Munich, Zurich, 1995, p. 271.
- 415 Quoted after Gehrcke, Ernst: *Die Massensuggestion der Relativitätstheorie. Kulturhistorisch-psychologische Dokumente*. Berlin, 1924, p. 39.
- 416 Quoted from: BA-B: 61 Re1 (Reichslandbund Personal Eig-Eit 108).
- 417 BBAdW: minutes of the plenary meeting of 14 Jul. 1921.
- 418 Fölsing, Albrecht: *Albert Einstein. Eine Biographie*. Frankfurt am Main, 1994, p. 584.
- 419 BBAdW: II-III-39.
- 420 Misspelling in the original for “Ligue pour les droits de l’homme.”
- 421 Translation: “The interest of science dictates that relations be reestablished between German scholars and ourselves. You could help better than anyone, and you will do a very great service to your colleagues in Germany and in France and above all to our common ideal by accepting.”
- 422 Kessler, Harry Graf: *Walther Rathenau – Sein Leben und sein Werk*. Frankfurt am Main 1988, chapter X: *Die neue Außenpolitik. Der Kampf um den Frieden*.
- 423 Kessler, Harry Graf: *Walther Rathenau*. Frankfurt am Main, 1988 (Berlin, 1928), p. 225.
- 424 Kessler, Harry Graf: *Walther Rathenau*. Frankfurt am Main, 1988 (Berlin, 1928), p. 225.
- 425 Kurt Blumenfeld wrote: “I had asked Einstein to go to Rathenau with me to influence him into giving up his office as foreign minister. Einstein shared my view.” (Blumenfeld, Kurt:

- Erlebte Judenfrage. Ein Vierteljahrhundert deutscher Zionismus. Stuttgart, 1962, p. 142).
- 426 Einstein, Albert: In Memoriam Walther Rathenau. In: *Neue Rundschau* 1922, vol. 33, issue 8, August 1922, pp. 815/816.
- 427 Weizmann, Chaim: *Memoiren*. Das Werden des Staates Israel. Zurich, 1953, p. 426.
- 428 MPG-A: V rep. 13 Fritz Haber, no. 978.
- 429 Kessler, Harry Graf: *Tagebücher 1918–1937*. Edited by Wolfgang Pfeiffer-Belli. Frankfurt am Main, 1961, p. 241.
- 430 Kessler, Harry Graf: *Tagebücher 1918–1937*. Frankfurt am Main, 1961, p. 243.
- 431 PA-AA: R 64677.
- 432 Gehrcke, Ernst: *Die Massensuggestion der Relativitätstheorie*. Kulturhistorisch-psychologische Dokumente. Berlin, 1924, p. 73.
- 433 Kessler, Harry Graf: *Tagebücher 1918–1937*. Frankfurt am Main, 1961, p. 278.
- 434 Kessler, Harry Graf: *Tagebücher 1918–1937*. Frankfurt am Main, 1961, pp. 276, 277.
- 435 Painlevé was later also intermittently minister of war – from 28 Nov. 1925 to 22 Oct. 1929 – and minister of aviation from 13 Dec. 1930 to 24 Jan. 1931 as well as from 4 Jun. 1932 to 29 Jan. 1933.
- 436 Kessler, Harry Graf: *Tagebücher 1918–1937*. Frankfurt am Main, 1961, p. 278.
- 437 PA-AA: R 64677.
- 438 Report by the German embassy in Paris dated 1 Apr. 1922 to the Foreign Office (PA-AA: R 64677).
- 439 Einstein, Langevin and Nordmann (Langevin and Nordmann had picked up Einstein at the Belgian border) feared that the crowd at the train station was a mob of protesters. But they were mistaken. It was a completely friendly welcoming party. Even this misjudgment shows how explosive the situation in France was at the time of Einstein's visit.
- 440 PA-AA: R 64677.
- 441 Quoted from *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, 27 Mar. 1922: *Kleine Chronik*. Kulturdokumente.
- 442 Quoted from the translation by Gehrcke, Ernst: *Die Massensuggestion der Relativitätstheorie*. Kulturhistorisch-psychologische Dokumente. Berlin, 1924, p. 77.
- 443 PA-AA: R 64677 (my emphasis, S.G.). Copy of the report in: BA-B: R 1501, no. 109003, vol. 1, sheet 113 Rs., 114.
- 444 Friese, Eberhard: *Kontinuität und Wandel*. Deutsch-japanische Kultur- und Wissenschaftsbeziehungen nach dem Ersten Weltkrieg. In: Vierhaus, Rudolf/Brocke, Bernhard von (eds.): *Forschung im Spannungsfeld von Politik und Gesellschaft*. Aus Anlaß des 75jährigen Bestehens der Kaiser-Wilhelm-/Max-Planck-Gesellschaft. Stuttgart, 1990, p. 810.
- 445 Heilbron to Solf, 27 Sep. 1922 (PA-AA: R 64677).
- 446 Friese, Eberhard: *Kontinuität und Wandel*. Deutsch-japanische Kultur- und Wissenschaftsbeziehungen nach dem Ersten Weltkrieg. In: Vierhaus, Rudolf/Brocke, Bernhard von (eds.): *Forschung im Spannungsfeld von Politik und Gesellschaft*. Aus Anlaß des 75jährigen Bestehens der Kaiser-Wilhelm-/Max-Planck-Gesellschaft. Stuttgart, 1990, p. 805.
- 447 BA-K: N 1053, no. 111.
- 448 SBPK. Harnack papers: W. Solf.
- 449 Solf to von Jagow, 20 Oct. 1922 (BA-B: 90 So/1 FC, no. 1205/3474).
- 450 BA-B: 90 So/1 FC, no. 1205/3474.
- 451 BA-K: N 1053 Nr. 124 (correspondence with Walther Rathenau).
- 452 Solf to Prince Hatzfeld, 20 Oct. 1922 (BA-B: 90 So/1 FC, no. 1205/3474)
- 453 BA-K: N 1053, no. 111.
- 454 Soehring to Einstein, 24 Jul. 1922 (PA-AA: R 64677).
- 455 PA-AA: R 64677.
- 456 RM = Reich Ministry, S.G.
- 457 BA-K: N 1053, no. 101.
- 458 BA-K: N 1053, no. 101.

- 459 Heilbron to Solf, 28 Sep. 1922 (PA-AA: R 64677).
- 460 BBAdW: II-III-39.
- 461 Note by the German consul general for China dated 13 Nov. 1922 (BA-B: Deutsche Botschaft China, no. 3508).
- 462 Report by the German consulate general for China, 6 Jan. 1922 to the Foreign Office (PA-AA: R 64677); copy of the report in: BA-B: Deutsche Botschaft China, no. 3508.
- 463 BA-B: 90 So 1 FC (film) – papers of Dr. Solf.
- 464 Einstein's letter to his sons, 17 Dec. 1922 from Kyoto (The Einstein family correspondence. Including the Albert Einstein – Mileva Marić love letters. The Property of the Einstein Family Correspondence Trust. Christie's, New York, 1996, p. 57). By that point Einstein had already delivered 13 lectures.
- 465 Sugimoto, Kenji: Albert Einstein. New York, 1989, p. 79.
- 466 PA-AA: R 64677; copy = BA-K: N 1053, no. 101. Original: "in the thousands."
- 467 See section 2.5.1 where Solf reports on Maximilian Harden's statements, p. 115.
- 468 BA-K: N 1053, no. 101.
- 469 BA-K: N 1053, no. 101.
- 470 BA-K: N 1053, no. 101.
- 471 BA-K: N 1053, no. 101.
- 472 BA-K: N 1053/93.
- 473 My emphasis, S.G.
- 474 "Eivstein," as printed on the telegram.
- 475 BA-B: Deutsche Botschaft China no. 3508.
- 476 From the report by the German consulate general for China, 6 Jan. 1922 (BA-B: Deutsche Botschaft China, no. 3508).
- 477 Dr. Pfister, 8 Oct. 1922 to the consul general (BA-B: Deutsche Botschaft China, no. 3508).
- 478 From the report by the German consulate general for China, 6 Jan. 1922 (PA-AA: R 64677); copy of the report in: BA-B: Deutsche Botschaft China, no. 3508.
- 479 German consulate general for China, Shanghai, 13 November 1922. Note. (BA-B: Deutsche Botschaft China, no. 3508).
- 480 Dr. Solf's report from Tokyo had stated: "Einstein is traveling from here to Dutch India and then on to Palestine!"
- 481 German consulate general in Batavia, 29 Jan. 1923 to the German embassy in Tokyo (PA-AA: R 64677).
- 482 PA-AA: R 64677.
- 483 PA-AA: R 64677; copy = GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55 f 150. English translation in: Glick, Thomas F.: Einstein in Spain. Relativity and the Recovery of Science. Princeton, 1988, p. 327.
- 484 Elsa Einstein to Hermann Struck in Haifa/Palestine (MPG-A: V rep. 13 A. Einstein, no. 31).
- 485 Fraenkel, Heinrich/Manvell, Roger: Hermann Göring. Hannover, 1964.
- 486 Hassel, Ulrich von: Die Hassel-Tagebücher 1938–1944. Aufzeichnungen vom Andern Deutschland. Edited by Friedrich Freiherr Hiller von Gaertringen. Berlin, 1988, e.g., pp. 211, 265, 277, 281, 299, 339, 365.
- 487 Neue Deutsche Biographie. Vol. 8. Berlin, 1969, pp. 44–45. See also: Hassel, Ulrich von: Die Hassel-Tagebücher 1938–1944. Aufzeichnungen vom Andern Deutschland. Edited by Friedrich Freiherr Hiller von Gaertringen. Berlin, 1988.
- 488 PA-AA: R 64677. English translation in: Glick, Thomas F.: Einstein in Spain. Relativity and the Recovery of Science. Princeton, 1988, pp. 327–329.
- 489 PA-AA: R 64677 (my emphasis, S.G.).
- 490 BBAdW: II-III-40.
- 491 PA-AA: Nadolny papers – vol. 2.
- 492 Planck to Einstein, 10 Nov. 1923 (Fölsing, F.: Albert Einstein. Frankfurt am Main, 1993, p. 620).
- 493 Fölsing, F.: Albert Einstein. Frankfurt am Main, 1993, p. 621.
- 494 Dr. Pauli, Buenos Aires to the Foreign Office, 22 Sep. 1922 (PA-AA: R 64677).

- 495 My emphasis, S.G.
 496 Dr. Pauli, Buenos Aires to the Foreign Office, 22 Sep. 1922 (PA-AA: R 64677).
 497 Dr. Pauli, Buenos Aires to the Foreign Office, 22 Sep. 1922 (PA-AA: R 64677).
 498 Report by the German legation in Buenos Aires to the Foreign Office. Buenos Aires, 26 Sep. 1922 (PA-AA: R 64677).
 499 Report by the German legation in Buenos Aires to the Foreign Office, Buenos Aires, 26 Sep. 1922 (PA-AA: R 64677).
 500 German legation Buenos Aires to the Foreign Office, 14 May 1924 (PA-AA: R 64677).
 501 PA-AA: R 64677.
 502 Note by Legation Councillor Soehring (?) from 6 Jan. 1925 (PA-AA: R 64677).
 503 Record from 21 Jan. 1925 (PA-AA: R 64678).
 504 Foreign Office to Albert Einstein, 5 Feb. 1925 (PA-AA: Abt. VI/Kunst und Wissenschaft no. 518: Vorträge des Professors Einstein im Auslande. Vol. 2. R 64678).
 505 PA-AA: R 64678.
 506 Galloni, Ernesto: Alberto Einstein, su visita a la Argentina. In: *Anales de la Academia Nacional de Ciencias Exactas, Físicas a Naturales*. Buenos Aires. Vol. 32. Buenos Aires, 1980, pp. 263 ff.
 507 German legation in Buenos Aires, 30 Apr. 1929 to the Foreign Office, Berlin (PA-AA: R 64678).
 508 Report by the German legation in Montevideo, 4 Jun. 1925 to the Foreign Office (PA-AA: R 64678).
 509 Report by the German legation in Rio de Janeiro, 20 May 1925 (PA-AA: R 64678).
 510 His travels as a member of the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations will be treated further below.
 511 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
 512 Neue Deutsche Biographie. Vol. 9, Berlin, 1972, p. 368.
 513 Krüger, Peter/Hahn, Erich J.C.: Der Loyalitätskonflikt des Staatssekretärs Bernhard Wilhelm von Bülow im Frühjahr 1933. In: *Vierteljahreshefte für Zeitgeschichte*. Vol. 2, 1972, pp. 395, 396.
 514 Dr. Friedrich von Prittwitz und Gaffron: Zwischen Petersburg und Washington. Ein Diplomatenleben. Munich, 1952, p. 191.
 515 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
 516 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55 (my emphasis, S.G.). The identity of the author of this report unfortunately could not be determined.
 517 Akten zur Deutschen Auswärtigen Politik 1918–1945 im Archiv des Auswärtigen Amts: Serie B: 1925–1933. Vol. XVII. Göttingen, 1982, pp. 86, 87.
 518 Bracher, Dietrich (ed.): Lebensbilder aus dem deutschen Widerstand 1933–1945. Mainz, 1984, pp. 119–121.
 519 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
 520 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. F, no. 2, vol. 15.
 521 Württemberg was one of the former states in southwestern Germany composing the Reich since 1871. It was united with the *Land* of Baden in 1952 to form one of the federal provinces, Baden-Württemberg.
 522 For a facsimile of the release, see Sugimoto, Kenji: Albert Einstein. A Photographic Biography, Including over 400 Photographs, Documents, Drawings, and Graphics and a Chronological Appendix. New York, 1989, p. 24. English translation in: *Collected Papers of Albert Einstein*, vol. 1, Princeton, 1987, doc. 20.
 523 Sugimoto, Kenji: Albert Einstein. New York, 1989, p. 25. English translation in: *Collected Papers of Albert Einstein*, vol. 1, Princeton, 1987, doc. 60. A subsequent note that he had acquired Swiss citizenship by naturalization (see the note in the file by Senior Civil Servant

- von Rottenburg at the Ministry of Culture, dated 19 Jun. 1923) is consequently erroneous. Einstein officially applied for and was granted citizenship in due form.
- 524 Einstein to Academy Secretary Lüders, 24 Mar. 1923 (BBAdW: II-III-40).
- 525 See, e.g., Romain Rolland – hence a Frenchman – on 11 Sep. 1917: “Foerster is, although German (Prussian) by birth, a naturalized Austrian, because he held lectures in Vienna for a year. (The same legal provisions are valid in Germany, where whoever is appointed to a professorship receives German citizenship from that mere fact. But he loses it again if he returns to his native country after resigning his offices.)” (Romain Rolland: *Das Gewissen Europas. Tagebuch der Kriegsjahre*, vol. III, Berlin, 1974, p. 243).
- 526 Einstein to Academy Secretary Lüders, 24 Mar. 1923 (BBAdW: II-III-40).
- 527 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. F, no. 2, vol. 15.
- 528 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. F, no. 2, vol. 15.
- 529 President of the PTR to the secretary of state at the Reich Office of the Interior, 24 Oct. 1916 (BA-B: Reichsamt des Innern, no. 13148 – re.: Das Kuratorium der physikalisch-technischen Reichsanstalt. Jan. 1903–Dec. 1916).
- 530 BA-B: Reichsamt des Innern, no. 13148.
- 531 BA-B: Reichsamt des Innern, no. 13149 – re.: Das Kuratorium der physikalisch-technischen Reichsanstalt.
- 532 Telegram from the German embassy in Paris to the Foreign Office, 27 Mar. 1922 (PA-AA: R 64677).
- 533 Telegram from the Foreign Office to the German embassy in Paris, 27 Mar. 1922 (PA-AA: R 64678).
- 534 Report by the German embassy in Paris to the Foreign Office, 29 Apr. 1922 (PA-AA: R 64678).
- 535 Letter by Ministerial Head of Department Heilbron to Ambassador Solf, 27 Sep. 1922 (PA-AA: R 64678).
- 536 The Prussian minister of science, arts and culture to the Foreign Office, 6 Dec. 1922 (PA-AA: R 64677 or R 64994, vol. 3).
- 537 BBAdW: II-III-39.
- 538 Report by the German envoy, Nadolny dated 12 Dec. 1922 to the Foreign Office (GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXI-II, lit. F, no. 2, vol. 15).
- 539 PA-AA: R 64994, vol. 3.
- 540 GStA: I. HA rep. 76 Vc sec. 2, tit. 23, lit. F, no. 2, vol. 15, sheet 83 (copy in PA-AA: Ausbürgerung 83-76, Fall: Einstein Professor).
- 541 According to the copy from 1933 (PA-AA: Ausbürgerung 83-76, Fall: Einstein Professor).
- 542 The Foreign Office to the Prussian minister of science, arts and culture, 31 Mar. 1923 (PA-AA: R 64677).
- 543 Verbal note by the Foreign Office, 9 Apr. 1923 (PA-AA: R 64677).
- 544 BBAdW: II-III-40. Einstein uses the not quite correct address “Sekretär” (instead of “Sekretar”).
- 545 Hermann, Armin: Einstein. *Der Weltweise und sein Jahrhundert*. Munich, 1994, p. 299.
- 546 Note in the file by the senior civil servant at the Ministry of Culture, von Rottenburg, 19 Jun. 1923 (GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. F, no. 2, vol. 15).
- 547 Einstein’s affidavit for the academy’s files, 7 Feb. 1924 (BBAdW: II-III-40).
- 548 Rendition by Soehring from 6 Jan. 1925 (PA-AA: R 64678).
- 549 PA-AA: R 64678.
- 550 The stamped out-going date was 22 Jan. 1925.
- 551 PA-AA: R 64678.
- 552 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. F, no. 2, vol. 15.
- 553 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. F, no. 2, vol. 15.
- 554 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. F, no. 2, vol. 15.

- 555 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. F, no. 2, vol. 15.
- 556 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. F, no. 2, vol. 15.
- 557 The undersecretary general of the League of Nations, Dufour-Feronce renders this institution throughout in capital letters: "Kommission für Geistige Zusammenarbeit"; likewise, "Internationales *Institut* für Geistige Zusammenarbeit."
- 558 Einstein, Albert: Über den Frieden. Weltordnung oder Weltuntergang? Edited by Otto Nathan and Heinz Norden. Foreword by Bertrand Russell. Berne, 1975, p. 129. The quote originates from Einstein's letter to Carl Seelig written in the early 1950s (Seelig, Carl: Albert Einstein. Eine dokumentarische Biographie. Zurich, Stuttgart, Vienna, 1954, p. 209).
- 559 Elsa Einstein to Alfred Kerr (AdK-A: Alfred-Kerr-Archiv).
- 560 On 26 May 1923 von Bülow was already counting on Germany soon becoming a member of the League of Nations (PA-AA: R 65511).
- 561 "Observations on the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation" (personal comments by the undersecretary general of the League of Nations, P. Nitobe, dated 18 Aug. 1922). SdN-Archives: R 1031/13/22452/14297.
- 562 "Observations [...]" (SdN-Archives: R 1031/13/22452/14297).
- 563 Société des Nations: L'Organisation du Travail intellectuel. Rapport présenté par M. Léon Bourgeois, représentant de la France, adopté par le conseil le 2 Septembre 1921 (SdN-Archives: R 1029/13c/20801/14297).
- 564 "Observations [...]" (SdN-Archives: R 1031/13/22452/14297).
- 565 Dr. Margarete Rothbarth: Internationale geistige Zusammenarbeit. Preprint from: Wörterbuch des Völkerrechts und der Diplomatie. Berlin and Leipzig, 1928, p. 2.
- 566 Report by the German consulate from 19 May 1922 to the Foreign Office (PA-AA: R 64677).
- 567 Report by the German consulate from 19 May 1922 to the Foreign Office (PA-AA: R 64677).
- 568 Report by the German consulate from 19 May 1922 to the Foreign Office (PA-AA: R 64677).
- 569 Dr. Margarete Rothbarth: Internationale geistige Zusammenarbeit. Preprint from: Wörterbuch des Völkerrechts und der Diplomatie. Berlin and Leipzig, 1928, p. 2.
- 570 "Observations [...]" (SdN-Archives: R 1031/13/22452/14297).
- 571 For biographical details see in the name index at the back of this volume.
- 572 "Observations [...]" (SdN-Archives: R 1031/13/22452/14297).
- 573 "Observations [...]" (SdN-Archives: R 1031/13/22452/14297).
- 574 "Observations [...]" (SdN-Archives: R 1031/13/22452/14297).
- 575 PA-AA: R 64677.
- 576 Report by the German consulate from 19 May 1922 to the Foreign Office (PA-AA: R 64677): A remark by Einstein in an article on his Parisian impressions ('Einstein über seine Pariser Eindrücke') in the *Vossische Zeitung* dated 18 Apr. 1922, corroborates this. He said: "During my short stay I only met with scientists; I also made the acquaintance of a few representatives of the League of Nations, but they were not true politicians."
- 577 "Observations [...]" (SdN-Archives: R 1031/13/22452/14297).
- 578 SdN-Archives: R 1029/13/20823/14297.
- 579 The signature has been removed from the original in the Archive of the League of Nations. The following is based on a copy of the letter.
- 580 Report by the German consulate from 19 May 1922 to the Foreign Office (PA-AA: R 64677).
- 581 PA-AA: R 64677.

- 582 "office" meaning membership in the *committee*.
- 583 PA-AA: R 64677.
- 584 SdN-Archives: R 1029/13c/20823/14297.
- 585 Clark, Ronald W.: *Albert Einstein. Ein Leben zwischen Tragik und Genialität*. Munich, 1995, p. 256.
- 586 Translation from the original French (SdN-Archives: R 1029/13/20823/14297). See also Clark, Ronald W.: *Albert Einstein. Leben und Werk. Eine Biographie*. Esslingen, 1974, pp. 258–259.
- 587 "notre ami retire démission." SdN-Archives: R 1029/13/20823/14297.
- 588 PA-AA: R 64677.
- 589 On 1 Aug. 1922, the first day of the committee meeting, Einstein took part in an antiwar demonstration in the Berliner Lustgarten.
- 590 "Mr. A. Einstein, professor of physics at the University of Berlin, member of the Royal Academy, Amsterdam, the Royal Academy, London, and the Academy of Sciences, Berlin."
- 591 Comert to Einstein, 3 Aug. 1923 (SdN-Archives: R 1029/13c/20823/14297).
- 592 SdN-Archives: S 408 No 5 VIII.
- 593 German consulate in Geneva, 3 Sep. 1922 to the Foreign Office (PA-AA: R 65510).
- 594 German consulate in Geneva, 3 Sep. 1922 to the Foreign Office (PA-AA: R 65510).
- 595 German consulate in Geneva, 3 Sep. 1922 to the Foreign Office (PA-AA: R 65510).
- 596 German consulate in Geneva, 27 Nov. 1922 to the Foreign Office (PA-AA: R 65510).
- 597 Copy = SdN-Archives: R 1029/13/20825/14297 and S 408, no. 5 VIII.
- 598 Einstein, Albert: *Briefe an Maurice Solovine*. Berlin, 1960, p. 44.
- 599 Staatsbibliothek Unter den Linden, manuscripts department. Autograph collection: Einstein.
- 600 Einstein to Pierre Comert, 4 Jul. 1922, quoted from Fölsing, Albrecht: *Albert Einstein. Eine Biographie*. Frankfurt am Main, 1994, p. 596.
- 601 Comert's letter to Einstein (SdN-Archives: R 1023/13/20823/14297).
- 602 Einstein, Albert: *Über den Frieden*. Berne, 1975, p. 80.
- 603 SdN-Archives: R 1032/13/27987/14297.
- 604 SdN-Archives: R 1032/13/27987/14297.
- 605 Einstein, Albert: *Über den Frieden*. Berne, 1975, p. 81.
- 606 SdN-Archives: R 1029/13c/20823/14297.
- 607 SdN-Archives: R 1029/13c/20823/14297.
- 608 SdN-Archives: S 408 No 5 VIII. (The files of the League of Nations apparently only have an English translation of the letter.)
- 609 Appointments to the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, 16 June 1924 (SdN-Archives: 13/36655/14397). Emphasis in the original.
- 610 SdN-Archives: R 1029/13/20823/14297.
- 611 SdN-Archives: R 1029/13/20823/14297.
- 612 PA-AA: R 65511.
- 613 *Frankfurter Zeitung*. Evening edition, 29 June 1924.
- 614 German consulate on 12 Aug. 1924 to the Foreign Office (PA-AA: R 65511).
- 615 Dr. Margarete Rothbarth: *Internationale geistige Zusammenarbeit*. Preprint from: *Wörterbuch des Völkerrechts und der Diplomatie*. Berlin and Leipzig, 1928, p. 2.
- 616 Dr. Margarete Rothbarth: *Internationale geistige Zusammenarbeit*. Preprint from: *Wörterbuch des Völkerrechts und der Diplomatie*. Berlin and Leipzig, 1928, p. 3.
- 617 Einstein, Albert / Freud, Sigmund: *Warum Krieg?* International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, League of Nations, 1933. Numbered print run of only 2,000 copies.
- 618 SBPK: *Völkerbund I*, vol. 1.
- 619 Einstein, Albert: *Über den Frieden*. Berne. 1975, pp. 95, 96 (my emphasis, S.G.).
- 620 Einstein, Albert: *Über den Frieden*. Berne, 1975, p. 88.

- 621 Record: "Deutschlands Stellung zur Völkerbundskommission für geistige Zusammenarbeit," 26 Feb. 1926 (PA-AA: R 65516). My emphasis, S.G.
- 622 Rocco is named as "successor to a Mussolini opponent" in: Einstein, Albert: *Über den Frieden*. Berne, 1975, p. 97. This can only have referred to Professor *Ruffini* from Turin.
- 623 Consulate in Geneva to the Foreign Office, 31 Jul. 1925 (PA-AA: R 65514).
- 624 Krüss to Einstein, 2 May 1929 (SBPK: Acta PrSB, Völkerbund II, folder 2, vol. 4).
- 625 SdN-Archives: S 408, no. 5 VIII.
- 626 German consulate for the Cantons of Geneva, Neuchâtel, Vaud and Valais to the Foreign Office, 4 Jan. 1923 (PA-AA: R 64677).
- 627 Einstein, Albert: *Über den Frieden*. Berne, 1975, p. 92.
- 628 SdN-Archives: R 1072/13c/49461/37637.
- 629 SdN-Archives: R 1072/13c/49461/37637.
- 630 SdN-Archives: R 1072/13c/50712/37638; copy = R 1072/13c/50712/37637.
- 631 SdN-Archives: R 1072/13c/51225/37637.
- 632 Einstein, Albert: *Über den Frieden*. Berne, 1975, p. 91.
- 633 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, tit. XI, part VII, no. 10, supplementary issue.
- 634 SBPK: Völkerbund I, vol. 1.
- 635 SdN-Archives: R1072/13c/50712/37637.
- 636 German consulate in Geneva to the Foreign Office, 31 Jul. 1925 (PA-AA: R 65514).
- 637 Krüss to Soehring, 7 Jun. 1924 (PA-AA: R. 65511).
- 638 Foreign Office to the German consulate in Geneva, 10 Jun. 1924 (PA-AA: R 65511).
- 639 German consulate in Geneva to the Foreign Office, 25 Jun. 1924 (PA-AA: R 65511).
- 640 German consulate in Geneva to the Foreign Office, 25 Jun. 1924 (PA-AA: R 65511).
- 641 Krüss to Oprescu, 22 Oct. 1924 (SdN-Archives: R 1076/13c/40176/25762).
- 642 SdN-Archives: R 1076/13c/40176/25762.
- 643 Minutes of the meeting at the Foreign Office of 6 Feb. 1925 (PA-AA: R64981). My emphasis, S.G.
- 644 Letter from the German consulate to Oprescu, 10 Aug. 1925 (SdN-Archives: R 1076/13c/45446/41587).
- 645 SdN-Archives: R 1076/13c/45446/41587.
- 646 SdN-Archives: R 1076/13c/45446/41587.
- 647 Undated letter by Krüss to Oprescu (SdN-Archives: R 1076/13c/45446/41587).
- 648 SdN-Archives: R 1076/13c/45446/41587.
- 649 SdN-Archives: R 1035/13c/4062/14297.
- 650 PA-AA: R 65516. The German consulate's verdict on Schulze-Gaevernitz from 31 Jul. 1925 was: "Based on the composition of the staff at the newly founded International Institute, it seems quite certain that the importance of the German university professor, Schulze-Gaevernitz, exceeds the academic standing of his future Parisian colleagues significantly" (PA-AA: R 65514). Soehring's repudiative stance (at the Foreign Office) was therefore clearly politically motivated.
- 651 PA-AA: R 65516.
- 652 PA-AA: R 65516.
- 653 Dr. Margarete Rothbarth: *Internationale geistige Zusammenarbeit*. Preprint from: *Wörterbuch des Völkerrechts und der Diplomatie*. Berlin and Leipzig, 1928, p. 5.
- 654 Foreign Office to the German embassy in Paris, 30 Jul. 1927 (PA-AA: Deutsche Botschaft Paris, no. 654c III2 adhib. 3).
- 655 Dufour-Feronce to Ambassador Arco von Malzan in Washington, 28 Dec. 1926 (PA-AA: Dufour-Feronce papers).
- 656 SdN-Archives: R 2224/5B/2423/2423 (my emphasis, S.G.).
- 657 SBPK: Acta PrSB. Völkerbund. Institut de Coop. Allgemeines.
- 658 Einstein added the postscript by *hand*.
- 659 SBPK: Völkerbund II, folder 3.
- 660 SdN-Archives: R 1074/13c/57907/37637.
- 661 SdN-Archives: R 1074/13c/57907/37637.

- 662 Undated letter by Krüss to Oprescu (probably from 1925). SdN-Archives: R 1074/13c/ 57907/37637.
- 663 German consulate in Geneva to the Foreign Office, 19 Feb. 1926 (PA-AA: R65516).
- 664 SBPK: Acta PrSB. Völkerbund I, vol. 2.
- 665 SdN-Archives: R 2219/5B/6953/1397.
- 666 SdN-Archives: R 2219/5B/6953/1397.
- 667 SdN-Archives: R 2219/5B/6953/1397 and S 408, no. 5 VIII.
- 668 SBPK: Acta Pr SB. Comité de direction.
- 668 SBPK: Acta Pr SB. Comité de direction.
- 669 SBPK: Völkerbund I, vol. 2.
- 670 PA-AA: Deutsche Botschaft Paris, no. 654c III 2 adhib. 3.
- 671 Grüning, Michael: Ein Haus für Albert Einstein. Erinnerungen Briefe Dokumente. Verlag der Nation, Berlin, 1990, p. 350.
- 672 SdN-Archives: R 2219/5B/6953/6397.
- 673 We discover here in passing that Haberlandstrasse 5 in Berlin was not Albert Einstein's main domicile but *Waldstrasse 7 in Caputh, as his last officially registered place of residence*. Judging from the sender's addresses on Einstein's correspondence of this time, the transfer of his registration at the local police from Berlin to Caputh took place in the first half of the year 1932. This is one more indicator of his attachment to his beloved summer villa! The exact dates of registration at the neighborhood police in Schöneberg, a suburb of Berlin, unfortunately cannot be verified from the existing municipal records, however. "As a consequence of war losses, the few remnants of the registration records predating 8 May 1945, the registration records from Berlin (East), Berlin (West), and the recently compiled registration data have no information on Albert Einstein * 14 Mar. 1879." (Reply by the Landeseinwohneramtes Berlin to the author's inquiry from 6 Mar. 2003).
- 674 SBPK: Acta PrSB, Völkerbund I, vol. 4.
- 675 Grüning, Michael: Ein Haus für Albert Einstein. Berlin, 1990, p. 351.
- 676 Krüss to Haber, 22 Jun. 1931 (SBPK: Völkerbund I, vol. 4).
- 677 Einstein, Albert: Über den Frieden. Berne, 1975, pp. 127, 128. No specific date for this letter is indicated. I think it would have been sent out at the *end of 1930, at the earliest*.
- 678 SdN-Archives: R 2219/5B/6953/1397.
- 679 SdN-Archives: R 2219/5B/6953/1397.
- 680 SdN-Archives: R 2219/5B/6953/1397.
- 681 SdN-Archives: R 2219/5B/6953/1397.
- 682 SdN-Archives: S 408, no. 5 VIII/8.
- 683 Einstein, Albert: Über den Frieden. Berne, 1975, p. 91.
- 684 SdN-Archives: S 408, no. 5 VIII/8.
- 685 SdN-Archives: S 408, no. 4.
- 686 SdN-Archives: S 408, no. 4.
- 687 SdN-Archives: S 408, no. 4.
- 688 Dufour-Feronce to Ambassador von Hoesch, 31 Jul. 1928 (PA-AA: Deutsche Botschaft Paris, no. 654c III2 adhib. 3).
- 689 SBPK: Acta PrSB, Völkerbund I, vol. 5.
- 690 SdN-Archives: S 408, no. 4.
- 691 Misspelled as Könen in the original.
- 692 Prof. Konen was a noteworthy opponent of Einstein and his theory of relativity. He later served in this capacity as advisor to the ministry under Goebbels. But this only temporarily. In 1933 already, Konen was forced into retirement.
- 693 Krüss to Dufour-Ference, 4 Jul. 1932 (SBPK: Völkerbund I, vol. 5).
- 694 SdN-Archives: R 2251/5B/39386/21266.
- 695 Oath of office by Dr. H.A. Krüss (SBPK: Acta PrSB. Krüss Papers, vol. 2a, no. I 3).
- 696 Compare Einstein's letter to Minister Rocco in Rome. In: Einstein, Albert: Mein Weltbild. Edited by Carl Seelig. Frankfurt/Main 1955, pp. 20, 21.
- 697 SBPK: Acta, Krüss papers, I 3³.
- 698 SBPK: Acta, Krüss papers, I 3³.
- 699 Note in the file by the secretary of the Academy of Sciences, E. Heymann, dated 11 Apr. 1933 (BBAdW: II-III-57).
- 700 SBPK: Acta Pr StB, Krüss papers, I 3³.

- 701 SBPK: Acta Pr StB, Krüss papers, I 3³.
 702 SBPK: Acta PrSB, Völkerbund I, vol. 5.
 703 *New Yorker Staatszeitung* from 27 Oct. 1933 described the Prussian State Library as a haven for precious books and reported on Dr. Krüss's visit to the library conference.
 704 The terms used in the German translation are: "*Lehrfreiheit und Lernfreiheit*."
 705 SBPK: Acta PrSB, Völkerbund I, vol. 5.
 706 Quoted from the letter by the Foreign Office dated 14 Jun. 1933 to the Reich Ministry of the Interior and the Prussian Ministry of Science, Arts and Culture (GSTA: I. HA rep. 76 Va sec. 1, tit. 4, no. 1, vol. 13).
 707 SBPK: Acta PrSB, Völkerbund I, vol. 5.
 708 SBPK: Acta PrSB, Völkerbund II, vol. 6.
 709 German consulate in Geneva to the Foreign Office, 19 Feb. 1926 (PA-AA: R 65516).
 710 Note in the file by the secretary of the Academy of Sciences, E. Heymann, dated 11 Apr. 1933 (BBAdW: II-III-57).
 711 Schochow, Werner: Hugo Andres Krüss und die Preußische Staatsbibliothek. In: *Bibliothek – Forschung und Praxis*. Munich, New Providence, London, Paris, no. 1/1995, p. 15.
 712 Krüss to the Foreign Office, 9 Nov. 1933 (PA-AA: Deutsche Botschaft Paris, no. 654c III2 adhib. 3).
 713 SBPK: Völkerbund II, folder 2, vol. 6.
 714 SBPK: Völkerbund II, folder 2, vol. 6.
 715 Quoted from Clark, Ronald W.: *Albert Einstein. Ein Leben zwischen Tragik und Genialität*. Munich, 1995, pp. 261, 262.
 716 Quoted from Clark, Ronald W.: *Albert Einstein. Ein Leben zwischen Tragik und Genialität*. Munich, 1995, p. 262.
 717 SdN-Archives: S 408, no. 5 VIII/8.
 718 Einstein, Albert/Freud, Sigmund: *Warum Krieg?* Internationales Institut für geistige Zusammenarbeit, Völkerbund 1933. Limited edition of only 2,000 copies. Printed by Imprimerie Darantière, Dijon (France) March 1933.
 719 The Dawes plan was an international treaty concerning German reparations payments after World War I. It was signed on 16 Aug. 1924 in London and came into force on 1 Sep. 1924. It fixed the annual installments Germany was to pay until 1928/29 at 2.5 billion reichsmarks. An international loan of (800 million goldmarks), primarily advanced by the USA to stabilize the German currency, was an integral part of the plan.
 720 See Kracauer, Siegfried: *Die Angestellten*. Kulturkritischer Essay. New edition, Leipzig/Weimar, 1981.
 721 LA-B: rep. 211 Acc. 1674, no. 488.
 722 LA-B: rep. 211 Acc. 1674, no. 488. My emphasis, S.G.
 723 LA-B: rep. 211 Acc. 1674, no. 488.
 724 BA-B: R 43 I/1923, vol. 5.
 725 BA-B: R 43 I/1923, vol. 5.
 726 Fölsing, Albrecht: *Albert Einstein. Eine Biographie*. Frankfurt am Main, 1994, p. 691.
 727 The letter is apparently lost. At least it was not locatable in LA-B.
 728 Magistrat von Berlin Kämmererei/Hauptfinanzverwaltung (LA-B: A rep. 005-03-01).
 729 Herneck, Friedrich: *Albert Einstein und das politische Schicksal seines Sommerhauses in Caputh bei Potsdam* (in Herneck, Friedrich: *Einstein und sein Weltbild*. Buchverlag der Morgen, Berlin, 1979, pp. 256–273). Herneck could only rely on oral information because "archival documentation on it are missing." The present author (S.G.) could not find any official documents either. Herneck's rendition certainly fits within the context of other procedures.
 730 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A Regierung Potsdam III F, no. 11583.
 731 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A Regierung Potsdam III F, no. 11583. The purchase was a protracted procedure and the actual "conveyance" of the property purchased by Margot Marianoff and Ilse

- Kayser only took place on 22 May 1933. The cause of this delay was private: In practical matters the young ladies apparently had more in common with their stepfather Einstein than with their natural mother. First they could not find the purchase and sale agreement among Einstein's papers (BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A Regierung Potsdam III F, no. 11583) while Einstein was away in America for the winter 1930/31. Then the authorities inadvertently sent them the wrong necessary paperwork, etc. The purchase of the complete property (including the additional purchases) in Caputh was only finally closed when political preparations for its *confiscation* were already in place.
- 732 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A Regierung Potsdam III F, no. 11583.
- 733 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A Regierung Potsdam III F, no. 11583.
- 734 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A Regierung Potsdam III F, no. 11583.
- 735 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A Regierung Potsdam III F, no. 11583.
- 736 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A Regierung Potsdam III F, no. 11583.
- 737 The meaninglessness of indicating current values here is revealed by a simple comparison of the property prices. A square meter of building land in Caputh cost on 1 Jan. 2003 between 90 and 140 euros. Comparing the prices of the land and Einstein's summer house against Einstein's income is more instructive. The Einsteins' tax bracket for 1936 was assessed at 16,000 reichsmarks (estimated value). Albert Einstein's taxable annual income in 1931 came to 21,428.– reichsmarks. This would mean that the house and property together were worth about nine months' salary.
- 738 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A Regierung Potsdam III F, no. 11583.
- 739 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A Regierung Potsdam III F, no. 11583.
- 740 I only add here: After the land had been bought (with Albert Einstein's money but in the name of his daughters) the construction could begin. A note in the file from 25 Oct. 1929 points out that the land had meanwhile been built up (BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A Regierung Potsdam III F, no. 11583). Michael Grüning has reported in detail about the villa designed by Konrad Wachsmann and the building process. (Grüning, Michael: *Der Wachsmann-Report. Auskünfte eines Architekten*. Berlin, 1985. Grüning, Michael: *Ein Haus für Albert Einstein. Erinnerungen. Briefe. Dokumente*. Berlin, 1990).
- 741 Quoted from Highfield, Roger/Carter, Paul: *The Private Lives of Albert Einstein*. London, Boston, 1993, p. 162.
- 742 MPG-A: V, rep. 13 – Fritz Haber, no. 980.
- 742 MPG-A: V, rep. 13 – Fritz Haber, no. 980.
- 743 *Jüdische Rundschau*, 19 Mar. 1929.
- 744 Einstein to Ussishkin, 19 Mar. 1929. In: *Jüdische Rundschau*, 9 Apr. 1929.
- 745 Einstein to Haber dated 9 Mar. 1921 (MPG-A: V rep. 13 Fritz Haber no. 978).
- 746 Letter to Solovine, 8 Mar. 1921. In Einstein, Albert: *Briefe an Solovine*. Berlin, 1960, p. 26.
- 747 Fölsing, Albrecht: *Albert Einstein. Eine Biographie*. Frankfurt am Main, 1994, p. 577.
- 748 Fölsing, Albrecht: *Albert Einstein. Eine Biographie*. Frankfurt am Main, 1994, p. 681. His reply was: "Unfortunately, I do not see myself – either by my sexual or my musical abilities – in a position to follow your kind invitation."
- 749 Kessler, Harry Graf: *Tagebücher 1918–1937*. Frankfurt am Main, 1961, p. 240, 241.
- 750 Kessler, Harry Graf: *Tagebücher 1918–1937*. Frankfurt am Main, 1961, p. 278.
- 751 Armin Hermann contends it was the banker Erich Mendelssohn (Hermann, Armin: *Einstein. Der Weltweise und sein Jahrhundert*. Munich, 1994, p. 273).

- 752 Kessler, Harry Graf: Tagebücher 1918–1937. Frankfurt am Main, 1961, p. 520.
- 753 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A Regierung Potsdam III F, no. 11583.
- 753 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A Regierung Potsdam III F, no. 11583.
- 754 Fölsing, Albrecht: Albert Einstein. Eine Biographie. Frankfurt am Main, 1994, p. 697.
- 755 Address at the grave of H.A. Lorentz. In: Einstein, Albert: Mein Weltbild. Edited by Carl Seelig. Frankfurt/Main, 1955, p. 32.
- 756 For details see: Fölsing, Albrecht: Albert Einstein. Eine Biographie. Frankfurt am Main, 1994, chapter VI on unified field theory during a time of inner strife (pp. 611 ff.).
- 757 Einstein, Albert: Über den Frieden. Berne, 1975, p. 172.
- 758 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
- 759 Secretary of State Lammers was replaced by Wilhelm Stuckart at the beginning of July 1933.
- 760 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
- 761 Misspelling of Planck.
- 762 Elsa Einstein to Antonina Vallentin, 6 Jun. 1932 (MPG-A: V rep. 13 A. Einstein, no. 105).
- 763 Elsa Einstein to Antonina Vallentin, 11 Apr. 1933 (MPG-A: V rep. 13 A. Einstein, no. 105).
- 764 *Mitteilungen des Bundes Neues Vaterland*. New series, no. 1, revolution issue, November 1918, p. 3.
- 765 Press reports include: *Leipziger Tageblatt* from 13 Nov. 1918 and *Tägliche Rundschau* from 11 Nov. 1918.
- 766 *Mitteilungen des Bundes Neues Vaterland*. New series, no. 1, revolution issue, November 1918, p. 10.
- 767 *Mitteilungen des Bundes Neues Vaterland*. New series, no. 1, revolution issue, November 1918, pp. 12–14.
- 768 The Born–Einstein Letters. Correspondence between Albert Einstein and Max and Hedwig Born from 1916 to 1955 with commentaries by Max Born. Translated by Irene Born with a forward by Bertrand Russell. New York, 1971, pp. 149 f.
- 769 Angress, Werner T.: Juden im politischen Leben der Revolutionszeit. In: Mosse, Werner E. (ed.): *Deutsches Judentum in Krieg und Revolution 1916–1923*. Tübingen, 1971, p. 297.
- 770 Progress report by the German League of Human Rights (BA-K: NL 199, no. 30).
- 771 The progress report by the German League of Human Rights suggests the year 1920. Kessler's diary clearly indicates, however, that the trip took place in 1921.
- 772 BA-K: NL 199, no. 30.
- 773 Kessler, Harry Graf: Tagebücher 1918–1937. Frankfurt am Main, 1961, pp. 241–244.
- 774 *Vorwärts*. *Berliner Volksblatt*. The central organ of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, 21 February 1922. The appeal was also disseminated in the form of a flyer and solicited more signatures (BA-K: NL 199, no. 30).
- 775 Minutes dated 5 Jan. 1923 (BA-K: NL 199, no. 30).
- 776 Minutes dated 5 Jan. 1923 (BA-K: NL 199, no. 30).
- 777 Report by the headquarters of the German League of Human Rights, July 1923 (BA-K: NL 199, no. 30).
- 778 BA-K: NL 199, no. 30. According to a note by the Reich commissioner for the surveillance of public order dated 14 June 1927, the club's offices were located in the building at Wilhelmstr. 48. This building was, the note continues, “without a doubt [...] the center for communist welfare organizations and communist intellectual propaganda.” These “radical pacifist, partly communist organizations,” located at the same address, included among others, the League of Human Rights, the World League against Imperialism and Colonial Oppression, and the Association

- of Worker Photographers headed by Willi Münzenberg (BA-B: R 1507/1050d, sheet 58).
- 779 Dr. Rudolf Kuczynski.
- 780 Mühsam, Erich; born on 6 Apr. 1878 in Berlin, deceased (murdered) on 10 or 11 Jul. 1934 in the concentration camp at Oranienburg, German writer. 1919 member of the Central Council of the Bavarian Soviet Republic; following its collapse, sentenced to fifteen years fortress confinement, six years of which he served; 1933 arrested again; this radical anarchist authored satirical ballads, plays and essays (Meyers Lexikonverlag).
- 781 BA-K: NL 199, no. 30.
- 782 BA-K: N 1057, no. 22.
- 783 Gesellschaft der Freunde des neuen Rußland. Aufruf (GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. A, no. 134).
- 784 Letter by the Society for Eastern European Studies to Prof. Richter, head of department at the Prussian Ministry of Science, Arts and Culture dated 7 Mar. 1931: "The institute has been maintained from the very beginning by funds of the Reich (Foreign Office)." The Society for Eastern European Studies was responsible for the "welfare of the institute." (GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. A, no. 134).
- 785 Bericht über das Russische Wissenschaftliche Institut in Berlin, 20 Jun. 1933 (GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. A, no. 134).
- 786 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, part 23, lit. A, no. 134.
- 787 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. A, no. 134.
- 788 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 30, Berlin tit. 95, sec. 9, no. 43.
- 789 BA-B: R 1507/ 1050d, sheet 89.
- 790 BA-B: R 1507/1050d and BA-B: R 1507/alt 134/37.
- 791 Gelegentliches von Albert Einstein. Zum 50. Geburtstag 14.3.1929. Dargelegt von der Soncino Gesellschaft der Freunde des jüdischen Buches zu Berlin (Berlin, 1929), pp. 20, 21.
- 792 SAPMO: NY 4126/13/40.
- 793 Lenin, W.I.: Werke. Berlin, 1961, vol. 32, p. 541.
- 794 Lenin: Werke. Berlin, 1959, vol. 24, p. 10.
- 795 For Lenin's commentary: W.I. Lenin: Werke. Berlin, 1961, vol. 32, pp. 540–544.
- 796 BA-K: N 1053, no. 101.
- 797 Grüning, Michael: Ein Haus für Albert Einstein. Erinnerungen. Briefe. Dokumente. Berlin, 1990, pp. 357, 370–371, 374.
- 798 *Das Neue Rußland*, 8 ser., issue 8/9, p. 40, Berlin 1931.
- 799 Einstein, Albert: On Peace. New York, 1960.
- 800 Clark, Ronald W.: Albert Einstein. The Life and Times. London, 1973, esp. the chapter on the 'call for peace.'
- 801 Gumbel, E.J.: Vier Jahre politischer Mord. Berlin, 1922; Gumbel, E.J.: Verschwörer. Beiträge zur Geschichte und Soziologie der deutschen nationalistischen Geheimbünde seit 1918. Malik Verlag, 1924.
- 802 *Die Menschenrechte. Organ der Deutschen Liga für Menschenrechte*, 15 July 1931. Gumbel's book cited below is: Gumbel, Emil Julius: Verräter verfallen der Feme. Opfer, Mörder, Richter 1919–1929. Berlin, Malik-Verlag, 1929.
- 803 *Umfrage. Soll Deutschland Kolonialpolitik treiben?* In: *Europäische Gespräche*, no. 12/ 1927, p. 611.
- 804 *Umfrage. Soll Deutschland Kolonialpolitik treiben?* In: *Europäische Gespräche*, no. 12/ 1927, p. 626.
- 805 Einstein, Albert: Über den Frieden. Berne, 1975, p. 112.
- 806 Einstein, Albert: Über den Frieden. Berne, 1975, p. 129.
- 807 Einstein, Albert: Über den Frieden. Berne, 1975, pp. 130–131.
- 808 Einstein, Albert: Über den Frieden. Berne, 1975, p. 113.
- 809 Einstein, Albert: Über den Frieden. Berne, 1975, p. 142.

- 810 BA-B: R 1501, no. 13208 betr. Internationale Arbeiterhilfe.
- 811 Grüning, Michael: Ein Haus für Albert Einstein. Berlin, 1990, p. 367.
- 812 Grüning, Michael: Ein Haus für Albert Einstein. Berlin, 1990, p. 395.
- 813 Grüning, Michael: Ein Haus für Albert Einstein. Berlin, 1990, p. 398.
- 814 Grüning, Michael: Ein Haus für Albert Einstein. Berlin, 1990, p. 418.
- 815 BA-B: R 1507/alt 134/72.
- 816 BA-B: R 1501, no. 25988.
- 817 *Deutsche Zeitung*, 3 Sep. 1930.
- 818 BA-B: ZB I 429 vol. 1.
- 819 BA-B: ZB I 429 vol. 1.
- 820 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55, f 359, 360, 361.
- 821 Clark, Ronald W.: Albert Einstein. Ein Leben zwischen Tragik und Genialität. Munich, 1995, p. 267.
- 822 Ein Prozeß gegen die IAH. In: *Die Rote Fahne*, 12 Jun. 1932.
- 823 The source of this appeal is a film completed on 22 Jun. 1959 by the BDC, at that time still under American authority (BA-B: 62 FC. NS 26 – NSDAP-Hauptarchiv, no. 4104/13974 P). The BDC original is not locatable among the BA-B holdings.
- 824 Grüning, Michael: Ein Haus für Albert Einstein. Berlin, 1990, p. 198.
- 825 AdK-A: papers of Heinrich Mann SB 301.
- 826 Grüning, Michael: Ein Haus für Albert Einstein. Berlin, 1990, p. 198.
- 827 BA-B: R 58/4182. The files do not indicate whether the text continued. The file R 58/4182 contains material that the police had found during a search through the offices of the League of Human Rights, Berlin, Monbijouplatz 10, on 4 Mar. 1933 (R 58/4182). The state of the file suggests that GLHR documents predating 4 Mar. 1933 were destroyed.
- 828 *Vorwärts*, evening edition, no. 292/B 146 from 23 Jun. 1932.
- 829 *Vorwärts*, evening edition, no. 296/B 145 from 25 Jun. 1932.
- 830 Der Weg zur Einheitsfront. Eine Erklärung des Bundesvorstandes des ADGB. In: *Vorwärts*, morning edition, no. 289/A 146 from 22 Jun. 1932.
- 831 A poster with the invitation and issues was similar, if not quite as direct and threatening. It read: “Albert Einstein, Heinrich Mann, Ernst Toller, Arnold Zweig, Kaethe Kollwitz, Bar[on] von Schoenaich et al. have issued an urgent appeal: CPG and SDP should join together as a united bloc on the basis of common candidate lists. Intellectual workers! Writers, teachers, doctors, engineers, technicians, students. What is your position on this proposal? On the anti-fascist campaign? Do you want to fall in with the anti-fascist united front? And how should this united front be formed? Employment and the future are at stake! The sinister men of the reactionaries are threatening to steal our say! So – make known your position on these issues at the major public meeting of all intellectual workers and the liberal professions. Monday, the 18th of July 1932, 8 PM in the Spichern Halls, Spichernstr. 2. Subway Nürnberger Platz Leftist Cartel of Intellectual Workers and the Liberal Professions” (poster, Märkisches Museum, Berlin). The announced speakers were: Johannes R. Becher, Maria Hodann, Walter Hammer, Otto Lehmann-Russbüldt, Dr. Joh. König, Karl Olbrisch, Theodor Plivier, Dr. Fritz Schiff and Kurt Klüber.
- 832 BA-B: R 58/4182.
- 833 BA-B: R 58/4182.
- 834 AdK-A: I/ 396.
- 834 AdK-A: I/ 396.
- 835 That was why the Reich Central Security Office (Reichssicherheitshauptamt) later took over “that part of the card catalog of the Reich Commissioner for

- the Surveillance of Public Order of interest to political security" (BA-B: R 58/254).
- 836 Bund neues Vaterland (jetzt) Liga für Menschenrechte, BA-B: R 1507, no. 485.
- 837 My emphasis, S.G.
- 838 BA-B: R 1507, no. 485.
- 839 BA-B: R 1507, no. 485.
- 840 BA-B: R 1507, no. 485.
- 841 BA-B: R 1507, no. 485.
- 842 Membership list of the board of trustees of the Children's Homes of Red Aid (Kuratorium der Kinderheime der Roten Hilfe) among the files of the Reichskommissariat für die Überwachung der öffentlichen Ordnung: BA-B: R 1507/67159, no. 262.
- 843 BA-B: R 1507/67159, no. 262.
- 844 Instruction of 17 Dec. 1936 signed by Dr. Best on "Übernahme des abwehrpolitisch interessierenden Teils der Kartei des Reichskommissariats zur Überwachung der öffentlichen Ordnung" (BA-B: R 58/254).
- 845 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 30 Berlin C, tit. 95, sec. 9, no. 43 – re.: Polizeipräsidium Berlin Abt. I A: Die Gesellschaft der Freunde des neuen Rußland und der Bund der Freunde der Sowjetunion 1923–1930.
- 846 BA-B: R 1507/1050d, sheet 89.
- 847 BA-B: R 1507, no. 485.
- 848 GStA: I. HA rep. 77, tit. 4043, no. 427.
- 849 GStA: I. HA rep. 77, tit. 4043, no. 427.
- 850 GStA: I. HA rep. 77, tit. 4043, no. 228.
- 851 Einstein, Albert: Über den Frieden. Weltordnung oder Weltuntergang? Edited by Otto Nathan and Heinz Norden. Foreword by Bertrand Russell. Berne, 1975, p. 245.
- 852 Einstein, Albert: Über den Frieden. Berne, 1975, p. 113.
- 853 Romain Rolland, Stefan Zweig: Briefwechsel 1910–1940. Vol. 2, 1924–1940. Berlin, 1987, pp. 535, 536.
- 854 Johann von Leers: since 1933 head of the Foreign Policy and Foreign Studies Department at the Deutschen Hochschule für Politik in Berlin; Reich head of Nazi indoctrination; a major (Sturmabführer) in the SS.
- 854 Johann von Leers: since 1933 head of the Foreign Policy and Foreign Studies Department at the Deutschen Hochschule für Politik in Berlin; Reich head of Nazi indoctrination; a major (Sturmabführer) in the SS.
- 855 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
- 856 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
- 857 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
- 858 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
- 859 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
- 860 Die Astronomie lehrt jetzt: Die Welt wird immer größer. Ein Thema zum Schwindligwerden. GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
- 861 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
- 862 Denkschrift betreffend die Personal-Erneuerung an den Deutschen Hochschulen in den Naturwissenschaftlich-Mathematischen Fächern. GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Va sec. 1, tit. IV, no. 1, vol. 13.
- 863 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Va sec. 1, tit. IV, no. 1, vol. 13.
- 864 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 1, part Vc, tit. XI, no. 55.
- 865 BA-B: R 1501, no. 25720/1.
- 866 GStA: I. HA rep. 77, no. 6061. The date indicated on the letter is 30 April 1933. The German legation in Brussels already had a transcription of it in hand on 1 April 1933, consequently the letter was already available before that date, presumably on 30 March 1933. The legation had received the letter "with the request to forward."
- 867 Information from the Senior Mayor of Ulm, Ivo Gönner, dated 17 Feb. 2003 to the author.
- 868 The date on the original letter was apparently corrected from the 12th to the 11th (April 1933).

- 869 Elsa Einstein to Antonina Luchaire, 11 Apr. 1933. MPG-A: V rep. 13 A. Einstein, no. 105/17.
- 870 Grüning, Michael: Ein Haus für Albert Einstein. Erinnerungen. Briefe. Dokumente. Berlin, 1990, p. 151.
- 871 Heilbron, J.L.: The Dilemmas of an Upright Man. Max Planck as Spokesman for German Science. Berkeley, Los Angeles, London, 1986, p. 155.
- 872 *Berliner Börsen-Zeitung*, no. 333, dated 20 Jul. 1933 (my emphasis, S.G.).
- 873 BA-B: R 43 II 600 (my emphasis, S.G.).
- 874 BA-B: R 43 II 600 (my emphasis, S.G.).
- 875 BBAdW: II-III-57. English translation in: Hentschel, Klaus (ed.): Physics and National Socialism. An Anthology of Primary Sources. Birkhäuser Science Networks, vol. 18, Basel, Boston, Berlin, 1996, doc. 6, p. 19.
- 876 Ficker to Planck, 29 Mar. 1933; Planck to Ficker, 31 Mar. 1933 (BBAdW: II-III-57, f 3).
- 877 Minutes of the plenary session of the Academy of Sciences on 30 March 1933 (BBAdW: II-V-102).
- 878 BBAdW: II-III-57. English translation in: Hentschel, Klaus (ed.): Physics and National Socialism. An Anthology of Primary Sources. Birkhäuser Science Networks, vol. 18, Basel, Boston, Berlin, 1996, doc. 6, pp. 19–20.
- 879 BBAdW: II-III-57.
- 880 BBAdW: II-III-57.
- 881 Minutes of the special plenary meeting of the Academy of Sciences on 6 April 1933 (BBAdW: II-III-57).
- 882 BBAdW: II-III-57.
- 883 BBAdW: II-III-57.
- 884 Max Planck to Ficker, 13 Apr. 1933 (BBAdW: II-III-57).
- 885 Max Planck to Ficker, 13 Apr. 1933 (BBAdW: II-III-57).
- 886 BBAdW: II-III-57.
- 887 Albert Einstein in Berlin 1913–1933. Part I. Akademie-Verlag Berlin, 1979, p. 256.
- 888 Minutes of the plenary meeting of the Academy of Sciences on 11 May 1933 (BBAdW: II-V-102). It was general knowledge how much Planck esteemed Einstein. So these words should also be interpreted as a sign of his mental anguish. With Hitler's accession to power with its consequence of Einstein's departure, the hardest days of his life had *also begun for Max Planck*.
- 889 Plenary meeting of the Academy of Sciences on 11 May 1933 (BBAdW: II-V-102).
- 890 BBAdW: II-III-57.
- 891 Seelig, Carl: Albert Einstein. Eine dokumentarische Biographie. Zurich, Stuttgart, Vienna, 1954, p. 77.
- 892 Planck, Max: My Audience with Adolf Hitler. In: Hentschel, Klaus (ed.): Physics and National Socialism. An Anthology of Primary Sources. Birkhäuser Science Networks, vol. 18, Basel, Boston, Berlin, 1996, doc. 114.
- 893 The biographical details on Max Planck are based on Heilbron, J.L.: The Dilemmas of an Upright Man. Max Planck as Spokesman for German Science. Berkeley, Los Angeles, London, 1986.
- 894 Albert Einstein in Berlin 1913–1933. Part I. Berlin, 1979, pp. 251, 248.
- 895 MPG-A: V rep. 13, F. Haber, no. 983.
- 896 Albert Einstein in Berlin 1913–1933. Part I. Berlin, 1979, p. 270.
- 897 MPG-A: V rep. 13, F. Haber, no. 983.
- 898 Weizmann, Chaim: Memoiren. Das Werden des Staates Israel. Zurich, 1953, p. 515.
- 899 Invitation = BA-K: N1053, no. 107.
- 900 BA-K: N1053, no. 107.
- 901 Albert Einstein in Berlin 1913–1933. Part I. Berlin, 1979, p. 269.
- 902 Hilberg, Raul: Die Vernichtung der europäischen Juden. Vol. 1. Frankfurt am Main, 1990, p. 90.
- 903 Planck, Max: My Audience with Adolf Hitler. In: Hentschel, Klaus (ed.): Physics and National Socialism. An Anthology of Primary Sources. Birkhäuser Science Networks, vol. 18, Basel, Boston, Berlin, 1996, doc. 114, p. 360.
- 904 MPG-A: V rep. 13, A. Einstein, no. 65.

- 905 PA-AA: R 45490 as well as GStA: I. HA rep. 77, no. 6061. Einstein addressed his letter to the “Deutsche Generalkonsulat”; it would have been correctly addressed to the German legation (Gesandtschaft). The letter is undated but the legation’s letter to the Foreign Office in this matter provides the date 28 March.
- 906 PA-AA: R 45490.
- 907 PA-AA: R 45490.
- 908 The Municipality of Caputh, where the Einstein’s summer villa was located, belonged at that time within the administrative district of Belzig.
- 909 PA-AA: R 45490.
- 910 PA-AA: R 45490.
- 911 GStA: I. HA rep. 77, no. 6061.
- 912 GStA: I. HA rep. 77, no. 6061. The Prussian minister of the interior sent a copy on 24 Jul. 1933 to the Foreign Office (PA-AA: R 99639).
- 913 GStA: I. HA rep. 77, no. 6061. Why there were “no more objections” on 14 Nov. 1933 is somewhat questionable. Just recently, 3 Nov. 1933 the Fiscal Court at the Brandenburg Revenue Office rejected the appeal submitted by Elsa and Albert Einstein against the decision by the Beelitz Revenue Office from 27 Jun. 1933 and imposed the Reich evasion penalty tax. Thus legal confirmation was provided that Einstein had (allegedly) *not* satisfied his tax obligations.
- 914 GStA: I. HA rep. 77, no. 6061.
- 915 R 99639.
- 916 Reich minister of the interior to Prussian minister of the Interior, 22 Jul. 1933 (PA-AA: Inland II A/B 83–76, Ausbürgerung, 2nd list A–G, R 99639).
- 917 BA-B: R 1501, no. 25708.
- 918 Handwritten note on the express letter.
- 919 Secretary of State von Bülow (Foreign Office) to Secretary of State Pfundtner (Reich Ministry of the Interior), 17 Aug. 1933. (PA-AA: Inland II A/B 83–76, Ausbürgerung, 2nd list A–G, R 99639).
- 920 Neue Deutsche Biographie. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin, vol. 2, 1972, pp. 731, 732.
- 921 Krüger, Peter/Hahn, Erich J.C.: Der Loyalitätskonflikt des Staatssekretärs Bernhard Wilhelm von Bülow im Frühjahr 1933. In: *Vierteljahreshefte für Zeitgeschichte*. Vol. 20, 1972, pp. 393, 394.
- 922 Krüger, Peter/Hahn, Erich J.C.: Der Loyalitätskonflikt des Staatssekretärs Bernhard Wilhelm von Bülow im Frühjahr 1933. In: *Vierteljahreshefte für Zeitgeschichte*. Vol. 20, 1972, p. 402.
- 923 Von Bülow’s note in the files, 22 Sep. 1933 (PA-AA: Inland II A/B 83–76, Ausbürgerung, 2nd list A–G, R 99639).
- 924 Note in the files dated 26 Sep. 1933.
- 925 The Prussian minister of the interior to the Foreign Office, 30 Oct. 1933 (PA-AA: Inland II A/B 83–76, Ausbürgerung, 2nd list A–G, R 99639).
- 926 The Prussian minister of the interior to the Foreign Office, 30 Oct. 1933 (PA-AA: Inland II A/B 83–76, Ausbürgerung, 2nd list A–G, R 99639).
- 927 To the Reich minister of the interior, 18 Nov. 1933 (PA-AA: Inland II A/B 83–76, Ausbürgerung, 2nd list A–G, R 99639).
- 928 BA-B: R 1501, no. 25953.
- 929 President of the Office of Revenue of the District of Berlin to the Reich minister of finance, 21 Sep. 1933 (BA-B: R 1501, no. 25626/1).
- 930 BA-B: R 1501, no. 25953.
- 931 BA-B: ZR 795 A 2.
- 932 GStA: I. HA rep. 77, no. 6061.
- 933 BA-B: ZR 795 A 2.
- 934 Seelig, Carl: Albert Einstein. Eine dokumentarische Biographie. Zurich, Stuttgart, Vienna, 1954, p. 254.
- 935 PA-AA: Inland II A/B 83–76, Ausbürgerung, 2nd list A–G, R 99639.
- 936 PA-AA: Inland II A/B 83–76, Ausbürgerung, 2nd list A–G, R 99639.
- 937 PA-AA: R 99639.
- 938 PA-AA: Inland II A/B 83–76, Ausbürgerung, 2nd list A–G, R 99639.

- 939 von Bülow to Mr. von Kotze (PA-AA: Inland II A/B 83-76, Ausbürgerung, 2nd list A-G, R 99639).
- 940 In the calendar year of 1930 Einstein earned an annual salary at the academy of 16,264.08 reichsmarks. The amount of 1,112.40 reichsmarks went to taxes and 133.40 reichsmarks to national welfare (Reichshilfe) (BBAdW: II-III-39).
- 941 Geheimes Staatspolizeiamt. Nachweisung über beschlagnahmtes Vermögen staatsfeindlicher Organisationen und Einzelpersonen (GStA: I. HA rep. 151, IA no. 8191).
- 942 GStA: I. HA rep. 151, IA no. 8191.
- 943 GStA: I. HA rep. 151, IA no. 8191. This communication by the Gestapo was the basis of Einstein's suit, filed in 1952 (on 30 Jul. 1952 by proxy, R.A. Held - New York) at the Claims Office in Berlin, followed by an appeal and final recognition of his restitution claims (decision by the Reparations Division of the District Court of Berlin dated 18 Jul. 1956). It was a stroke of luck that he had received and kept the seizure order of 10 May 1933: The Dresdner Bank informed the restitution offices of Berlin on 23 Jun. 1955 "that no record can be found among our extant files about an account or security deposit account held by the above-named either here or at one of our branch offices in Berlin." The Berliner Handelsgesellschaft sent a similar notice on 22 Jun. 1955. Because the District Court of Berlin issued its final verdict only on 18 Jul. 1956, *after* Einstein's death, Einstein never saw the money confiscated from him in 1933 again. The Reparations Division of the Berlin District Court rejected another claim (for securities valued at \$ 3,000, \$ 45.67 and \$ 46.17) from deposits at the Dresdner Bank on 15 Oct. 1958, because no documentation could be found on its seizure by the Deutsche Reich and what had remained in the bank safe had been confiscated by the occupying Russian forces at the end of the war.
- 944 GS = Gesetzessammlung (statute books); RGBL = Reichsgesetzblatt (Reich law gazette).
- 945 All the documents from the Office of the State Police cited here refer exclusively to *Else* Einstein, not *Elsa* Einstein.
- 946 Office of the Secret State Police to the Prussian minister of the interior, 24 Nov. 1933 (GStA: I. HA rep. 151, IA no. 7976).
- 947 According to information provided to the author based on "the best documentation," on 16 Oct. 1995 by a reputable German bank preferring to remain anonymous.
- 948 As of 1 Jan. 2003 the average official value for 1 sq. meter of building land in Caputh was 110 euros, ranging from a maximum of 140 euros to a minimum of 90 euros. A piece of property of 2,759 sq. meters would therefore be worth between 386,260 euros and 248,310 euros (thus before the conversion into euros, roughly between 755,000 and 485,000 deutschmarks). This does not mean that 1 reichsmark averaged about 72 deutschmarks at the 2003 conversion rate; the point is that 1,300 reichsmarks for a sailboat or 8,277 reichsmarks for a piece of building land were not trivial sums. The buyer of the sailboat was certainly not a "profiteer."
- 949 GStA: I. HA rep. 151, I A no. 8191 (my emphasis, S.G.).
- 950 BA-B: R 1501 no. 25953.
- 951 BA-B: ZR 795 A2 (my emphasis, S.G.).
- 952 Hilberg, Raul: Die Vernichtung der europäischen Juden. Vol. 1. Frankfurt am Main, 1990, p. 140.
- 953 Hilberg, Raul: Die Vernichtung der europäischen Juden. Vol. 1. Frankfurt am Main, 1990, p. 141.
- 954 Based on the decision by the Fiscal Court at the Revenue Office of the Province of Brandenburg dated 3 Nov. 1933 (PA-AA: Inland II A/B 83-76, Ausbürgerung, 2nd list A-G, R 99639).

- 955 Based on the decision by the Fiscal Court at the Revenue Office of the Province of Brandenburg dated 3 Nov. 1933 (PA-AA: Inland II A/B 83-76, Ausbürgerung, 2nd list A-G, R 99639).
- 956 PA-AA: Inland II A/B 83-76, Ausbürgerung, 2nd list A-G, R 99639.
- 957 President of the Revenue Office of the Province of Brandenburg to the Reich minister of finance, 11 Jan. 1934 (PA-AA: Inland II A/B 83-76, Ausbürgerung, 2nd list A-G, R 99639).
- 958 GStA: I. HA rep. 151, IA no. 8191 – re.: Einziehung und Verwertung von Grundstücken im Regierungsbezirk Potsdam 1933-1938.
- 959 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A, Regierung Potsdam III F, no. 11583.
- 960 As already mentioned in the foreword, my intense search for the Gestapo file “Einstein” perused by Friedrich Herneck in 1961 was in vain. Mr. Uwe Lobeck, head of the Friedrich Herneck Archive, Dresden, made available to me an account of the confiscation procedure of the summer villa based on Friedrich Herneck’s notes. This was the basis of subsequent descriptions preceding the interrogation of Herta Schiefelbein. See also Herneck, Friedrich: Albert Einstein und das politische Schicksal seines Sommerhauses in Caputh bei Potsdam (In: Herneck, Friedrich: Einstein und sein Weltbild. Aufsätze und Vorträge von Friedrich Herneck. Berlin, 1979, pp. 256-273).
- 961 BA-B: formerly BDC – file: SA Graf Helldorf.
- 962 A-Caputh: no. 808.
- 963 Herneck, Friedrich: Einstein privat. Herta W. erinnert sich an die Jahre 1927 bis 1933. Berlin, 1978, p. 161.
- 964 GStA: I. HA rep. 151, IA no. 8191.
- 965 According to information by Uwe Lobeck, head of the Friedrich Herneck Archive, Dresden.
- 966 GStA: I. HA rep. 151, IA no. 8191.
- 967 Prussian minister of finance to the president of the District of Potsdam, 2 May 1935 (GStA: I. HA rep. 151, IA no. 8191).
- 968 GStA: I. HA rep. 151, IA, no. 8191.
- 969 A-Caputh: no. 808.
- 970 See A-Caputh, folder 811, sheet 64: “Grundstücksverhältnisse Einstein.” Total sales:
 (1) 1508 sq.m. from A. Stern, purchaser: Margot Marianoff (née Einstein) and Ilse Kayser (née Einstein), conveyance on 18 Jul. 1930.
 (2) 683 sq.m. on 22 May 1933 from the State Forestry Administration of the Kunersdorf Chief Forestry Department. Purchaser: Margot Marianoff (née Einstein) and Ilse Kayser (née Einstein), conveyance on 22 May 1933.
 (3) 568 sq.m. from Robert Wolff. Purchaser: Ilse Kayser (née Einstein). Purchase and sale agreement of 9 Nov. 1932, conveyance on 30 Jan. 1933.
- 971 A-Caputh: no. 808.
- 972 A-Caputh: no. 808.
- 973 GStA: I. HA rep. 151, IA no. 8191.
- 974 GStA: I. HA rep. 151, IA no. 8191.
- 975 GStA: I. HA rep. 151, IA no. 8191.
- 976 GStA: I. HA rep. 151, IA no. 8191.
- 977 A-Caputh: no. 808.
- 978 A-Caputh: no. 808. The “Wirtschaftspartei” was a right-wing party attracting disenchanted middle-class businessmen and property owners. Like Mr. Wolff, most of its membership soon joined the governing Nazi party (NSG-WP).
- 979 A-Caputh: no. 808.
- 980 President of the District of Potsdam to the Prussian Minister of Finance, 18 July 1935 (GStA: I. HA rep. 151, IA no. 8191).
- 981 GStA: I. HA rep. 151, IA no. 8191.
- 982 Kreisamtleiter des Gaus Kurmark der NSDAP to Landrat des Kreises Zauch-Belzig, dated 11 Mar. 1935 (GStA: I. HA rep. 151, IA no. 8191).
- 983 Letter by die Deutsche Studentenschaft – Gruppe Deutsche Hochschule für Politik to the minister of finance,

- 4 Apr. 1935 (GStA: I. HA rep. 151, IA no. 8191).
- 984 GStA: I. HA rep. 151, IA no. 8191.
- 985 Purchase and sale agreement of 27 Aug. 1936 (GStA: I. HA rep. 151, IA no. 8191).
- 986 See the letter by the administrator of the District of Zauch-Belzig dated 19 May 1936 to the mayor of Caputh (A-Caputh: no. 808).
- 987 Statistical survey of the inhabitants of the Children's Country Home Caputh, 20 Apr. 1934 (A-Caputh: no. 808).
- 988 "Ein verlorenes Paradies." Das jüdische Kinder- und Landschulheim Caputh. Dokumente einer anderen pädagogischen Praxis (no place of pub., undated), section on 'Chronik – Jahre in Caputh.'
- 989 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A Regierung Potsdam. I pol. no. 1919 – re.: Einzelaktionen gegen Juden.
- 990 A-Caputh: no. 808.
- 991 BLHA: rep. 41, Caputh no. 14.
- 992 BLHA: rep. 41, Caputh no. 14.
- 993 BLHA: rep. 41, Caputh no. 14.
- 994 Quoted from the letter by the administrator of the District of Zauch-Belzig, dated 27 Aug. 1935 (BLHA: rep. 41, Caputh no. 14).
- 995 "Ein verlorenes Paradies." Das jüdische Kinder- und Landschulheim Caputh. Dokumente einer anderen pädagogischen Praxis (no place of pub., undated).
- 996 LA-B: Magistrat von Groß-Berlin – Abteilung Finanzen und Grundstücksfragen, no. 21/65.
- 997 LA-B: A rep. 092, no. 23765 Littmann, Hildegart.
- 998 LA-B: A rep. 092, no. 8836.
- 999 "Ein verlorenes Paradies. Das jüdische Kinder- und Landschulheim Caputh. Dokumente einer anderen pädagogischen Praxis (no place of pub., undated).
- 1000 Grüning, Michael: Ein Haus für Albert Einstein. Erinnerungen. Briefe. Dokumente. Berlin, 1990, p. 73. For details on the design of the sailboat see *ibid.*, pp. 210 ff.
- 1001 According to an official note dated 16 Apr. 1934. BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A, Regierung Potsdam. I pol. no. 1165.
- 1002 Thus the contention that Einstein did nothing about his financial affairs is refuted (Hermann, Armin: Einstein. Der Weltweise und sein Jahrhundert. Eine Biographie. Munich, Zurich, 1995, p. 410). It may well be true that Einstein occasionally left that impression ("Let the Germans gobble up my little bit of money.") His actual conduct was different.
- 1003 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A, Regierung Potsdam. I pol. no. 1165.
- 1004 It was not possible to ascertain from the files whether the source of the details in the press report had been the conversation between Kayser and Schuhmann, and if so, how they had been relayed.
- 1005 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A, Regierung Potsdam. I pol. no. 1165.
- 1006 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A, Regierung Potsdam. I pol. no. 1165.
- 1007 A-Caputh: no. 808.
- 1008 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A, Regierung Potsdam. I pol. no. 1165.
- 1009 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A, Regierung Potsdam. I pol. no. 116.
- 1010 Nor did the advertisement indicate – quite appropriately – the name of the sailboat's former owner, *Einstein*. The correspondence reveals that it was not a secret among the bidders, even so. In a letter to the Ministry of Finance dated 25 Apr. 1934, for instance, the dentist Dr. Fiebig from Nowawes specifically mentioned that "the sailboat formerly owned by Professor Einstein was being offered" in the *Potsdamer Tageszeitung* of 28 Feb. 1934.
- 1011 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A, Regierung Potsdam. I pol. no. 1165.
- 1012 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A, Regierung Potsdam. I pol. no. 1165.

- 1013 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A, Regierung Potsdam. I pol. no. 1165.
- 1014 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A, Regierung Potsdam. I pol. no. 1165.
- 1015 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A, Regierung Potsdam. I pol. no. 1165.
- 1016 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A, Regierung Potsdam. I pol. no. 1165.
- 1017 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A, Regierung Potsdam. I pol. no. 1165.
- 1018 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A, Regierung Potsdam. I pol. no. 1165.
- 1019 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A, Regierung Potsdam. I pol. no. 1165.
- 1020 According to the letter by the minister of finance dated 2 May 1934 to the district president of Potsdam (BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A, Regierung Potsdam. I pol. no. 1165).
- 1021 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A, Regierung Potsdam. I pol. no. 1165.
- 1022 Deductions from the sales price were: the outstanding amount of 197.50 reichsmarks "to the shipbuilder Schümann [*sic*] for storage of the boat" and 3 reichsmarks for the sales advertisement in the *Potsdamer Tageszeitung* (BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 2 A, Regierung Potsdam. I pol. no. 1165).
- 1023 Herneck, Friedrich: Einstein und sein Weltbild. Aufsätze und Vorträge von Friedrich Herneck. Berlin, 1979, p. 272.
- 1024 Schwarzenbach, Alexis: Das verschmähte Genie. Albert Einstein und die Schweiz. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Munich. 2005, pp. 136, 137. The mailing date is indicated here as 9 March 1933 from East Coq-sur-Mer, near Ostende. Because Einstein only arrived in Belgium – from the USA – toward the end of March 1933, the sending date was probably 29 March 1933.
- 1025 Schwarzenbach, Alexis: Das verschmähte Genie. Munich, 2005, pp. 138, 139.
- 1026 Schwarzenbach, Alexis: Das verschmähte Genie. Munich, 2005, p. 140.
- 1027 Schwarzenbach, Alexis: Das verschmähte Genie. Munich, 2005, pp. 141ff.
- 1028 Schwarzenbach, Alexis: Das verschmähte Genie. Munich, 2005, p. 153.
- 1029 PA-AA: R 45490.
- 1030 Koch, Martin: Aufstieg und Fall einer Pseudowissenschaft. Briefwechsel zwischen Philipp Lenard und Johannes Stark wirft neues Licht auf die 'Deutsche Physik.' In: *Neues Deutschland*, 11/12 Nov. 2000.
- 1031 Johannes Stark: 'Weiße Juden' in der Wissenschaft. In: *Das Schwarze Korps*, 15 Jul. 1937, p. 6 (quoted from: Poliakov, Léon/Wulf, Joseph: Das Dritte Reich und seine Denker. Dokumente und Berichte. Wiesbaden. 1989, pp. 299, 300). English translation: 'White Jews' in science: 'Science' is politically bankrupt. In: Hentschel, Klaus (ed.): *Physics and National Socialism. An Anthology of Primary Sources*. Birkhäuser Science Networks, vol. 18, Basel, Boston, Berlin, 1996, doc. 56.
- 1032 Prussian minister of science, arts and culture to University Professor von Laue, Berlin Zehlendorf, 10 Nov. 1934 (BBAdW: papers of Laue U VIII 1 1943, no. 1).
- 1033 Prussian minister of science, arts and culture to University Professor von Laue, Berlin Zehlendorf, 10 Nov. 1934 (BBAdW: papers of Laue U VIII 1 1934, no. 5).
- 1034 Albert Einstein in Berlin 1913–1933. Part I. Berlin, 1979, pp. 268 and 269.
- 1035 Koch, Martin: Aufstieg und Fall einer Pseudowissenschaft. Briefwechsel zwischen Philipp Lenard und Johannes Stark wirft neues Licht auf die »Deutsche Physik«. In: *Neues Deutschland*, 11/12 November 2000.
- 1036 The National Archives, Washington: Federal Bureau of Investigation/Bufile Number 61-7099.
- 1037 The Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) was operative between 1945–65 as a defense organization of the US Armed

- Forces. Afterwards it was split up into smaller agencies. G-2 = Department G-2, Documents Section. G-2 Docs. Sect./SHAEF (Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces) was transferred to Frankfurt am Main in May 1945 and established its headquarters in Fechenheim. After the SHAEF was dissolved in 1945, some of the G-2 Docs. Sect. staff was ordered to Berlin and moved into the 6889 Berlin Document Center on Wasserkäfigsteig no. 1 in Zehlendorf, Berlin in August 1945. It was attached to the newly formed American military government OMGUS (Office of Military Government of the United States). 1 Nov. 1946 the department was renamed 7771 Document Center and when it took over the archive from the US State Department in 1953, its name was reduced to Berlin Document Center. (See: 47 Jahre Berlin Document Center. In: *Der Archivar*, 1992, col. 34). According to investigations by the East German Ministry of State Security (in search of recruits [gesellschaftliche Mitarbeiter]), the Document Center was “only indirectly related to the American secret service.” (“Closing remark” dated 26 Jul. 1967: BStU ZA AS 2490/67 f. 18 ff.). “In general, the staff of the Info. Center was negatively disposed (less personally than politically) to the CIC people.” (BStU: ZA AS 2490/67).
- 1038 Einstein 1b.pdf: 14–16.
- 1039 Another report dated 25 Jan. 1951 renders this name as “Schauerhammer.”
- 1040 Misspelling of Bobek. In the following misspellings are adopted *where I quote from FBI reports*.
- 1041 Misspelling of Houtermans.
- 1042 Security Apparatus of the Administration of the State of Berlin-Brandenburg.
- 1043 Klara was the alias of the fourth department of the Red Army’s General Staff (Soviet military intelligence).
- 1044 Einstein 1b.pdf: 39–46.
- 1045 Per original. The OMS was the international communications department of the Communist International.
- 1046 “Front groups” can only refer to the CPG’s “Revolutionary Working Groups” (Aufbruch-Arbeitskreise).
- 1047 Original spelling for Dünow.
- 1048 Einstein 9a.pdf: 34.
- 1049 Einstein 9a.pdf: 34.
- 1050 Einstein 9a.pdf: 41.
- 1051 It was permissible to write cables “in plain text or in code,” either “solely in one language or in a mixture of plain text and code” (Reichs-Telegramm-Adressbuch nach amtlichen Quellen bearbeitet. 1929, p. 6). At the end of the 1920s the transmission of images was also allowed. “Permissible image telegrams include anything that can be transmitted by telegraph as an image, e.g., any type of picture incl. photographs [...], drawings, maps, written and printed material.” (Reichs-Telegramm-Adressbuch nach amtlichen Quellen bearbeitet. 1929, p. 10).
- 1052 Landesarchiv Berlin: rep. 211, acc. 1674, no. 488.
- 1053 My emphasis, S.G.
- 1054 ‘Besuch bei Einstein.’ My emphasis, S.G.
- 1055 The floor plan of Einstein’s apartment, first published here, agrees largely with the drawing that Friedrich Herneck made on the basis of conversations with the former housemaid Herta Schiefelbein (Herneck, Friedrich: Einstein privat. Herta W. erinnert sich an die Jahre 1927 bis 1933. Buchverlag der Morgen, Berlin, 1978, p. 29). Aside from a number of details, there is one main discrepancy: The “salon” in Herneck’s drawing is much larger than the library – a difference of individual perspective: the housemaid experienced the living-room as the center of private and social life much more intensively than the library.

- 1056 Grüning, Michael: Ein Haus für Albert Einstein. Erinnerungen. Briefe. Dokumente. Berlin, 1990, p. 10.
- 1057 Hoffmann, Banesh: Albert Einstein. Schöpfer und Rebell. In collaboration with Helen Dukas. Zurich, 1976, p. 179.
- 1058 Herneck, Friedrich: Einstein privat. Herta W. erinnert sich an die Jahre 1927 bis 1933. Berlin, 1978, p. 16.
- 1059 Herneck drew in the street in his drawing. The windows of the daughters' room, livingroom, library and Albert Einstein's bedroom opened on to Haberlandstrasse, the windowless walls of the daughters' and Elsa's bedrooms followed Aschaffenburg Strasse.
- 1060 Herneck, Friedrich: Einstein privat. Herta W. erinnert sich an die Jahre 1927 bis 1933. Berlin, 1978, p. 24.
- 1061 – Unless Herneck was already *familiar* with the apartment layout and just put into Herta Schiefelbein's mouth what he already knew. Herneck's published drawing agrees so remarkably well with the stove fitter, Georg Schwingel's sketch that this cannot be excluded.
- 1062 There was a balcony in front of the "salon" (Grüning, Michael: Ein Haus für Albert Einstein. Erinnerungen. Briefe. Dokumente. Berlin, 1990, p. 37).
- 1063 The building blueprint from 1907 indicates its original purpose as a living-room or "salon" (Landesarchiv Berlin: rep. 211, acc. 1674, no. 488).
- 1064 Grüning, Michael: Ein Haus für Albert Einstein. Erinnerungen. Briefe. Dokumente. Berlin, 1990, p. 139.
- 1065 "His study of Spartan simplicity, reminiscent of a student's lodging, next to it a small, secluded room for taking naps" ('Einstein-Milieu.' In: *Umschau*, 9 Mar. 1929, p. 194).
- 1066 Landesarchiv Berlin: rep. 211, acc. 1674, no. 488.
- 1067 Herneck, Friedrich: Einstein privat. Herta W. erinnert sich an die Jahre 1927 bis 1933. Berlin, 1978, p. 21, 22.
- 1068 Grüning, Michael: Ein Haus für Albert Einstein. Erinnerungen. Briefe. Dokumente. Berlin, 1990, p. 154.
- 1069 Herneck, Friedrich: Einstein privat. Herta W. erinnert sich an die Jahre 1927 bis 1933. Berlin, 1978, pp. 150, 151.
- 1070 Grüning, Michael: Ein Haus für Albert Einstein. Erinnerungen. Briefe. Dokumente. Berlin, 1990, p. 146.
- 1071 BA-B: R 1501/alt 10/65, vol. 1.
- 1072 BA-B: R 1501/alt 10/65, vol. 1.
- 1073 The "Karl-Liebknecht-Haus" (former seat of the CPG's Central Committee).
- 1074 SAPMO: Dy30/IV2/11/v. 990.
- 1075 "Lala" = Walter Caro.
- 1076 The League of the Intellectual Professions (*Bund geistiger Berufe*) was not identical to the CIW but a similar communist-instilled association with an "apolitical" front.
- 1077 Cadre file Kromrey = SAPMO: Dy30/IV2/11/v. 990.
- 1078 BA-B: ZC 13817, vol. 5.
- 1079 BA-B: NJ 2844, vol. 1.
- 1080 See footnote 1073 above.
- 1081 BA-B: NJ 2844, vol. 3.
- 1082 BA-B: ZC 12528 vol. 3.
- 1083 BA-B: ZC 12528 vol. 3. The name Kattner does not appear in this document.
- 1084 Letter dated 8 Feb. 1934 to the then chief of the Gestapo, Diels (BA-B: ZC 20050, vol. 1).
- 1085 BA-B: NJ 5891, vol. 1.
- 1086 BA-B: NJ 2844, vol. 1.
- 1087 At the SED's Central Committee.
- 1088 In BStU: SV 279/87, BStU: KS 296/64, BStU: AP 1310/98, and elsewhere.
- 1089 BA-B: NJ 2844, vol. 1.
- 1090 Clark, Ronald W.: Albert Einstein. Ein Leben zwischen Tragik und Genialität. Munich, 1995, pp. 252, 253.
- 1091 Hermann, Armin: Einstein. Der Weltweise und sein Jahrhundert. Eine Biographie. Munich, 1996, p. 322.
- 1092 MPG: V 13 Einstein.
- 1093 Herneck, Friedrich: Einstein privat. Herta W. erinnert sich an die Jahre 1927 bis 1933. Buchverlag der Morgen, Berlin, 1978, p. 11.

- 1094 Herneck, Friedrich: Einstein privat. Herta W. erinnert sich an die Jahre 1927 bis 1933. Buchverlag der Morgen, Berlin, 1978, p. 12.
- 1095 Herneck, Friedrich: Einstein privat. Herta W. erinnert sich an die Jahre 1927 bis 1933. Buchverlag der Morgen, Berlin, 1978, p. 27.
- 1096 Grüning, Michael: Ein Haus für Albert Einstein. Erinnerungen. Briefe. Dokumente. Berlin, 1990, p. 534.
- 1097 Grüning, Michael: Ein Haus für Albert Einstein. Erinnerungen. Briefe. Dokumente. Berlin, 1990, p. 534.
- 1098 Grüning, Michael: Ein Haus für Albert Einstein. Erinnerungen. Briefe. Dokumente. Berlin, 1990, p. 536.
- 1099 Grüning, Michael: Ein Haus für Albert Einstein. Erinnerungen. Briefe. Dokumente. Berlin, 1990, p. 535.
- 1100 Kraushaar, Luise: Bericht über meine konspirative Arbeit zwischen April 1931 bis Ende 1937 (Vertraulich). 11 Feb. 1986 (BStU: SV 1/81 vol. 262).
- 1101 BB = "Betriebsberichterstattung" (actually, industrial espionage). S.G.
- 1102 Volksgerichtshof verdict dated 15 Apr. 1937 (BA-B: ZC 6083, vol. 1. The decree by the Reich Central Security Office (RSHA) to keep all the files related to legal proceedings concerning this "BB-Ressort" under lock and key indicates the high importance attached to it. On 26 Sep. 1938, therefore, *before* the war had begun and long *before* the bombing raids, it was determined that the ninety-five ring binders with the proceedings on undercover agents ("V-Leute"), industrial espionage ("BB-Sachakten"), "Klara and Grete files," "BB archive," "T files," "M School" (Military Political School in Moscow), "Lenin School," "Omsk" and "WEB" be "stored in a steel file cabinet in an underground bomb shelter in the event of an air-raid alarm." (BA-B: ZR 592/A3).
- 1103 Kraushaar, Luise: Bericht über meine konspirative Arbeit zwischen April 1931 bis Ende 1937 (Vertraulich). 11 Feb. 1986 (BStU: SV 1/81 vol. 262).
- 1104 Helga von Hammerstein (born 1913). S.G.
- 1105 BStU: SV 1/81, vol. 243.
- 1106 The forgery workshop at Kaiser Allee no. 48a was raided on 28 Nov. 1932 (BA-B: NJ 5891, vol. 1). Consequently, the apartment of Albert Einstein's secretary must have been used until the end of 1932 – up to the departure of Helen Dukas (together with Elsa and Albert Einstein) on 10 Dec. 1932.
- 1107 According to notes by the mentioned officer of the East German Ministry of State Security.
- 1108 BStU: SV 1/81 vol. 262.
- 1109 According to Helen Dukas's declaration on 15 Jan. 1936 before the immigration authorities of the USA, she was at that time thirty-nine years old, 5 foot 5 inches tall, and weighed 101 pounds (1.65 m and 45.8 kg). (Einstein's FBI file: Einstein 1b.pds: 23).
- 1110 The current address is: Am Volkspark no. 51.
- 1111 According to the building file at the City Hall, Wilmersdorf, Berlin, perused by me on 8 Feb. 2000.
- 1112 The move to Hindenburgstrasse seems to have been prompted solely because the building at Rosenheimer Strasse no. 29, dating to 1908, was in a bad condition (leaking chimneys, sagging floors, etc.) and the owners were unwilling to renovate (LA-B: rep. 21, acc. 1674 Bauakte Rosenheimer Str. 29). Political and other reasons are not likely.
- 1113 BStU: SV 1/81, vol. 151. See also Dünow's statements during his Gestapo interrogation on 29 Dec. 1933 (BA-B: ZC 5709, vol. 5).
- 1114 BA-B: NJ 1, vol. 5.
- 1115 Einstein 1a.pdf: 61.
- 1116 D. Marianoff and P. Wayne: Einstein. An Intimate Study of a Great Man. New York. French edition: Einstein. Dans

- l'intimité. Édition Jeheber. Genève, Paris, 1951.
- 1117 According to information provided by the Civil Registry in Tempelhof, Berlin, to the author dated 31 Jul. 2001. Likewise per FBI information (Einstein 1a.pdf: 61).
- 1118 OGPU = United State Political Administration (Soviet Secret Service 1923–1934). GStA: I. HA St 18/176.
- 1119 GStA: I. HA St 18/176.
- 1120 Quoted from Hermann, Armin: Einstein. Der Weltweise und sein Jahrhundert. Eine Biographie. Munich, 1996, p. 334.
- 1121 Herneck, Friedrich: Einstein privat. Herta W. erinnert sich an die Jahre 1927 bis 1933. Berlin, 1978, p. 151.
- 1122 Quoted according to Clark, Ronald W.: Albert Einstein. Ein Leben zwischen Tragik und Genialität. Munich, 1995, p. 409.
- 1123 Grüning: Ein Haus für Albert Einstein. Erinnerungen. Briefe. Dokumente. Berlin, 1990, p. 215.
- 1124 Kippenberger's coworker and girlfriend Anne Kerf (later Anna Christina Kjossewa) recalled in 1983 that a meeting had taken place on 27 Feb. 1933 in an "apartment located in Schöneberg" (in agreement with Franz Feuchtwanger, whose other details about this meeting she contests, however). BStU: SV 1/81, vol. 261.
- 1125 LA-B: rep. 211, acc. 1674, no. 488.
- 1125 LA-B: rep. 211, acc. 1674, no. 488.
- 1126 LA-B: rep. 211, acc. 1674, no. 488.
- 1126 LA-B: rep. 211, acc. 1674, no. 488.
- 1127 Lehmann-Russbüldt: Meine Erinnerungen an Ernst Reuter. In: Landesarchiv Berlin: rep. 200-21-01, no. 16.
- 1128 SAPMO: NY 4126/13/40.
- 1129 Lenin, W.I.: Werke. Berlin, 1961, vol. 32, p. 541.
- 1130 Lenin: Werke. Berlin, 1959, vol. 24, p. 10.
- 1131 For Lenin's commentary: W.I. Lenin: Werke. Berlin, 1961, vol. 32, pp. 540–544.
- 1132 In *Berliner Tageblatt*. Friday, 27 Aug. 1920.
- 1133 BA-K: NL 199, no. 30.
- 1134 BA-B: R 1507 no. 1050d.
- 1135 BA-K: NL 199, no. 30.
- 1136 BA-K: N 1057, no. 22.
- 1137 BA-K: NL 199, no. 30.
- 1138 Membership list of the board of trustees of the Children's Homes of Red Aid (Kuratorium der Kinderheime der Roten Hilfe) among the files of the Reichskommissariat für die Überwachung der öffentlichen Ordnung: BA-B: R 1507/67159, no. 262.
- 1139 BA-B: R 1507/67159, no. 262.
- 1140 Instruction of 17 Dec. 1936 signed by Dr. Best on "Übernahme des abwehrpolitisch interessierenden Teils der Kartei des Reichskommissariats zur Überwachung der öffentlichen Ordnung" (BA-B: R 58/254).
- 1141 *Die Menschenrechte*. Organ der Deutschen Liga für Menschenrechte. Berlin, 1 Dec. 1926, p. 10.
- 1142 The fact that Health Official Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, Käthe Kollwitz, Heinrich Mann, Thomas Mann, Prof. Max Reinhardt, the banker Hugo Simon and Prof. Heinrich Zille also undersigned this appeal shows how successful Red Aid was even among the middle class.
- 1143 BA-B: R 1507/1050d.
- 1144 Gelegentliches von Albert Einstein. Zum 50. Geburtstag 14.3.1929. Dargelegt von der Soncino Gesellschaft der Freunde des jüdischen Buches zu Berlin (Berlin, 1929), pp. 20, 21.
- 1145 Ein Prozeß gegen die IAH. In: *Die Rote Fahne*, 12 Jun. 1932.
- 1146 GStA: I. HA rep. 77, tit. 4043, no. 206.
- 1147 GStA: I. HA rep. 77, tit. 4043, no. 206.
- 1148 GStA: I. HA rep. 77, tit. 4043, no. 206.
- 1149 For instance: "In view of the political activities of the Jew Einstein (e.g., Red Aid) the property served, with the owner's knowledge, subversive purposes to the extent that Einstein worked there." (President of the District of

- Potsdam to the Prussian minister of finance, 18 Jul. 1935; GStA: I. HA rep. 151, IA no. 8191).
- 1150 BA-B: R 1507/alt 134/72.
- 1151 BStU: SV 1/81 vol. 158; same as: BA-B: R 58/3218.
- 1152 BA-B: R 3017 ORA VGH no. 3.
- 1153 BStU: AP 1034/60, identical with the document in SV 1/81, vol. 306.
- 1154 Landrock, Konrad: Friedrich Georg Houtermans (1903–1966) – ein bedeutender Physiker des 20. Jahrhunderts. In: *Naturwissenschaftliche Rundschau*. issue 4/2003, pp. 187–199.
- 1155 Klaus Hentschel. Letter to the editor. In: *ISIS*, vol. 81, no. 307 (1990), pp. 279, 280.
- 1156 Kleinert, Andreas: Paul Weyland, der Berliner Einstein-Töter. In: *Naturwissenschaft und Technik in der Geschichte. 25 Jahre Lehrstuhl für Geschichte der Naturwissenschaft und Technik*. Ed. by Helmuth Albrecht, Stuttgart, 1993.
- 1157 “Tshistka” = “purge”, S.G.
- 1158 BStU: AP 1034/60.
- 1159 BA-B: R 1501/alt 10/65, vol. 1.
- 1160 SAPMO: Dy 30/IV2/11/v. 990.
- 1161 BStU: ZA AU 42/56, vol. I.
- 1162 BStU: AOP 22/67, vol. II.
- 1163 “Student” – alias for Wilhelm Fricke.
- 1164 BStU: Ministerium für Staatssicherheit, AOP 22/67, vol. 10.
- 1165 BStU: SV 3/85, vol. 1.
- 1166 BStU: SV 3/85, vol. 1.
- 1167 BStU: AOP 22/67, vol. III.
- 1168 BStU: AOP 22/67, vol. 13 (my emphasis, S.G.).
- 1169 Pleticha, Heinrich: *Weltgeschichte*. Vol. 12. Bertelsmann Lexikon Verlag GmbH, Gütersloh, 1996, p. 59.
- 1170 Pleticha, Heinrich: *Weltgeschichte*. Vol. 12. Bertelsmann Lexikon Verlag GmbH, Gütersloh, 1996, p. 60.
- 1171 Herneck, Friedrich: *Einstein und sein Weltbild*. Aufsätze und Vorträge von Friedrich Herneck. Berlin, 1979, pp. 275, 276.
- 1172 Fölsing, Albrecht: *Albert Einstein. Eine Biographie*. Frankfurt am Main, 1995, p. 809.

Bibliographical Name Index

Persons mentioned in the main narrative and in the appendix are listed below in alphabetical order, with brief biographical information. *Italics* signal additional biographical details in the main text.

- Abeking, Hermann (26 Aug. 1882–4 Jul. 1932). Painter. Trustee of Children's Homes of Red Aid. 251
- Abramov (Mirov), Jacob (born on 19 Oct. 1895 in Ulyanovsk). Secretary at the Embassy of the Soviet Union 1922. Head of the OMS. 1937 charged as a German spy and terrorist in the Soviet Union. Sentenced and executed. 327, 328, 331, 340
- Adenauer, Konrad (5 Jan. 1876–19 Apr. 1967). Politician (Center Party). 1917–1933 chief mayor of Cologne. 1949–1963 chancellor of the FRG. 255
- Alfonso XIII (17 May 1886–28 Feb. 1941). From 1902 king of Spain. Prima di Rivera set up a military dictatorship on 13 Sep. 1923 with his sanction. Upon proclamation of the republic on 14 Apr. 1931, Alfonso XIII fled into exile. 155
- Althoff, Friedrich (19 Feb. 1839–20 Oct. 1908). Jurist. Since 14 Apr. 1897 senior civil servant and head of the First Division of Education at the Prussian Ministry of Science and the Arts. 5, 6, 11, 58, 104, 392
- Alvear, Marcelo T. de (4 Oct. 1868–23 Mar. 1942). President of Argentina 1922–1928. 160
- Anschtütz-Kaempfe, Hermann (3 Oct. 1872–6 May 1931). Engineer. Inventor of the gyrocompass. 157
- Apfel, Alfred (12 Mar. 1882–20 Jun. 1940). Lawyer (attorney for Red Aid). 260
- Arco, Georg, Count von (30 Aug. 1869–5 May 1940). Governing board member of the wireless telegraph company Telefunkengesellschaft. 1893–1896 studies in mechanical engineering at the Polytechnic in Charlottenburg, Berlin. 1898–1903 engineer at the electrical combine AEG. 1903–1930 technical director at Telefunkengesellschaft. On the Central Committee of the Society of Friends of the New Russia. 33, 34, 38, 244, 245, 248, 249
- Arnold, Eduard (1849–10 Aug. 1925). Coal wholesaler in Berlin, industrialist and patron of the arts. On the Reich Economic Council and board member of the AEG. 1913 appointed by Wilhelm II to the Prussian parliament (as the only unbaptized Jew). During World War I member of the Reich Council on Coal, later on the interim Reich Economic Council as well as on the Administrative Council of the Reich Railway. 1911 honorary member of the Prussian Academy of the Arts. 13
- Arrhenius, Svante (1859–1927). Swedish physical chemist. Nobel laureate (1903). 156
- Bästlein (here “Bäuerlein”) (3 Dec. 1894–18 Sep. 1944). Arrested on 30 May 1944 and

- condemned to death on 5 Sep. 1944 by the People's Court. 362
- Baeyer, Adolf von (31 Oct. 1835–20 Aug. 1917). Chemist, Nobel laureate (1905). 86
- Bahnik, Wilhelm ("Martin") (15 May 1900–12 Mar. 1938). 1932–1935 nationwide leader of the CPG's industrial espionage agency, "BB-Ressort". 1935 emigrated to Prague; afterwards reported to Moscow. 1936 attended special school of the Soviet Military Academy in Ryazan. 1936 until 1938 in the International Brigades in Spain ("Fernando"): 1936 cadre leader in Albacete, 1937/38 officer of the XIth International Brigade, finally chief of staff in the Edgar-Andre-Battalion. Fell in battle Belchite, Spain. 324, 328, 340, 344, 355
- Balfour, Arthur James (25 Jul. 1848–19 Mar. 1930). British politician and philosopher. 1916–1919 British foreign minister. On 2 Nov. 1917 he announced the so-called Balfour Declaration favoring the establishment of a national home for the Jews in Palestine. 62
- Barbusse, Henri (17 May 1873–30 Aug. 1935). French author. 257, 260
- Becher, Johannes R. (22 May 1891–11 Oct. 1958). Author. 254, 420
- Becker, Carl Heinrich (12 Apr. 1876–10 Feb. 1933). Politician (SDP). 1921 and 1925–1930 Prussian minister of culture. 59, 60, 64, 67, 79, 119, 231
- Benjamin, Dr. Hilde (5 Feb. 1902–18 Apr. 1989). Lawyer. Second chairman of the CIW. 1927 CPG. 1928–1933 lawyer in Wedding, Berlin. Attorney for RAG. 1933 banned from practicing her profession. 1934–1939 advisor for the Soviet trade representation in Berlin. In the GDR, among other things, 1953–1967 minister of justice. 339, 359
- Bergmann, Hugo (25 Dec. 1883–18 Jun. 1975). Zionist. From 1920 director of the Hebrew National Library in Jerusalem. 1928 lecturer of philosophy at the Hebrew Univ. of Jerusalem. 120
- Bergson, Henri (18 Oct. 1859–4 Jan. 1941). French philosopher, prof. at the Collège de France. 1927 Nobel prize in literature. 1922–1925 president of the CICI. 178, 179, 181, 182, 185–188, 199
- Berliner, Arnold (26 Dec. 1862–22 Mar. 1942). Physicist. For 25 years director of the light-bulb branch of AEG. Main oeuvre: 'Lehrbuch der Physik in elementaren Darstellungen'. 1912 founder and until 1935 editor of the journal *Die Naturwissenschaften*. Professional advisor of Springer Publishers. 87
- Berner, Lene (see Welker, Helene).
- Bernstein, Eduard (6 Jan. 1850–18 Dec. 1932). Philosopher, socialist. Main advocate of revisionism in social democracy. 1902–1906, 1912–1918, 1920–1928 member of parliament (SDP, since 1917 IPSP, since 1918 returned to SDP). End of 1918 deputy at the Reich Treasury. Member of NFL. 38, 93, 246, 247, 267, 350
- Berrens. Certified engineer. 1922: director of the Tung Chih School of Engineers and president of the German Association in China. 150
- Besso, Michele Angelo (25 May 1873–15 Mar. 1955). Friend of Albert Einstein. 52, 91
- Best, Dr. Werner (1903–1989). 1933 police chief of Hessen. 1935 Office of the Secret State Police in Berlin; until 1940 deputy there, judiciary, personnel and organizational head, head of police defense. 1940–1942 chief administrator of the military command in France, thereafter Reich plenipotentiary in occupied Denmark. 267, 286, 351
- Bethmann-Hollweg, Theobald von (29 Nov. 1856–2 Jan. 1921). 1909–1917 Reich chancellor. 6, 43
- Bie, Oskar (9 Feb. 1864–21 Apr. 1938). Musicologist. 102
- Block, Paul (30 May 1862–15 Aug. 1934). From 1899 editor of *Berliner Tageblatt*. 1906 correspondent for *Berliner Tageblatt* in Paris, 1911 director of its feuilleton, 1920 correspondent again in Paris. 141
- Blumenfeld, Kurt (29 May 1884–21 May 1963). Zionist. 1908 secretary, 1911–1914 secretary general of the Zionist Association for Germany. During the Weimar

- Republic, leading member of the World Zionist organisation. 1924 co-founder and until 1933 member of the board of directors of Keren Hajessod (Foundation Fund) in Germany. 1933 emigrated to Palestine; director of Keren Hajessod in Jerusalem. 120, 121, 231
- Bobek, Dr. Felix (21 Aug. 1898–22 Jan. 1938). Physicist. Doctorate on 26 May 1925 at the Univ. of Berlin (thesis advisor: Prof. Otto Hahn). Collaborator in the BB apparatus. Arrested on 15 May 1935. Bobek was sentence to death on 10 Mar. 1937 by the People's Court and executed in Plötzensee, Berlin. 324, 339, 340, 344, 355, 359, 361, 362
- Bode, Wilhelm von (10 Dec. 1845–1 Mar. 1929). Art historian, 1921–1933 managing director of the Art Collections in Berlin. 27
- Boenheim, Dr. Felix (1890–1 Feb. 1960). Physician. Nephew of IPSD-founder Hugo Haase. Until 1933 member of the Militant Committee against Imperialistic War. 353
- Bohr, Niels (7 Oct. 1885–18 Nov. 1962). Danish physicist. 97, 156, 238
- Bonnevie, K. (per 'Der Völkerbund und die geistige Zusammenarbeit.' Published by: News department of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, Geneva. Feb. 1927): "professor of zoology at the University of Oslo; member of the Academy of Sciences in Oslo." 178
- Borel, Emile (7 Jan. 1871–3 Feb. 1956). French mathematician and politician. Prof. at the Sorbonne. 1928 co-founder of the Henri Poincaré Institute for Probability Theory and Theoretical Physics. 164
- Born, Hedwig. Wife of Max Born. 15, 29, 91, 92, 110
- Bosch, Carl (27 Aug. 1874–26 Apr. 1940). Chemist, Nobel laureate (1931), 1935–1940 chairman of the supervisory board of IG Farben, 1937–1940 president of the KWS. 86, 87, 287
- Bourgeois, Léon Victor Auguste (29 May 1851–20 Sep. 1925). Recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize 1920. President of the French Senate as well as of the Council of the League of Nations. Since 1895 served in various governments of France as interior minister and culture minister, 1906 foreign minister. Headed the French delegations to the peace conferences at The Hague 1899 and 1907. 176
- Bradt, Gustav (1869–1928). Physician. Co-founder of the Academy for the Science of Judaism and its secretary until 1928. 231
- Brecht, Bert(olt) (10 Feb. 1898–14 Aug. 1956). Playwright. 254
- Brod, Max (27 May 1884–20 Dec. 1968). Civil servant, writer. Since 1913 Zionist. 1939 emigrated to Palestine. 120, 280
- Bruck, Elsbeth. Secretary of the NFL. 35
- Brüning, Heinrich (26 Nov. 1885–30 Mar. 1970). Politician (Center Party). Member of parliament. 1930–1932 Reich chancellor. 292
- Brunner, Heinrich (21 Jun. 1840–11 Aug. 1915). Legal historian. Since 1873 prof. in Berlin. Member of the AoS. 19
- Bucky, Gustav (1880–1963). Physician, 1918–1923 director of the X-ray department at the Rudolf Virchow Hospital, Berlin. 1923 emigrated to the USA; 1930 returned to Germany. 1930–1933 director of the radium and cancer department at the Rudolf Virchow Hospital. Emigrated in 1933. 278
- Bülów, Bernhard Wilhelm (19 Jun. 1885–21 Jun. 1936). Diplomat, 1930–1936 secretary of state at the FO. 291, 292, 292, 297
- Buero. President of the Republic of Argentina. 162, 196
- Burdach, Konrad (29 May 1859–18 Sep. 1936). Germanist. Burdach had the same exceptional employment conditions at the AoS without teaching obligations as Einstein. 106
- Burde, Friedrich (Fritz) (20 Sep. 1901–7 Sep. 1937). Profession: Locksmith, businessman. 1923 cert. messenger (Botenmeister) at the Russian embassy in Berlin. 1929/30 collaborator at the central Am-apparat, "N" station or "special contacts." 1930/31 nationwide leader of the BB ap-

- parate, alias "Edgar." 1931 left the Am-
 apparat to assume a Central Commit-
 tee mission (preparatory for illegal activi-
 ties). 1931/32 headed the quartering appa-
 rat at the CPG's Central Committee. From
 1932 member of the Comintern, mission
 in Germany out of Sweden. From 1936
 member of the Comintern in the USSR.
 324, 327, 328, 340, 344, 355, 360
- Bustos, Julio. Chilean scholar. 275
- Caro, Dr. Walter (19 Jun. 1909–15 Aug. 1988)
 ("Lala"). Chemist. From 1930 member of
 CPG. 1930–1935 in BB apparat as head
 of the "chemistry" station. 1935 reported
 to Moscow. At the orders of Soviet se-
 cret service 1936–1938 in China (together
 with Erna Eifler), 1939–1951 in the USA.
 1951 returned to the GDR. Chemist in the
 Celluloidwerk Eilenburg, then candidate
 (certified academic teacher 1963) and re-
 searcher at the Humboldt Univ. of Berlin.
 1972 moved to West Berlin. 324, 355, 359
- Carvalho. French physicist. 277
- Casares, Julio. (per 'Der Völkerbund und
 die geistige Zusammenarbeit.' Published
 by: News department of the Secretariat of
 the League of Nations, Geneva. Feb. 1927):
 "Writer; member of the Spanish Royal
 Academy." 192
- Cassirer, Ernst (28 Jul. 1874–13 Apr. 1945).
 German philosopher. From 1919 prof. at
 Hamburg, 1933 dismissal and emigration.
 246
- Castagnetti, Giuseppe. Historian of science.
 32
- Chaplin, Charlie (16 Apr. 1889–25 Dec. 1977).
 British film actor, script writer and pro-
 ducer. 222
- Charl  ty. 1929: Rector of the Univ. of Paris.
 164
- Churchill, Sir (since 1953) Winston (30 Nov.
 1874–24 Jan. 1965). British statesman.
 1924–1929 chancellor of the exchequer.
 1940–1945 prime minister and minister of
 defense of a major war coalition. 1951–
 1955 again prime minister. 365
- Clark, Ronald. Biographer of Einstein.
 255, 260
- Clausewitz, Carl von (1 Jun. 1780–16 Nov.
 1831). Prussian general and military the-
 oretician. Among the Prussian Army re-
 formers led by Scharnhorst and Gneise-
 nau. 1812–1815 under Russian employ, re-
 turning afterwards to Prussia. His major
 work 'Vom Kriege' (1832–1834) made him
 into the founder of modern war theory.
 2
- Clemenceau, Georges (28 Sep. 1841–24 Nov.
 1929). 1906–1909 and 1917–1920 French
 prime minister. Referred to as "the tiger."
 56, 92, 184
- Clodius, Carl August (9 Feb. 1897–?). 1931/32
 envoy in Vienna. On 4 Sep. 1944 ar-
 rested by the Soviet military in Bucharest.
 166, 167
- Comert, M. Pierre. 1922–1924 secretary of
 CICI (successor: Oprescu). 181–184, 192
- Copernicus, Nicolaus (19 Feb. 1473–24 May
 1543). Astronomer. 14, 72, 79, 137
- Cuno, Wilhelm (2 Jul. 1876–3 Jan. 1933).
 Politician (unaffiliated). German econo-
 mist and politician. 1918–1922 managing
 director, after 1923 chairman of the super-
 visory board of HAPAG shipping com-
 pany. Reich chancellor Nov. 1922–Aug.
 1923; responded to the occupation of the
 industrial Ruhr region by the French with
 a policy of passive resistance. 119
- Curie, Marie Sklodowska (7 Nov. 1867–4
 Jul. 1934). French chemist. Nobel laure-
 ate (1903 in physics and 1911 in chemistry,
 1903 together with her husband Pierre
 Curie and H.A. Becquerel). In command
 of a mobile X-ray station at the front dur-
 ing World War I. (per 'Der Völkerbund
 und die geistige Zusammenarbeit.' Pub-
 lished by: News department of the Secre-
 tariat of the League of Nations, Geneva.
 Feb. 1927): "professor of physics at the
 University of Paris; honorary professor
 at the University of Warsaw; member of
 the Acad  mie de M  decine (Paris), the
 Polish Academy and Scientific Society
 (Warsaw); foreign member of the Acade-
 mies of Science at Amsterdam and Stock-
 holm." 16, 178–180, 184, 192, 207

- Däumig, Ernst Friedrich (25 Nov. 1866–4 Jul. 1922). Theological studies. 1917 took part in the founding conference of the IPSD; from May 1918 secretary at party headquarters. Nov. 1918 member of the Executive Council of the Workers and Soldiers Councils for Greater Berlin. 1919 in favor of the IPSD joining the Third International; elected as one of the two chairmen of the IPSD. At the conference uniting the IPSD with the CPG in 1920 he and Paul Levi were elected as central chairmen of the CPG. In Sep. 1921 renounced membership in the CPG. 253, 348
- Dallin, David Julievch (24 May 1889–21 Feb. 1962). Born in Rogačevo (Russia). Studied economic science and law at the Univ. of St. Petersburg 1907–1909. While a student already arrested on political charges and went abroad 1910. Completed his studies at Heidelberg 1913 with a doctorate in the political sciences and philosophy. After the October Revolution in 1917 he returned to Russia and played an active role in the political events there until 1921, among other things as a member of the Moscow Soviet. Emigrated in 1921 to Germany, Poland and France until 1940, thereafter in USA. American citizen since 1950. Authored the book on Soviet espionage, incorporating contributions by Adolf Sauter. 362, 363
- Delbrück, Hans (11 Nov. 1848–14 Jul. 1929). Historian. 1896–1921 full prof. in history at the Univ. of Berlin. 12, 86
- Dernburg, Bernhard (17 Jul. 1865–14 Oct. 1937). Banker, politician (GDP). 1907–1910 secretary of state at the Reich Colonial Office. Apr.–Jun. 1919 Reich minister of finance. Initially opposed to the treaty of Versailles, later a “compliance politician.” 1920–1930 member of parliament. 64, 119, 232
- Descartes, René (31 Mar. 1596–11 Feb. 1650). French philosopher, mathematician and scientist. 116
- Destreé, Jules (21 Aug. 1863–3 Jan. 1936). Art critic. Belgian socialist. 1919–1920 minister of arts and sciences. (per ‘Der Völkerbund und die geistige Zusammenarbeit.’ Published by: News department of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, Geneva. Feb. 1927): “parliamentarian; former Belgian minister of arts and sciences; member of the Royal Belgian Academy and the Belgian Academy of the French Language and Literature.” 217
- Diehl, Gerhard (Berlin, 20 Jun. 1902–22 Jan. 1938). 1929–Jun. 1933 employee/department head at Derop (daughter of the Russo-German oil company Naphta). Then employed as pipeline layer. 1932–1935 collaborator in the BB agency of the CPG; close relations with Wilhelm Bahník, Hans Israel and Helene Welker. Arrested on 24 Jun. 1935, executed in Plötzensee, Berlin. 362
- Diels, Hermann (18 May 1848–4 Jun. 1922). Classical philologist, 1886–1922 full prof. in classical philology at the Univ. of Berlin, 1895–1920 secretary of the class for philosophy and history of AoS. 21, 46, 298
- Diem, Carl (24 Jun. 1882–17 Dec. 1962). Sports manager. Co-organizer of the Olympic Games 1936 in Berlin. 48
- Dilthey, Wilhelm (19 Nov. 1833–1 Oct. 1911). Philosopher. 131
- Dimitroff, Georgi (18 Jun. 1882–2 Jul. 1949). Bulgarian politician. 1933 in Berlin implicated in arson trial of the Reichstag building, 1934 acquitted. 1935–1943 secretary general of the Comintern in Moscow, 1937–1945 representative of the Supreme Soviet. 1946–1949 Bulgarian prime minister. 1948–1949 secretary general of the Bulgarian Communist Party. 326, 331
- Dörpfeld, Wilhelm (26 Dec. 1853–25 Apr. 1940). Archeologist. 28, 61
- Dorn, Ernst (27 Jul. 1848–6 Dec. 1916). Physicist. 1886–1916 prof. at Univ. of Halle, member of the board of trustees of the PTR. 48
- Dreyfus, Alfred (19 Oct. 1859–11 Jul. 1935). French officer of the general staff. 95
- Drummond, Sir James Eric (17 Aug. 1876–15

- Dec. 1951). 1919–1933 secretary general of the League of Nations. 179, 186
- Ducrué, Joseph. Einstein's mathematics teacher at the Gymnasium in Munich. 2
- Dünow, Hermann (6 Mar. 1898–28 Sep. 1973). Alias, among others: "Reinhold." Profession: Plumber. 1917 soldier. 1920–1922 employee of the Siemens electrical company. 1921 marriage. IPSD, from 1921 CPG. From 1927 agency head at the Central Committee of the CPG. From 1927 involved in the publication of the CPG's militant periodical *Oktober*. From Oct. 1933 officiating nationwide head of the Am-apparat. Arrested 1933 on the 18th and convicted by the People's Court in Berlin on 30 Sep. 1934 to life imprisonment. Liberated on 27 Apr. 1945. 340, 344, 346, 361
- Dufour-Feronce, Albert (14 May 1868–3 Feb. 1945). 1927–1932 German undersecretary general of the League of Nations. 1932 special envoy in Belgrade. On 16 May 1933 sent into retirement as of 31 Aug. 1933. 199, 206–212
- Dukas, Helen (Helene) (17 Oct. 1896–9 Feb. 1982). Einstein's secretary. 331–333, 337, 340, 342, 343, 346–348, 355
- Dukas, Dr. Rosa (born on 2 Feb. 1889). Elder sister of Helen Dukas. 342, 346
- Dulheuer, R. From 1914 director in the Budgetary and Cashier's Department at the Prussian Ministry of Finance, 1922 head of department at that Prussian Ministry of Finance. 6
- Dyck, Walther von (6 Dec. 1856–5 Nov. 1934). Mathematician. 1st vice-president of the Emergency Association of German Science. 57
- Ebert, Friedrich (4 Feb. 1871–28 Feb. 1925). Politician (SDP). 1919–1925 Reich president. 128, 143, 245
- Eddington, Sir Arthur (18 Dec. 1882–22 Nov. 1944). British astronomer. 69
- Ehrenfest, Paul (18 Jan. 1880–25 Sep. 1933). Physicist. Academic studies and graduation at Vienna, thereafter prof. at the Polytechnic in St. Petersburg. Since 1912 prof. at Leyden. Committed suicide. 125, 155–157
- Eichenwald, Dr. Fritz (29 May 1901–11 Sep. 1941). Chemist. Teaching assistant at Charlottenburg Polytechnic. Collaborator in the BB agency. In Mar. 1933 emigrated to Switzerland, expelled. In Mar. 1935 in the Soviet Union. On 2 Aug. 1937 convicted to 10 years incarceration by the Military College of the Supreme Court of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic; shot in Orlo. 324, 339, 340, 355, 359
- Einstein, Eduard (28 Jul. 1910–1965). Son of Albert Einstein. 52, 331
- Einstein, Elsa (née Einstein, divorcée Löwenthal) (18 Jan. 1876–20 Dec. 1936). Second wife of Albert Einstein. 23, 33, 52, 53, 124, 124, 125, 134, 145, 151, 152, 154, 174, 175, 227, 237, 240, 253, 258, 278, 279, 289, 294, 297–302, 316, 332, 334–337, 342, 343, 345, 347, 348
- Einstein, Hans-Albert (14 May 1904–1973). Son of Albert Einstein. Studies in engineering science at Zurich. Prof. of hydraulics at Berkeley. 52, 331
- Einstein, Ilse (married Kayser, née Löwenthal) (1897–1934). Stepdaughter of Albert Einstein. 182, 300, 302, 304–307, 336
- Einstein, Margot (married Marianoff, née Löwenthal) (3 Dec. 1899–1986). Stepdaughter of Albert Einstein. "Artist" (her own description). 300, 302, 305, 316, 331, 336, 337, 347, 348, 353
- Einstein, Mileva (née Marić) (8 Dec. 1875–4 Aug. 1948). First wife of Albert Einstein. 52, 53
- Einstein, Pauline (1858–20 Feb. 1920). Mother of Albert Einstein. 334
- Eisner, Kurt (14 May 1867–21 Feb. 1919). Politician (IPSD). From 8 Nov. 1918/1919 prime minister of Bavaria. Assassinated. 93, 98, 244
- Elbogen, Ismar (1 Sep. 1874–1 Aug. 1943). 1902–1938 historian (from 1919 prof.) of liturgy and history at the College for the Science of Judaism in Berlin. 1938 emigrated to USA. 231

- Falkenhayn, Erich von (11 Apr. 1861–8 Apr. 1922). Career officer, 1914–1916 chief of the general staff. 39
- Fanta, Otto. Co-producer of a film on the theory of relativity. 74
- Fassbaender, Martin (24 Mar. 1856–1943). Politician (Center Party). 1907–1908 member of parliament. 1903–1918 member of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. 1918–1927 in the Prussian Assembly. 1919 member of the Prussian Constituent Assembly. 75
- Feiertag, Gertrud (4 Jul. 1890–presumably 1943). 1931–1938 head mistress of the Jewish Children's Country School and Home she had founded in Caputh. Killed at Auschwitz. 308–310
- Fersmann, Alexander Jevgenovitch (8 Nov. 1883–20 May 1945). Mineralogist. 1927–1929 vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. 249
- Feuchtwanger, Lion (7 Jul. 1884–21 Dec. 1958). German writer. 1933 expatriation. 1933–1940 in France, 1940 escaped to the USA. 254, 264, 280, 290
- Ficker, Heinrich von (22 Nov. 1881–29 Apr. 1957). 1923–1937 full prof. of meteorology at the Univ. of Berlin, 1932–1937 secretary of the math.-phys. class of the AoS. 283, 284, 286
- Fiebig, Dentist from Nowawes. Purchaser of Einstein's sailboat. 312, 313
- Fischer, Emil (9 Oct. 1852–15 Jul. 1919). Chemist. Member of AoS 1913, member of General Budgetary Committee of the AoS. Nobel laureate (1902). 19, 61
- Fischer, Samuel (24 Dec. 1859–15 Oct. 1934). Publisher. 233, 252, 267
- Fölsing, Abrecht. Historian of science. 54
- Foerster, Wilhelm Julius (16 Dec. 1832–18 Jan. 1921). Astronomer. 1865–1903 director of the Berlin Observatory. 38, 114, 290
- Franck, James (26 Aug. 1882–21 May 1964). Physicist. Since 1920 prof. at Göttingen, 1933 emigrated; Nobel laureate (1925). 29, 87, 94
- Freud, Sigmund (6 May 1856–23 Sep. 1939). Psychologist. 189, 217–220, 256
- Freundlich, Erwin Finlay (29 May 1885–25 Jul. 1964). Astronomer. 76, 78–84, 86–90, 287
- Freytag, Hans (born 10 Jun. 1869). Since 1903 employed at the FO. After World War I, initially German envoy in Bucharest for 5 years, then head of the FO's Culture Department for 6 years. 1933 envoy in Lisbon. 199, 210–212
- Frick, Wilhelm (12 Mar. 1877–16 Oct. 1946). Politician (Nazi party). 1928 parliamentary Nazi Party leader. 1930–1931 Nazi minister in Thuringia. Reich minister of the interior from 30 Jan. 1934. Minister of the Reich and Prussian Ministry of the Interior established on 1 Nov. 1934. Executed. 290–293, 300, 305, 317
- Fricke. Head of the German Society for Research on Universal Aether and Intuitive Physics (founded in 1933). 97
- Friedberg, Dr. Robert (28 Jun. 1851–20 Jun. 1920). Political economist, 1st vice-president of the Prussian Ministry of State. 1919 member of the Prussian Constituent Assembly. 75
- Friedländer, Dr. Leo. 86
- Fromm, Bodo. Collaborator of the Liberation Committee for the Victims of Totalitarian Arbitrariness in West Berlin. 362
- Fuchs, Eduard (31 Jan. 1870–26 Jan. 1940). Historian of civilization. 1886 SDP. His friends included Franz Mehring, Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and Clara Zetkin. Executor of the estate of Franz Mehring. Founding member of the Spartacus League and the CPG. 1928 left the CPG in protest against the growing Stalinization to join the CPG–Opposition. 1933 Emigrated via Switzerland to Paris. 38, 248
- Fuchs, Klaus (29 Nov. 1911–28 Jan. 1988). Studies in mathematics and physics at Leipzig and Kiel. 1930–1932 SDP, 1932 CPG. Jul. 1933 emigrated via Paris to England where he continued his studies of physics. Stipend under Born at Edinburgh, 1938 doctorate. 1940/41 interned as an enemy alien. From May 1941 collab-

- orated on the British A-bomb program. Fall 1941 made contact with the Soviet secret service. Aug. 1944 became a British citizen. Dec. 1943–Jun. 1946 collaborated as a member of the British research group on the US atomic bomb project in Los Alamos. From Jul. 1946 head of the department for theoretical physics in the British Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell. 1949/50 exposed as an informant of the USSR, convicted to 14 years imprisonment. Jun. 1959 pardoned and deported to the GDR. 1959–1972 deputy director at the Central Institute for Nuclear Research at Rossendorf near Dresden. 324, 331, 367
- Galilei, Galileo (15 Feb. 1564–8 Jan. 1642). Physicist and mathematician. 72, 286
- Gallardo, Angel. 1925: Argentinian minister of foreign affairs and culture. 160
- Gehrcke, Ernst Johann (1 Jul. 1878–25 Jan. 1960). Physicist. From 1901 to 1946 employed at the PTR (since 1926 one of the directors). From 31 Aug. 1921 extraordinary prof. at the Univ. of Berlin. 69, 70, 100, 103, 104, 133, 272
- Gerlach, Helmuth von (2 Feb. 1866–1 Aug. 1935). Journalist, pacifist. 1919 undersecretary of state at the Prussian Ministry of the Interior. 1918 co-founder of the GDP. Founding member of the German Peace Society. President of the GLHR. From 1931 managed *Welt am Montag*. Collaborated on the publication of the journal *Weltbühne*. Member of the International Peace Bureau in Geneva, and of the GLHR, on the presiding boards of the League for International Justice. In Mar. 1933 emigrated via Austria to France. 32, 38, 185, 244, 246, 247, 257, 290, 327, 350, 357
- Gerson, Martin (1902–1944 at Auschwitz). 86
- Giering, Karl (17 Aug. 1900–9 Nov. 1945). 1918 soldier. 1919 joined the Lüttwitz Free Corps in Berlin. 1920–1923 in the Reich Ministry of Defense. 1923–1925 private security officer of the Osram light-bulb factory in Berlin. On 1 Apr. 1925 joined the Detective Police Force in Berlin. 1933 in charge of the Gestapo. 1937 attended training in the Führerschule of the Security Police. On 1 Jun. 1938 promoted to crime commissar. On 1 Apr. 1940 joined the Nazi party. 1942 official crime expert. Instrumental in the liquidation of the BB apparat, later also of the Rote Kapelle. One of the Gestapo's slyest and most successful interrogators. 341
- Giese, Lawyer. 304, 305
- Gneist, Karl. 1925 German envoy in Buenos Aires. 159, 161
- Goebbels, Josef (29 Oct. 1897–1 May 1945). Politician (Nazi party). 1926 Nazi district leader in Berlin. 1929 Reich head of propaganda of the Nazi party. 1928 member of parliament. From 1933 Reich minister for public enlightenment and propaganda. 67, 69, 229, 274, 277, 278, 303, 315
- Goenner, Hubert. Historian of science. 32
- Göring, Policeman. 152, 270, 292
- Göring, Hermann (12 Jan. 1893–15 Oct. 1946 in Nuremberg). German politician (Nazi party) and Reichsmarschall. Joined the Nazi party at the end of 1922 and assumed leadership of the SA; member of parliament from 1928; president of the Reichstag from 1932, from 1930 Hitler's political deputy in Berlin; from 11 Apr. 1933 Prussian prime minister, until 1 May 1934 also Prussian minister of the interior; from 5 May 1933 also Reich minister of aviation; on 20 Aug. 1939 appointed by Hitler as chairman of the Reich Defense Council, on 1 Sep. 1939 he was chosen as his successor; on 19 Jul. 1940 appointed Reichsmarschall. Göring was one of the main people responsible for the extermination of the Jews. Sentenced to death during the Nuremberg Trials. Committed suicide. 35, 38
- Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von (28 Aug. 1749–22 Mar. 1832). Poet. 27, 30, 65
- Golle, C. Düsseldorf. 273, 274
- Gorki, Maxim (28 Mar. 1868–18 Jun. 1936). Russian writer. 252, 260, 268

- Gottwald. 1919 member of the Prussian Constituent Assembly. 75
- Granzow, Kurt (7 May 1909–10 Sep. 1943). Goldsmith. 1929 joined the CPG. Jan. 1933–Apr. 1933 training at the Military Political School (M-Schule) in Moscow. In Jul. 1933 returned to Berlin. Emigrated in Feb. 1934. Thereafter communist activities in Prague, Paris, Saarbrücken, Copenhagen and elsewhere. 1938–early 1939 participated in the Spanish Civil War. 1939–1941 interned at the camps Gurs, Vernet and Djelfa (North Africa). On 26 Nov. 1942 handed over to the German authorities. On 19 Aug. 1943 condemned to death by the People's Court. Executed. 361
- Gromulat, Albert (6 May 1882–22 Nov. 1950). 1929–1930 responsible for CPG defense at the security police. Later in Department I of the secretariat of the CPG's Central Committee. 1933 emigrated to Paris. 1938 arrested in Paris. 12 Oct. 1939–1 Oct. 1941 in the concentration camp at Vernet. 1941–1947 emigrated to Mexico. 328
- Groot, J.J. de. Prof. of ethnography at the Univ. of Berlin. 61
- Grosskopf, Richard (1 May 1897–16 Mar. 1977). Cartographer. 1916 SDP. 1916/17 employed as a draftsman. 1917/18 soldier. 1918–1920 employed as a lithographer. 1919 CPG. 1920–1923 collaborator of M apparat in preparation for the revolution (document forgery). 1923–1933 department head on the CPG's Central Committee, executed illegal missions by the Central Committee and Comintern (head of the CPG's passport forgery organization). Arrested on 3 May 1933. On 11 Jan. 1935 convicted by the People's Court to 9 years imprisonment. At Luckau jail, 1937 Moortlager Papenburg, 1940 Luckau jail, 1942 concentration camp at Buchenwald. 1945 head of the welfare center for victims of fascism at the Thuringian Office for Employment and Social Welfare; 1946 employed by the Berlin police, head of the passport and registration office; 1951 hired by the East German Political Foreign Intelligence Service. From 1953 member of parliament. 1961 colonel, dismissed, pensioner. 324, 327, 328, 330, 340–342, 356, 358–361
- Grossmann, Kurt (21 May 1897–2 Mar. 1972). From 1926 secretary of GLHR. 1933 emigrated to Prague, 1938 to Paris, 1939 to the USA. 261
- Gumbel, Emil Julius (18 Jul. 1891–10 Sep. 1966). Mathematician and statistician, politician (1918 IPSD, later SDP), pacifist. Member of the German Society for Human Rights, the NFL and – from 1928 – the League of the Friends of the New Russia. 1928 Gumbel was considered by the Reich commissioner for the surveillance of public order as one of the “propagandists in intellectual circles” sympathetic with the CPG. 1930–1932 prof. at Univ. of Heidelberg. Expatriated on 23 Aug. 1933. 38, 255, 262, 351
- Haase, Hugo (29 Sep. 1863–7 Nov. 1919). Lawyer and since 1893 SDP city councillor. 1897–1906 and 1912–1918 member of parliament. Chaired the SDP parliamentary group. 1917 chairman of the IPSD. End of 1918 member of the Council of People's Representatives. 1919 member of the Weimarer National Assembly. Died as a consequence of an assassination attempt on 8 Oct. 1919. 93, 246
- Haber, Fritz (9 Dec. 1868–29 Jan. 1934). Chemist. Director of the KWI of Physical Chemistry, Nobel laureate (1919). 5, 12, 15, 16, 18, 21, 27–29, 38–40, 44–46, 51, 56, 57, 63, 77, 80, 81, 86, 91, 93, 113, 121, 122, 124, 125, 129, 132, 149, 168, 172, 194, 200, 206–208, 229, 238, 284–287, 337
- Haberland, Gottlieb (28 Nov. 1854–30 Jan. 1945). Botanist. 1910–1923 full prof. of plant physiology at the Univ. of Berlin. 283, 287
- Haeckel, Ernst (16 Nov. 1885–7 Aug. 1957). Zoologist. 27
- Haenisch, Konrad (14 Mar. 1876–28 Apr. 1925). Politician (SDP). 14 Nov. 1918–21 Apr. 1921 Prussian minister for science,

- arts and culture. 58, 58, 76, 82, 94, 105, 107
- Hahn, Otto (8 Mar. 1879–28 Jul. 1968). Radiochemist. From 1926 director of KWI of Chemistry. In 1938 discovered with Fritz Strassmann nuclear fission. 1945 Nobel prize in chemistry (1944). 29
- Haldane, Richard Burdon, Viscount H. of Cloan (30 Jul. 1856–19 Aug. 1928). British politician, jurist and philosopher. 1905–1912 minister of war. 1912–1915 and 1924 lord chancellor. 126–129
- Hale, George Ellery (1868–1938). 1922 prof. of astrophysics at the Univ. of Chicago, director of the Mount Wilson Observatory. Member of IRC. Honorary president of the National Research Council of the United States. 178
- Halecki, de. From Aug. 1922 secretary of the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations in Geneva (successor fall 1922: Comert). 177, 182, 183, 193
- Hammerstein, Helga von (born 18 Mar. 1913). Daughter of General von Hammerstein. 347
- Hammerstein-Equord, Kurt Baron von (26 Sep. 1878–24 Apr. 1943). From 1930 general of the Infantry and chief of Army Command. 345
- Hanotaux. French coworker at the League of Nations. 176
- Harden, Maximilian (originally Ernst Felix Witkowski) (20 Oct. 1861–30 Oct. 1927). Publicist. 1892–1922 editor of the monthly magazine *Die Zukunft*. 1922 target of an assassination attempt by right-wing radicals. 115, 246
- Harding, Warren Gamaliel (2 Nov. 1865–2 Aug. 1923). 1921–1923 president of the USA. 125, 128
- Harnack, Adolf von (7 May 1851–10 Jun. 1930). Theologian. 1906–1921 managing director of the (Royal) Prussian State Library. 1911–1930 president of the KWS. 61
- Harnack, Dr. Arvid (24 May 1901–22 Dec. 1942). 1st chairman of the board of the League of the Intellectual Professions [Bund geistiger Berufe]. Leading functionary of the Rote Kapelle. Executed at Plötzensee, Berlin. 3, 5, 25, 27, 41, 43, 46, 47, 56, 57, 80, 81, 194, 195, 241
- Hasenöhr, Friedrich (30 Nov. 1874–7 Oct. 1915). Austrian physicist. 97
- Hassell, Christian August Ulrich von (12 Nov. 1881–8 Sep. 1944). Diplomat. Executed. 152, 152, 153, 154
- Hauptmann, Gerhart (15 Nov. 1862–6 Jun. 1946). Writer, Nobel laureate (1912). 28, 233, 304
- Heckert, Fritz (28 Mar. 1884–7 Apr. 1936). Politician (CPG). 290
- Heilbron. Head of Department VI (“Culture Department”) at the FO. 111, 136, 142–145, 160, 194, 195
- Heisenberg, Werner (5 Dec. 1901–1 Feb. 1976). Physicist. Provided the theoretical basis for quantum mechanics in 1925. 1932 Nobel prize in physics. 1942–1948 director of the KWI of Physics (or Max Planck Institute). 238, 277, 317
- Helfferich, Karl (22 Jul. 1872–23 Apr. 1924). Politician (GNPP). Secretary of state for the interior, vice-chancellor. 169
- Helldorf, Wolf Heinrich Graf von (14 Oct. 1896–15 Aug. 1944). 1920 participated as leader of the Rossbach Free Corps in the Kapp Putsch. 1925 Nazi representative at the Prussian State Assembly. 1931 leader of the SA in Brandenburg and head of the SS in the district of Brandenburg. 1933 member of parliament. 1933 police chief of Potsdam, since Jul. 1935 of Berlin. 302, 302, 303
- Helmholtz, Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von (31 Aug. 1821–8 Sep. 1894). Physicist, physiologist. 99, 131
- Henckel von Donnersmark, Guido (10 Aug. 1830–19 Dec. 1916) (Prince since 1901). Mining industrialist. 43
- Hennig. 1919 member of the Prussian Constituent Assembly. 75
- Hentschel, Klaus. Physicist and historian of science. 98, 357
- Hermann, Armin. Historian of science, biographer of Einstein. 124

- Herneck, Fritz (16 Feb. 1909–18 Sep. 1993). Historian of science, biographer of Einstein. 226, 314, 335
- Herriot, Édouard Marie (5 Jul. 1872–26 Mar. 1957). French politician. 1924–1925 and 1932 prime minister and foreign minister. 164
- Hertz, Heinrich Rudolf (22 Feb. 1857–1 Jan. 1894). Physicist. 72, 99
- Hertzprung, Einar (8 Oct. 1873–21 Oct. 1967). Danish astronomer, employed at the Observatory in Göttingen and at the Astrophysical Observatory in Leyden. 1920–1945 director of the Observatory at Leyden. 69
- Heymann, Ernst (6 Apr. 1870–2 May 1946). Jurist, full prof. for German civil law and civil process at the Univ. of Berlin 1914–1938. Dean of the law faculty of the Univ. of Berlin 1918 and 1927 and 1933–1934. 1926–1938 secretary of the phil.-hist. class of the AoS. 243, 282, 283
- Hilbert, David (23 Jan. 1862–14 Feb. 1943). Mathematician. 43
- Himmler, Heinrich (7 Oct. 1900–23 May 1945). Politician (Nazi party), Reich leader of the SS. 267, 351
- Hindenburg, Paul von Beneckendorf und von (2 Oct. 1847–2 Aug. 1934). Field marshal. 1925–1934 Reich president. 131, 270
- Hirsch, Paul (17 Nov. 1865–1 Aug. 1940). Politician (SDP), 1908–1918 member of Prussian Chamber of Deputies. 1918–1920 Prussian prime minister and 1918–1919 also minister of the interior. 233
- Hirschfeld, Magnus (14 May 1868–14 May 1935). Sexologist and reformer. Since 1918 headed the Institute for Sexology he had founded in Berlin. On the board of trustees of the Children's Homes of Red Aid. Never returned to Germany from a trip around the world 1933. Maintained a practice in Nice until his death. 38, 244, 245, 251
- Hitler, Adolf (20 Apr. 1889–30 Apr. 1945). 28, 49, 68, 99, 104, 109, 110, 118, 157, 165, 166, 213, 216, 229, 263, 270, 272, 273, 276, 277, 280, 284, 285, 287, 292, 294, 301, 305, 308, 309, 312, 314, 317, 332, 362, 365, 366
- Hodann, Dr. Max (30 Aug. 1894–17 Dec. 1946). City physician in Berlin. Secretary of GLHR. Director of marriage counseling at the Berlin Institute for Sexology. On the board of trustees of the Children's Homes of Red Aid. Expatriated on 8 Jun. 1935. 268
- Hoesch, Leopold von (10 Jun. 1881–10 Apr. 1936). Diplomat, from Jan. 1923 German chargé d'affaires in Paris, from 2 Feb. 1924 German ambassador in Paris. 164, 165, 165
- Hoetzsch, Otto (14 Feb. 1876–27 Aug. 1946). Historian and politician (1920 GNPP). 1913 co-founder of the German Society for Eastern European Studies. During the Weimar Republic member of the parliamentary foreign policy committee. 75, 249
- Hoff, Jacobus Henricus van't (1852–1911). Swedish physical chemist, Nobel laureate (1901). 10, 17
- Hoffmann, Banesh. Coedited with Helen Dukas 'Albert Einstein. Briefe.' Zurich, 1997, and other biographies of Einstein. 335
- Hofmann, August Wilhelm von (8 Apr. 1818–5 May 1892). Chemist. 131
- Hohbohm. 262
- Hoover, Herbert Clark (10 Aug. 1874–20 Oct. 1964). 1929–1931 president of the USA. 367
- Hoover, J. Edgar (1 Jan. 1895–2 May 1972). American criminologist. From 1924 director of the FBI. 259
- Horvath, von. Reader of physics on the curriculum for immigrant Jews from Russia, Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania and Lithuania. 94
- Houtermans, Fritz (22 Jan. 1903–1 Mar. 1966). Physicist. 1921–1926 studied physics at Göttingen. 1927 doctorate. 1927–1928 auxiliary teaching assistant at Göttingen, 1928–1933 assistant (from 1932 senior assistant) at the Physics Institute of the Berlin Polytechnic. CPG member and collaborator of the BB apparat. Emi-

- grated 1933 to England. Recruited 1935 by Leipunsky, a leading nuclear physicist, to work in Kharkov, Ukraine. Arrested on 29 Oct. 1937 and imprisoned at the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs, a CPG branch at Kharkow. In Apr. 1940 he was handed over to Germany. On 1 Jan. 1941 employee at the Ardenne Institute in Lichterfelde, Berlin; May 1942–31 Jan. 1945 at the PTR. 1952–1966 Prof. at Bern. 324, 340, 355
- Huygens, Christiaan (14 Apr. 1629–8 Jul. 1695. Dutch physicist, mathematician and astronomer. 116, 138
- Isenstein, Kurt Harald (13 Aug. 1898–3 Feb. 1980). Sculptor, graphic artist. Portraited Einstein and sculpted a bust that was set up in the Einstein Tower in 1924. Taught Margot Einstein sculpting. The Nazis bore his bronze bust of Magnus Hirschfeld at the head of their procession on 10 May 1933 to the Berlin Opernplatz to throw it onto the heap of burning books. Isenstein emigrated to Denmark, 1943 to Sweden. 1945 returned to Denmark. 1947 acquired Danish citizenship. 225
- Jahnen, Ewald ("Ferdi") (1 May 1901–6 Mar. 1936). Last deputy of the Reich leader of the BB apparat. Purported suicide on 6 Mar. 1936 at the Gestapo's Columbia concentration camp. 361
- Jannasch, Lilli. Secretary of NFL. 33–35
- Jeans, Sir James (11 Sep. 1877–16 Sep. 1966). English mathematician, physicist and astronomer. 1912–1946 prof. of astronomy at the Royal Institution. 16
- Jeidels, Otto (13 Mar. 1882–16 May 1947). Banker. From 1909 a member of the trading corporation Berliner Handelsgesellschaft. 1918–1939 its personally liable managing director. 1938 emigrated. 1943 vice-president of the Bank of America. 87
- Jessner, Leopold (3 Mar. 1878–13 Dec. 1945). From 1919 director, 1928–1930 managing director of the State Theater of Berlin. In 1933 left for Palestine, then to the USA. 233, 248
- Joffre, Joseph Césaire (12 Jan. 1852–3 Jan. 1931). Stopped the German offensive during the battle of the Marne in Sep. 1914. On 2 Dec. 1915 appointed commander in chief of all the French armies. On 2 Dec. 1916 retired, also promoted to the rank of marshal. 146
- Kapp, Wolfgang (24 Jul. 1858–12 Jun. 1922). Leader of an attempted coup d'état in Berlin on 13 Mar. 1920, known as the "Kapp Putsch." 57, 64, 302
- Karo, Georg (11 Jan. 1872–12 Nov. 1963). Archeologist, 1920–1930 prof. in Halle, 1936 dismissed because of his Jewish origins, 1939 emigrated. 63
- Katschalski, Max (or Kaczalski, "Karl Ecke"). Russian. Collaborator in the illegal apparat of the Comintern. From 1920 member of the CPG. Expelled from the party on 3 Sep. 1936 and convicted for his "ties with elements adverse to the Party and the [working] classes and for favoring their crimes as a consequence of a lack of political vigilance." 327
- Kattner, Alfred (23 Sep. 1896–1 Feb. 1934). Technical secretary of the CPG's Central Committee working in the Karl Liebknecht Building. Arrested on 3 Mar. 1933. From summer 1933 spy for the Gestapo. End of Oct. 1933 released from "protective custody." Assassinated on 1 Feb. 1934 by Hans Schwarz at the order of the security head of the CPG's central militant apparat. 324, 327, 328, 340, 341, 347, 360, 361
- Katzenstein, Moritz (14 Aug. 1872–23 Mar. 1932). Surgeon. From 1913 extraordinary prof. from 1921 full prof. and director at the Friedrichshain Hospital in Berlin. 94, 233, 238, 240
- Kayser, Ilse (see Einstein, Ilse)
- Kayser, Rudolf (28 Nov. 1889–5 Feb. 1964). Literary historian, author and playwright. 1923–1933 editor of *Neue Rundschau*, also worked for *Berliner Tageblatt*. 1924 married Einstein's eldest stepdaugh-

- ter Ilse. 1933 emigrated to Holland and 1935 to the USA. 302, 304, 305, 310, 311
- Kepler, Johannes (27 Dec. 1571–15 Nov. 1630). Astronomer. 72, 109, 284
- Kerkhof, Karl (16 May 1877–1 May 1945). From 1920 headed the Reich Center for Scientific Reporting. From 1923 department head at the PTR. 64–66, 68
- Kerr, Alfred (originally Kemperer, name change since 1911) (25 Dec. 1867–16 Oct. 1948). Writer and drama critic in Berlin, 1909–1919 journalist for *Tag*, 1919–1932 for *Berliner Tageblatt*. 1933 emigrated. 1941–1947 president of 'PEN-Center for German-speaking Authors Abroad'. 175, 233
- Kessler, Harry Count (23 May 1868–30 Nov. 1937). Art collector, museum director and patron, writer and diplomat. Pacifist. From 17 Nov. 1918 temporary German envoy in Poland. 1922 member of the German delegation to the conference of Genoa. 1926/27 left politics after contracting a serious illness. 132, 134, 232, 233, 246, 247, 264, 350
- Kiep, Otto (7 Jul. 1886–26 Aug. 1944). 1926–1930 employed at the German embassy in Washington, 1930–1933 German consul general in New York. Tendered his resignation 1933. 1944 sentenced to death and executed in Plötzensee, Berlin. 166
- Kippenberger, Hans (15 Jan. 1898–3 Oct. 1937). Profession: locksmith, bank employee. Volunteer in World War I, last ranked as first lieutenant. From 1920 CPG. 1923 led the Red Hundreds [Roten Hundertschaften] in the "Hamburg uprising" in Barmbeck, Hamburg. 1928 member of parliament. 1929 candidate of the CPG's Central Committee. 1926–1933 Reich leader of the Am-apparat. 1933–1935 in the leadership of the CPG's Paris section. 1935 reported to Moscow; was removed from all his party functions. Arrested on 5 Nov. 1936 in Moscow and executed on 3 Oct. 1937. 324, 328, 340, 341, 344, 348, 361
- Kisch, Egon Erwin (29 Apr. 1885–31 Mar. 1948). Czech journalist and writer. 280
- Kleiber, Erich (5 Aug. 1890–27 Jan. 1956). Conductor. From 1923 director of the State Opera of Berlin. Emigrated 1933. 280, 287, 304
- Klein, Christian Felix (25 Apr. 1849–22 Jun. 1925). Mathematician. Since 1886 prof. at Göttingen. 61
- Kleinert, Andreas. Historian of science. 108, 319
- Knipping, Hubert (born 25 Mar. 1868). 1897 joined the FO. 1920–1925 ministerial department head at the FO. Apr. 1925 appointed German envoy in Rio de Janeiro. 163
- König. Member of the Prussian Constituent Assembly. 75
- Kollwitz, Käthe (8 Jul. 1867–22 Apr. 1945). Graphic artist and sculptor. 245, 251, 252, 260–264, 267, 268
- Konen, Heinrich (16 Sep. 1874–31 Dec. 1948). Physicist. 1920 prof. at the Univ. of Bonn. 1933 forced into retirement. 1945 rector at the Univ. of Bonn. 212, 213, 273
- Koppel, Leopold (20 Oct. 1854–29 Aug. 1933). Banker, owner of the private banking establishment Koppel & Co., and major stockholder of the Auer lighting company or the Osram factories. Sponsor of the KWI of Physical Chemistry. 6, 11, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 46, 47, 65, 119, 134, 190, 232, 398
- Kornblum, Hanns Walter. Adapted the film about the foundations of Einstein's theory of relativity (1922). 74
- Koser, Reinhold (7 Feb. 1852–25 Aug. 1914). Historian, archivist. 1889 appointed historiograph of the Prussian State, 1899 became managing director of the State Archive and managing director of the Secret State Archive. 9
- Kraus, Oskar (4 Jul. 1872–26 Sep. 1942). Philosopher. 1911–1918 prof. at Prague. 1938 retired. 1938/39 in a concentration camp. 1939 emigrated to Great Britain. 99
- Kraushaar, Luise (13 Feb. 1905–10 Jan. 1989). Employee. 1924 CPG. Until 1934 active in the BB-Apparat (as "Trude," secretary of W. Bahník. 1934 emigrated to France on a

- party mission, later to USSR. In Spain was a member of the International Brigades. 1940 interned in France. Jun. 1940 fled to Toulouse. Participated in the resistance. 1945 returned to the Soviet zone. In the GDR researcher at the Institute for Marxism-Leninism at the SED's Central Committee. 344-346
- Kromrey, Dr. Günther (3 Apr. 1902-9 Jun. 1971). Studied at the Charlottenburg Polytechnic. 1930 assistant there at the Institute for Physical Chemistry. 1932-1936 employee of the Chamber of Commerce of the USSR in Berlin. 1936-1945 engineer at various industrial companies, from 1938 at the electronic company, Siemens. 1929 CPG. 1942 Nazi party. 1945 CP of Austria, then CPG or SED. From 15 Sep. 1945 employee of the Central Administration of Industry for the Soviet Occupied Zone. 1949 German Economic Commission (of the Soviet sector). 1951 at the Postal and Telegraph Ministry. 324, 339, 340, 355, 359
- Krüger. 1933-1945 mayor of Caputh. 306, 307, 309, 310
- Krüss, *Hugo Andres* (11 Jan. 1879-28 Apr. 1945). 1918 privy councillor of the government, 1920 head of a ministerial department and 1922 director at the Prussian Ministry of Culture, 1925-1945 managing director of the Prussian State Library. 1945 committed suicide. 5, 22, 24, 53, 54, 64, 66, 67, 67, 76, 78, 79, 87, 159, 170, 175, 180, 189, 190, 194-203, 205-217
- Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, Gustav (7 Aug. 1870-16 Jan. 1950). Industrialist, 1909-1943 chairman of the supervisory board of the family-held steelworks Krupp. 12
- Kuczynski, Robert René (12 Jun. 1876-25 Nov. 1947). Statistician. 1925/1926 founding chairman of the Reich Committee on Implementing a Plebiscite on the Dispossession of Former Royal Dynasties. On the presiding board of the GLHR. 1933 emigrated. 247, 254, 264, 267, 350
- La Fontaine, Henri. 1920-1921 Belgian delegate at the League of Nations. 175
- Lammers, Aloys (22 Dec. 1877-24 Jun. 1966). 1 Feb. 1921 appointed as a senior civil servant to head the university division of the Prussian Ministry of Culture, from 30 Jun. 1925 secretary of state. After the capitulation of the Braun government, Lammers headed the Ministry of Culture 20 Jul. 1932-10 Oct. 1932, dismissed on 2 Jun. 1933. 239
- Lamprecht, Karl (25 Feb. 1856-10 May 1915). Historian, culture policy-maker. 4
- Landau, Leopold* (16 Jul. 1848-28 Dec. 1920). Medical councillor, prof. at the Univ. of Berlin. 94, 94, 98
- Langevin, Paul (23 Jan. 1872-19 Dec. 1946). French physicist. 16, 102, 129, 130, 136, 193, 218
- Langwerth von Simmern, Ernst Baron* (17 Mar. 1865-17 Nov. 1942). Diplomat. 1920-1925 ambassador in Madrid. 10 Nov. 1925 appointed Reich commissioner for the occupied territories (headquarters in Coblenz). Placed in retirement on 1 Oct. 1932. 111, 144, 152, 152, 153, 154
- Larmor, J. (1857-1942). British physicist. 102
- Laue, Max von (9 Oct. 1879-24 Apr. 1960). Physicist. 1914 Nobel prize in physics "for his discovery of the diffraction of X rays through crystals." Regular member of the AoS since 1920. 1919-1943 full prof. of theoretical physics at the Univ. of Berlin. 1919-1934 deputy director of the KWI of Physics. 46, 47, 87, 100, 102, 106, 115, 233, 238, 240, 242, 277, 283, 284, 286-288, 317, 318, 337
- Leers, Johann von (25 Jan. 1902-März 1965). 1929 joined the Nazi party. 1933 became head of the department for foreign policy and foreign studies at the Deutschen Hochschule für Politik in Berlin, Reich head of Nazi indoctrination, a major (Sturmabführer) in the SS. Prof. at the Univ. of Jena. 1945 fled to Argentina, since 1955 in Egypt. Converted to Islam. 273
- Lehmann-Russbüldt, Otto (1 Jan. 1873-7 Oct. 1964). Writer, political publicist. Nov.

- 1914 founded the NFL together with Kurt von Tepper-Laski. 1922–1928 secretary general of the GLHR (which emerged 1922 from the NFL refounded in 1918). 1932 member of the German Committee against Imperialistic War. Emigrated 1933. 32, 33, 38, 246, 247, 261, 264, 268, 350, 354
- Leipart, Theodor (17 May 1867–23 Mar. 1947). Politician (SDP). President of the ADGB founded in 1921/1922. Union official. 1933 limited conformance with the new Nazi course, temporarily arrested in connection with the dissolution of the ADGB. Emigrated 1933. After 1945 favored the fusion of the CPG with the SDP and became member of SED. 260, 261, 263
- Lemmerich, Jost. Physicist and historian of science. 343
- Lenard, Philipp (7 Aug. 1862–20 May 1947). Physicist, Nobel laureate (1905). 27, 99, 99, 103, 104, 107–109, 138, 276, 277, 285, 317–319, 349
- Lenin, Vladimir Ilyich (22 Apr. 1870–21 Jan. 1924). Politician (Bolshevik). 109, 125, 252, 253, 348, 351
- Lerchenfeld, Hugo Count von (born 21 Aug. 1871). 1919 appointed to the FO. 1921 Bavarian prime minister. 1924 member of parliament. From Jul. 1926 German envoy in Vienna. 279
- Levi, Paul (11 Mar. 1883–9 Feb. 1930). Like Elsa Einstein, born in Hechingen. A friend of Albert Einstein. Lawyer since 1908. Friend and attorney of Rosa Luxemburg. Around World War I, close contact of Lenin. Participated in the founding conference of the CPG. Until Feb. 1921 member of the CPG's Central Committee; from spring 1919 chairman. From 1920 representative at parliament. 15 Apr. 1921 the party ban was imposed. On 26 Sep. 1921 Levi formed the Communist Worker's Syndicate at parliament. 1922 joined the SDP. Attended the conventions of the SDP 1925–1929. 9 Feb. 1930 fell out of his apartment window (apparently accidentally) while seriously ill. 92, 253, 348
- Levi-Civita, Tullio (29 Mar. 1873–29 Dec. 1941). Italian mathematician. 102
- Lewald, Theodor (18 Aug. 1860–17 Apr. 1947). Jurist 1891. Until 1921 employee at the Reich Ministry of the Interior, 1921 secretary of state. Later sports manager. 1936 Olympic commissioner. 48, 48, 49, 57
- Lewin, Ludwig (12 Nov. 1887–10 Nov. 1967). Scholar of literature. 1914–1933 director of the Lessing Hochschule in Berlin. Emigrated 1933. 1964 returned to Germany. 149
- Lichtwitz, Leopold (9 Dec. 1876–16 Mar. 1943). Internist, 1932–1933 director of the Rudolf Virchow Hospital in Berlin. 1933 was dismissed and emigrated. 304
- Liebermann, Max (20 Jul. 1847–8 Feb. 1935). Painter and graphic artist. 1920–1932 president of Prussian Academy of the Arts. From 1932 honorary president of the Prussian Academy of the Arts. 1933 left office in protest against the Nazi seizure of power. 28, 287
- Liebers, Johannes ("Fred") (16 Sep. 1907 in Rochlitz–16 Aug. 1942). From 1929 photography expert in the BB apparat. 1930–1934 contact person between the BB agency and the Soviet secret service. 1934 emigrated to the USSR. On 22 May 1938 convicted there "as a socially dangerous element" to 5 years imprisonment. Died in jail. 324, 328, 340, 344, 355
- Liebknecht, Karl (13 Aug. 1871–15 Jan. 1919). Politician (SDP, CPG). Proclaimed the "free socialist republic" on 9 Nov. 1918. Murdered. 92, 93, 98, 341
- Littmann, Hildegart Sara (born 11 Jun. 1907 in Berlin). 310
- Lloyd George, David, Earl of (17 Jan. 1863–26 Mar. 1945). British politician. Munitions minister and war minister during World War I. 1916 prime minister. 126
- Löbe, Paul (14 Dec. 1875–3 Aug. 1967). Member of parliament (SDP). 1921–1932 president of the Reichstag. 231, 247, 248
- Lorentz, Hendrik Antoon (18 Jul. 1853–4

- Feb. 1928). 1878–1912 full prof. of theoretical physics at the Univ. of Leyden. Nobel prize in physics 1902 (shared together with P. Zeemann) “in acknowledgment of the extraordinary achievements they made in their investigations of the influence of magnetism on radiation phenomena.” 1925–1928 president of the CICI; (per ‘Der Völkerbund und die geistige Zusammenarbeit.’ Published by: News department of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, Geneva. Feb. 1927): “Former professor of physics at the University of Leyden; member of the Academy of Sciences at Amsterdam; honorary member of the Academy of Sciences in Vienna; foreign member of the Royal Society (London), the Accademi nazionale dei Lincei (Rome) and the Academy of Sciences of Washington; secretary general of the Dutch Scientific Society (Haarlem).” 16, 62, 69, 97, 102, 103, 155, 182, 185, 191, 193, 212, 238
- Louis XIV (9 Sep. 1638–1 Sep. 1715). King of France. 48, 138, 229
- Luchaire, Julien (born 18 Aug. 1876). French historian. Inspector general of the French School Board. 1926–1930 director of the International Institute for Intellectual Cooperation in Paris (successor: Henri Bonnet). 185
- Ludendorff, Erich (9 Apr. 1865–20 Dec. 1937). Prussian general and nationalist politician (GNPP). Member of parliament. 64, 131
- Ludendorff, Hans (26 May 1873–26 Jun. 1941). Astronomer. Director of the Astrophysical Observatory in Potsdam, brother of Erich Ludendorff. 83, 86–89, 108
- Lüdemann, Hermann (5 Aug. 1880–27 May 1959). Politician. 1912 entered SDP. 1918/19 member of the Workers and Soldiers Council in Berlin. 1919 member of the Prussian Constituent Assembly, from 1920 on the Prussian Assembly. 1933/34 and 1944/45 interned in a concentration camp. 75
- Lüders, Heinrich (25 Jun. 1869–7 May 1943). Indologist. 1920–1938 secretary of the phil.-hist. class of the AoS. 171, 172, 194, 243
- Luther, Hans (10 Mar. 1879–11 May 1962). 1925/1926 Reich chancellor. 1930–1933 president of the Reichsbank. 1933–1937 German ambassador in Washington. 294
- Luther, Martin (10 Nov. 1483–18 Feb. 1546). Reformer. 72
- Luxemburg, Rosa (5 Mar. 1870–15 Jan. 1919). Politician. Co-founder of the CPG on 31 Dec. 1918. Murdered. 92, 93, 98, 252, 253
- Mann, Golo (27 Mar. 1909–7 Apr. 1994). German historian and publicist. Son of Thomas Mann. 93
- Mann, Heinrich (27 Mar. 1871–12 Mar. 1950). Writer, pacifist. During 1920s worked toward reconciliation between Germany and France. 1933 ban imposed on his works. Until 1940 lived in France in exile. Advocated the Volksfront-Politik gegen den Hitlerfaschismus. 1940 fled to the USA. Died shortly before his first trip back to Germany. 1949 first winner of the National Prize of the GDR. 3, 245, 251, 257, 260–264, 267, 268, 290, 353, 354
- Mann, Thomas (6 Jun. 1875–12 Aug. 1955). Writer. 69, 215, 248, 251, 252, 256, 264, 265, 268
- Marianoff, Dimitri (born 1 Jan. 1889 in Vinitza/Russia). Married Margot Einstein on 29 Nov. 1930 in Schöneberg, Berlin. 337, 347, 348, 353
- Marianoff, Margot (see Einstein, Margot)
- Marx, Julius (born 17 Aug. 1858). Chemist. Relative of Albert Einstein. 93, 279
- Marx, Wilhelm (15 Jan. 1863–5 Aug. 1946). Jurist and politician (Center Party). 1910–1918 and 1920–1932 member of parliament. 1919–1921 member of the Constituent Assembly. 1921–1923 chairman of the Center Party parliamentary faction, 1922–1928 chairman of the Center Party. 1923–1925 and 1926–1928 Reich chancellor. 247, 278, 350
- Matsubara. 1922: Japanese embassy councilor in Berlin. 144

- Mayer, Wilhelm (18 Nov. 1874–6 Mar. 1923). Studies in law and political economics. Member of parliament for the Center Party from 1907. 1918 to Paris as first ranking chargé d'affaires for the German Reich. 1919/1920 Reich treasurer in Berlin. 1920 ambassador in Paris. Returned to Germany after the outbreak of conflict in the Ruhr. 134, 137, 141, 142, 144, 169, 337
- McCarthy, Joseph Raymond (14 Nov. 1909–2 May 1957). American politician, jurist. 1950–1954 chairman of the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee for investigating “un-American activities.” 343, 364, 366, 367
- Meinhardt, Wilhelm (1872–1955). Jurist and industrialist. Until 1933 chairman of the Osram light-bulb firm in Berlin and member of the Reich Federation of German Industry. Emigrated 1933. 223
- Meitner, Lise (7 Nov. 1878–27 Oct. 1968). Physicist. 15
- Mendel, Bruno (3 Nov. 1897–23 Aug. 1959). Pharmacologist, 1925–1933 owner of a private research laboratory in Berlin. Collaborated with Otto Warburg. Emigrated 1933. 205
- Mendel, Toni. Girl friend of Albert Einstein at the end of the 1920s/beginning of the 1930s. During World War I, member of the NFL. Emigrated 1933. 38, 205
- Mendelsohn, Erich (21 Mar. 1887–15 Sep. 1953). Architect. Emigrated 1933. 81, 82, 84
- Mendelssohn, Franz von. Banker, finance expert, president of the German Industrial and Commercial Convention 1921–1931, treasurer of the KWS. 6, 12, 43, 80, 86, 134, 232
- Meyer, Eduard (25 Jan. 1855–31 Aug. 1930). Historian, 1902–1923 full prof. of classical history at the Univ. of Berlin, 1919/1920 rector of the Univ. of Berlin. 19, 40
- Mielke, Erich (28 Dec. 1907–21 May 2000). 1950–1953 secretary of state at the GDR's Ministry of Security; 1955–1957 deputy minister of state security, Nov. 1957–7 Nov. 1989 minister of state security. 7 Dec. 1989 imprisoned on remand (with brief interruption). Convicted to 6 years imprisonment on 26 Oct. 1993 for murder of policemen in 1931 on Bülowplatz in Berlin. 1 Aug. 1995 released early on bail. 342
- Miller, Dayton C. American physicist. 277
- Miller, Oskar von (7 May 1855–9 Apr. 1934). Engineer, 1884–1890 with Rathenau director of the AEG company, 1903 founder of the Deutsches Museum in Munich. 48
- Millikan, R.A. (1868–1953). (per ‘Der Völkerbund und die geistige Zusammenarbeit.’ Published by: News department of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, Geneva. Feb. 1927): “Director of the Norman Bridge physical observatory at the California Institute of Technology; secretary of foreign affairs at the National Academy of Sciences (Washington); vice-chairman of the National Research Council (United States); member of the international council on scientific research; exchange professor in Belgium.” 178, 242
- Minkowski, Hermann (22 Jun. 1864–12 Jan. 1909). Mathematician. 15, 97
- Moissi, Alexander (2 Apr. 1880–23 Mar. 1935). Actor. 102
- Montenach. From 1930 secretary of the CICI. 182, 209, 210, 213, 215, 218
- Mosse, Rudolf (8 May 1843–8 Sep. 1920). 1871 founder of the paper *Berliner Tageblatt*. Long-time member of the representative assembly of the Jewish Community of Berlin, later president of the Reformed Jewish Community there. Promoted the “Rudolf Mosse code” for international commerce by telegraph. 35, 86
- Mossinson, Ben-Zion (1878–1942). Zionist. Accompanied Einstein on his voyage to America in 1921. 127
- Mühsam, Erich (6 Apr. 1878–10/11 Jul. 1934). Poet, anarchist. Brother of the doctor Dr. Hans Mühsam, whom Albert Einstein became acquainted with in Berlin 1915. 1918/19 among the leadership of the Soviet Republic of Bavaria. Sentenced to 15

- years fortress confinement. 1924 released. Arrested on 27 Feb. 1933 (the day of the Reichstag arson). Died in the concentration camp at Oranienburg. 247, 248, 350–352
- Müller. German government representative at the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome. 75, 76, 79–81, 86
- Müller, Gustav (7 May 1851–7 Jul. 1925). Astronomer. 1917–1921 director of the Astrophysical Observatory at Potsdam. 223, 225
- Mueninz, Hermann (1884–1956). Prof. of higher mathematics at the Univ. of Leningrad. 254
- Münzenberg, Wilhelm (14 Aug. 1889–Oct. 1940). Politician and publicist. 1919 joined the Spartacus League, or CPG. 1921 created the IWR. Instigated the establishment of the CPG's passport forgery organization. From 1924 parliamentary representative. From 1927 member of the CPG's Central Committee. 1933 emigrated to France. With the support of Einstein and many others, edited the antifascist book 'Braunbuch über Reichstagsbrand und Hitlerterror' (Universum-Bücherei, Basel, 1933). 1937 expelled from the CPG. Lost his life under obscure circumstances while fleeing from advancing German troops. His body was found on 21 Oct. 1940 near Saint Marcellin, Grenoble). 250–252, 256, 257, 260, 261, 268, 290, 352, 354
- Murray, Gilbert (2 Jan. 1866–20 May 1957). English philologist. 1908–1936 prof. at Oxford. Delegate of South Africa at the League of Nations. From 1922 vice-president, from 1928 president of the CICI (successor to the late H.A. Lorentz). (per 'Der Völkerbund und die geistige Zusammenarbeit.' Published by: News department of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, Geneva. Feb. 1927): "professor of Greek philology at the University of Oxford; member of the council of the British Academy; president of the executive committee of the League of Nations Union." 178, 182, 184, 185, 188, 199, 201, 210, 212, 216, 218
- Mussolini, Benito (29 Jul. 1883–28 Apr. 1945). Italian politician. From 1922 prime minister. 192, 214, 294
- Mutius, Gerhard von (6 Sep. 1872–18 Oct. 1934). From 1903 employed by the FO. From Aug. 1918 German envoy in Christiania (Oslo). 1921–1923 department head at the FO. 1923 envoy in Copenhagen. 1926 envoy in Bucharest. 117
- Myake, Hayasi. Japanese physician. 145
- Nadolny, Rudolf (12 Jul. 1873–18 May 1953). Diplomat. On 17 Jan. 1920 appointed chargé d'affaires in Stockholm, from 5 May 1920 envoy and consul general for Sweden, 1924–1932 ambassador in Ankara, 1933–1934 ambassador in Moscow. On 15 Jun. 1934 temporarily retired for political reasons, permanently retired on 13 Apr. 1937. 63, 156, 168
- Nasse. German consul for the Swiss Cantons of Geneva, Neuchâtel, Vaud and Valais. 193
- Nathan, Otto (1900–27 Jan. 1987). 1920–1933 advisor to the Reich government on economic affairs. 1928–1933 private lecturer at the Hochschule für Politik in Berlin. 1933 emigrated. Executor of the estate of Albert Einstein. 254
- Naumann, Otto (7 Jun. 1852–1 Aug. 1925). Ministerial official and director of the University Division at the Prussian Ministry of Culture. 67
- Nernst, Walther (25 Jun. 1864–18 Nov. 1941). Physicist and chemist. Nobel laureate (1920), 1905–1922 full prof. of physical chemistry at the Univ. of Berlin. 1921–1922 rector of the Univ. of Berlin. 1922–1924 president of the PTR. 1924–1933 full prof. of physics at the Univ. of Berlin. 5, 10, 10, 11, 12, 14–21, 27, 31, 40, 44–46, 51, 80, 81, 86, 87, 100, 102, 106, 124, 132, 133, 136, 172, 242, 284, 286, 287
- Neurath, Konstantin Baron von (2 Feb. 1873–14 Aug. 1956). 1919 envoy in Copenhagen, Jun. 1932–Feb. 1938 Reich foreign minister. 117, 118, 118, 216, 291

- Newton, Isaac (4 Jan. 1642–21 Mar. 1727). English physicist. 14, 72, 79, 126, 128, 229, 284
- Nicolai, Georg Friedrich (6 Feb. 1874–8 Oct. 1964). Physiologist. 1908–1914 employed at the Berlin Charité hospital. Appointed prof. 1909. Military doctor at the Eastern front, where he had been transferred in punishment. 1916 publication of his book 'Die Biologie des Krieges.' 1918 refugee in Copenhagen. Returned to Berlin. Revocation of his permission to teach by the Academic Senate. Emigrated to Argentina. 29, 40, 74, 92–94, 98, 160, 267
- Nishida, Kitaro (1870–1945). Japanese philosopher. 142
- Nitobe, Inazo. Head of the international bureau of the League of Nations Secretariat. Undersecretary general of the League of Nations. 175, 177–179, 181, 185, 186, 197, 199
- Nordmann. French physicist. 130, 141
- Olden, Rudolf (14 Jan. 1885–17 Sep. 1940). Jurist and writer. 1924–1933 political editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt*. Defense attorney for Ossietzky in his court martial for high treason. 1933 emigrated. His ship to the USA was sunk by a German submarine. 264, 268, 352, 353
- Oprescu. Rumanian high-school teacher. 1924–1930 secretary of the CICI. 182, 193, 195, 197, 198, 200–203
- Ortega y Gasset, José (9 May 1883–18 Oct. 1955). Spanish philosopher. 151
- Orthmann, W. Chairman of the study group of mathematicians and physicists [math.-phys. Arbeitsgemeinschaft] at the Univ. of Berlin. 115
- Ossietzky, Carl von (3 Oct. 1889–4 May 1938). Publicist. 1926–1933 chief editor of the magazine *Die Weltbühne*. 1931 convicted to 18 months imprisonment for revealing military secrets; after the Reichstag arson in 1933, in the custody of the Gestapo, also at the concentration camp in Esterwegen, Papenburg. 1935 awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Died from the consequences of his internment. 260, 264
- Ostwald, Wilhelm (2 Sep. 1853–3 Apr. 1932). Chemist and philosopher, Nobel laureate (1909). 11, 27
- Painlevé, Paul (5 Dec. 1863–29 Oct. 1933). French mathematician and politician. 1917 and 1925–1929 minister of war. 1917 and 1925 prime minister. 1930–1931 and 1932–1933 minister of aviation. On 1930 chairman of the administrative council of the International Institute for Intellectual Cooperation in Paris; (per 'Der Völkerbund und die geistige Zusammenarbeit.' Published by: News department of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, Geneva. Feb. 1927): "Member of the French institute; member of the Academy of Sciences in Bologna, Stockholm, Uppsala, and of the LINCEI in (Rome); former prime minister; minister of war." 134, 164
- Palagyi, Melchior (26 Dec. 1858–14 Jul. 1924). Hungarian philosopher. 97
- Paschen, Friedrich (22 Jan. 1865–25 Feb. 1947). Physicist. 1924–1933 president of the PTR. 87
- Pauli, A. 1922 German envoy in Buenos Aires. 158, 159
- Perrin, Jean Baptiste (30 Sep. 1870–17 Apr. 1942). French physicist. Nobel laureate (1926). 16
- Pfister. German diplomat in Shanghai. 150
- Pfundtner, Hans. (15 Jul. 1881–25 Apr. 1945). 1933–1943 secretary of state and deputy of the minister at the Reich Ministry of the Interior. Committed suicide. 290, 291
- Piccard, Auguste (28 Jan. 1884–25 Mar. 1962). Swiss physicist, undertook the first balloon flight into the stratosphere in 1931. 61
- Pieck, Wilhelm (3 Jan. 1876–7 Sep. 1960). Politician (CPG). Member of parliament. 92, 252
- Pilotti, Massimo. 1933: undersecretary general of the League of Nations and director of the Section on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations. 213, 214

- Piscator, Erwin (17 Dec. 1893–30 Mar. 1966). Stage director. 254
- Planck, Emma. Daughter of Max Planck. 285
- Planck, Erwin (12 Mar. 1893–23 Jan. 1945). Son of Max Planck. Executed for his complicity in the assassination attempt on Hitler. 285
- Planck, Grete. Daughter of Max Planck. 285
- Planck, Karl. Son of Max Planck. 285
- Planck, Max* (23 Apr. 1858–4 Oct. 1947). Physicist. 1900 founder of quantum physics. From 1894 member of the AoS. 1912–1938 permanent secretary of the math.-phys. class of the AoS. From 1930 president of the KWS. 5, 10, 10, 11, 14–22, 27, 28, 40, 41, 43–46, 51, 63, 69, 70, 77, 80, 81, 97, 102, 106, 108, 109, 114, 128, 156, 157, 171, 194, 211, 213, 233, 238, 242, 243, 249, 270, 277, 280, 282–287, 304, 317, 318, 337
- Plesch, Janos (1878–1957). Physician of celebrities in Berlin. Friend of Albert Einstein. On 24 Nov. 1933 his permission to teach at the Univ. of Berlin was revoked. Emigrated to the USA. 46, 225, 337
- Poincaré, Jules Henri (29 Apr. 1854–17 Jul. 1912). French mathematician and physicist. 16
- Poincaré, Raimond (20 Aug. 1860–15 Oct. 1934). French statesman. 1912/1913 and 1922 prime minister and foreign minister. 1913–1920 president of France. 130
- Prittwitz und Gaffron, Friedrich Wilhelm von (1 Sep. 1884–1 Sep. 1955). 1927–1933 German ambassador in Washington. The only German diplomat to give up his post in protest against Hitler's seizure of power. Resigned voluntarily on 16 Mar. 1933. 165, 166, 287, 292
- Quevedo, L. de Torres. 1922: director of the Electromechanical Laboratory in Madrid. Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences. Inspector general of the Association of Civil Engineers. 178
- Rade, Martin (4 Apr. 1857–9 Apr. 1940). Theologian. 1919–1921 member of the Prussian National Assembly. 34, 75
- Radek, Karl (1885–1939). Politician. 1908–1917 immigrant to Germany and Switzerland. 1917 member of the Russian Bolshevik party. Representative of the Russian CP at the founding convention of the CPG 1918/19. Arrested in Feb. 1919 in Berlin, elected in Mar. as member of the Russian CP's Central Committee. Jan. 1920 returned to Russia. On the presiding board of the Comintern's Executive Committee, until 1923 he was in charge of directing the CPG. As an adherent of Trotsky he was dismissed on 1924. Arrested in 1936 and sentenced to death. 92, 253, 348
- Rambow, Ernst (8 Apr. 1887–12 Nov. 1945). Until 1920 IPSD, thereafter CPG. 1929–1930 according to his own information, head of emigration for the CPG in Berlin. 1931–Dec. 1932 employee of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce in Berlin. 1934 convicted by the Hamburg Supreme Court to 6 years in jail. Jailed in Oslebshausen near Bremen. In Jan. 1940 released from jail and began collaborating with the Gestapo. On 25 Sep. 1945 condemned to death by the Soviet Military Tribunal. Executed by a firing squad. 362, 363
- Rankin, John. Member of the House of Representatives of the USA in the early 1950s. 367
- Rathenau, Walther* (29 Sep. 1867–24 Jun. 1922). Politician (GDP). 1922 Reich foreign minister. 5, 6, 83, 86, 93, 109, 115, 121, 130, 131, 131, 132–135, 143, 180, 181, 203, 221, 246, 349
- Reinhardt, Max (9 Sep. 1873–30 Oct. 1943). Stage director. 102, 222, 252
- Reuter, Ernst (29 Jul. 1889–29 Sep. 1953). Alias within CPG: Friesland. Co-founder of the NFL. Prisoner of war in Russia. Appointed by Lenin as commissar of the Volga German Republic. After the November Revolution in Germany, accompanied Radek to Germany. 1922 expelled from the party for criticizing the CPG's coup d'état policy. 1931–1933 chief mayor

- of Magdeburg. 1932 member of parliament. 1933–1935 interned twice in a concentration camp. 1935–1946 in exile in Turkey. 1947 chief mayor of Berlin. 1947 elected chief mayor of Greater Berlin. 1950–1953 governing mayor of West Berlin. 38, 244, 348
- Reynold, Louis Gonzague de (15 Jul. 1880–9 Apr. 1970); (per 'Der Völkerbund und die geistige Zusammenarbeit.' Published by: News department of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, Geneva. Feb. 1927): "Full professor of French literature at the University of Berne; chairman of the Swiss Committee on Intellectual Cooperation; vice-president of the Catholic Union for International Studies." 178, 201
- Ribbentrop, Joachim von (3 Apr. 1893–16 Oct. 1946). 1933 member of parliament. From 1 Aug. 1936 German ambassador in London. From 1938 Reich foreign minister, condemned and executed at Nuremberg. 165
- Richter, Werner (5 May 1887–14 Sep. 1960). Germanist. 1920–1933 senior civil servant at the Prussian Ministry of Culture (1920), ministerial manager (1925). 1932–1933 prof. at the Univ. of Berlin. 1933 dismissed from office. 1939 emigrated. 194, 195
- Rittwagen, Kurt (6 Oct. 1914–15 Jul. 1993). 1920–1928 public schooling, then a sailor until 1935. 1935–1939 in the USSR, imprisoned there. On 5 Feb. 1940 handed over to Germany; 21 May 1940–1945 in the concentration camp at Sachsenhausen. Nov. 1945 CPG, 1951 expelled from the SED. On 18 Jun. 1952 agent [gesellschaftlicher Mitarbeiter] of the SED. 360, 363
- Robert, Carl (8 Mar. 1850–17 Jan. 1922). Philologist, archaeologist. From 1890 prof. of archaeology at Halle. 61
- Rocco, Alfredo (9 Sep. 1875–28 Aug. 1935). Jurist. As Italian minister of justice (1925–1932) he prepared the laws that served as the institutional foundation of Mussolini's dictatorship; (per 'Der Völkerbund und die geistige Zusammenarbeit.' Published by: News department of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, Geneva. Feb. 1927): "Professor at the law faculty of the University of Rome; professor at the Commercial College in Milan; member of the Istituto Veneto for the Sciences and Letters; member of the Supreme Council for Public Schooling; lawyer at the Cassations Court (Rome); former secretary of state for pension and financial affairs; former president of the Chamber of Deputies; minister of justice and of culture." 192, 201, 206, 208, 211, 214, 217
- Röntgen, Wilhelm Conrad (10 Feb. 1845–10 Feb. 1923). Physicist, Nobel laureate (1901). 17, 27
- Roethe, Gustav (5 May 1859–17 Sep. 1926). Germanist. 1911–1926 secretary of the phil.-hist. class of the AoS. 7, 20, 21, 63, 106, 171, 194
- Rolland, Romain (29 Jan. 1866–30 Dec. 1944). French writer, pacifist. 25, 34, 36, 38–40, 92, 93, 256, 260, 268, 272
- Roosevelt, Franklin D. (30 Jan. 1882–12 Apr. 1945). President of the USA (1933–1945). 1928 governor of New York, reelected 1936, 1940 and 1944. Initially maintaining neutrality during World War II, he joined Churchill in Aug. 1941 in signing the Atlantic Charter. Roosevelt played a pivotal role in the founding of the United Nations. 365, 366
- Rosenberg, Alfred (12 Jan. 1893–16 Oct. 1946). Politician (Nazi party), writer. 1941 Reich minister for the occupied eastern territories. Executed. 67, 262
- Rosenblatt, Naum. 1925: member of the Jewish colony in Montevideo. 162
- Rosenblüth, Felix (1887–1978). Lawyer, politician. 1920–1923 chairman of the Zionist Association for Germany. 120
- Rosenblum. Millionaire from Pittsburgh. 125
- Rosenfeld, Dr. Kurt (1 Feb. 1877–25 Sep. 1943). Lawyer. Until 1933 deputy at the Reichstag. 353
- Roth, A. Assistant at the Stockholm Astronomical Observatory. 328, 344–347, 361

- Rottenburg, von. Senior civil servant at the Prussian Ministry of Culture. 173, 239
- Rowohlt, Ernst (23 Jun. 1887–1 Dec. 1960). Publisher. 264
- Rubens, Heinrich (30 Mar. 1865–17 Jul. 1922). Physicist. 1906–1922 full prof. of physics at the Univ. of Berlin. From 1907 regular member of the AoS. 11, 16–18, 21, 44–46, 80, 81, 100, 102, 106, 194
- Rubner, Max. Hygienist. 1919–1932 secretary of the math.-phys. class of the AoS. 171, 243
- Ruegg (Noulens Hilaire). In Jun. 1931 arrested in Shanghai and in Oct. 1931 condemned to death by court martial in Nanking. Albert Einstein interceded on behalf of Walter Ruegg and his wife Gertrud as he had for other notable intellectuals (Lion Feuchtwanger, Arnold Zweig, Bert Brecht, Johannes R. Becher, Jürgen Kuczynski, Erwin Piscator et al.). 254, 324, 327
- Ruffini, R. 1922: prof. of law at the Univ. of Turin. Former education minister. Vice-president of the Royal Academy of Turin. 178, 192
- Ruge, L. Lawyer, on the board of trustees of the Einstein Donation Fund. 87
- Rust, Bernhard (30 Sep. 1883–8 May 1945). 1925 Nazi party. 1933–1945 Prussian minister of culture and 1934–1945 Reich minister of science, education and culture. Committed suicide. 90, 272, 286, 317
- Rutherford, Ernest (30 Aug. 1871–19 Oct. 1937). English physicist. 16
- Sacco, Nicola (22 Apr. 1891–23 Aug. 1927). American unionist. Sentenced to death on 14 Jul. 1921, executed. 267
- Saefkow, Anton (22 Jul. 1903–18 Sep. 1944). Arrested on 4 Jul. 1944. Condemned to death on 5 Sep. 1944 by the People's Court. 362, 363
- Samuel, Herbert Louis. British philosopher and politician. 1920–1925 first high commissioner in Palestine. 151
- Sandgathe, Franz. 272, 273
- Sata, Aihiko (1871–1950). Japanese internist and researcher of tuberculosis. Rector of the faculty of medicine at Osaka. President of the Germano-Japanese Society. 142, 149, 150
- Sauter, Adolf (aliases after 1945 “Max Springer,” “Fritz Springer,” “Anton Waitzer” etc.) (27 Feb. 1901–2 Aug. 1990). Aliases before 1945: “Ferry,” “Hugo,” etc. At the beginning of the 1950s co-worker on the Liberation Committee for the Victims of Totalitarian Arbitrariness in West Berlin. 324, 327, 340, 354, 356–364
- Schauerhammer, Paul. Joint proprietor together with his brother Walter of the Schauerhammer Carton Factory in Berlin. 327, 358, 359
- Schiefelbein (married name: Waldow), Herta (29 Dec. 1906–19 Apr. 1995). 1913–1920 public schooling in Spandau, May 1920 until the end of her schooling 1921 in Lautawerk. 15 Jun. 1927–1 Jun. 1933 house maid of the Einstein family. 303, 335–337, 343
- Schmidt-Elskop, Arthur (13 Oct. 1875–4 Nov. 1952). 1905 engaged at FO. 1923 German envoy in Montevideo. 1932 German envoy in Rio de Janeiro. 1936/37 ambassador in Rio de Janeiro. 65, 163
- Schmidt-Ott, Friedrich (4 Jun. 1860–28 Apr. 1956). 1911–1917 head of department at the Ministry of Culture, 1917–1918 Prussian minister of culture, 1920–1934 president of the Emergency Association of German Science, 1920–1937 vice-president of the KWS. 5, 17, 43–46, 49, 57–59, 64, 64, 65, 86, 119, 194, 195, 211, 249, 287
- Schmidt-Ott, Albrecht. Son of Friedrich Schmidt-Ott. 64
- Schmidt-Ott, Eduard. Son of Friedrich Schmidt-Ott. 64
- Schmincke, Dr. Richard (17 Oct. 1875–19 Aug. 1939). 1905–1925 practicing doctor and obstetrician in Bad Elster. 1924 assigned by the Comintern to treat Sun Yat-Sen in China. 1925–1927 deputy of the CPG in the Assembly of Saxony. 1927–1933 city councillor and health department head in Neukölln, Berlin. Co-founder of the CIW. 1932 expert at the Marxist Worker's School (MASCH). 1933

- jailed by the fascists in Spandau. 1939 revocation of his license to practice. Committed suicide. 339, 359
- Schneider, R. Managing director of the Reich Federation of German Industry. 86, 87
- Schochow, Werner. Librarian. 217
- Schönaich, Paul Baron von (12 Feb. 1866–7 Jan. 1954). Military, publicist. 1918–1928 GDP. From 1922 member of the German Peace Society. From 1929 (with Küster) chairman of the German Peace Society. Member of GLHR. 268
- Schreiber, Georg (5 Jan. 1882–24 Feb. 1963). Historian of the Catholic Church and important culture policy-maker during the Weimar Republic. 1920–1933 deputy of the Center Party in parliament. 1926–1933 senator of the KWS. 56
- Schrödinger, Erwin (12 Aug. 1887–4 Jan. 1961). Physicist. 1927–1933 full prof. of theoretical physics at the Univ. of Berlin. 87, 238
- Schücking, Walter (6 Jan. 1875–25 Aug. 1935). 1903–1921 prof. of law at Marburg, 1921–1926 at the Univ. of Berlin. 1926 full prof. at the Commercial College of Berlin. 1919–1928 deputy of the GDP in parliament. 32, 34, 245
- Schulze, Wilhelm (15 Dec. 1863–16 Jan. 1935). Linguist. 1901–1932 full prof. of linguistics at the Univ. of Berlin. From 1903 member of the AoS. 19, 128
- Schwarzschild, Karl (9 Oct. 1873–11 May 1916). Astronomer. 1909–1916 director of the Astrophysical Observatory in Potsdam. 19, 48, 76, 79
- Schwingel, Georg. Stove fitter and master chimney sweep for the district of Schöneberg, Berlin. 334, 335, 349
- Seeber. President of Institución Cultural Argentino-Germana. 158
- Seeckt, Hans von (22 Apr. 1866–27 Dec. 1936). Colonel general. 1920–1926 commander of the Army. 232, 249
- Siemens, Carl Friedrich (5 Sep. 1872–9 Sep. 1941). Industrialist. 43
- Siemens, Wilhelm von (30 Jul. 1855–14 Oct. 1919). Industrialist, chairman of the board of trustees of the KWI of Physics. 12, 47
- Simon, Hugo (1881–1950). Banker, politician, patron of the arts. After World War I, was briefly Prussian minister of finance. Member of the board of trustees for the Children's Homes of Red Aid. Emigrated in 1933. 38, 233, 244, 246, 248, 252
- Simon, James (17 Sep. 1851–23 May 1932). Businessman, art collector and patron. 1898 co-founder of the German Society of the Orient. 1901 co-founder and 1901–1932 president of the Relief Association for German Jews. 6, 7, 13
- Simons, Walter (24 Sep. 1861–14 Jul. 1937). Jurist, politician (unaffiliated). 1920/ 1921 Reich foreign minister, 1922–1929 president of the Reich Supreme Court. 232
- Socrates (470–399 B.C.). Greek philosopher. 39
- Söderbaum, Prof. 156
- Soehring, Otto (born 18 Jan. 1877). Diplomat. Employed at the FO. During World War II, head of the group 'School and culture' at the administrative military headquarters in France. 132, 143, 191, 196, 198, 199
- Solf, Wilhelm Heinrich (5 Oct. 1862–6 Dec. 1936). German politician and diplomat. 1911–1918 secretary of state at the Reich Colonial Office, 3 Oct. 1918–13 Dec. 1918 secretary of state at the FO or foreign minister. On 1919 joined the GDP. 1920–1928 ambassador in Tokyo. 111, 142, 142, 143–146, 149, 150, 253
- Solovine, Maurice (21 May 1875–13 Feb. 1958). Philologist, friend of Albert Einstein. 15, 109, 121, 136, 183
- Solvay, Ernest (16 Apr. 1838–26 May 1922). Belgian chemist, major industrialist. 16
- Sommerfeld, Arnold (5 Dec. 1868–26 Apr. 1951). Physicist. 15, 102, 104
- Stalin, Joseph (Iosif) Vissarionovich (21 Dec. 1879–5 Mar. 1953). 257, 357
- Stark, Johannes (15 Apr. 1874–21 Jun. 1957). German physicist. Nobel laureate (1919). 15, 63, 77, 99, 138, 285, 317–319

- Steinmetz, Charles Proteus (9 Apr. 1865–26 Oct. 1923). Mathematical studies at Breslau. 1887 fled from Breslau to Zurich because of his socialist attitudes. 1889 emigrated to the USA. 1894 acquired American citizenship. Managing engineer at General Electric. 125
- Sthamer. 1920 German chargé d'affaires in London. 104, 118
- Stinnes, Hugo (12 Feb. 1870–10 Apr. 1924). Industrialist. 131
- Schreiber. Envoy of Switzerland in Stockholm. 47
- Stöcker, Helene (23 Nov. 1869–24 Feb. 1943). German pacifist. In 1921 founded the International League of Opponents of War. 38, 268
- Stresemann, Gustav (10 May 1878–3 Oct. 1929). Politician (Populists). 1923–1929 Reich foreign minister. 165, 188
- Struve, Hermann (3 Oct. 1854–12 Aug. 1920). Astronomer. 1904–1920 director of the university observatory in Babelsberg, Berlin. 79–81
- Sudermann, Hermann (30 Sep. 1857–21 Nov. 1928). Writer. 28
- Swienty, Wilhelm (born 24 Nov. 1900–early 1940s). Physician. Son of Wilhelm Swienty, son-in-law of Wilhelm Liebknecht. 1933 emigrated. Was later considered a Trotskyite. Committed suicide in the early 1940s. 359
- Tagore, Rabindranath (7 May 1861–7 Aug. 1941). Indian writer. Nobel laureate (1913). 234
- Tattenbach, Franz Count von. From 1911 employed at the FO. 1933 at the German legation in Caracas. 275
- Tepper-Laski, Baron Kurt von (died 5 Feb. 1931). 1914 Co-founder of the NFL. 32, 33
- Thälmann, Ernst (16 Apr. 1886–18 Aug. 1944). 1925–1933 chairman of the CPG. 1924–1933 member of parliament. 1925 and 1932 candidate for the Reich presidential elections. Arrested on 3 Mar. 1933 by the SS, killed in the concentration camp at Buchenwald. 256, 260, 261, 263
- Thaer. Member of the Prussian Constituent Assembly. 75
- Thiel. 1922 German consul general in Shanghai. 96, 145, 150
- Tirpitz, Alfred (19 Mar. 1849–6 Mar. 1930). Admiral of the fleet. 1897–1917 secretary of state of the Reich Navy Board. 39
- Tönnies, Ferdinand (26 Jul. 1855–11 Apr. 1936). German sociologist and philosopher. 1909 co-founder (1922–1933 president) of the German Society for Sociology. 264, 265
- Toller, Ernst (1 Dec. 1893–22 May 1939). Writer. 1918 second chairman of the executive board of the Bavarian Workers and Soldiers Soviet. Emigrated 1933. Committed suicide in New York following Franco's victory in the Spanish civil war. 93, 233, 290
- Trendelenburg. During World War I, auxiliary aid at the Prussian Ministry of Culture. 53
- Troeltsch, Ernst Peter Wilhelm (17 Feb. 1865–1 Jan. 1923). Prof. of philosophy at the Univ. of Berlin. 192
- Trotsky, Leon (real name Lev Bronstein) (26 Oct. 1879–21 Aug. 1940). Russian revolutionary and politician. People's commissar for foreign affairs and head of the Soviet delegation to the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk (1917/18). From 1918 people's commissar for defense. Confidant of Lenin. After Lenin's death (1924) open power struggle between Trotsky and Stalin. Stalin dismissed him from his governmental posts (1925) and party functions (1926/27). 1929 went into exile. In 1938 initiated the Fourth International. Assassinated. 263
- Trott zu Solz, August von (29 Dec. 1855–12 Aug. 1920). 1909–1917 Prussian minister of culture. 17, 23, 44, 64
- Truman, Harry S. (8 May 1884–26 Dec. 1972). 1945–1953 president of the USA (successor to Roosevelt). Ended the war against Japan by deploying the atomic bomb. His containment policy and Truman doctrine sought to prevent further soviet expansion. The Marshall plan he

- adopted strongly bolstered the economic recovery of western Europe. Sent troops out to Korea in 1950. 365, 366
- Tucholsky, Kurt (9 Jan. 1890–21 Dec. 1935). German writer. 256, 354
- Ulbricht, Walter (30 Jun. 1893–1 Aug. 1973). 1919 CPG. Elected into its Central Committee in 1923. 1928–1933 member of parliament. 1929–1932 member of the Politburo and CPG leader of the district of Berlin. 1933 emigrated to France, 1938 to the Soviet Union. 1943 co-founder of the National Committee for Liberated Germany. Returned to Germany 29 Apr. 1945. 1946–1950 deputy chairman of the SED and member of the Central Committee. From 1949 member of the Politburo, 1950–1953 secretary general, then until 1971 first secretary of the SED. 1949–1960 first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; 1960–1971 chairman of the State Council of the GDR. 361
- Ussishkin, Menachim Mendel (23 Aug. 1863–1941). One of Einstein's companions on his American tour in 1921. President of the Zionist Executive Council. 127
- Vahlen, Theodor (1869–1945). On 15 Mar. 1933 appointed by Minister Rust to the University Division of the Prussian Ministry of Culture. From 26 Apr. 1934 head of the University Division, as well as of the Office for Science at the Reich and Prussian Ministry of Science, Education and Culture established in 1935. 90
- Valentini, Rudolf von (1855–1925). Leader of Kaiser Wilhelm II's secret Cabinet for Civilian Affairs, honorary member of the AoS. 6, 17, 44, 64
- Vallentin, Antonina (Antonina Luchoire). Journalist. Biographer of Einstein. 67
- Vallet. Chief editor of the French newspaper *L'Echo de Chine*. 96
- Vogt. Lawyer and notary public. 310, 311
- Wachsmann, Konrad (16 May 1901–25 Nov. 1980). Architect of Einstein's summer villa in Caputh. 92, 124, 335, 336
- Wagner, Martin (5 Nov. 1885–28 May 1957). Architect. Until 1933 municipal building officer in Berlin. 264
- Waldeyer-Hartz, Heinrich Gottfried Wilhelm von (6 Oct. 1836–23 Jan. 1921). Anatomist, 1896–1919 secretary of the math.-phys. class of the AoS. 7, 19, 21, 61
- Warburg, Elisabeth. Wife of Emil Warburg. 41, 42
- Warburg, Emil (9 Mar. 1846–3 Aug. 1931). Physicist. Honorary prof. of physics at the Univ. of Berlin 1905–1931. Regular member of the AoS since 1895. 1905–1922 president of the PTR. 16–18, 21, 41, 43–46, 48, 80, 81, 134, 232, 233
- Warburg, Felix (14 Jan. 1871–20 Oct. 1937). Banker. Born in Hamburg. 1894 emigrated to the USA. Was influenced by Chaim Weizmann into becoming a Zionist after World War I. From 1929 president of the Jewish Agency. 259
- Warburg, Max (5 Jun. 1867–26 Dec. 1946). Banker. 1919 member of the German delegation to the peace negotiations at Versailles. 1919–1925 member of the central board of the Reichsbank, 1924–1933 member of the Reichsbank's general council. 86, 119, 233
- Warburg, Otto Heinrich (8 Oct. 1883–1 Aug. 1970). Cell physiologist. 1914 war volunteer. From 1930 director of the KWI of Cell Physiology. 1931 Nobel laureate. 42, 43, 216
- Wegscheider, Hildegard (2 Jan. 1871–4 Apr. 1953). In 1897 the first woman to be conferred a doctorate in Germany at the Univ. of Halle. 1919 member (SDP) of the Prussian Constituent Assembly and from 1921 member of the Prussian State Assembly. 1933 dismissed for political reasons from her post as senior school inspector. 75, 264
- Weinberger, Dr. Bela (from 1947: Berndt Weinberger) (4 Aug. 1904–26 Mar. 1957). Engineer. Member of the CPG since 1929. 1930–1933 employed in the CPG's BB agency. 1930 among the CPG's leadership for the district of Brandenburg, Berlin. End of 1933 emigrated to USSR. 4 Feb.

- 1938–summer 1939 under arrest, afterwards employed in Svertlovsk. 1947 returned to Berlin. From 1949 head of the GDR's Reparations Office. 355, 357
- Weiss, Dr. Fritz (1898–1967). Physician. Member of the Medical Council in Berlin. 1932 first chairman of the CIW. Expert at the Marxist Workers School (MASCH). Emigrated to the USA. 339
- Weizmann, Chaim (27 Nov. 1874–9 Nov. 1952). Prof. of chemistry at Univ. of Manchester. 1920–1931 president of the World Zionist organization, was elected 1949 as the first president of the State of Israel. 119–122, 125, 127, 132, 231, 232, 286
- Welker, Helene (or "Lene Berner") (12 Dec. 1904–22 Dec. 1992). Gymnastics teacher and orthopedist. Since 1927 member of the CPG. Secretary and girl friend of Wilhelm Bahnik. In Jun. 1935 fled to Prague, the USSR. 1945–1949 political functions as member of the Soviet Army. In the GDR: employed at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. 344, 355
- Wells, H.G. (1866–1946). English writer. Author of utopian novels (including 'The Time Machine,' 1895). 231
- Wels, Otto (15 Sep. 1873–16 Sep. 1939). Politician. 1912–1918 and 1920–1933 member of parliament. 1919/20 member of the Weimar National Assembly. 1920 chairman of the SDP. After emigrating in 1933 headed the SDP in exile until 1938 in Prague and Paris. 260, 261, 263
- Wertheimer, Max (15 Apr. 1880–12 Oct. 1943). 13 Dec. 1918–31 Mar. 1929 private lecturer and prof. at the Univ. of Berlin; 1922 appointed extraordinary prof. in Berlin. 1929 prof. at the Univ. of Frankfurt. 1933 placed in retirement. Emigrated via Czechoslovakia to the USA. 192, 245
- Weyl. 1919 member of the Prussian Constituent Assembly. 75
- Weyland, Paul (10 Jan. 1888–6 Dec. 1972). 70, 99–101, 103, 108, 108, 109, 123, 349, 357
- Wiehn, Karl (born 7 May 1902). 1921–1933 collaborator in the CPG's passport forgery agency. On 11 Jan. 1935 sentenced by the People's Court to 9 years imprisonment. On 8 Aug. 1942 sent to the concentration camp in Sachsenhausen. Liberated by the Red Army on 3 May 1945. From Jan. 1956 first lieutenant at Ministry of State Security "responsible for documentation," under Grosskopf. 345, 346
- Wien, Wilhelm (13 Jan. 1864–30 Aug. 1929). Physicist. 27
- Wilamowitz-Möllendorf, Ulrich von (22 Dec. 1848–25 Sep. 1931). Classical philologist. From 1897 prof. at the Univ. of Berlin. Advisor to ministerial head of department Althoff. 61, 91, 123
- Wilhelm II (27 Jan. 1859–4 Jun. 1941). Until 1919 German kaiser and king of Prussia. 3, 64, 292
- Wirth, Josef (6 Sep. 1879–3 Jan. 1956). Politician (Center Party). 10 May 1920–14 Nov. 1922 Reich chancellor, for a while also foreign and finance minister. 131
- Wloch, Karl (4 Aug. 1905–30 Sep. 1982). 327, 357
- Wloch, Willi (13 Feb. 1897–21 Oct. 1939). 324, 327, 328, 340, 359, 360
- Wolff, Fritz. Member of Sozialwissenschaftlicher Club e.V. 247, 350
- Wolff, Robert. Einstein's next-door neighbor in Caputh. 303, 306, 307
- Wolff, Theodor (2 Aug. 1868–23 Sep. 1943). Journalist, publicist. 1894 correspondent for *Berliner Tageblatt*, 1906 chief editor. In Nov. 1918 founded the GDP; 1926 withdrew from the party. Escaped after the burning of the Reichstag. 1937 expatriated. Exiled in France. On 25 May 1943 handed over to the Gestapo. Died after refusing medical treatment. 35, 105, 182
- Wollenberger, Albert (21 May 1912–25 Sep. 2000). Pharmacologist and biochemist. Nephew of Helen Dukas. 343
- Wollenberger, Sigmund (born on 25 Mar. 1880). Father of Albert Wollenberger. 343
- Zaisser, Wilhelm (20 Jun. 1893–3 Mar. 1958). Teacher. 1919 CPG. From Feb. 1950 minister of state security of the GDR; in Jul. 1953 expelled from the Politburo and Cen-

- tral Committee of the SED for "factional activities adverse to the Party" and removed from his post as minister. In Jan. 1954 expelled from the party. 324, 328, 340, 359
- Zangger, Heinrich (8 Dec. 1874–15 Mar. 1957). Swiss expert on forensic medicine. Since 1901 prof. at the Univ. of Zurich. Director of the Institute for Forensic Medicine founded at the Univ. of Zurich in 1912. 39
- Zetkin, Clara (5 Jul. 1857–20 Jun. 1933). Teacher. 1878 SDP. Involved in the preparations for the founding of the Second International 1889 in Paris. Until 1912 involved in all the international socialist congresses. Co-founder of the Spartacus group and the IPSD. Mar. 1919 CPG. 1919–1929 member of the CPG's Central Committee. 1920–1933 deputy in parliament. 1932 senior president of the Reichstag. Involved in the IRH since its founding on 12 Aug. 1921; its chairman since 1924. 252, 253, 264, 348, 352
- Zille, Heinrich (10 Jan. 1858–9 Aug. 1929). Painter and sketcher. 252
- Zweig, Arnold (10 Nov. 1887–26 Nov. 1968). Writer. 254, 257, 261
- Zweig, Stefan (28 Nov. 1881–23 Feb. 1942). Writer. 93, 102, 256, 272
- Zwicker. President of the administrative district of Potsdam. 305