

*Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Freedom of Information /Privacy Acts Section  
Cover Sheet*

*Subject: ALBERT EINSTEIN*

*File Number: 61-7099*

*Section: 5*



CORRELATION SUMMARY

Main File No: 61-7099

Subject: Albert Einstein ~~SECRET~~

Found As: Albert Einstein  
Albert A. Einstein  
Albert E. Einstein  
Albert N. Einstein  
Albert S. Einstein  
Alher Einstein

Also Searched As:

~~CLASS & EXP BY [REDACTED]~~  
~~REASON [REDACTED]~~  
~~DATE OF REVIEW [REDACTED]~~  
~~SP1 GSIC1 PB~~  
~~S-5-80~~  
~~12.4.2 Q~~  
~~S-6-90~~

Date: Jan. 7 1953

Date Searched: 2-25-52

Alber Einstein  
A. Einstein  
One Einstein  
Doctor Einstein  
Professor Einstein

712899

CLASSIFIED BY 60267nks-jan/d  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1.6

432936

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

This is a summary of information obtained from a review of all references to the subject contained in Bureau files except main file references. All references containing data identical or probably identical with the subject have been included except those listed at the end of this summary as not being reviewed. No interpretation or alteration of the facts set forth in the original material has been made except as set forth in footnotes.

It will be noted that the serial number of each reference is contained in a "source block," setting forth in most instances, a description of the serial and the original source of the information reported therein. The number appearing in parentheses beneath each source block is the page number of the search slip where that reference is listed. The term "SI" preceding a reference indicates that the serial so designated contains the same information as the foregoing serial. Unless there is a statement to the contrary, such information emanated from the same source.

Information from outside agencies has been given a security classification, the same as the incoming communication. Information taken from mail originating within the Bureau and its field offices has not been classified regardless of whether the original communication shows a security classification.

THIS SUMMARY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR USE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION NOT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

Reviewers

Supervisor

Approved

b7C

b7C

61-7099-46

Part 4

Pages 700-950

Supplied 4 copies of page  
for parts 2-5 of this report.

~~SECRET~~

7-16-47

~~SECRET~~

The "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists" for September, 1947 contained an article on page 235, entitled "Statements on the Second Anniversary of Hiroshima." A brief introduction preceded the article stating that the Bulletin wrote to outstanding scientists and opinion leaders asking the question "Where do we stand two years after Hiroshima?" The article consisted of replies received in answer to the question. It included a joint statement released by Professor Einstein and the Federation of Atomic Scientists on July 16, 1947. The statement reported that their thesis was that there must be one world or none. To this end they advocated the establishment of international control of atomic energy and all weapons of mass destruction. They also believed that the United Nations was more important than ever.

Identifying information in this reference regarding Einstein and the Bulletin appears in 100-350064-9 which is summarized elsewhere in this memorandum.

Enclosed with  
9-15-47 Memo from SAC, Chicago  
Re: "Atomic Scientists of Chicago  
Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists;  
Internal Security - C"  
100-350064-11  
(14)'

CJO:cdd

orig  
61-7099-46

Pages  
700-95

Part 4

~~100~~

700

~~SECRET~~

7/18/47

~~SECRET~~

An anonymous communication postmarked Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1947, was received by the Bureau. This contained the following message "If you want a scoop, keep your eyes on Einstein first - and Lillienthal next" signed Princetonian.

62 ~~sub~~ 0 - 36485  
(7)

AMH:ddl

~~SECRET~~

~~HQD~~

701

~~SECRET~~

On Monday July 21, 1947, Walter S. Steele testified before the House of Representatives, Committee on Un-American Activities, regarding Communist Activities in the United States.

During his testimony, Mr. Steele stated that the Independent Citizens' Committee of Arts, Sciences, and Professions (ICCASP) was of Communist origin; that it was set up by the Reds in January 1945 through their front, Joe Davidson, whom Mr. Steele had previously described as having been active in Communists circles over a period of years and at one time, instructor of the Workers (Communist) School in New York.

Mr. Steele later set out a list of officers of the ICCASP which included Albert Einstein as a member of the Board of Directors.

Letter to the Bureau  
from Walter S. Steele  
with enclosed testimony  
dated October 9, 1947.  
100-3-2192 . . . enclosure  
page 147  
(8)

CMB:pan

Aug 1947

~~SECRET~~

b2 b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that in 1940, Norbert A. Wiener was considered second only to Einstein as a mathematical analyst.

The "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists" for August, 1947, Volume 3, Number 8, page 221 concerned an article of Louis Ridenour regarding "Military Support of American Science, A Danger?". According to the magazine Ridenour took the attitude that military support of American science need be no danger to American science. Albert Einstein and Dr. Norbert Wiener in another article made replies to Ridenour's article.

10-29-48 Boston report,  
Re: [redacted]  
Security-Matter-C" b7C  
100-348294-3 p. 2, 5  
(15)

CJO:vm

Aug '47

The "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists" for August 1947 published an article by Louis N. Ridenour entitled "Military Support of American Science, a Danger?" and a reply to this article by Albert Einstein.

The following comments regarding the above articles appeared in the summaries accompanying the Bulletin at the time it was forwarded to the Bureau.

"Ridenour takes the attitude that military support of American science need be no danger to American science."

In replying to the article Einstein made the following points:

- "(1) The military should not be the agency to distribute United States funds to institutions for learning and research.
- "(2) United States foreign policy has tended to place too much emphasis on non-human factors. This indicates a military mentality.
- "(3) Sacrifice of citizen's rights and political witch hunting results.
- "(4) Supra-national foundations are needed for security."

The Bulletin was published monthly by the Atomic Scientists of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois. It was supported by a grant from the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists. Albert Einstein was listed as Chairman of this Committee.

Enclosed with  
8-20-47 Memo from SAC, Chicago  
Re: "Atomic Scientists of Chicago  
Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists;  
Internal Security - C"  
100-350064-9  
(14)

SI 116-18315-18 p. 13  
(14)

CJO:cdd

1100  
704-705

On April 2, 1942 Franz K. Farenz was arrested by officers of the State of California, and charged with being a member and leader of a subversive organization; namely, the Friends of Progress, which failed to register with the Secretary of the State of California.

Louis Drucker, Deputy Attorney General of the State of California, advised that he was one of the prosecuting attorneys in the trial of Farenz and others of the governing board of the "Friends of Progress". Drucker advised that Farenz' connection with Germany was shown by documentary evidence of his activities in various German organizations. Exhibit L-33 of these documents was a letter to the "Evening News", Los Angeles, California dated August 8, 1947, in which Furenz wrote that Hitler was considered by some Americans as a most tyrannical dictator. He said that freedom of speech, of press and conscience had not been taken from German citizens, and that this was merely propaganda by some Americans. He also stated there was no filthy or cruel concentration camps in Germany, and that such stories were spread by paid propagandists and that no writer or scientist of note had been expelled. As reference was made to one Albert Einstein, Ferenz reminded his readers that leading American organizations objected to his entry into this country because of his Communist leanings .

Los Angeles report dated 11-4-43

Re: [REDACTED]

Denaturalization Proceedings - G"

65-9612-136

(48)

67C

65-9612-119 S

(48)

CMB:mab

8-12-47

~~SECRET~~

The personal history of Edward Uhler Condon as contained in the 1946 edition of "Current Biography" stated that Condon was one of several scientists who, in May, 1946 "joined Professor Albert Einstein in forming the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, which hoped to 'help arouse the world to its danger'".

An article, which appeared in the New York "Herald Tribune" of August 13, 1946, date-lined at Trenton, New Jersey on August 12, 1947, concerning the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Incorporated, set forth the following information:

"Dr. Albert Einstein and a group of scientists associated with the production of the atomic bomb, filed papers of incorporation here today as the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Incorporated. Its purpose, as stated in a contemplated charter, will be to advance the peace time uses of atomic energy and to diffuse knowledge and information about atomic energy and to promote the general understanding of its consequences to society and to the people of the United States in order that an informed citizenry may intelligently determine its policy and shape its action to serve its own and mankinds best interest".

(page 29)

The home of Dr. Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, was listed as the corporation's headquarters. Co-trustees were listed as Dr. Edward U. Condon, head of the Bureau of Standards in Washington, D.C.; Dr.\* Victor L. Weisskopf of MIT; Dr. F. Bacher and Dr. Hansa Bethe of Cornell University; Dr. Harold C. Urey, Dr. T. Hognews and Dr. Leo Szilard of the University of Chicago.

(page 30)

Washington Field Office report,  
11-21-47,

Re: [REDACTED]  
Internal Security-R  
62-58854-85 p. 470  
(20) *j7C*

SI 116-22541-2  
(25)

CMB:vm

707

112/47

~~SECRET~~

The "Daily Worker" of August 12, 1947, carried an article entitled "French Act to Bar Measles Spread Among Refugee Kids". This article stated in part that French health authorities took precautionary measures on the previous day to prevent an epidemic of measles among children of the Jewish refugees aboard three British transports off the coast of France.

This article stated further that on the previous day forty prominent Americans commended the French Government for its "benevolent manner" in dealing with the refugees; further that a telegram to French Ambassador Henri Bonnet declared "It was in the richest traditions of the nation that gave to the world the democratic ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, that homeless and dispirited wanderers were given such care and noble treatment". The article stated further that the signers of this telegram included Professor Albert Einstein and thirty-six other individuals.

111-1-231-A  
(37)

AMH:ddl

~~SECRET~~

8/21/47

~~SECRET~~

b2, b7D

On August 26, 1947, [REDACTED] furnished to the Bureau a copy of a typewritten list bearing the names of approximately forty American scientists and the names of the universities to which they were attached. The reading of the list indicated that many of them had been publicly reported to have worked on the atomic bomb project. The name of Albert Einstein, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, appeared on this list.

b2  
b7D

[REDACTED]

NY rpt. 90-16-47

Re:

IS - R."

40-46866-138, p. 44  
(19)

b7C

AMH:ddl

~~SECRET~~

9-47

~~SECRET~~

b7C

Dr. John F. McArthur, in September, 1947, living at 1905 East Glenoaks Drive, Glendale, California, described himself as a traveling evangelist. He affirmed statements of Victor Moore and Rev. Francis, in report of Special Agent [REDACTED] at Cincinnati, July 18, 1947, concerning his association with Dr. Einstein and Dr. Oppenheimer and the invitation to "visit him in Los Angeles and he would show him how to split the atom". Dr. McArthur could not state that Dr. Ross Putnam had ever actually claimed employment with the government, but said he did state that President Truman had appointed him to a special committee, along with Dr. Milliken and another top scientist, to come to Washington and discuss secret projects in the realm of physics. On another occasion, McArthur said, Putnam said that he traveled by Army bomber rather than commercial air lines for security reasons. McArthur could recall no attempt by Putnam to obtain anything of value. He said it was his opinion that Putnam was a "psycho" case.

LA rpt., 9-23-47

Re: [REDACTED]

kcc was.; Atomic Energy Act.  
Impersonation,"  
47-26835-10  
(85)

AMH:vm

9/67

~~SECRET~~

b2, b7D

[redacted] advised that in the early part of September 1947, Miss Olga Artemoff contacted him. On this occasion Artemoff stated that their plan to get Henry Kassel to work for Lawrence (a professor at the University of California) had been abandoned and that Kassel had gone to some place named Valley Forge, Chester County, Pennsylvania. She mentioned that in addition to attempting to get Kassel a job with Lawrence through Professor Stern from Los Angeles and through the recommendations from Archbishop Metropolitan Theophilus and Boris Pash (son of the Archbishop, who was associated with Army Intelligence), the Soviets had also attempted to get Kassel a recommendation to Lavrenti through Professor Einstein, and that they were trying to get to Professor Einstein through one Armstrong whom this Artemoff believed was an Englishman. They failed, however, to get this recommendation from Professor Einstein. (X)(u)

The Lavrenti (which is the Russian word for Lawrence) referred to above and the Professor Lawrence mentioned by Olga were the same person and was most likely Professor Ernest O. Lawrence, who was director of the radiation laboratory at Berkeley, California. (source not stated) (X)(u)

The Newark Division was requested to check its indices for any individual by the name of Armstrong, who was a known contact of Professor Einstein. The New York Office was likewise requested to check its indices for the purpose of identifying Armstrong.

San Francisco Letter to Director,  
June 4, 1948.  
Re: [redacted]  
Espionage-R."  
100-353947-107  
(82) b7C

AMH:mrg

By letter dated November 17, 1948, the New York Office reported that it had been unable to identify any individual named Armstrong who was known to be a contact of Professor Albert Einstein of Princeton. Similar information was reported in the letter from the New York Field Division on January 4, 1949.

The balance of this reference contained information which was identical to 100-353947-107 which was set out in this summary.

San Francisco Report,  
2-24-49.

Re: ██████████  
Espionage-R."  
100-353947-288, page 5B  
(83) b7C

AMH:mrg

~~SECRET~~

606 711 A

SECRET

A letter, dated September 2, 1947, was received by the Bureau from E. Everett Minett. The letter bore the heading of the Association of Scientists For Atomic Education, Room 523, 625 Madison Avenue, New York City and a list of the Board of Directors, Officers and Trustees. From this list, Minett was identified as Chairman of the Southern Region of the Association. In addition, Albert Einstein was listed as a trustee.

Minett alleged that the Bureau investigated a recent discussion meeting at Georgetown, South Carolina, led by John H. Bull, a member of the above-mentioned association from Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

A reply to the above letter was forwarded by memo to Mr. D. M. Ladd from V. P. Keay, dated September 8, 1947. This memo pointed out that the Association of Scientists for Atomic Education was founded in December, 1946 to handle educational activities for the Federation of American Scientists (FAS) and to receive funds from the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, headed by Albert Einstein.

100-350587-7  
(12)

CJO:cdd

[REDACTED]

b2, b7D

SECRET

On September 4, 1947, Confidential Informant [redacted] (reliability not stated) advised that Professor Albert Einstein was a member of the International Board of "United World, Inc." (probably United Nations World, Inc.). This corporation published the magazine "United Nations World."

According to the informant, Louis Dolivet, president of the United Nations World, Inc., was in France from 1927 to 1940 and, while there, was suspected of Communist activities and because of this, it was believed that his citizenship was revoked.

10-1-47 New York Report  
Re: "Free World, Inc.;  
United Nations World;  
Internal Security - C"  
100-90431-201  
(32)

CJObbb

b2, b7D

SIX

On September 22, 1947, [redacted] (reliability not stated) made available photographs of two small diaries of Jacob M. Budish, Executive Vice President of Ambijan.

On page 13 in diary #1 appeared the following notation: "12-30 appointment with Mr. Heiman, Beverly Hills, promised every possible assistance for expedition. Will cover expense of packing-shipping cost. About organizing branch in Beverly Hills he thought that his neighbor Edward Robinson should be approached best by letter from Albert Einstein,... Advised when writing to Robinson to mention that Heiman is interested and will greatly help."

In serial 111 of this file it is stated that the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of March 29, 1944, cited the Ambijan Committee For Emergency Aid to the Soviet Union as a Communist front. It is to be noted that Ambijan was previously known by this title.

b2, b7D

[redacted] Information derived from search of Budish's hotel room in the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.

10-22-47 Los Angeles report

Re: "American Bureau of Birobidjan Committee, aka.; Internal Security - C"

100-99898-83 p. 19

(4)

CJO:bbb

[redacted]

7-25-47

b2, b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished a report, dated September 25, 1947, Los Angeles, California, concerning the "Action for Palestine" meeting held at the Hollywood Bowl, Hollywood, California on September 25, 1947. The meeting was sponsored by the Los Angeles Zionist Emergency Council and Justice for Palestine Committee. During the program the voice of Albert Einstein was brought to the meeting by means of a record. Being unable to attend, he expressed his regrets and trusted that the United Nations would take over and give Palestine to the Jews.

100-92526-1000  
(4)

CJO:feh

1124

715, 716

Page 2 of the "Chicago Star" on October 4, 1947 contained a photograph of Albert Einstein together with Henry Wallace, Dr. Frank Kingdom of the Progressive Citizens of America and Paul Robeson, singer, actor and fighter for Negro equality.

Beneath the above-mentioned photograph it was stated that Albert Einstein, the man whose basic research made the atomic bomb possible, invited Henry Wallace to his New Jersey home and expressed his "great admiration for Wallace's courage and devotion in the fight for world peace".

100-338892-A  
(22)

CMB:feh

1123  
717, 718

12/12/47

X

b2 b7D

[REDACTED] advised that on October 4, 1947, Paul White (not further identified) contacted Dave Wahl to say that he had been back in Washington for about a month and a half. During this conversation, Paul mentioned that he was supposed to go to New York to talk to a Jewish organization, that Wahl said was called the American Jewish Conference to Aid Russian Rehabilitation which had as honorary presidents Einstein and Weiss (ph), the President of which was Louis Levin (ph). (KU)

Due to the activity of [REDACTED] in the case entitled [REDACTED] Internal Security - R" and close association with other subjects in that case, as well as his frequent contact with personnel of the Soviet Embassy and with Soviet Nationals, a separate investigative file was opened. (KU)

b7C

WFO rpt. 12-16-47

Re: [REDACTED]

IS - R."

101-2261-15, p. 5

(85)!

b7C

SI 65-56402-1-2259

(85) (C-488)

AMH:ddl

Correlator's Note: The informant page of this reference contained the following penciled notation beside Informant [REDACTED] "Believed to be error check" [REDACTED] (W)

b2/b7D

1124

10/5/47

SAC

A highly confidential source on October 5, 1947, furnished a printed letterhead of the Detroit Jewish Committee to Aid Russian Rehabilitation, Incorporated, to the Detroit Office. This letterhead reflected that honorary chairmen of this organization were Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Professor Albert Einstein.

Detroit rpt. 10-25-47  
Re: "American Jewish Council  
to Aid Russian Rehabilitation  
Inc. (Detroit Jewish Committee  
to Aid Russian Rehabilitation,  
Inc.) IS - C."  
d00-184445-22, p. 6  
(6)'

AMH:ddl

~~1125~~

12/11/47

~~SECRET~~

In May of 1948, the Bureau files reflected that Albert Einstein, Chairman, and Philip M. Morse, Acting Executive Director, for the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Incorporated, Room 28, 90 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey, signed a letter dated October 11, 1947, to Secretary of State George C. Marshall. This communication enclosed a copy of a letter written by Leo Szilard to Premier Stalin of Russia. The letter to Secretary of State Marshall requested authority for Szilard to transmit the enclosed letter to Stalin through channels chosen by Szilard. The letter to Stalin in general mentioned the deterioration of relations between the United States and Russia and the drift towards war. It suggested that Stalin start broadcasting direct to the American people outlining his basic ideas for the reconstruction of the post war world and that a series of meetings of leading scientists and citizens of the world be held to iron out existing difficulties.

Boston Report, May 8, 1948

Re: ██████████

Atomic Energy Applicant-E"

116-26755-13 b7C

(25)

SI 62-59520-36

(13)

AMH:jar

~~1126~~

721-722-723

~~SIX~~

The reference indicated in the block below is a mimeographed letter dated October 11, 1947, on the letterhead of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Incorporated, located at Room 28, 90 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey, and signed by A. Einstein.

The letter was disseminated in soliciting funds for the committee to help in its "campaign of education to ensure that atomic energy will be used for the benefit of mankind and not for humanity's destruction".

Attached to the above-mentioned letter was a leaflet entitled "The Last Hour Before Midnight" issued by the Emergency Committee for Atomic Scientists which reflected Albert Einstein as Chairman of the Committee and Harold C. Urey as Vice-Chairman.

Source of material mentioned  
above not given.  
100-345104-13  
(18)

CMB:cdd

~~1129~~

~~SECRET~~

b2 b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] made available a letter dated October 23, 1947, from Bohus Benes, Czech Consul in San Francisco, addressed to the Czech Embassy in Washington, D. C. The letter in part is quoted below: (SAC)

"In reference to letter No. 3402/47, dated October 15, 1947, the Consulate wishes to add that the petition to the Czech Government requesting a passport for Hans Eisler and his wife was signed by Thomas Mann, Heindrich Mann, Albert Einstein, William L. Shirer and Charles Chaplin....All of the above pointed out that because of prevailing conditions in the United States, they would be grateful if a passport was issued and that this be done before Eisler is deported to a German Concentration Camp...." (SAC)

2-6-48 memo  
from SAC, Washington  
Field Division  
Re: "Hans Eisler,  
Internal Security - C"  
100-195220-143  
(10)7

CJO:pan

~~SECRET~~

12-4-47

~~SECRET~~

b2, b7D

[redacted] furnished information concerning the first session of the National Conference for Protection of the Foreign Born held October 25, 1947, at Cleveland, Ohio. Informant advised that Abner Green, Executive Secretary ACPFB spoke for approximately thirty-five minutes during which time he outlined the policies and proposed program for the conference. Informant advised that Green paid high tribute to the many immigrants who had made outstanding contributions to this country, pointing out the work of Albert Einstein and three other individuals.

Cleveland rpt. 12-4-47  
Re: "American Committee for  
the Protection of Foreign  
Born; IS - C."  
100-7046-285, p. 12  
(60)

AMH:ddl

10/20/47

The "Daily Worker" of October 31, 1947, carried an article entitled "Ask U. S. Grant Visas to Polish Jews". This article stated in part that visas for a delegation of Polish Jews were requested on the previous day by the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists; further that Professor Albert Einstein was head of the committee.

100-184489-A  
(33)

AMH:ddl

~~1132~~

11/2147

X

At 7:35 PM on November 3, 1947 a Washington Field Office agent called the Bureau and stated that he had received a telephone call from the Atomic Energy Commission telephone operator who advised him that she had received a telephone call at 6:25 PM from an individual who gave his name as \_\_\_\_\_ Waters.

Waters stated that he was calling from New York regarding his formula Y4-X. He desired to have his call referred to "Tom Clark". At 6:30 PM the operator at the Atomic Energy Commission received another call from the same individual who claimed this time to be calling from Columbus, Ohio. This time he desired that his call be referred to Professor Einstein at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. This time he said that he wanted to speak to Professor Einstein regarding nuclear energy control.

The Atomic Energy Commission operator advised the agent that she had learned the call was actually from University 0138, Columbus, Ohio. The telephone company operator handling the calls advised the Atomic Energy Commission operator that just prior to handling these calls she also received a request to place a call to Professor Einstein at Princeton, New Jersey.

Memorandum to D. M. Ladd from J. E. Milnes, November 3, 1947  
Re: "\_\_\_\_\_ Waters, Atomic Energy Commission"  
117-0-25  
(79)

AMH:vw

~~SECRET~~

The following is quoted from an article entitled "The Atom Bomb Madness" which appeared on page 9 of the November 7, 1947, issue of the "Daily Worker";

"Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov struck a strong blow for peace with his announcement that for the Soviet Union there was no longer any secrets concerning the atom bomb.

"At the same time, he emphatically repeated what Stalin had told Harold Stassen and others, that there can be peaceful collaborations between the capitalists U. S. A. and the Socialist USSR.

"With this world-important statement, the Soviet leader confirms what many atom scientists in this country have been trying vainly to drum into the heads of certain power-crazy 'brass hats' and profit-hungry banker-diplomats in the State Department.

"That is, that there could not be any atom bomb monopoly for a long time.

"The newspapers have been kidding the public with the notion it's ok to 'get tough' with the rest of the world because we alone have the atomic bomb.

"They have been rousing a war spirit with the stated, or implied, falsehood that an atomic war would be a one-way street, quickly ended, with little danger to us.

"As against this war-breeding clique, peace-loving Americans of all political views -- whether a Henry Wallace, an Einstein, or the Communist Party -- have been warned that atomic bomb diplomacy was leading our nation into a trap for which the American people and the world would pay a heavy price in sufferings and death.

100-345089-A  
Daily Worker  
11-7-47  
(78)

CMB:ddl

11-8-47

SECRET

A review of the New York Field Division files disclosed that the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists was located at 625 Madison Avenue, New York City. It was comprised of a group of scientists who were interested in atomic energy and was headed by Albert Einstein and some prominent American physicists. Some Communist sympathizers were associated with the organization which was not, however, under the control or influence of pro-Communist or pro-Russian elements.

11-8-47 Memo from SAC, New York  
Re: "Committee for Foreign  
Correspondence;  
Internal Security - R"  
100-346921-71  
(39)

CJO:cdd

~~SECRET~~

On November 10, 1947, Dr. Hogness contacted Dr. Edward Condon in Washington, D. C. from New York regarding a previous telephone call<sup>made</sup> the day before. The conversation that took place was quite lengthy and the meaning not clear due to the fact that the conversation was merely a continuation from the previous call. However during the conversation Condon stated that his concern about "the thing" had been based on the belief that no good would come of it so far as the international situation was concerned and that it would actually be used by a lot of anti-scientist type of commentators and pro-military type of commentators to just store up more belief that scientists as a whole were untrustworthy; politically naive and perhaps even actively disloyal and all that kind of stuff. (S) (u)

Hagness agreed with Condon and stated "Well, (garbled) Einstein believes the same thing--that as a private letter it's one thing, kept under your hat--but as a public release it's quite another. (S) (u)"

Source: Technical Surveillance  
reported by [REDACTED] b2  
Entitled "MIA Summary"  
Dated 11-11-47 at Washington, D. C.  
65-56402-1-2426  
(78)'

CMB:vw

SAC

In the January 1948 issue of the "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists" on page 1 appeared an article entitled "A Plea for International Understanding" by Albert Einstein. This article was a reprinting of Einstein's remarks addressed to the members of the Foreign Press Association to the United Nations on November 11, 1947, in accepting the Association's awards as chairman of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists. The award was given "in recognition of his valiant effort to make the world's nations understand the need of outlawing atomic energy as a means of war, and of developing it as an instrument of peace."

According to the review of this article submitted along with the Bulletin, Einstein made the following statements:

- "(1) Man's problem, the atomic bomb, is man-made.
- "(2) Intelligent, objective and humane thinking is even persecuted as unpatriotic.
- "(3) People of sound judgment and sense of justice in opposite camps could work out a solution, but there is a forced separation of such people in both camps.
- "(4) There is little chance for agreement where contact is limited to official negotiation.
- "(5) Scientists consider it their task to work for understanding and ultimate agreement."

Identifying information in this reference regarding Einstein and the Bulletin appears in 100-350064-9 which is summarized elsewhere in this memorandum.

Enclosed with  
 1-14-48 Memo from SAC, Chicago  
 Re: "Atomic Scientists of Chicago  
 Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists;  
 Internal Security - C"  
 100-350064-19  
 (14)

CJO:cdd

11-11-47

~~SECRET~~

b2, b7D

[ ] On November 12, 1947, Confidential Informant [ ] (41) reported that on November 11, 1947, the American Birobidjan Committee held its annual national dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City. The informant advised that the dinner was attended by approximately 800 people and that speakers included Max Levine, Chairman of the Board of Directors, New York City Councilman Stanley Isaacs, Professor Elias A. Lowe of Princeton University, Dr. Raymond Walsh, Radio Commentator and Economist, and Senator Alben W. Barkley.

The Informant stated that Professor Lowe, who had just returned from Europe on a mission of the State Department, stated that the talk that Europe was going under was nonsense. Professor Lowe continued that conditions were very hard, that there was not enough to eat, that a remarkable rebuilding was going on and that we must aid Europe. He declared that he brought a message from Professor Albert Einstein. In the message, Einstein endorsed the activities of the American Birobidjan Committee, especially its work on behalf of the war orphans in Stalingrad and Birobidjan, and also the committee's campaign for sending out prefabricated houses to Birobidjan.

NY letter 11-22-47  
Re: "American Birobidjan  
Committee, was.; IS-C"  
100-99898-85X  
(41)

CMB:vm p

Edward Joseph Poitras listed Warren Weaver,  
business address 49 West 49th St., New York, New York,  
as a character reference.

The November 20, 1947 issue of the "Peoples Daily World" carried on page 5 a review of the book entitled "The Scientists Speak" which was edited by Warren Weaver and published by Boni and Gaer. The review was written by one Clint Smith at San Francisco. According to the review, the book contained reprints of 87 12 minutes talks given by 81 leading American research workers during intermissions at the New York Philharmonic Symphony broadcasts during the preceding two years. The review stated further that most of the authors of the volume scrupulously avoided any comments about the political or economic consequences of their work, but added that a few top men, such as Albert Einstein, J. Robert Oppenheimer and Harold Urey had ventured to point out "the common peril" which humanity faced in this atomic age.

WFO Report. 11-10-50  
Re: [REDACTED]

118-7891-13  
(63)

b7C

AMH:jar

11/24/46

A review of the Newark files reflected that on October 8, 1946, the Bureau was requested to search its indices against the following name: Dr. B. Krakauv with the possible spellings of Krakane or Krakairev. Helen Dukas received a letter in care of Professor Albert Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, in the early part of August, 1945, which letter bore no postmark but had the return address of La Paz (Bolivia), Instituto Americano, Cajon G., and the name set out as above.

The Bureau advised by letter dated December 17, 1946, that no information of value was obtained from a check of the Bureau's files relative to the above-mentioned names.

By letter dated November 1, 1946, the Baltimore Division advised that it was ascertained that Dr. Albert Finstein and Miss Helen Dukas, his secretary, were guests at Dr. Frank Wilson's, Cumberland, Maryland, at his Mar Jo Lodge, located near Deep Creek Lake in Garrett County, Maryland, from September 22, to about October 10, 1946.

The Baltimore letter advised further that the "Cumberland Evening Times", Cumberland, Maryland, carried the following news item on September 23, 1946:

"Einstein party arrives at lake - Dr. Albert Einstein, world famous scientist, arrived at Deep Creek Lake in Garrett County last evening to spend a short vacation at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Frank M. Wilson, of Cumberland. Dr. Einstein and his party of four plan to occupy 'Mar-Jo', the Wilson home in the Turkey Neck Section of the lake for a week or ten days, according to acquaintances arranged for the scientist to visit western Maryland."

"The party made the trip from Princeton, New Jersey, to the lake by automobile, arriving about 7 p.m., yesterday."

The Baltimore letter stated further that in the "Alcohol Mirror" for October 10, 1946, a publication of the Alleghany High School, Cumberland, Maryland, there was an article regarding an interview of "Alcohol Mirror" reporters with Dr. Einstein on Sunday, October 6, 1946. This article stated that Dr. Einstein was accompanied on his vacation trip

by his secretary, Miss Helen Dukas, and by Dr. and Mrs. Gustav Bucky. Dr. Bucky was described as a world famous radiologist who came to America in 1923. His wife, Mrs. Frida Bucky, was described as an author of note, having written several books. It was stated that Dr. Mark Plunguian, author of several books in the chemical field, who was then doing research work at the Celanese Corporation at Cumberland, Maryland, was also in the group of celebrities at the lake.

This article stated further that Mrs. Plunguian, wife of Dr. Mark Plunguian, had played a very important role in bringing the group to western Maryland. It was stated that Mrs. Plunguian had been working for some time on a bust of Dr. Einstein, and a short time previously had realized that she was going to need something on which to mount her work of art. Dr. Plunguian made some remarks along this line among his friends and fellow workers in the laboratories at the Celanese Plant, and one John B. Steidling, offered to build a pedestal of choice wood and submit it for just such a purpose, according to the paper.

It was stated further that the pedestal had been constructed and an invitation was extended to Dr. Einstein to come to "the woodlands of Maryland sometime for real rest and relaxation. His secretary promptly replied that they would get a party together at once and would drive to Cumberland, September 22."

The Baltimore letter noted that neither of the above-mentioned newspaper articles referred to any past acquaintance or association between Dr. Einstein or Helen Dukas, and their host, Dr. Wilson. It was further noted that Dr. Frank M. Wilson was a prominent physician and surgeon, whose home was at 654 Washington Street, Cumberland, Maryland.

[redacted] b7C  
On November 19, 1947, [redacted] at Princeton, New Jersey, advised that Dukas continued to reside at Albert Einstein's residence at 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey. He advised further that Mrs. Wilson Hibbs, 22 Chestnut street, Princeton, New Jersey, was still engaged in cleaning

and cooking for Dukas and Dr. Einstein.

Dukas and Dr. Einstein apparently did not go away for a vacation the past summer, according to [REDACTED] as no forwarding address was left with him. [REDACTED] b7C

b2, b7D  
[REDACTED]

Newark rpt. 2-14-48  
Re: "Helen Dukas, was.,  
IS - R."  
100-338078-36  
(17) /

AMH:ddl

1125-7

This reference contained a pamphlet entitled "Atomic War or Peace" by Albert Einstein as told to Raymond Swing.

On the front cover of this pamphlet, it was stated, that the pamphlet was reprinted by permission of the editors of "The Atlantic Monthly" and made available to his friends by the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists. The inside cover of this pamphlet set out a list of the trustees of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Incorporated, 90 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey, one of whom was Albert Einstein, Chairman, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey.

Also included in this reference were two letters dated January 10, 1948, and November 25, 1947, on the letterhead of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists which were addressed, "Dear Friends" and signed A. Einstein.

This reference also contained a statement by the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists which set out in numerical order six facts which were accepted by all atomic scientists. This statement was an appeal for contributions toward the \$1,000,000 fund of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Incorporated, 90 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey, of which Albert Einstein was chairman. This statement contained a form at the bottom of the page which was to be filled out and returned to the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists with gift. A business reply envelope was also attached addressed to the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, 90 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey.

The name of Albert Einstein also appeared on the letterhead of the above-mentioned letters as a trustee of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists.

61-7559-2-6303  
(20)

AMH:ddl

11-26-47

b2, b7D

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised of a conversation which occurred on November 26, 1947, between Alice Barrows of the PCA (Progressive Citizens of America) Office in New York and Doctor Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard Observatory and chairman of the ASP division of the PCA. In the conversation, Barrows asserted that the PCA-New York was preparing a statement to the movie industry at Hollywood regarding the "purge order" which followed the "recently" concluded hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Barrows wished Shapley's approval of not only the statement, but also a cover letter which would be addressed to prospective signers. Both documents would be issued first in his name. (NM)

The statement addressed to the movie picture groups referred to the "capitulation of a great industry" before a discredited committee, the ready loss of civil liberties in the face of political censorship; that permitting the government to force such action opened the door for censorship of the press, radio, and other mediums of public expression. It referred to the conduct of the employers of the dismissed Thomas Committee "(victims)" as "shocking and degrading". (LCW)

Shapley felt that the statement would be replied to by the motion picture industry with a reference to the Congressional vote as an expression of the opinion of the masses of people who elected the Congressmen and who also paid to see the products of Hollywood. Shapley was reluctant to allow the cover letter which would transmit copies of this statement to the persons it was desired to have sign it bear his signature, because he felt that he had been so active in these matters "recently" that his name and position had lost their effect. He ultimately instructed Barrows to have the statement mailed to the prospective signers under the signature of Frank Kingdom. Shapley then stated it would be very necessary if this statement were to be effective not to have signers who were known as "reds", because their character would be attributed to all of the endorsers of the statement. The list of names of the prospective signers as prepared by Barrows was read to Shapley for approval. The list included the name of Albert Einstein which Shapley thought they should strike out. (NM)

Boston memorandum, 12-6-47  
Re: "Progressive Citizens of America; Internal Security-C"  
100-338892-275  
(15)

CMB:vm

The results of a thirty-day mail cover placed on the first-class mail of John Howard Lawson were received by the Los Angeles Office on December 5, 1947. This mail cover reflected that John Howard Lawson received a piece of first-class mail from the "Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Incorporated", Princeton, New Jersey. (Date of mail not stated)

A review of the Los Angeles indices indicated that the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Incorporated, was an organization for education on social implication of atomic energy. Among those persons connected with the organization were Albert Einstein, Professor Harold C. Urey, University of Chicago, Hans A. Bethe of Cornell University, and Linus Pauling of the California Institute of Technology.

LA memo to Director  
12-15-47  
Re: "John Howard Lawson,  
was., IS - C."  
100-370750-128  
(14)

*Correlator's Note:* Serial 127 of this file reflects that John Howard Lawson was subpoenaed to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D. C., on October 20, 1947. At this hearing, Lawson refused to answer the question as to whether he was or was not a member of the Communist Party, and was cited for contempt after a Committee investigator produced evidence of his membership in the Communist Party.

AMH:ddl

12-6-47

With a report dated August 1, 1950, the Washington Field Office enclosed a letter from the American Embassy, Ottawa, Canada, dated December 11, 1947, to the Honorable, the Secretary of State, Washington, D.C., and signed by Ray Atherton. Enclosed with this letter was a copy of a recorded talk given by Dr. Jerome Davis, over several radio stations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on December 6, 1947.

The following is quoted from the above-referred to radio talk: "Following the war, Russia today spends far less on military appropriation than the United States. America has a navy larger than all the navies of the world combined, the best long range bombers in the world and exclusive secret of the atomic bomb. Russia has been devastated over as large an area as all Europe; she has almost no navy, very few long range bombers, and no atomic bombs. Again the United States has been bullheaded about the atomic bomb. She did not need to destroy her bombs but at least she might have accepted the Soviet proposal to outlaw their use. As Albert Einstein has said in burning words, 'in refusing to outlaw the bomb while having the monopoly of it, the United States is making a political purpose of the possession. This is hardly pardonable.' Think of it, Albert Einstein says that America's refusal to outlaw the atomic bomb is inexcusable."

100-8871-123  
(46)

AMH:vm

On December 11, 1947, the Department of State furnished the Bureau with a mimeographed letter dated November 29, 1947, on the letterhead of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists and signed by A. Einstein, Chairman of the Committee.

The letter solicited contributions for the Committee in order that it might carry on a program of education which would bring to the citizenry of the country the facts about atomic energy and its social implications.

Enclosed with the above letter was a pamphlet entitled "Atomic War Peace" by Albert Einstein which was a reprint from the "Atlantic Monthly."

According to the letter, the pamphlet set forth Einstein's beliefs "as to the reasons for the stalemate which confronts us today in the vitally important negotiations on ~~an~~ international atomic energy control. Its purposes certain actions on the part of our people and our government which I think would be helpful in lessening the present tensions."

Memo from State Dept., 12-11-47  
with enclosure  
100-345104-14  
(24)

CMB:cmm

OK to Release per slate

The December 16, 1947, issue of the "Los Angeles Herald and Express" contained an article captioned "Plea to U. S. to let Hanns Eisler Stay." The article listed the names of 14 noted artists, musicians and scientists, who signed a petition to Attorney General Tom Clark to cancel deportation proceedings against Composer Hanns Eisler and his wife.

CJO:feh

100-195220-A  
(4)  
SI 100-195220-A "Daily Worker" 12-17-47  
(4)  
SI 100-32520-A  
(4)(Washington Times Herald 12-16-47)  
SI 121-9544-24  
(6)(Daily People's World 12-17-47)  
SI 100-279704-120 p. 2  
(36) (German American 1-7-48)

744-745

12-17-47

The "New York Daily Mirror" of August 17, 1950, contained statements from Louis Budenz's book, "Men Without Faces", and quoted him with respect to the Cultural and Scientific Conference held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, March 25-27, 1949, as follows:

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

"The relationships with Mann and Einstein were established by what the Communists called 'remote control' while I was still part of the Red leadership. The chain of communication with Mann ran through associates of his daughter Erika; while with Einstein, means of reaching him were set up at Princeton. In both instances, these men were persuaded to their pro-Communist stands by playing on their hatred of Nazism. This I know from what I heard said in Politburo meetings. No more striking illustration could be found of the way well-known men and women of unquestionable integrity are deceived and exploited by the Communists."

An article appeared in the "Daily Worker" on December 17, 1947, discussing the filing of a petition to Attorney General Tom Clark to discontinue deportations then pending against Eisler. The article was entitled "Einstein, Mann Ask Clark To Stop Hans Eisler Deportation." It was datelined Hollywood, California, December 16, 1947.

Also in the book "Men Without Faces", pages 219-229, Budenz described the Communist origin of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Inc.

12-19-50 New York report  
Re: "National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Inc.; Internal Security-C Internal Security Act of 1950"  
100-356137-661 p. 36, 41  
(70)

CJO:vm

~~SECRET~~

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the second annual meeting of the National Committee on Atomic Information was held December 19, 1947 at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C.

b2, b7D

[redacted] advised that in discussing the future of the Committee, Mr. Ralph McDonald, President of the NCAI, stated that the Executive Board of the NCAI had thoroughly discussed the serious financial situation confronting the existence of the NCAI, and had offered as a basis of operation that the three following proposals be made to the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists:

- (1) That the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists dissolve after shaping its plans to raise an interim fund to tide over their respective efforts until a new financial basis could be set up and become fruitful.
- (2) That the National Committee on Atomic Information set up a new and broader fund-raising drive under sponsorship of persons influential in public affairs as well as scientists.
- (3) That the relationship and functions at the NCAI, the Federation of American Scientists and the ASAE be reorganized into a simple structure with headquarters to be kept at 749 L Street, N. W., in Washington.

Following a description of these proposals, a motion was approved that the NCAI send four representatives to have a conference with the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists headed by Dr. Albert Einstein.

b2, b7D

[redacted] subsequently reported that Dr. Einstein refused to consider any proposals which would bring about a dissolution of the ECAS, <sup>b7D</sup> stated that members of the ECAS would be embarrassed by such a proposal. [redacted] pointed out that the ECAS, which was originally the "child" of the NCAI, had grown and become independent of the NCAI.

Washington Field Office  
report dated, 4-2-48  
Re: "National Committee on  
Atomic Information (NCAI);  
Internal Security - C"  
100-344452-198 p. 25  
(11)

~~SECRET~~

The "Morning Freiheit" of February 15, 1946, contained an article entitled "Campaign for Books for Soviet Russia." According to this article the Campaign for Books was being conducted by the Jewish Book Committee, which was composed of the American Jewish Council to Aid Russian Rehabilitation, Inc., and the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, with Professor Albert Einstein as Honorary Chairman. (page 4)

The "Morning Freiheit" of May 15, 1946, contained an article entitled "Conference of Jewish Council for Russian Relief." The article stated that an Administrative Committee was elected. Listed as Honorary Chairman were Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Professor Albert Einstein.

(page 5)

On June 7, 1948, [redacted] furnished a letter dated December 23, 1947, to the American Jewish Council to Aid Russian Rehabilitation, Inc. signed by Herman Hoffman and Louis Levine. This letter set forth the names and titles of the officers of this organization as of the date of dissolution. According to this letter, Honorary Presidents included Professor Albert Einstein and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise. (page 32)

b2, b7D  
New York report, 11-24-48  
Re: "American Jewish Council  
to Aid Russian Rehabilitation,  
Inc., Internal Security-C"  
100-184445-30  
(35)

AMH:vm

12/24/47

~~SECRET~~

The "Daily Worker" of December 24, 1947, carried an article entitled "To Hold USSR-Palestine Dinner". This article stated in part that an American-Soviet Palestine Friendship dinner, at which Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet representative to the United Nations, would be the guest of honor, would be held on the following Tuesday evening in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Commodore.

This article stated further that the function was being given by the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists of which Professor Albert Einstein and Sholem Asch, the author, were the honorary presidents.

100-184489-A  
(35)'

AMH:ddl

12/29/47

X

The letterhead of the "Denver Council of American Soviet Friendship" which was ordered\* on December 29, 1947, reflected the name of Thomas Hudson McKee as ex-officio Chairman and the name of Professor Albert Einstein as one of the sponsors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.

Denver Report, July 25, 1950  
enclosing photostatic copies of  
above letterhead.

Re: Thomas Hudson McKee  
Information and Editorial  
Specialist Appointee, Production  
and Marketing Administration,  
Dallas, Texas  
Department of Agriculture,  
Loyalty of Government Employees  
121-23166-6  
(76)

AMH:nab

\* This was the word that appeared in the file but apparently should have been obtained as the same date appears on the letterhead.

12/29/47

NY

This reference is a document of unknown author from an unknown source dated December 29, 1947, at New York City, captioned "Jewish or Zionist Organizations."

The following is quoted from this document:

"There is one organization that lists itself as having 800 smaller groups, but gives no membership figure. It is the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, Incorporated. This organization publishes a Soviet Scientist Magazine, 'New Currents', and is headed by Albert Einstein and Sholem Asch, the latter is of the Communist Party's Jewish 'Morning Freheit'."

100-335267-45  
(38)

AMH:bjw

bjw

~~SECRET~~

[By letter dated January 12, 1948, the New York Office advised that ██████ reported that he had ascertained the details of a banquet sponsored by the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists in honor of Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Delegate to the Security Council of the United Nations from Paul Novick, Editor of the "Morning Freiheit".] b2, b7D

This banquet was held on December 30, 1947 at the Commodore Hotel and according to informant some 1200 people were present. Informant advised further that Novick advised that telegrams were received from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Stephen Wise, Professor Albert Einstein and Sholom Asch, the novelist.

On March 16, 1948, the above information was directed to Mr. Jack D. Neal, Chief, Division of Foreign Activities, Correlation, State Department, Washington, D. C. by summary memorandum.

Re: American Committee of  
Jewish Writers, Artists, and  
Scientists, Internal Security-C  
100-184489-20  
(35)!

SI 100-184489-A  
(33) (New York Times 12-31-47)

AMH:cmm

753-754

X

Mrs. Eva L. Odelrecht, 1168 Glen Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, advised that Dr. George Gamow roomed at her home for three months during the 1948 summer quarter at the Ohio State University, Columbus, where Gamow taught a lecture course for the term. Mrs. Odelrecht stated that the basis for her feeling that Dr. Gamow might be a security risk to the United States was his Russian background together with the apparent high position and knowledge he held with regard to the national defense of the United States.

Mrs. Odelrecht stated that Dr. Gamow corresponded with many people and received letters from several states and foreign countries. Some of the letters he received, including those from his wife, were believed by her to have been written in the Russian language. She did not know the identity of his other correspondents, although she recalled that he was in contact with Dr. Albert Einstein, the well-known physicist, and also wrote to persons then working in the laboratory in New York City.

Cincinnati report, 7-23-51

Re: ██████████  
Atomic Energy Act Employee;  
SM-C"  
116-12246-45      b7C  
(61)

AMH:vm

1948

On August 24, 1948, the Philadelphia Office, through the cooperation of the 25th and Moore Streets Depot of the Department of Public Works, City of Philadelphia, obtained from a trash cover on the residence of Sidney Fox, 2220 Pine Street, a pamphlet entitled "Policy and Program 1948, National Arts, Sciences and Professions Council".

On the inside cover of this pamphlet appeared a list of officers, vice chairmen, and members-at-large of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. The name of Dr. Albert Einstein appeared on this list as a member-at-large.

Philadelphia Memorandum to Director,  
9-3-48, enclosing above  
pamphlets.

Re: "National Arts, Sciences and  
Professions Council;  
Internal Security-C."

100-356137-7

(26)

SI 100-356137-9

(40) (ND-342) ♦ ♦

AMH:mrg

045

756-757-758

b2, b7D

On May 30, 1949, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, advised that the One World Award Committee was being used as a Communist Front for the purpose of spreading Communist propaganda. The informant advised that the Committee was originally set up under the auspices of the Common Council for American Unity for the purpose of making awards to outstanding American citizens each year.

In 1948, Professor Einstein, William Shirer, Radio, and Dore Schary, Motion Pictures, received the awards. (Source not stated)

(T-2) Teun Dan, 267 West 11th Street, New York City.

New York Report, 11/30/49

Re: "One World Award Committee,  
aka, Internal Security-C"  
62-88260-2

(28)

SI 101-4589-36

(36)

CMB:vw

847

759 760

Pfc. Donald E. Jones, MSN 487321, stationed at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina was interviewed by Bureau Agents relative to the formation and purpose of "Trepon". (Date not stated)

Jones stated he first met Gordain Lee Armstrong in May 1947 in Panama, at which time they both were members of the U.S. Marine Corps and were stationed in Panama. In December, 1947 or January, 1948, Armstrong mentioned an organization composed of five or six scientists who were doing research work in an attempt to produce medicines to effect the cure of pneumonia. This group of scientists composed the organization known as "Trepon".

In about January of 1948 Jones stated Armstrong exhibited to him a letter from Dr. Albert Einstein, the scientist, which appeared to be a personal letter. The contents of the letter were never made known to him by Armstrong.

Charlotte memo to Director  
8-21-50  
Re: "Trepon, IS-C"  
100-369465-5  
(63)

AMH:vm

b2, b7D

[redacted] advised on January 6, 1948, that telephone number Princeton 1606 was listed for Dr. Albert Einstein of 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey. The Miss Dukas mentioned as the recipient of this call was probably Helen Dukas, secretary to Dr. Einstein, a famous Theoretical Physicist.

In January, 1949, Dukas made her home at the Einstein residence, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey. A review of the back traffic of censorship on Otto Katz, 31 Avonida del rio de La Priedad, Mexico, D.F. and Chamilpa 9 Bis, Cuernavaca Morelos advised that Helen Dukas was in contact in 1943 with Otto Katz of Mexico City, Mexico, who was described in censorship records as a writer for the "Freyeis Deutschland", the publication of the "Free German" group in Mexico City, Mexico.

Newark report, 2-3-49

Re: [redacted]

Espionage-R"

100-35214-14

b7C  
(23)

b2 b7D

Correlator's note: In serial 6 of above mentioned file [redacted]

made by Gunther Stein.

Under date of January 30, 1948, the number Princeton 1606 was listed as a number called and the name of Miss Dukas was listed as the person called.

AMH:vm

763

b2, b7D

[REDACTED] advised that on December 11, 1947, Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard Observatory, conferred with Hannah Dorner, past Executive Secretary of the Progressive Citizens of American and Acting Secretary of the Committee of One Thousand (location not given). Their discussion concerned the obtaining of six prominent non-Communist Americans to join in issuing invitations to prospective members of the Committee of One Thousand. (u)

Dorner suggested Albert Einstein and Shapley responded "Positively no--haven't you heard of his off-the-record statement?" Dorner had not and Shapley advised her that the following statement of Einstein was known to all his friends in the scientific world but had never been published and attributed to him. He cautioned her most emphatically that it was not to be published and his name connected thereto. According to Shapley, Einstein's statement read as follows: "I came to America because of the great, great freedom which I heard existed in this country. I made a mistake in selecting America as a land of freedom, a mistake I cannot repair in the balance of my life." Shapley further commented that Einstein was readily labelled as a Red in some quarters and that in view of this labelling and his status as a naturalized citizen, as well as his off-the-record statement, it would not be well to embarrass him or the Committee by soliciting his membership. (u)

This informant advised that on January 6, 1948, the above two individuals agreed on the persons to whom the telegrams of invitation were to be sent. Albert Einstein was to be sent a telegram. (u)

1-14-48 Boston Report  
 Re: "Committee of One Thousand;  
 Internal Security-C"  
 100-353406-4 p. 4, 7  
 (16)

CJO:vm

~~SECRET~~

764

1-7-48

Dick Sasuly talked to Jeannette Gillerman (at Trafalgar 7-0678, New York City) on January 7, 1948. "Jeannette said that up until yesterday the responses to the letters they sent out has been 13 yes and about 10 no. Dick said that is good. Jeannette gave those who replied yes and those who replied no. Those who replied no included Einstein." (AMH) & (V)

[Technical Surveillance Log  
MIA Summary, Wash., D.C.  
1-7-48  
65-56402-1-2562  
(80)] (V)

AMH:vm

VM

765

b2 b7D

[redacted] advised that on January 12, 1948, Philip Dunne, 60 Malibu Colony, Pacific Palisades, California, received a telegram signed by Harlow Shapley from Washington, D. C.

The telegram was an invitation to join the writer and nine other individuals, who were listed and included the name of Dr. Albert Einstein, in launching a Committee of One Thousand, to seek the abolition of the Un-American Activities Committee.

Philip Dunne was a Hollywood screen writer and a member of the Screen Writers Guild who for many years had been considered a Communist sympathizer although no documentary evidence of his party affiliation had ever been found. (Source not given)

T-1 Bill Iback, Manager,  
Western Union, Santa Monica,  
California

4-8-48 Los Angeles Report  
Re: "Committee of One Thousand;  
Internal Security - C"  
100-353406-14 p.2  
(12)

SI 100-138754-407 p. 5, 37  
(4) (LA-1138) (1-14-48)

SI 100-341825-A

(5) (Washington Evening Star 1-19-48)

SI 100-138754-418 p. 16

(33) (New York Times 1-19-48)

CJO:cdd

855

786-767

b2, b7D  
SAC

[On November 12, 1947, ██████████ furnished information concerning the Annual National Dinner of the American Birobidjan Committee (Ambijan) which was held on November 11, 1947, at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City.

Informant advised that Professor Elias A. Lowe of Princeton University brought a message to the dinner from Professor Einstein ~~enabling~~ the activities of Ambijan.

It was also reported that Dr. J. Raymond Walsh, radio commentator, in his talk at the dinner declared that any American should be proud to be on the same cause with Professor Albert Einstein.

The Ambijan Bulletin for January 1948, on page 1, contained a copy of the cable dated January 14, 1948, which was sent by Ambijan to the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee in Moscow with expressions of condolence on the death of the head of their Committee in Russia. Albert Einstein, Honorary President (of Ambijan) was one of the signers of the message.

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of March 29, 1944, stated that the "American Committee For Emergency Aid to the Soviet Union" was a Communist front. It is to be noted that Ambijan was previously known by this title.

2-23-49 New York Report  
Re: "American Birobidjan Committee,  
was. Ambijan, ABC; Internal Security -  
C"  
100-99898-111 p. 25, 27, 67  
(32)

CJO:bbb

858

768 - 769 - 770

1/17/48

The Washington Post of January 19, 1948, carried an article entitled "Emphasis on Military is Deplored". This article stated that Professor Albert Einstein and twenty other "educators, clergymen and prominent figures issued a warning that 'America cannot remain democratic if the present trend toward military control of our institutions continues'". These assertions were said to be made in a booklet entitled "The Militarization of America", distributed by the "National Council Against Conscription". The signers of the report that were mentioned included Reuben Gustavson, President of the University of Nebraska.

Omaha Report, February 25, 1949

Re: "Reuben Gilbert Gustavson,  
Consultant Appointee, U. S.  
Public Health Service, Federal  
Security Agency, Lincoln, Nebraska;  
Loyalty of Government Employees."

121-11279-7

(65)

SI 61-7559-2-6938

(71) (Booklet mentioned above).

SI 100-153679-110

(10) (ONI report, 1-21-48)

AMH:mab

771-772-773 861

On January 19, 1948, the "Daily Worker" carried an article entitled "Einstein Mourns Death of Mikhoels." It reported that Professor Albert Einstein and other Jewish leaders dispatched a cable to the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee in the Soviet Union, expressing grief at the sudden death of Solomon Mikhoels, chairman of the Committee. The cable was addressed to Itzik Feffer and G. Heifts and was signed by Einstein and fellow officers of the American Birobidjan Committee. Einstein was honorary president of the organization.

100-99898-A  
(32)

CJO:feh

The "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists" of January 19, 1948, as published by the Atomic Scientists of Chicago contained an article "A Plea for International Understanding" by Albert Einstein which appeared on page 1. In the article, Einstein stated that intelligent, objective and humane thinking was even prosecuted as unpatriotic. This statement was made in connection with his consideration of the solution of the atomic energy problem.

Chicago memo 1-15-48  
Re: "CONTAE; IS - R."  
100-345079-87  
(14)

CMB:ddl

775-776

1-22-48

The "New York Sun" of January 22, 1948, contained an article captioned "Secret Plans Laid for Drive to Attack Thomas Committee." The article reported that a new organization to be known as the Committee of One Thousand was organized for the purpose of persuading Congress to abolish the Thomas Committee on Un-American Activities.

The article also stated that the organization's first move at its headquarters in Washington, D. C. was to place a full-page newspaper advertisement which called for donations. Among those who signed the advertisement was Albert Einstein.

According to the article, telegrams had been sent to prominent persons from the Century Club in New York asking them to join the Committee of One Thousand in conducting a campaign to eliminate the Thomas Committee. Einstein was on the list of persons who received one of the above-mentioned telegrams.

100-353406-A  
(40, 84)

SI 100-353406-A  
(12) (Washington Post 1-20-48)

CJO:jh} H

866

The January 24, 1948, issue of the Washington "Times Herald" contained an article captioned "Plan to Smear Red-Probers Hit by Congressmen," by James Walter. The article reported that Congressional leaders spoke out against the Committee of One Thousand.

The article further stated that of the 21 sponsors of the Committee of One Thousand, 20 were listed in the files of the un-American activities group and 13 were members of groups designated as subversive by the Attorney General. It also set out a list of these sponsors as they appeared on a full-page announcement published in the "Washington Post" (date not given), urging abolishment of the House Committee. Albert Einstein's name appeared on this list.

100-353406-A  
(12)

CJO:jh JH

867

779

b1



(b)

b2 b7D [REDACTED] In this same serial Leo Krzycki was identified by  
[REDACTED] of the Pittsburgh Office as National President of the  
American Slav Congress. & (u)

6-1-49  
New York report  
Re: "Leo Krzycki,  
was.; Internal Security-C"  
Registration Act"  
100-290733-347 p. 15  
(34)

CJO:vm  
*m*

1/20/49

KC

The records of the Clerk of the United States District Court, Trenton, New Jersey, reflected that Peter Gabriel Bergmann was granted Certificate of Naturalization at Trenton, New Jersey, May 6, 1942. His witnesses were Albert Einstein, Professor, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, and Helen Dukas, Einstein's secretary at the same address.

Mrs. J. D. Leary and Marie C. Eichelser, Secretaries, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, advised that between 1938 and 1940, Bergmann was an assistant to Dr. Albert Einstein in developing the unified theory of gravitation.  
(page 3)

On January 30, 1948, in his personnel security questionnaire, Bergmann indicated as his legal residence, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey. It was noted that this was the address of Professor Albert Einstein.

(page 6)

The balance of this reference contains the same information as 100-334514-10 which is set out in this summary.

NY rpt. 6-25-51

Re: [REDACTED]

IS - R and GE:

100-334514-16

(32)

b7C

AMH:ddl

[REDACTED]

1/30/49

Peter Gabriel Bergmann entered the United States from Le Havre, France, on September 24, 1936. He was granted certificate of naturalization No. 5206874, Trenton, New Jersey, on May 6, 1942. His witnesses were Albert Einstein, Professor, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, and Helen Dukas, secretary at the same address.

From 1936 to 1941, Bergmann was employed in research work in the school of mathematics of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey. Between 1938 and 1940, he was an assistant to Dr. Albert Einstein in developing the unified theory of gravitation.

On January 30, 1948, Bergmann indicated that his legal residence was 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey. It was noted that this was the address of Professor Albert Einstein.

The source of the above information was not indicated in this reference.

Margot Eifenhhardt Bergmann, wife of Peter Gabriel Bergmann, received certificate of naturalization No. 5206890 on May 21, 1942. The witnesses on her petition were Albert Einstein, Professor, and Helen Dukas, secretary, both of 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey.

(Source not stated)

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, advised that Peter Bergmann, who formerly worked for Dr. Albert Einstein of the Institute for Advanced Study of Princeton, New Jersey, was suspected by some of the Princeton University personnel of being a Communist.

b2, b7D

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, advised two young mathematicians who had been associated with

b2, b7D

the School for Advanced Study and who were believed to be rather radical in thought, might possibly, through their association with Professor Einstein, have caused some question as to the reliability of Professor Einstein and his secretary, Miss Helen Eukas.

Frederick Mangold, Secretary, Black Mountain College, Black Mountain, North Carolina, advised on September 9, 1942, that in connection with Bergmann's employment as Assistant Professor of Physics at the college, 1941 - 42, letters of reference were received from Dr. Einstein and Dr. Frank Aydelotte, both of Princeton, New Jersey, Dr. Einstein and Dr. Aydelotte recommended Bergmann as a loyal American.

b2  
b7C  
b7D

NY rpt. 4-10-51  
Re: ██████████  
IS - R - GE."  
100-334514-10  
(21)

Correlator's Note: The following penciled notation appeared on the left-hand side of the first page of this report: "No Dissemination, see corrected report".

AMH:ddl

26 '66

b2, b7D

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] advised that in February, 1948, Ruth Lloyd conferred with Ignace Zlotowski in his hotel room at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel in New York City. During the conference Zlotowski described his recent interview with Albert Einstein and commented upon the intellectual honesty of Einstein.

Zlotowski was the former Polish representative on the UN Atomic Energy Commission and the subject of an Internal Security-Espionage investigation.

Another serial in this file indicated that a Security Index card was submitted on Ruth Lloyd on March 14, 1944.

4-6-48 NY Memo to the Bureau  
RE: [REDACTED]  
Security Matter - C<sup>n</sup> 100-215228-13 b7C  
(36)

CJO:man

The February 1948 issue of the "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists" published an article on pages 34, 37 and 38 entitled "Open Letter to Dr. Einstein -- From Four Soviet Scientists."

On pages 35, 36 and 37, there appeared an article entitled "A Reply to the Soviet Scientists" by Albert Einstein.

The following is quoted in part from a summary submitted with the Bulletin:

"The letter is from the following Soviet scientists: Sergei Vavilov, A. N. Frumkin, A. F. Loffe, N. N. Semyonov.

"There is a preface to this article to the effect that the letter, criticizing Dr. Einstein's support of world government, was first published in "The New Times," a Moscow English language newspaper, on November 26, 1947. The signatories are all scientists of international repute."

The following were the salient items of interest in this article:

- "1. World government is the aim of Imperialists.
- "2. Foreign Capitalists enslaved Tsarist Russia and fought against the revolutionary movement.
- "3. World government would mean world domination by Capitalistic monopolies.
- "4. World government discredits national sovereignty.
- "5. Elections would be a farce in countries of bourgeois democracy.
- "6. A world parliament would be a tool of the United States."

Salient points in Einstein's reply were as follows:

- "1. The letter of the Soviet scientists indicates a trend on their part toward almost unlimited isolationism.
- "2. A Socialist economy requires a management with adequate standards.
- "3. Capitalism will be unable to check unemployment and maintain a healthy balance between production and purchasing power.
- "4. The belief in Socialism as a solution rather than as a framework encourages fanatical intolerance.

- "5. The danger of tyranny is greater where a government has power over all phases of a citizen's life.
- "6. It is surprising that the Russian scientists hold the view that states should exercise unlimited state sovereignty economically but not in international politics.
- "7. Arguments that the United States is making a puppet of the United Nations Assembly is mythology.
- "8. A free personal exchange of views among intellectuals could help the international situation.
- "9. The action of the Soviet Government with respect to atomic energy has made it difficult for people in the United States to oppose the "war mongers."
- "10. The United States seeks a genuine solution to the security program.
- "11. The veto power in the Security Council has been abused.
- "12. The United States loans to other countries, since they probably cannot be repaid, are potential weapons in power politics and represent a real danger.
- "13. The danger of annihilation faces all nations and justifies the idea of World Government."

Identifying information in this reference regarding Einstein and the Bulletin appears in 100-350064-9 which is summarized elsewhere in this memorandum.

Enclosed with  
2-21-48 Memo from SAC, Chicago  
Re: "Atomic Scientists of Chicago  
Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists;  
Internal Security - C"  
100-350064-20  
(14)

CJO:cdd

2-2-48

In the February 8, 1948 issue of the "Michigan Herald" appeared an article entitled "Defend Civil Rights." The article defended the "Committee of One Thousand", which was set up in Washington to push for the abolition of the Un-American Committee. It reported that among the notables heading the Committee of One Thousand, was Albert Einstein.

100-353406 A  
(12)

CJO:jh

25

The Bureau received an ONI report from the Chief of Naval Intelligence dated February 10, 1948, entitled "Subversive Trends of Current Interest". On page 1 of this report appeared the heading "Committee of 1,000" Under this heading it was stated that Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard University had announced plans to recruit 1,000 prominent Americans behind their drive to abolish the House Un-American Committee as "Betrayers of American ideals;" reportedly, this committee was backed by such people as Albert Einstein, Archibald MacLeish and others; further that it was noteworthy that Archibald MacLeish was currently representing the United States in a diplomatic capacity; that Einstein was one of the chief proponents of the Soviet inspired propaganda of fear.

100-153679-111  
(10)

AMH:vm

OK to Release per Navy

The following is quoted from NI summary dated February 10, 1948 at Washington, D. C.:

"February 10, 1948, 6:00 p.m., C-523 - Coleman Rosenberger to Palmer Weber. Coleman said George (Bender) is debating 'another joker' on NBC tomorrow night on Is the Influence of the Military in American Government Increasing. Coleman asked that Palmer think about this tonight and give him any thoughts he has on it in the morning. Palmer suggested a document that Albert Einstein put out and Coleman said he tried to get it today. Palmer said 'they' have an office here in town and is called the National Council for the Prevention of World War III. Coleman said he has Hanson Baldwin's article in Harper's. Palmer said he thinks he'll see Coleman tomorrow morning. Coleman said George is on television tonight on the Poll Tax. Coleman said he is going over to Virginia Durr's to listen on their 'fine ECC instrument'. Coleman said the television was recorded in advance. Palmer asked when the invitations went out and Coleman said they were mostly received today but some of them may not get delivered until tomorrow. Palmer said we are going to have to have a push now, but time is getting short, two weeks. Palmer said he would see Coleman about 10:30 in the morning."

65-56402-1-2714  
(8)

AMH:njf

OK to Release per NAVY

877

2/11/48

~~SECRET~~

The "World Telegram" of February 11, 1948, carried an article entitled "Communist Front Refugee Groups Opens Fund Drive" by Frederick Woltman. This article stated in part that to fortify its appeal to respective contributors, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee was using a sponsors list which included nationally prominent names; that among those were Rita Hayworth, Albert Einstein, and eight other individuals.

100-7061-A  
(32)

AMH:ddl

278

~~SECRET~~

790

2/12/48

~~SECRET~~

b2, b7D

[redacted] advised that Ignacy Zlotowski conferred "frankly" for several hours with Albert Einstein at Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, on February 12, 1948, and would confer again in the near future. From other statements made in connection with this meeting, it appeared that the visit concerned efforts of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists to create sentiment in favor of world federal government in connection with which program Einstein had been active for several years. X(u)

NY letter to Director

3-8-48

Re: [redacted]

was., Espionage - R. b7C

40-46866-185

(19)

AMH:ddl

791

879

~~SECRET~~

2/13/48

~~SECRET~~

b2, b7D

On February 13, 1948, [redacted] advised that Ignacy Zlotowski described to John Crane his conversations with Albert Einstein. John stated that Paul Mann, the actor, and Ann Jefferson, apparently an actress, would be at the Crane residence on the following evening and invited Zlotowski to his home at the same time to which Zlotowski stated that he was not certain of his plans. X(u)

The above-mentioned individuals are not further identified, in this reference.

NY letter to SAC Boston,  
4-5-48 (COPY) -  
Re: " [redacted]  
Espionage - R." b7C  
40-46866-195  
(16)

AMH:ddl

792

600

~~SECRET~~

The following is quoted from serial designated below:

2/13/48      "Peter Strauss told Myrtle that he would be  
5:10 pm      going to N. Y. over the weekend to see Einstein  
                and others (did not disclose). Myrtle replied  
                that he would be going to Palestine soon and he  
                said this was possible." (X) (u)

Technical surveillance dated  
February 22, 1948, Washington, D. C.

entitled SL - Summary.

100-333625-195  
(81)

CJO:cdd

793

800

2-21-48

~~SECRET~~

In the February 21, 1948 issue of the "German American," New York City, appeared an article on page 6, column 4 and 5, entitled "Militarism and Civilization from the 'Einstein Report'." The "Einstein Report" was a paper in which renowned American scientists, artists, intellectuals and other personages took their stand against the militarization of our country and in particular against Universal Military Training. This report was signed by Albert Einstein and twenty other outstanding personages.

Translation from German-  
Enclosure SAC, Philadelphia memo  
to the Bureau, dated April 1, 1948,  
Re: "German American;  
Internal Security-Refer. Five IS"  
100-279704-119 p. 33  
(34)

CJO:vm

*X*  
NET

794

2/28/74

~~SECRET~~

b1

c

c

Re: [REDACTED]  
100-354645-3 b7C  
(85)

AMH:mrg

795

~~SECRET~~

2-27-48

~~SECRET~~

b2, b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that on February 27, 1948, Harlow Shapley accepted a co-chairmanship of a Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee formed for the expressed purpose of welcoming to the United States Madam Irene Joliot - Curie. The co-chairmanship was to be Albert Einstein. Madame Irene Curie, according to the informant was coming to the United States for a one - month speaking tour under the direction of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee for the purpose of raising money for the organization. ~~(u)~~

It was noted that Madame Curie was the wife of Frederick Joliot - Curie, the latter being the head of the French Atomic Energy Commission, a former French delegate to the UN Commission on Atomic Energy, and a publicly self-admitted member of the Communist Party of France. ~~(u)~~

Boston report dated  
3-27-48  
Re: "Harlow Shapley;  
Internal Security-R"  
100-341825-140 p. 21  
(15)

CMB:vm

*vm*

~~SECRET~~

796

3-2-48

SECRET

b2, b7D

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] stated that on March 2, 1948, Jackie Steiner, an employee at the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee office in Boston, Massachusetts, talked with Helen Dubouchet. Both of these individuals have been identified by Informant [REDACTED] as being members of b2, b7D the Communist Party. According to informant, the discussion involved the visit of Madame Curie to the United States for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and the National Office had been sending out telegrams to all members of the dinner list requesting them to be on the reception committee for the dinner to be given in Curie's honor. Steiner mentioned receiving this information from Dirk Struik, a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was pleased over the news that Albert Einstein and Harlow Shapley were on this reception committee. (Kw)

According to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] Madame Irene Curie was the wife of an admitted Communist and was arriving for the purpose of assisting the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. (Kw)

5-8-48, Boston rpt.

Re: [REDACTED]

IS - C."

100-39369-40, p. 15  
(15)\*

b7C

CJOFdd1

797

605

~~SECRET~~

Dr. Edward K. Barsky was in Los Angeles from March 8 to 11, 1948 for a series of lectures. During his residence in Los Angeles a highly confidential source made available to the Los Angeles Office correspondence of Dr. Barsky among which was a letter dated March 3, 1948, from the "Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee", 192 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York to Dr. Edward K. Barsky, Spanish Refugee Appeal, 111 Ellis Street, San Francisco, California.

This letter stated in part that approximately 200 wires and letters asking people to be members of the National Reception Committee for Madame Irene Joliot-Curie had been sent out and they had received 25 refusals and 50 acceptances; that a list of the acceptances was being enclosed. The name of Professor Albert Einstein appeared on this list as a co-chairman.

Los Angeles Memorandum to  
Director,  
3-15-48.

Re: "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; Internal Security-C."  
100-7061-1589  
(31)

AMH:mrg

3/3/48

X

General sources of information and Confidential Informants acquainted with Polish activities, Polish personalities and Communist Party activities in New York were unable to specifically identify the Joseph S. Rabowski listed as New York correspondent for "Glos Ludowy" in issue of March, 1948. ~~(u)~~

b2/b7D [redacted] advised that he had learned that on March 9, 1948, Tadeusz Kassern, Cultural Attaché at the Polish Consulate, contacted an individual named Rabowski and requested Rabowski and the Polonia Society to take part in the "One World Affair" which was then in the making. It was indicated that some sort of an award was to be given to Albert Einstein that year. ~~(u)~~

New York Report April 12, 1950  
Re: "Glos Ludowy (People's Voice)  
Internal Security-C"  
100-129861-394  
(45)

AMH:bh

887

2-11-48

SECRET

On April 20, 1948, the Bureau received from the State Department through liaison channels a confidential report dated March 11, 1948, captioned "Information Control and Propaganda in Hungary, Roumania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria."

On page 7 of this report under the subheading "From Szabad Nep (Communist), February 8, 1948" appeared the following: "'It is not just a coincidence that Einstein and the American scientists, among them Urey, the atomic physicist crowned with the Nobel Prize, are protesting against the increasing influence of military circles. 'Business Week', the official organ of the big capitalists, has admitted that as a result of government support, scientific research in this country has fallen almost completely under military control. Which means -- that in America it is possible to conduct research only on the instructions of the generals, exclusively in the interest of all Preparation for War. He who is unwilling to do this, is thrown out in the street and his place is filled -- with a flourish -- by some oak-leaf-wreathed Hitler scientist.'"

"The very foundations of liberty and culture are threatened in the United States and in England, and that is why Thomas Mann, Hepburn, Chaplin, Einstein, Urey and the elite of the bourgeois scientists, writers and artists are taking a stand against imperialists".

62-39749-1102 X p. 7  
(82)

AMH:vm

OK to Release per State

24-8

~~SECRET~~

b2, b7D [redacted] advised on March 16, 1948, that Ignace Zlotowski conferred with Melber Phillips a well-known woman physicist of pro-Russian views, concerning the "Emergency Committee," which was believed to refer to the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists. During the conference Zlotowski stated that many of the scientists of Europe "had withdrawn", apparently referring to the proposed International Conference. (u)

Zlotowsky and Phillips then indicated that because the "good people" had withdrawn Zlotowski and Phillips thought that the best thing to do was to try to kill the whole conference and prevent its being held. Zlotowski stated that when he recently was at Cornell University some people there indicated that the only person who could call the conference off was "the old man", apparently referring to Albert Einstein, who was the moving force behind the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists. He stated that he had talked on that day with a man who was raising funds for the group (he had been identified by the same informant in the past as Harold Gram) and had tried to point out the whole conference would be pointless without participation by the "other people" (which was believed to refer to Russia and the Satellite Nations) and would only result in some people making further accusations against certain large powers. (u)

New York letter. 4-21-48

Re: [redacted]

Espionage-R"

40-46866-192

(27)

b7C

AMH:vm

~~SECRET~~b2, b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that on March 8, 1948, he had learned of a reception which was to be given Madame Irene Curie when she arrived in the United States on March 16, 1948, from France. According to the informant, Madame Curie was arriving for the purpose of assisting the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. A dinner in her honor was to be given at Boston ~~at~~ a date not then chosen. The sponsoring committee for the national affair was headed by Albert N. Einstein and Harlow Shapley. The informant stated that Dirk Jan Struik had been attempting to obtain Dr. Karl Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge, Massachusetts, as co-sponsor and as a head table guest. According to the informant, Madame Curie's husband, an admitted Communist, would not be with her. *(RM)*

Boston rpt. 5-8-48

Re: [redacted]

IS - C."

100-39369-40, p. 15

(75)  
*b7C*

CMB:ddl

b2, b7D

SLX

[redacted] advised on March 19, 1948 that the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee was urging the sending of telegrams to Attorney General Clark protesting Irene Joliot-Curie's treatment and that Professor Einstein had sent a telegram and was asking all scientists on the Reception Committee to do likewise.

New York Teletype to Director,  
3-19-48.  
Re: "Irene Joliot-Curie, was.;  
Internal Security-R."  
100-354731-7  
(40)

AMH:mrg

[redacted]

b2, b7D

[redacted] advised that Professor Albert Einstein on March 19, 1948, requested Bartley Cavanaugh Crum, a member of the Board of Directors of the American-Russian Institute, to telegraph Attorney General Tom Clark, Washington, D. C., to urge the immediate release of Madam Joliet-Curie who had been detained by the U. S. Immigration Authorities in New York on her arrival from France. (skm)

7-30-48 San Francisco Report  
Re: "Bartley Cavanaugh Crum;  
Internal Security - R"  
100-334436-156 p.12  
(5)'  
SI 100-334436-147  
(5)'

CJO:cdd

282

~~SECRET~~

"The Washington Post" of March 20, 1948, carried an article entitled "U. S. Detains French Labor Leader Briefly". This article stated in part that Mrs. Irene Joliot-Curie, Nobel Prize winner and daughter of the discoverers of Radium, was released from Ellis Island on that day on the order of Attorney General Tom Clark.

This article stated further that the purpose of her visit was to lecture on behalf of Spanish Loyalist Refugees from the Franco-Regime who were then in France, according to Mrs. Joliot-Curie; further that she would buy equipment for her Paris laboratory and would see Dr. Albert Einstein.

This article stated further that in Paris, her husband, Frederic, a Communist, said Dr. Einstein was one of those who invited her to visit the United States.

100-354731-A  
(40)

AMH:mrg

~~SECRET~~

805

b2,b7D

[redacted] advised that on March 20, 1948, Philip M. Hauser, a close personal friend of Dr. Edward U. Condon contacted him. Hauser was formerly employed in the Department of Commerce and was associated with certain subjects in the Gregory Case. Hauser told Condon, among other things, that some of Condon's friends wanted to sponsor a dinner for Condon on April 9 or April 12. The final details of same had not been worked out, but preliminary preparations indicated that the speakers would include six individuals. Einstein, (Albert, Princeton, New Jersey) was listed as one of the possible speakers. (XW)

WFO memorandum 3-30-48  
Re: "EDward U. Condon, Internal  
Security - R."  
62-58854-209  
(16)  
SI 65-56402-1-2859  
(82)

AMH:ddl

b2, b7D

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] on March 20, 1948, advised that Bartley Cavanaugh Crum had been contacted by Adrian Scott, R.K.O. Producer of Los Angeles, California, regarding a contemplated radio broadcast on the Palestine situation, to take place within seven to ten days. Adrian Scott suggested that Rabbi Wise, Professor Einstein and Bart Crum comprise the committee for the broadcast. (M)

4-7-48 memo from SAC San Francisco  
Re: "Bartley Cavanaugh Crum;  
Internal Security-R"  
100-334436-149  
(82)  
SI 100-138754-461 p. 8  
(81)

CJO:vm

X ED

The March 25, 1948 issue of the "Daily Worker" carried an article under the caption "Truman Out to Militarize Youth, Says Wallace Aid", which stated that Seymour Linfield, veterans director of the national Wallace for President Committee, told the Senate Armed Services Committee that day, that Truman and the Army were trying to "militarize" American youth and get universal military training passed by "artificially creating a crisis with Russia".

The article further stated that scientist Albert Einstein declared his opposition to the universal military training while atomic scientist Dr. Arthur H. Compton, President of the St. Louis University and Nobel Prize winner had endorsed it.

100-3-76-A  
(8)

CMB:vm

3/24/48

~~SECRET~~

By letter dated August 9, 1950, the Department of the Air Force, Washington, D.C., forwarded to the Bureau an OSI report dated April 7, 1950, entitled [REDACTED] T. Sgt, Air Force - 12127205Hq and Hq Sqd, 1500 AAF Transport Wing Hickam Air Force Base, Territory of Hawaii" character "Disaffection (Communist Matters)".

This report stated that on March 26, 1948, an Agent of the OSI, US Air Force, reported that he interviewed a Confidential Informant regarding [REDACTED]. Informant was referred to as code name of Able. The statement of Able stated in part that Able had held a discussion with [REDACTED] earlier in the day; that Communism and the Communist Party were the general topics of discussion; that [REDACTED] claimed relationship with a person named Leon Turo, Do Turo, De Taro, or De Taro. (Able did not request [REDACTED] to spell this name). This statement stated further that [REDACTED] stated that this person was fluent in seven languages and worked for the FBI in the capacity of interpreter, but was "fired" by the Director for using the official files for personal gain; that this individual was then hired for a particular job in Germany by President Roosevelt; he worked in this field in Germany during the war and was responsible for the Germans not comprising our atomic knowledge; that this person introduced [REDACTED] to Professor Albert Einstein.

105-12787-1 pg. 4  
(63)

b7c per Air Force

AMH:mlb

812

SAC

"The Worker" of March 28, 1948 carried a photograph of Madam Irene Joliot-Curie, noted nuclear physicist, and Professor Albert Einstein under which it was stated that Madam Curie was the guest of Professor Albert Einstein in Princeton, New Jersey; further that Madam Joliot-Curie was visiting the United States as a guest of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee to urge support and aid for the Spanish Republicans in exile.

The article stated further that the noted French scientist would make a tour of the major cities in the United States during the following two weeks for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee which would be climaxed by a New York dinner in her honor on March 31st at the Hotel Astor.

100-354731-A  
(23)

AMH:mrg

SI 100-354731-A  
(23) (Washington News 3-22-48)

901

3/20/48

SECRET

[redacted] advised that on March 1, 1948, Dirk Struik conferred with Jacqueline Steiner concerning a reception that was to be given Madame Curie upon her arrival at Boston on March 16, 1948, for a speaking tour under the auspices of the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. Informant stated that Struik selected a list of prominent scientists including Harlow Shapley and Albert Einstein who would be present to welcome Madame Curie. (u)

b2  
b7D

Informants [redacted] advised that Wendell Furry, Harlow Shapley and Einstein were known to be members of the Reception Committee with Shapley and Einstein as co-chairmen. Subsequent information received from [redacted] reflected that Boston reception would be a banquet at Hotel Buckminster on March 29, 1948, and that politics would be avoided in speeches. (u)

New York advised that all persons named herein with the exception of Einstein and Parker were subjects of pending Internal Security-CR files.

Washington Teletype,  
3-3-48.  
Re: "Irene Curie, aka  
Internal Security-R."  
100-354731-9  
(16)'

AMH:mrg

SECRET

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b2, b7D

[redacted] advised in August of 1948 that as a result of the receipt of letters from Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of Harvard University Astronomical Observatory, and Dr. Albert Einstein of Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, he had attended a dinner in Boston, Massachusetts, held at the Buckminster Hotel on March 29, 1948, under the sponsorship of the Boston Chapter of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. Informant quoted Bruno Rossi, eminent physicist, employed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, as having stated that the letters he received from Shapley and Einstein requested Rossi to serve on a committee planning to honor Madame Curie. *JKW*

Boston Report,  
8-27-48.

Re: "Madame Irene Joliot-Curie;  
Internal Security-R."  
100-354731-55  
(16)

AMH:mrg

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3-27-48

~~SECRET~~

On March 27, 1948 Ralph Shikes who handled publicity in New York for the Progressive Citizens of America, contacted Luke Wilson, legislative representative for the PCA in Washington, and advised that he would give him a press release on the following Monday wherein (Albert) Einstein "endorses" (Henry) Wallace, Progressive Party candidate for President.

[REDACTED] b2, b7D

WFO memo 3-27-48 with log  
enclosed  
Re: 'Progressive Citizens  
of America; Internal Security-C'  
100-338892-395  
(11)

CMB:vm  
*✓✓✓*

~~SECRET~~

3-27-48

~~SECRET~~

In the latter part of 1951, Jacqueline Vernay, secretary to the President of Johns Hopkins University, advised that because of the nature of his work, Nathan Jacobson would have closely associated with Professor Murnaghan. The files of the alumni records office, Johns Hopkins University, made available by Mrs. Josephine Cole reflected that Dr. Nathan Jacobson was a visiting associate professor of mathematics during 1940 and 1941, and associate professor of mathematics from 1943-1947 at the University.

Concerning Francis D. Murnaghan, the files of the Baltimore Office reflected that an article in the March 29, 1948, issue of "The Sun", a Baltimore daily newspaper, described Francis D. Murnaghan, Professor of Applied Mathematics at Johns Hopkins University, as one of the 126 American scientists who sponsored a testimonial dinner for Dr. Edward U. Condon, Chief of United States Bureau of Standards. This was made through the "Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists," Dr. Albert Einstein, Chairman.

Baltimore report, 11-29-51

Re: [REDACTED]

IS-R

105-13921-15

(16)

b7C

AMH:vm  
Vmn

b2, b7D

X

A copy of the invitation to the dinner given in honor of Mme. Joliot-Curie on March 29, 1948 was made available by [REDACTED] at which time it was noted that the dinner was under the auspices of the Spanish Refugee Appeal, Boston Chapter of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. The list of patrons for the dinner was headed by the name of Albert Einstein, identified as co-chairman of the National Reception Committee for Mme. Curie.

Informant identified Mme. Curie as the wife of a noted French Communist.

b2, b7D

[REDACTED] had previously advised that Kirtley Fletcher Mather was being considered by Jacqueline Steiner, Office Secretary of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and a Communist Party member, as a possible member of the National Reception Committee to welcome Mme. Joliot-Curie.

10-4-48 Boston Report  
Re: "Kirtley Fletcher Mather;  
Internal Security - C."  
100-28467-27  
(15)'

CJO:lih



3-30-68

~~SECRET~~ (25)

b2, b7D

[redacted] advised that on March 30, 1948, the Boston Cambridge Branch of the "American Association of Scientific Workers" tendered a dinner in honor of Madame Irene Joliot Curie. During the course of the dinner Madame Curie commented on "Fascist tendencies" that she had observed in the United States. This led her host, Dirk Struik, to mention the plight of Edward U. Condon in his dealings with the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Madame Curie related that on her previous trip to the United States, when she had accompanied her husband Frederick Joliot-Curie as a delegate from France to the United Nations Commission on Atomic Energy she had met Condon. Madame Curie said that while in the United States on that occasion she and her husband spent a week-end, at least two days, with Dr. Albert Einstein at the Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton, New Jersey. While there, the Curies were associated for that brief time with Dr. Condon who was likewise a house guest for the same week-end.

Boston memo to Director, 4-29-48  
Re: "Edward Uhler Condon,  
Director, National Bureau of  
Standards, United States De-  
partment of Commerce, Wash-  
ington, D.C., Loyalty of Govern-  
ment Employees."  
121-2673-194  
(25)

AMH:vm  
VM

3-30

~~SECRET~~

[ ] On March 30, 1948 Mr. Morris L. Cooke, of the Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C., was interviewed at the Bureau. Mr. Cooke furnished a number of exhibits which included a telegram dated March 1, 1948 addressed to Dr. Morris Llewelyn Cooke, Hay-Adams House, by Dorothy Parker, Chairman, Spanish Appeal of JAFRC, (Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee) advising that Madame Irene Joliot-Curie was arriving in the United States on March 16, 1948 as a guest of the JAFRC. The telegram asked Mr. Cooke if he would join the National Sponsoring Reception Committee headed by co-chairman Professor Albert Einstein and Dr. Harlow Shapley.

Memorandum to Mr. F.J. Baumgardner  
from Mr. E.J. Powers, dated March 30,  
1948  
Re: "Morris L. Cooke"  
100-344452-172  
(11)

CMB:vm

1-820

3/21/48

8-9

In a log of conversation on March 1, 1948, between Professor Albert Einstein and Bob Kammerer, office employee of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Kammerer assumed the role of Dr. Edward K. Barsky, JAFRC National Chairman, and told Einstein that Dr. Shapley (Harlow Shapley of Harvard University) had agreed to serve on the committee (reception committee for Irene Joliot-Curie). According to the log, Einstein refused to contact Dr. Bohr to have him speak at the New York City JAFRC meeting at the Hotel Astor, on March 31, 1948. Reference was possibly being made to Niels Bohr, Danish physicist and Nobel Prize winner. Einstein said he had no objection to the invitations to the speakers being in his name. [REDACTED] b2, b7D

In a log of conversation on March 13, 1948, between Professor Marschak and Bob Kammerer, Kammerer again posed as Dr. Barsky. In this conversation Kammerer told Professor Marschak that Madame Curie was to arrive on March 17, 1948 from France and said "I'm bringing her out to Princeton to talk with Dr. Einstein, who is very anxious to have an hour or so with her on Thursday afternoon -- that's the 18th, I believe.....and when I spoke to her, she said that she would be very anxious, if possible, when she is in the United States to meet and talk, you know, socially and off the record with some of the scientists...her fellow-scientists here,...and I was wondering if you mightn't be interested in meeting with her sometime in the early evening when she comes to Princeton after she's visited with Dr. Einstein....or if any of the other scientists and you might together like to see her for an hour or so."

[REDACTED] b2, b7D

In a conversation on March 19, 1948, between Helen Bryan, National Executive Secretary of the JAFRC, and Muriel Draper, Executive Secretary of Congress of American Women, Draper indicated that Dr. Albert Einstein had protested to the Attorney General Tom Clark concerning

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] the detention of Curie upon her arrival in the United States. She indicated further that the Congress of American Women had informed the Women's International Democratic Federation, of which Curie was said to be a member. [redacted] b2, b7D

[redacted] Enclosed with this reference were photostatic copies of an invitation to a meeting of the JAFRC to be held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on March 31, 1948, at which Irene Joliot-Curie appeared. On the last page of this invitation appeared the names of those serving on the National Reception Committee for Madame Irene Joliot-Curie. The name of Dr. Albert Einstein appeared as a co-chairman. (Received on March 15, 1948, through Confidential Mailbox.)

New York letter, 4-12-48  
to the Director enclosing above  
log;  
Re: "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee  
Committee; Internal Security-C"  
100-7061-1613  
(31)

AMH:cmm

~~SECRET~~

36

~~SECRET~~

A copy of the "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists" for April, 1948 (Vol. 4, No. 4), was made available to the Bureau. This Bulletin was published monthly by the Atomic Scientists of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago, Illinois, and was supported by a grant from the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Albert Einstein, Chairman.

The Bulletin carried the statement "The opinions expressed in the Bulletin do not represent the official views of any organization."

Enclosed with

/9-1-48

Memo from SAC, Chicago

Re: "Atomic Scientists of Chicago  
Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists;  
Internal Security - C"

100-350064-22

(14)

CJO:cdd

b2, b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished the Washington Field Office with a letter dated, April 1, 1948 from the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists which announced that a dinner in honor of Dr. Edward U. Condon was to be held in New York City on the 12th of April. The dinner was to be an expression of confidence in Dr. Condon and ~~as~~ a protest against the attack of Congressman Thomas of the House Committee on Un-American Activities against Condon.

Financial proceeds of the dinner were to be used to strengthen the influence and circulation of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. According to the letterhead of this letter, Albert Einstein was chairman of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists Inc., 118 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey.

Washington Field Office memorandum dated April 2, 1948.

Re: "Edward Uhler Condon;

Internal Security - R"

62-58854-217

(20)

SI 65-58824-224

(27) (New York Times 3-29-48)

SI 100-344452-299

(47)

CMB:pan

*Sub of*

On April 2, 1948 Paul Wilhelm Massing was interviewed at the New York Office at which time he named a group of individuals whom he believed were Soviet agents but had no proof. Among those named by Massing was Hans Meyer whom he stated held a high position in OWI in the United States in charge of the German desk. According to Massing, Meyer was a member of the German Communist Party but had stated he had dropped his Communist Party membership. Massing stated that Meyer was a relative of Albert Einstein and that Massing had seen him at an anti-Nazi rally in New Jersey at the time of a Hitler-Stalin pact.

New York teletype, 4-3-47  
Re: "Paul Wilhelm Massing;  
Internal Security-R"  
65-9940-30  
(20)'

CMB:jlc

825, 826

b2,b7D

X

On April 5, 1948, [REDACTED] furnished the contents of a cable that was to be sent to Warsaw. The cable would state that Josef Winiewicz, Polish Ambassador to the United States, received a citation from the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists, and Scientists, of which Professor Albert Einstein was the head, expressing gratitude for help given Jews in Poland. The citation was to be presented on the occasion of the unveiling of the National Monument of the Warsaw Ghetto in Warsaw on April 19, 1948. X(u)

6-30-48 Washington Field  
Division Report  
Re: "Polish Intelligence Activities  
in the United States;  
Internal Security - R & POL"  
100-350264-219 p.5  
(12)'  
  
X

CJO:cdd

915

4/14/48

K

Mr. William H. Smith, Eureka, West Virginia directed a letter to the Bureau on April 2, 1948, in which he requested the address of Dr. Albert Einstein.

On April 6, 1948, the Director directed a letter to Mr. Smith, in which it was suggested that he might desire to address Dr. Albert Einstein in care of the Institute of Advanced Learning, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

94-5734053  
(20)

AMH:jar

RECOR

828

X

"The German American," published in New York City, contained in its April 7, 1948 issue, page 7, column 2, an article captioned "Albert Einstein in Favor of Wallace Program." The article is as follows:

"If the 'Un-American Committee' throws its dirt at a scientist then one can be sure that the entire country is presented with this by the American press--set up in gigantic letters as the patriotic great deed of this committee.

"If, however, a scientist of world renown, such as Albert Einstein says or does something, which does not suit the rulers of our 'free' press, then one can rest assured that this will be withheld from the American people.

"Albert Einstein was one of the personages who read the manuscript of Henry Wallace's next book which will be published on April 15 under the title of 'Towards World Peace.' Einstein made the following observations which were designated for publication: 'This book is just as clear, respectable and unpretentious as its author. If one reads through it carefully and without prejudice and quietly, one must agree with its fundamental premises--at least I cannot consider it in any other way.' In addition, Einstein compared Wallace with Roosevelt and Wilkie and he described him as a man 'who can save us in the threatening internal and foreign political situation'."

This publication also contained several articles referring to  
Gerhart Eisler.

The above translation carried as an enclosure to Philadelphia memo to the Bureau dated May 6, 1948  
 Re: "Gerhart Eisler; Internal Security-R."  
 100-32520-665 p. 30  
 (30)<sup>1</sup>

CJO:lih

847

1-7-48

b2, b7D ~~-X~~

On April 8, 1948, [REDACTED] furnished a copy of a press release concerning the presentation of a citation to Jozef Winiewicz, Polish Ambassador, by the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists. The release was captioned "Jewish Writers Praise Polish Government." The release related in detail the presentation ceremonies. It also brought out that Professor Albert Einstein was the head of the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists. ~~d(u)~~

5-4-48 Letter from SAC, New York  
Re: "Polish Intelligence Activities  
in the United States;  
Internal Security - R"  
100-350264-165  
(39)1

CJO:cdd

~~SECRET~~

On April 8, 1948, a conversation occurred between Adelaide Kuntz (phonetic) and Harlow Shapley. Kuntz identified herself to Shapley as a former co-worker of Shapley's in the organization known as the American Friends of Norway and stated that she was acting in this matter as an agent for a Mrs. Stevenson. Kuntz stated that Mrs. Stevenson was one of the principal owners of a steamship company operating boats between Norway and the United States. X(4)

Kuntz related that one Arne Wyller, who was doing research on the military aspects of atomic energy for the Norwegian Army, desired to come to the United States to study at Harvard in the field of astrophysics under the direction of Shapley, and that Mrs. Stevenson was anxious to make certain that he could study at Harvard beginning in the Fall of 1948. Shapley agreed to meet Stevenson during the month of April. X(W)

Further in the conversation, Shapley related that he had had a conference, during the past week, with Albert Einstein, who informed him that the United States was bent upon creating a "preventive war" under which guise the Soviet Union would be destroyed. Shapley stated further that Einstein's sources of information were remarkably accurate and he personally had resigned himself to the inevitability of a war in the near future. Nevertheless, in the next breath, he described the Peace Conference of the ASP, which conference was to occur in New York in May, 1948 and Kuntz promised to assist him in that conference. X(W)

Boston Memorandum

4/10/48

Re: "Arne Wyller; Information Concerning"

62-87062-1

(16)

CMB:vw

✓

831-832

~~SECRET~~

The April 12, 1948, issue of the "Washington Post" carried an article under the caption "Negotiations with Moscow Urged by Atomic Scientists" which stated that leading atomic scientists, warning of "the total collapse of our traditional civilization," had urged the day before diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Russia "at the highest governmental levels."

The article stated that the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists headed by Dr. Albert Einstein, said "there are no serious negotiations going on anywhere in the world today between the United States and Russia."

The article further stated that the Committee had long advocated world government as the key to peace, and that Dr. Einstein said the day before that "partial world government -- without Russia -- might convince the Soviet Union that she cannot oppose it."

This article continued that Einstein said that a world federation might be based on the United Nations. He stated, however, that this would be a "quantum jump."

According to the article, the Committee said in a statement that without world government there might be a "preventive war," or a two bloc world with "eventual termination in war."

100-345104-A  
(24)

CMB:cmm

4/17/48

~~SECRET~~

The "Daily Worker" of April 19, 1948, under the caption "To Remember Warsaw" carried the photographs of a delegation of the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists giving Jozef Winiewicz, Polish Ambassador to the United States, a message from Albert Einstein on the occasion of unveiling the national monument of Jewish Fighters of the Warsaw Ghetto on that day in Warsaw. According to the article underneath the photograph, B. C. Goldberg was President and Joseph Brainin was Chairman of the committee, of which Einstein was the honorary President.

100-184489-A  
(33)

AMH:ddl

834

~~SECRET~~

X T

An article in the "Newark Evening News" of April 16, 1948, reflected that the Essex County Council of the Veterans of Foreign Wars had announced that they planned to hold a demonstration outside McKinley Junior High School, Newark, New Jersey, on Friday, April 23, 1948, when Representative Marcantonio would speak at a Wallace-For-President rally. The Wallace Committee, according to the newspaper, headed by James Moore, had directed a telegram to Public Safety Director Keenan, charging that the avowed purpose of the Veterans of Foreign Wars demonstration was to disrupt the peaceful meeting planned by the Tenth Congressional District Wallace-For-President Committee.

b2, b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that leaders of the Communist Party in New Jersey were greatly concerned over the demonstration planned by the Essex County Council of Veterans of Foreign Wars at the Wallace rally and ordered a state wide mobilization of Communist Party members to attend this rally.

The "Newark Evening News" of April 22, 1948, contained an article indicating that Governor Driscoll had been barraged with telegrams asking that the Veterans of Foreign War permit be cancelled. According to the article, a statement signed by Professor Albert Einstein and more than one hundred other New Jersey professors, ministers, lawyers, veterans, and other citizens was sent to Governor Driscoll.

Newark Report dated 7-20-48  
 Re: "Communist Party, U.S.A.,  
 District Number 14, Newark Office;  
 Internal Security-C"  
 100-3-28-963, Page 37  
 (21)

CMB:vw

4/22/44

BUCKET

A preliminary investigation was opened on Louis Marion Rauch in June of 1951 based on information appearing in the "Daily Worker" of April 23, 1948, under the caption "Einstein Scores VFW move to Disrupt Wallace Rally". It was stated that more than 100 leading New Jersey Professionals, headed by Albert Einstein, protested a demonstration to "drown out" a Wallace Rally. One of this number was listed as Professor L. M. Rauch of Rutgers University.

Newark Memorandum to Director, June 29, 1951

Re: [REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED]  
Loyalty of Government Employees"

121-30158-2  
(62)

AMH:mab:fwr

X  
836

924

4/28/48

~~SECRET~~

The "Daily Worker" of April 28, 1948, carried an article entitled "High Court Gets Pleas for 11 Anti-Fascists".\* This article stated in part that Albert Einstein, Louis Adamic, Henry Pratt Fairchild, City Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs, Donald Ogden Stewart and Mary Van Kleeck and sixty other educators, writers and artists pleaded with the court to grant a review of the trial of the refugee committee leaders.

100-7061-A  
(30)

AMH:ddl

\*member of the "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee"

~~SECRET~~

837

~~SECRET~~

On April 16, 1948, Harlow Shapley and Alice Barrows, Executive Secretary of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions Council, discussed the actual formation of the ASP Council. It was agreed that the executive directors of this organization were to be Hannah Dorner and George Pepper. Policy for the group was to be decided upon by an administrative committee, to be made up of representatives from each field of art, science or business profession.

The first work of the ASP Council was to hold simultaneously on the East and West Coasts a "Survival Conference", referred to among the conversationalists as "The Survival Session." Preliminary to the holding of the conferences there was to be meetings of the persons most involved in order to determine the questions to be discussed and the policy to be adopted by the organization.

Barrows and Shapley discussed the persons whose names might be used in inviting professional people to attend the conference. Barrows suggested that the conference be called by Doctor Albert Einstein, Harlow Shapley, Professor F.O. Mattheissen of Harvard University, Thomas Mann, Philip Morrison and Frederick Schuman. Einstein was at Princeton, New Jersey. Shapley and Mattheissen were at Harvard; Mann was a refugee German writer, believed to be in New York City, Morrison had been affiliated with Cornell, and Schuman was a pro-Soviet political economist at Williams College.

Additional developments concerning the Peace Conferences, by which name the Survival Conferences were also known, reflected the following: Shapley and Hannah Dorner had together framed a letter to Albert Einstein, asking his opinion of a meeting of the "best minds in the country" to attempt to arrive at a solution to the international situation. Einstein had responded enthusiastically and so worded his reply that it would appear to the uninitiated that he had suggested the conference. It not only endorsed the idea but he volunteered to be present if his health would permit and to lead a discussion. Shapley commented he had gotten more than he bargained for because he worried about Einstein's activities in behalf of the World Government group. It was finally agreed that Einstein should not be allowed to inject himself further into the plans for the Peace Conference inasmuch as he was essentially an anti-militarist and lacked some of the necessary understanding for a proper solution.

~~SECRET~~, ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In a conversation between George Pepper, secretary of the "Business Men for Wallace Committee," and Harlow Shapley, on April 30, 1948, Shapley read a letter which he had drafted for circulation by Pepper on both coasts inviting people to attend the Survival Conferences. The letter began: "I am inviting you to be one of 100 people planning a proposed Conference for Survival. The proposal of these meetings developed when I received a letter from Albert Einstein reading ('the balance of the letter then was a quotation from Einstein's letter to Shapley, which was not read to the informant'.) ~~(u)~~

"Please keep this letter confidential until such time as it is deemed advisable to make a release. /s/ Harlow Shapley." ~~(u)~~

Shapley stated he had added the last paragraph in view of the unfortunate circumstances which had wrecked the Committee of 1,000. ~~(u)~~

Source: Confidential Informant

b2,b7D

~~(u)~~

Memorandum dated 5-5-48  
Re: "Arts, Sciences, and Professions Council of the PCA; the Survival Conferences, June 4-6, 1948, aka; Internal Security-C"  
100-338892-419  
(22)

CMB:vm

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

In the May, 1948, issue of the "Austro American Tribune", New York, appeared an article on page 13, columns 1, 2 and 3 under the heading "The Readers Write the Newspaper: Henry Wallace and the Leftist Viennese Lines." The article discussed Wallace as a political candidate. The following is quoted from the article: "This very day the newspapers brought the news that Albert Einstein officially declared that he would support the candidacy of Wallace. Now Einstein is neither a Communist nor an idiot. It might not be out of the question for a good oskar to learn something from him."

Enclosure

Memo to the Bureau from the SAC Philadelphia, dated May 25, 1948.

Re: "Austro American Tribune;  
Internal Security-C"  
100-273049-30, page 28  
(36)'

CJO:bjw

~~SECRET~~

840

~~228~~

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In May, 1948, the Knoxville Field Division furnished a list of the individuals at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, who were listed as members of the Federation of American Scientists and others who were members of the Association of Oak Ridge Engineers and Scientists, a local organization at Oak Ridge and an affiliate of the Federation of American Scientists, on whom information had been received reflecting affiliation or association with organizations and persons of questionable nature.

This list included the name of Waldo E. Cohn, whose address was 109 Kingfisher Lane, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

David Schubb, Jewish "Daily Forward", 175 East Broadway, New York, New York advised the New York Office (date not indicated) that William Edlin (father-in-law of Waldo E. Cohn) was editor of "The Day", a Yiddish daily newspaper, but that the guiding hand and spiritual voice was Benjamin Z. Goldberg. Schubb said that the American Committee of Jewish Writers and Artists and Scientists in New York was Goldberg's Communist front organization and that Goldberg used such prominent Jewish people as Albert Einstein, Sholem Asch, the writer, and Mark Caghill, the painter, as cover-up names when in reality the organization was completely controlled by the Communists.

Knoxville report, 5-13-48  
Re: "Federation of American  
Scientists; Internal Security-C"  
100-344452-211, p. 11  
(38)

CMB:vm

~~SECRET~~

b2, b7D

~~SECRET~~

Confidential Informant Number [REDACTED] (not further identified), upon being interviewed by Bureau Agents on May 5, 1948, advised that she attended a meeting of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions held at Ridgely Hall, Baltimore, on May 2, 1948.

Informant advised that a leaflet was passed out at the meeting, to which was attached a form to be filled out and returned to the group, on which individuals were to designate whether they were interested in becoming active in the organization.

The national officers of this organization as set forth on the leaflet were set forth in this reference. The members at large were put in three groups: East, Mid-West and West. The name of Dr. Albert Einstein appeared in the East group.

Baltimore Memorandum to Director,  
June 2, 1948.

Re: "National Council of Arts,  
Sciences and Professions;  
Internal Security-C."

100-356137-1  
(19)

AMH:mrg

~~SECRET~~

843

5-13-48

*SAC*

The May 13, 1948 issue of the "New York World Telegram" carried an article under the caption, "Polo Grounds Rally on Palestine Labeled Red Front" with a subheading of "Einstein, Sen. Thomas Urged to Withdraw by Schultz Group." This article stated that a pro-Palestine rally which was to be held at the Polo Grounds the following Saturday night, featuring Senator Elbert D. Thomas (Dem., Utah) as a speaker and Dr. Albert Einstein as sponsor, was branded a Communist front on that day by the American Jewish League against Communism.

The rally, according to the article, was promoted by the self-styled American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists an "Enterprise of the Communist Party. . .designed to capitalize on the legitimate yearnings of most American Jews for a homeland for their disinherited brethren of Europe."

The article further stated that both Senator Thomas and Dr. Einstein were urged by the league to disassociate themselves from the rally, as were two other featured speakers, Republican Emanuel Celler and Bartley Crum, publisher of "PM".

100-344596-A  
(39)

SI 61-7550-2271  
(7) (ONI)

CMB:vm

*VM*

~~SECRET~~

844-845

5-11-48  
b2 b7D

According to Confidential Informant [redacted] and 219, on May 7, 1948, a conversation took place between Harlow Shapley and Alice Barrows concerning the plans to establish the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions as a division of the PCA. Following the discussion, Barrows requested Shapley to warn Albert Einstein about one Gardiner Jackson of Washington, D.C. Barrows, who according to the informants was ordinarily a soft-spoken and well-mannered person, referred to Jackson as a "lying bastard." She asserted that Jackson was doing all he could to hurt Henry Wallace and had gone to Einstein to warn him about the ASP, which Jackson regarded as a Wallace organization. Shapley stated he could not speak to Einstein in the fashion requested because Einstein knew that Shapley and Jackson had been friendly in times past. Shapley stated he had first met Jackson when he was a zealot in the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. Later he had worked with Jackson through Felix Frankfurter and Thurman Arnold, both of whom regarded Jackson as a crusading liberal. Shapley nevertheless, accepted Barrows description as very likely and up-to-date and an accurate one and promised that without naming Jackson, he would warn Einstein about men of Jackson's type, that he himself would be careful of his association with Jackson. (u)

It was noted that Boston Letter (date not reported) had recited plans of the ASP council to hold "Survival Conferences" simultaneously in New York City and Los Angeles on July 4, 5, and 6, 1948. These conferences were to be held under the direction of the ASP Council. The invited participants were to be small in number and prominent in their respective field of professional endeavor. They were to consider the problems confronting the nation and international relations with the USSR and to offer solutions. The results, of course, in the minds of the sponsors would represent the decisions of the intellectual cream of this country. As a preliminary basis upon which the conferences could base their deliberations, certain members of the ASP had been invited to submit treatises analyzing the current situation and the factors which made it to be what it was. (u)

It was noted that the invitation to participate in the "Survival Conferences" was predicated upon an alleged exchange of letters between Harlow Shapley and Albert Einstein. The informant noted that Einstein's letter in April which replied to a letter suggesting such conferences written by

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Shapley not only endorsed the Shapley idea, but provided the ASP Council with material which it relished. As of May, 1948, the full text of the Einstein letter had not been made available to the Boston informant. On May 11, however, Alice Barrows, in reading in the invitation letter of the ASP, read the following sentence from the Einstein letter quoted in the invitation: *(S)(u)*

"I feel now sure that people in Washington are pushing systematically toward a preventative war. In my opinion, it can only be stopped by definite opposition from the people now."

It was Einstein's name and opinion as expressed above which was being used to attract prominent thinkers to attend the peace conferences. *(S)(u)*

It had been agreed that the New York Conference would be concluded with a large public rally at possibly the Madison Square Garden or Carnegie Hall and that a portion of the New York program would occur at Princeton so that Einstein's name and fame could be utilized. However, on May 12, 1948, it was learned by the informant from a conversation which took place between Barrows and Shapley that the New York Conference would be held in secrecy. Shapley insisted upon secrecy as a necessary element in order to attract the best minds, some of which might be afraid of a smear campaign. *(S)(u)*

Invitations to approximately 50 people who were to attend the conference were to be mailed on the personal stationery of Harlow Shapley or if possible Albert Einstein. This was to be done in order to keep the invitees from committing themselves to the ASP program while attending these conferences. *(S)(u)*

It was further agreed that permission should be obtained from Albert Einstein before the above-mentioned letter was quoted publicly. Shapley stated it would be bad if Einstein reneged. He further stated that Einstein was not known as a Marxist, but was a "pedestal type person," whose usefulness and prestige would be damaged unless he concurred fully in all that happened and was prepared to defend himself and his colleagues. Shapley agreed to write Einstein for the necessary permission. *(S)(u)*

(S)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ b2, b7D

On May 14, 1948, Shapley advised ██████████ that he had received a telegram from Einstein refusing permission to quote his letter recited in part above. Einstein commented according to Shapley, that the letter expressed his personal opinion which he was unable to substantiate with facts. Einstein was therefore of the opinion that this disclosure of his personal thoughts would do damage to his reputation as a thinker and perhaps to the whole conference. (S)(W)

Boston report, dated 5-27-48  
Re: "Progressive Citizens of America; Internal Security-C"  
100-338892-416 p. 2  
(15)

CMB:vm

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5/15/48

According to an announcement made by Albert Einstein and Sholen Asch, Honorary President's of the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists, and Scientists, The Committee was sponsoring a mass meeting in the New York Polo Grounds to celebrate the proclamation of the Jewish State on May 15, 1948.

SECRET

New York Teletype to the  
Director, 5-5-48  
Re: "American Committee of  
Jewish Writers, Artists and  
Scientists, Internal  
Security - C"  
100-184489-22  
(35)'

AMH:cmm

5-17-48  
X

In the May 7, 1948, issue of "Counterattack", a weekly newsletter published by the American Business Consultants, Inc., at 55 West 42nd Street, New York, New York, appeared an account of the meeting and discussion, called "Salute to the Jewish State in Palestine," that was to be held on May 15 at the Polo Grounds in New York City.

The article stated the above event was planned by the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, and mentioned that Dr. Albert Einstein had let himself be roped in as an honorary president of this organization. It further stated that "Most of the great scientists of the world consider Einstein the greatest of them all. It's a pity that he doesn't recognize his lack of expertise in political questions. He isn't a Communist and in fact has expressly opposed Moscow on several matters...and yet he has been sucked into a number of Communist fronts."

Enclosed with  
5-17-48 Memo from SAC, New York  
Re: "American Business Consultants,  
Inc., "Counterattack"  
Information Concerning"  
100-350512-145 p.4  
(39)

CJO:cdd

*SECRET*

The Comintern organ published in Paris, France, announced in its May 20, 1948 issue that Professor Einstein would deliver a report on atomic energy at the meeting of the International Association of Democratic Jurists scheduled for August 2-5, 1948 at Praha.

State Department Telegram from Paris  
to the Secretary of State  
dated May 21, 1948  
Received from the State Department  
through Liaison channels 5-26-48.  
100-353813-213  
(82)

CJO:fjb

OK to release per State

*SECRET*

*851*

S  
S

A clipping from the "Arlington Daily" of May 21, 1948 indicated that Professor Einstein and ten "former Nazi research brain-trusters" held a secret meeting and watched a beam of light melt a block of steel 20 x 20 inches. It was indicated that this new and secret weapon could be operated from planes and destroy entire cities.

Colonel C. C. Blakeley of the Intelligence Division of the Army advised the Bureau that he had checked into this matter with the Research Branch of the Research and Development group who stated that such information could have no foundation in fact.

OK per  
Army

The above referred to clipping was filed with this reference.

Memorandum from S. W. Reynolds  
to Mr. Keay June 5, 1948  
Re: "Arlington Daily Clipping,  
May 21, 1948"  
94-39617-1  
(84)

AMH:mab

On the May 23, 1948, radio program sponsored by the Yugoslav group of the Slavic Council of Southern California, over station KXLA, Huntington Hotel, Pasadena, California, Eugene Radovich (not identified) was the guest speaker. He stated that he had recently received a letter from the Emergency Commission of Atomic Scientists, Inc., 118 Nester Street, Princeton, New Jersey, signed by Albert Einstein. The letter stated that their duty was to make available atomic knowledge for use and not for destruction.

11-5-48 Los Angeles Report  
Re: "Communist Infiltration  
Into the Slavic Council of  
Southern California;  
Internal Security - C"  
100-332879-15 p. 12  
(22)

CJO:cdd

5-24-48

b2,b7D

(S)(u)

[In March of 1949,] furnished to the Bureau  
an analysis of Norman Corwin and his activities.

In this analysis information stated that the National Committee on Atomic Information was set up early in 1946; that the literature put out by the group conformed strictly to the line of Soviet Russia on the question of the atomic bomb and energy; that the literature as a whole was one of propaganda solely.

Informant stated that Norman Corwin appeared as one of the sponsors of this organization; that such names as Henry Wallace, Albert Einstein and many other names also appeared. (page 5)

A Bureau Agent developed through a pretext telephone call and in conversation with one Jack Gold, that the Committee for the First Amendment had merged with a new committee that had originated in the East, known as a Committee of 1,000. This latter organization would be headed by Professor Harlow Shapley and the purpose of the organization was to create a drive for the complete abolition of the House Un-American Committee. In discussing the Committee of 1,000, T-31 furnished a telegram which had been sent to Philip Dunne by Harlow Shapley dated January 14, 1948, which stated that the Un-American Activities Committee was creating an atmosphere of civic cowardice through its continued attacks upon the freedoms guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Constitution, and asked that Dunne join with Shapley and Dr. Albert Einstein, Norman Corwin and others in launching a Committee of 1,000 which was to be strictly a non-partisan, non-political organization of which the sole purpose was to seek the abolition of the Un-American Activities Committee. This telegram was set out in detail in this reference. (page 28)

b2,b7D (S)(u)

[On May 24, 1948,] furnished a telegram addressed to Dane Clark, a motion picture actor, which read as follows:

"The first independent project to be undertaken by the National Arts, Sciences, and Professions Council will be a joint East-West Conference on Peace. The discussion will be lead by

the foremost scientists, educators and artists of the country. Would you join Thomas Mann, Harlow Shapley, Albert Einstein, Norman Corwin, Clifford Odets and other prominent citizens in sponsoring this vital conference? Please phone your acceptance to Gladstone 4202. Signed Joy Darwin--Executive Director A.S.P. Council".  
(page 31)

b2  
b7C  
b7D

Re: [REDACTED];  
Security Matter-C"  
101-4589-27  
(6)

AMH:vm

June '46

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A mail cover placed on the residence of F. O. Blomfield and Jane Seymour Blomfield disclosed that these individuals wrote a letter to Dr. Albert Einstein, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey (date not given) ~~(M)~~

The investigation of the Blomfields was predicated upon a report received from the Third Army Counter Intelligence, Field Area No. 8, Knoxville, Tennessee, dated November 13, 1947. This report stated that the Blomfields distributed Communistic literature in Elizabethton, Tennessee. ~~(W)~~

6-15-48, Knoxville report.  
Re: [REDACTED]; Security  
Matter-C" b7C  
100-356346-1, pg. 4  
(24)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CJO:bjw

~~243~~

In September, 1951, Sunoo Hag-Won, an admitted former member of the Communist Party-USA in Seattle, Washington, was interviewed at the San Francisco Office by a Bureau Agent, regarding the Korean-American Cultural Association, Incorporated, and Chang Soon Kim. At that time Sunoo advised that the Korean-American Cultural Association was organized in 1938 or 1939 by Doctor Chang Soon Kim who was then residing in Los Angeles, California. The purpose of the organization was to promote Korean Culture in the United States and to acquaint the American people with this culture. According to Sunoo the organization was to have no political affiliations.

[ ] Sunoo stated that he met Kim in San Francisco in 1947 at which time Kim asked him to become editor of a magazine which the Korean-American Cultural Association was planning to publish. This magazine was called the "Korean Review".

According to Sunoo, the first issue of this magazine was published in June of 1948. It consisted of 60 pages containing several articles on various aspects of Korean culture written by individuals connected with United States universities who were familiar with Far Eastern history and customs.

The next issue of this magazine was published in July, 1949. The July issue was the last issue of this magazine that was published. It also contained only articles of a cultural nature.

Sunoo advised that he had in his possession these two issues of the "Korean Review" which he later made available to the San Francisco Office.

An examination of the June, 1948 issue, of Volume 1, Number 1, reflected an article entitled "The Korean-American Cultural Association, Incorporated", by Mary Bryant which article set out the executive personnel of the Korean-American Cultural Association. Among the personnel listed under Washington Headquarters was the name of Dr. Albert Einstein, Honorary Scholars Committee.

San Francisco Report,  
10-9-51.

Re: [REDACTED]  
Korean-American Cultural Association;  
Internal Security-R."  
100-68778-75, page 11  
(44)'  
*b7c*

CMB:mrg

b2, b7D

CONFIDENTIAL  
Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that a three day conference would begin on June 5, 1948, at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City under the auspices of the Arts, Sciences and Professions - Progressive Citizens of America. The purpose of the conference was to criticize the United States foreign policy and promote peace. Harlow Shapley, who had made every effort to shroud the conference in secrecy and avoid publicity, was to preside and Einstein had agreed to sponsor and participate. &(u)

Boston teletype to Washington and New York dated 6-5-48.  
RE: "ASP Council, Progressive Citizens of America "Survival Conferences;  
Internal Security - C"  
100-338892-420.  
(15)

CMB:mg

CONFIDENTIAL

55

6-6-48

[redacted] reported that approximately two weeks before the Peace Conference in Hollywood, Waldo Salt [redacted] discussed the plans for the conference with Albert Maltz [redacted]. Both Salt and Maltz were motion picture film writers known to be members of the Communist Party Cultural Group in Hollywood. Maltz, according to the informant, had just returned from Washington, D.C., where he was being tried for contempt of Congress. Salt told Maltz that plans for the Peace Conference had been going ahead in his absence and that the next meeting concerning the plans was scheduled for that night, May 13, 1948. He told Maltz that the dates for the conference had been set for June 4, 5, and 6, 1948, and Maltz wanted to know if "there would be any forces in it". Waldo Salt told him there would be and that the main ones were in the scientific and educational field, and that the outlook appeared to be very good; that Went (Dr. Frits Went) and Mann (Dr. Thomas Mann) were to co-chair the conference for the west coast, while Einstein (Dr. Albert Einstein) and Shapley (Dr. Harlow Shapley) would be co-Chairman for the east coast. Both conferences, Salt said were to be held at the same time. *x (4)*

b2/b7D [redacted] furnished a copy of invitational telegrams sent out by the "Hollywood Arts, Sciences, and Professions Council" inviting the addressees to attend the Peace Conference. The invitation by telegram read as follows: "The first independent project to be undertaken by the National Arts, Sciences and Professions Council will be a joint east and west conference on peace. The discussions will be lead by the foremost scientists, educators and artists of the country Thomas Mann, Harlow Shapley, Albert Einstein, Norman Corwin, Clifford Odets, and other prominent citizens in sponsoring this vital conference? Please phone your acceptance to Gladstone 4202".

LA report, 7-19-48  
Re: "Compic, IS-C"  
100-138754-472, p. 1011  
(4)

AMH:vm

6/7/48

b2, b7D  
S (u)

Through the cooperation of [redacted] certain documents relating to the proposed activities of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions were obtained. Included in this material was a report of the meeting of the Organizing Committee of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions held in Chicago on January 16, and 17, 1948. According to this report, Mr. George Pepper, chairman of the Nominating Committee, submitted three nominations for chairmen, one of whom was Dr. Albert Einstein.

Also included in the above referred-to material was a letter dated June 7, 1948, on the letterhead of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions wherein it was stated, "today we are taking a new and decisive step--the establishment of an independent and permanent cultural, political organization, The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions." It was pointed out that as of the date of the letter the State Chapters of PCA were rapidly amalgamating into the State Third Party Organization and it was expected that the National PCA would follow suit at the National Founding Convention. The letter was signed by Dr. Harlow Shapley. The name of Albert Einstein appeared as a member-at-large on the letterhead of the above-mentioned letter.

New York Memorandum to Director,  
October 11, 1948, enclosing  
photostatic copies of above-  
mentioned material.

Re: "Progressive Citizens  
of America;  
Internal Security-C."  
100-356137-8  
(14)

AMH:mrg

b2, b7D

On June 9, 1948, [REDACTED] advised that on June 17, 1948, an "off-the-record and entirely confidential meeting" was to be held in Room 101 of the Biltmore Hotel at 4 p.m. The persons invited to attend the meeting were to include some of the forty scientists and professional people who had participated in the "survival conference" (not further identified) held in New York on June 5-7, 1948. X(u)

In connection with this meeting, the informant advised that Harlow Shapley had directed a letter to one Robert Saudek (ph) of the American Broadcasting System for the purpose of arranging a thirty-minute nation-wide hook-up. One-half of the allotted time was to be used by Einstein in a broadcast from Princeton. The balance of the time was to be consumed by Shapley. In obtaining the time, Shapley had assured Saudek that the group would not endorse any particular political candidate for the presidency. X(u)

Also in connection with the above-mentioned meeting, Shapley was advised by Hannah Dorner of New York City that Einstein had been disappointed with the results of the conference on June 5-7, but that one Robert Nathan was keeping him "in line". X(u)

Boston memo 6-11-48  
 Re: "ASP Council - PCA,  
 Harlow Shapley; IS - C."  
 100-341825-146  
 (15)u

CONFIDENTIAL

CMB:ddl

100-356137-A

The June 14, 1948 issue of the New York "Post and Home News" published a notice that a summary report of a meeting, attended by 40 of the country's leading natural and social scientists, to recommend steps to prevent world-wide catastrophe, would be made by Dr. Albert Einstein, Dr. Harlow Shapley, etc. at Carnegie Hall on June 17, 1948. It was under the auspices of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions. It contained a notation to the effect that Dr. Einstein would speak directly to the meeting from his home in Princeton, New Jersey.

100-356137-A  
(41)

CJO

6/17/48

The New York Office forwarded to the Bureau by memorandum dated June 28, 1948, a mimeographed copy of the "Weekly Trends" prepared by the Newark and New York Divisions for the week of June 17, 1948. Under the heading "Communists Trends" dated June 18, 1948, at New York, New York, it was stated that the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions held a meeting at Carnegie Hall June 17, 1948, the chairman of which was Dr. Harlow C. Shapley. The speakers were Lillian Hellman, writer; Dr. Philip Morrison, atomic scientist; J. Raymond Walsh, radio commentator; and Howard Fast, novelist. Albert Einstein addressed the meeting over the telephone from his home. The purpose of the meeting, as stated by the chairman, was the mobilization of the American people to save the peace of the world and civil liberties in the United States. The speakers stressed the two rejections by the United States Government of the Soviet offers to enter into direct negotiations aimed at an understanding between the two nations. They contended that the rejection was endangering the peace of the world and the democratic institutions of our country.

Re: "Weekly Trends."  
66-8603-1-34-623  
(37)

AMH:ddl

6-18-48

The June 18, 1948 issue of the New York "World Telegram" published an article captioned "Einstein Asks Patience on Russia." The article reported that Dr. Albert Einstein spoke directly from his home in Princeton, New Jersey to the audience in Carnegie Hall, New York City. He called for patience and understanding between this country and the Soviet Union as a step in solving the world's security problem. He blamed the United States for the competitive armament race and for refusing to accept the suggestions of the Soviet Union for direct negotiations.

The article stated that the meeting was sponsored by the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions," which is promoting a pro-Soviet line."

CJO:man

100-356137-A

(12)

SI 100-356137-A

(41) (New York Post and Home News,  
6/18/48)

SI 100-356137-A

(41) (New York Sun 6/18/48)

863-864-865

6-18-48

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b1

b2  
b7D

[On June 18, 1948, Jan Galewicz, (Consul General, Polish Consulate, New York City) according to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] contacted Jozef Winiewicz, Polish Ambassador, at which time they discussed a personal contact with Professor Einstein. It was decided, according to the informant, that Galewicz would write a letter to Einstein at 112 Mercer Street, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.] (u)

b1

New York report, 8-12-48  
Re: "Lieutenant Colonel [REDACTED];

[REDACTED]; Espionage-R"  
100-344669-428, p. 76  
(82)

b7C

CMB:vm

mm

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

866

The reference indicated in the block below is a mimeographed letter dated June 19, 1948, signed by A. Einstein, Chairman of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, urging aid and financial contributions for the Committee. The following is quoted therefrom:

"I ask your thoughtful consideration of the enclosed statement, (which was attached to the letter) which presents the essentials of a policy that we believe will bring about world peace rather than international chaos and the destruction of civilization. The fateful adjournment of the United Nations negotiations on atomic energy control has ended, for the time being, our hope of controlling the development of atomic weapons. Now, more than ever, the immediate responsibility for insisting on a peaceful solution of the world's crisis rest with thoughtful citizens. If you agree with our proposals, I ask your support in our efforts to impress them as strongly as possible upon the American people."

The following is the statement mentioned above:

1. Atomic bombs can now be made cheaply and in large number. They will become more destructive.
2. There is no military defense against atomic bombs, and none is to be expected.
3. Other nations can rediscover our secret processes by themselves.
4. Preparedness against atomic war is futile and, if attempted, will ruin the structure of our social order.
5. If war breaks out, atomic bombs will be used, and they will surely destroy our civilization.
6. There is no solution to this problem except international control of atomic energy and the elimination of war.

Source of letter not stated.  
100-345104-19  
(24, 77)

CMB:cmm

WFO rpt. 2-28-48  
Re: "Federation of American  
Scientists; IS-C"  
100-344452-170, p. 19, 22  
(18)

CMB:vm

868 - / 869 - 870

6-24-48

This reference is a translation of page 2 of the June 24, 1948 issue of the Russian Newspaper "Russky Golos". The following is quoted therefrom: "over newspaper columns: quotations from : Labor Press : Albert Einstein; Henry Wallace; Rear-Admiral Zacharias; United Press correspondent in Athens."

100-21318-33  
(41)

CMB:vm  
v/v

b2, b7D

According to [redacted] arrangements were made by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee to have approximately 100 persons in the scientific and educational field on the National Reception Committee for Madame Irene Joliot-Curie which would be headed by Professor Albert Einstein of Princeton University and Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard University as co-chairmen.

Informant advised that Irene Joliot-Curie, French nuclear physicist, would arrive in the United States about March 18, 1948, as a guest of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (JAFRC) for the purpose of assisting that organization in raising funds.

Informant advised that on March 19, 1948, following Madame Curie's detention by Immigration Authorities at Ellis Island, the JAFRC sent telegrams to Attorney General Tom Clark protesting Madame Curie's detention. According to the informant, Professor Albert Einstein had also sent a similar telegram and was urging all scientists on the National Reception Committee to do likewise.

On March 19, 1948, the same informant advised that Dr. Edward Barsky had contacted Professor Albert Einstein at Princeton, New Jersey on that date and had made an appointment for Madame Curie to visit Einstein on the morning of March 20, 1948.

The March 21, 1948 issue of the "New York Times" carried an article date-lined "Princeton, New Jersey," which reflected that Madame Irene Joliot-Curie was the guest of Dr. Albert Einstein at his home at 112 Mercer Street that morning. The article stated that the two presumably discussed details of Madame Curie's proposed speaking tour under the auspices of the JAFRC, of which both were members.

The magazine section of the June 25, 1948 issue of the "Morning Freiheit", Communist daily Jewish language newspaper, carried a picture of Madame Curie, Albert Einstein and Dr. Edward Barsky, the accompanying article reflected that Curie and Dr. Barsky visited Einstein at Princeton, New Jersey.

The April 11, 1948 issue of "P. M." carried an article reflecting the results of an interview with Madame Curie. This article stated in part that she was a frail, worn-looking woman of 50 with short gray hair combed back somewhat in the manner of Albert Einstein.

New York Report,  
5-26-49.

Re: "Irene Joliot-Curie, was.;  
Internal Security-R."  
100-354731-57  
(24)

Correlators Note: The first page of this reference contained the following penciled notation. "No distribution".

AMH:mrg

Kelsey Garces, Personnel Records Section, Brookhaven National Laboratory, produced records which reflected that on June 25, 1948, Peter Gabriel Bergmann was approved by the Associated Universities, Incorporated, Brookhaven National Laboratory, and at that time he signed a contract as a Consultant Scientist, Department of Physics in the Theoretical Division.

Included in the personnel file of Bergmann was a letter of recommendation from Albert Einstein, Princeton University.

NY rpt. 6-8-49

Re: [REDACTED]

SM - C."

100-334514-5

(21)

b7C

AMH:ddl

Correlator's Note: By letter dated June 8, 1949, the New York Office recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared relative to [REDACTED]

b7C

874

[REDACTED]

6/30/48

Peter Gabriel Bergman was apparently identical with one Peter Bergman, former worker under Dr. Albert Einstein, Princeton University where he was suspected of being a Communist. Philadelphia file indicated that investigation was conducted by MID in Baltimore, Maryland.

Philadelphia teletype  
June 30, 1948 to the  
Director.

Re: [REDACTED]  
Atomic Energy Act Applicant"  
116-95764-1X1  
(25) b7C

AMH:jar

767

The "National Republic" of July, 1948, carried an article entitled "Turning Searchlight on Reds" by Walter S. Steele. The following is quoted from this article:

"National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions is a new front organized by the Red fronters in New York City. Albert Einstein is among their headliners."

Publication card  
National Republic, 7-48  
(3)

AMH:ddl

S  
10-128

SECRET

The Bureau received on October 11, 1948, a Restricted American Embassy Report dated September 9, 1948, Warsaw, Poland, entitled "Censorship, War-Mongering and False Reporting in Poland". On pages 21 and 22 of this report under the subheading "Refutation of False Reports on Professor Einstein's Message" the following is quoted: "Owing to the fact that some American newspapers have published false reports to the effect that Professor Einstein's message to the Congress of Intellectuals has been twisted, Jerzy Berejsza, Secretary General of the Congress sent the following explanation to PAP. (X) M

"(1) On August 26, Professor Julian Huxley, Chairman of the Congress, read the original of Professor Einstein's letter of July 6, greeting the Congress. The text of this letter has been published. (X) M

"(2) By a decision of the Presidium, Professor Einstein's message, as well as a number of other messages, (for instance Lombardo Toledano's) were not read to the Congress but were attached to the minutes of the Congress on the understanding that they will be published in the Congress Book. (X) M

"These facts are clear and obvious and they can be checked. An explanation in this connection has been sent to Professor Einstein in writing. It is not surprising that the Yellow Press in America wants to minimize the importance of the Wroclaw Congress by publishing falsehoods." "Source: Robotnik, September 1, 1948." (X) M

109-12-250-382  
(83)'

AMH:man

OK for Release per State PAKAS

1-4 declared  
per State letter  
dated 8/2/82  
SP-42(W)JMF  
2/11/83

7-7-48

b2, b7D

On December 14, 1948, [redacted] made available a letter dated July 9, 1948, signed by Zlatko Balokovic, President, American Committee for Yugoslav Relief (ACYR), addressed to Mr. Felix Knight, 5 Riverside Drive, New York. Mr. Knight was identified by informant as a sponsor of the ACYR. There was also enclosed with this letter a document entitled "A Memorandum to Directors, Sponsors, and Friends of the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief." Both papers covered the background and accomplishments of the Committee. Among its projects was the maintenance of several children's homes in Yugoslavia; the one in Kostajnica was named the Albert Einstein Home. The Committee was discontinuing its activities. X(u)

Informant also made available a mimeographed copy of a press release of the ACYR dated June 12, 1948. This release reported approximately the same data as the above mentioned letter and document, that is, that the Committee was discontinuing activities and set out its accomplishments, one of which was the Albert Einstein Home for children maintained in Yugoslavia. (u) X

2-18-49 New York Report  
Re: "American Committee for  
Yugoslav Relief, Inc;  
Internal Security - C"  
Registration Act  
100-212169-66<sup>4</sup> p. 60, 63, 71  
(36)

CJO:cdd

385

879

Among 363 photostatic copies of documents made available to the New York Office by Alfred Kohlberg, 84 Dellwood Road, Bronxville, New York, the following made reference to Albert Einstein:

1. A confidential report dated September 14, 1949, which contained a story of an account of the Communist movement of Professor Linus Karl Pauling, chairman of the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering at the California Institute of Technology.

This report stated that Pauling was affiliated with the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Under the auspices of this Communist organization, Linus Pauling protested the deportation of Communist Hans Eisler. Hans Eisler was a Communist musician brother of Gerhart Eisler, both of whom were out of the country at the time.

According to this report, among those who joined Pauling in protesting the deportation of Hans Eisler were the notorious fellow travelers Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann, Leonard Bernstein, and Aaron Copland.

(page 192)

2. A letter addressed to Miss Pearl Buck dated August 10, 1948, which read as follows:

"Your reference to Albert Einstein seems unfortunate. I still feel that your connection with organizations which may be considered Communist-fronts was due to political ignorance, while I think Professor Einstein's similar connections were more deliberate.

"If you care to write a letter presenting your point of view, I will be glad to reproduce it and mail it to the list of persons who received my letter of June 12, with or without comment by me. Beyond this, I regret, I cannot

~~SECRET~~

go. Very sincerely, /s/ Alfred Kohlberg"  
(page 274)

3. A letter addressed to Miss Pearl S. Buck, R.  
D. 3, Perkesie, Pennsylvania, dated July 19, 1948, on the  
letterhead of the Japanese American Committee for Democracy,  
72 West 52nd Street, New York 19, New York.

According to this letterhead, Professor Albert  
Einstein of Princeton university, was a member of the  
Advisory Board of that committee.

(page 278)

4. A letter dated July 14, 1948, addressed to Mr.  
Alfred Kohlberg, 1 West 37th Street, New York 18, New York,  
which was signed by Pearl S. Buck. This letter read in part  
as follows:

"I have read your letter of July 7. It seems in-  
credible to me that the Japanese American Committee for  
Democracy should have used my name as one of its directors.  
In the first place, I never was a director, but a member of  
the Advisory Board, at a time when that Board included Pro-  
Fessor Einstein, Dr. John Haynes Holmes and other distinguished  
persons. I resigned from the Advisory Board on October 5,  
1945...."

(page 279)

5. A letter addressed to Mr. Kohlberg from Pearl  
S. Buck dated January 4, 1945. This letter read as follows:

"Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, who is a sister of  
Jawaharlal Nehru, has recently arrived in this country. Mrs.  
Pandit is the most distinguished visitor to us from India  
since Tagora.

"In the interest of good will and better understanding  
between our own people and those of India, I am inviting a  
small group of civil and social leaders to form an honorary

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

committee for a dinner to be given in Mrs. Pandit's honor on January 26, at the Commodore Hotel.

"I shall be very happy if you can be one of this group together with Dr. Albert Einstein, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Miss Diana Forbes-Robertson, Mrs. Dorothy Norman...."

NY memo with encl. 1-21-51  
Re: "Owen Lattimore; Espionage-R".  
100-64700-684, encl. p. 192, 27<sup>4</sup>,  
278, 279, 298  
(70)

Correlator's note: no connection was indicated between the above mentioned material and Owen Lattimore.

CMB:vm

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7-12-48

~~SECRET~~

Confidential Information was received by the New York office (date not reported) that Harlow Shapley (Chairman of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions,) communicated with Polish Ambassador Josef Winiewicz on July 6, 1948, in reference to the Congress of Intellectuals for Peace which was to be held in Warsaw, August 25, to 28, 1948, and advised him that he would be in Washington, D.C. and would like to talk over the project with him. ~~(u)~~

Shapley had lunch with Winiewicz on July 10, 1948.  
(Source not stated) ~~(u)~~

On July 12, 1948, Winiewicz informed Jerzy Borejsza, Director of Czytelnik Publishing House in Poland, of his meeting with Shapley. Borejsza urged him to secure attendance of Albert Einstein. (Source not stated) ~~(u)~~

Einstein received an invitation, and although he could not attend, advised that his friend, Doctor Otto Nathan, would attend and would bear a message from him. (Source not stated.)

Washington Field Office  
teletype to Bureau, Boston  
and New York, dated 7-28-48  
Re: "ASP Council, PCA,  
Internal Security-C"  
100-338892-435  
(11)

CMB:vm

*VW*

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882

7-13-48

~~SECRET~~

b2, b7D

[REDACTED] advised that on June 30, 1948, Tadeusz Kassern, Cultural Attaché, New York Consulate, discussed with Czeslaw Milosz, Second Secretary of the Polish Embassy, letters <sup>that</sup> were sent in connection with the Congress of Intellectuals for World Peace in Wrocław, Poland, August 25 to 28, 1948. Kassern asked Milosz why Professor Nathan's name had been mentioned when (Polish) Ambassador Winiewicz had talked with Einstein the previous day at Princeton. Milosz said that he could not recall. X(u)

On July 12, 1948, Winiewicz informed Jerzy Borejsza in Warsaw that Einstein was not going to Poland but that his associate Professor Nathan would make the trip and would speak for Einstein at the conference. Winiewicz indicated that he had communicated with Einstein and that he could not make the trip because of his poor health but that Nathan would bring a recording of his speech in which he would address the Congress and extend his greetings. [REDACTED] b2, b7D (u)

On July 13, 1948, Professor Nathan communicated with Milosz and informed him that he was a friend of Professor Einstein and had an appointment to see Winiewicz on Thursday. [REDACTED] b2, b7D (u)

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that Albert Einstein, 112 Mercer, Princeton, New Jersey, among others, had received an invitation to attend the Congress of Intellectuals. X(u)

This informant also advised that Albert Einstein had communicated with Ambassador Winiewicz on July 8, 1948, AND informed him that he was glad that his dear friend, Dr. Otto Nathan, would attend the Congress at Wrocław and would bear a message from Einstein to the Congress. X(u)

9-9-48 Washington Field  
Division Report  
Re: "Polish Intelligence  
Activities in the United States;  
Internal Security - R & POL"  
100-350264-279 p.3, 4, 5, 7, 8  
(18)

CJO:cdd

~~SECRET~~

7/14/48

~~SECRET~~

b2, b7D

On July 14, 1948, [redacted] advised of a dinner party that was held at the residence of Dr. Nissin Mevorah, Bulgarian Minister to the United States, at which time those present included Polish Ambassador Jozef Winiewicz and his wife. ~~(u)~~

Informant advised that as the evening wore on the anti-American feeling became so strong that it appeared to the informant to have developed into a contest between those present. ~~(u)~~

According to informant, the Polish Ambassador spoke of a visit which he recently had had with Professor Einstein at the latter's quarters at Princeton University. He said that in October or November of that year, a conference of intellectuals would begin in Warsaw, and he was personally extending an invitation to Einstein to appear at that conference. Einstein politely declined because of his advanced age and offered to send to Warsaw via the Polish Embassy, a long letter in furtherance of the Conference of Intellectuals. Before the interview was concluded, according to Winiewicz, Einstein stated, "Mr. Ambassador, I suppose you must realize by now that the United States is no longer a free country, that undoubtedly our conversation is being recorded because this room is wired, and that no doubt your photograph was taken when you entered my quarters. My house is closely watched". ~~(u)~~

WFO memo to Director, 7-14-48  
Re: "Bulgarian Activities in  
The United States, Washington  
Field Division, IS - R and BUL."  
100-66-54-33  
(82) (u)

AMH:ddl

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HVAC  
1948

~~SECRET~~

The following information was furnished by Dr. J. B. Matthews of New York City when he testified before the joint Legislative Fact-finding Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington State between July 19 and 20, 1948. Dr. Matthews admitted that at one time he was the leading Fellow Traveler in the United States; however, from 1938 until 1945 he was the Director of Research for the Special Committee on Un-American Activities at the U. S. House of Representatives, known as the Dies Committee.

In connection with his statement that there was a widespread use of professor's names to support the interest and objectives of the Communist Party, he used Albert Einstein as an example. He stated that Einstein rarely let a month go by that he did not sound off on some political question. He mentioned that the name of Albert Einstein of Princeton appeared in 1947 in Moscow's "Pravda" on an honor roll of Americans who were alleged to be outstanding in their "sincere friendship for the Soviet Union." He further stated:

"I think in connection with these professors who play with the experts in politics because they are good at something else, we might very well recognize that Nero may have been the best violinist in Rome, but that is an irrelevant consideration when we come to evaluate his place in history, and I dare say that the same may be said of many of these professors, such as the distinguished ALBERT EINSTEIN, when we come to evaluate his position in the world of tomorrow. He devises his mathematical formulae while the world burns."

Dr. Matthews mentioned that Professor Albert Einstein was on the list of prominent supporters of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, which Matthews called a Communist front organization.

He also stated that Professor Einstein was a refugee from the tyranny of the Nazis but since he came to the United States he has devoted 90% of his political activities to the support of an equally brutal tyranny, that of the Soviet Govern-

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Matthews presented a list of the forty-odd Communist organizations with which Professor Einstein had been affiliated since he came to the United States as a refugee from Hitler. This list is as follows:

Ambijan	Sent message to	Folder, August, 1945
Ambijan	Honorary President	Letterhead, October 8, 1946
American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born	Sponsor	Daily Worker, Feb. 26, 1942, p. 4
American Friends of the Chinese People	Signer of letter for	Daily Worker July 6, 1940, p. 4
American Pushkin Committee	Sponsor	Letterhead, undated
Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade	Sponsor	Daily Worker, March 22, 1939
Independent Citi- zens Committee of the Arts, Sci- ences and Profes- sions	Initiating Sponsor	The Worker, Dec. 24, 1944, p. 14
Jewish Black Book Committee	Sponsor	Pamphlet, "Let the World Know"
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee	Sponsor	Program, October, 1943
Medical Bureau and Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy	Sponsor	Letterhead, February 2, 1939

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Motion Picture Artists Committee	Sponsor	<del>SECRET</del> Folder
Musicians Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy	Sponsor	Program
National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism	International Honorary chairman	Letterhead, July 3, 1934
National Committee on Atomic Inform- ation	Consultants Panel	Letterhead, Nov. 15, 1946
American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists presentation of the Black Book Jewish Case against the Nazis	Honorary chairman and one of prin- cipal speakers	<u>The Worker</u> , March 17, 1946, p. 13
Dinner to Edward U. Condon	Sponsor	Letterhead, April 6, 1948
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee	Sponsor	Folder, Survey of the Work of the JAFRC, March 11, 1942-June, 1944
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship	Sponsor	Letterhead, May 4, 1948
Nation Associates	Sponsor	Program, Oct. 13, 1947
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship	Sponsor	Letterhead, Jan. 7, 1948, reverse side
National Arts, Sciences and Professions Council	Member	Policy and Program 1948

887-375

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship	Sponsor	Soviet Russia Today, March, 1947, p. 2
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship	Sponsor	Folder
National Citizens Political Action Committee	Vice-Chairman, Dinner Committee	Folder
National Conference of the German Problem	Sponsor	Official release, March 6, 1947
National Federation for Constitutional Liberties	Signer of letter for	Press release, January, 1943
National Reception Committee to the Russian Delegation	Honorary national chairman	Leaflet
Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee	Member	New York Times, Dec. 22, 1943, p. 40
Soviet Russia Today	Sponsor of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Red Army	Program, Feb. 22, 1942
Soviet Russia Today	Contributor	Soviet Russia Today, June, 1942, p. 6
Spanish Refugee Appeal	Sponsor	Folder
United States-Soviet Friendship Congress	Sponsor	Daily Worker, Sept. 29, 1943, p. 5

SECRET

Dr. Matthews continued his testimony by pointing out that according to the records it was Professor Einstein who first completely conceived the possibility of the atomic bomb and sent a direct report to President Roosevelt suggesting setting aside some two billion dollars in an attempt to build an atomic bomb. That is some indication of the importance of Professor Einstein in the whole field of nuclear fission, the atomic bomb and our topmost military secrets.

Matthews further stated that few visiting scientists from Soviet Russia have come to the United States without making one of their first stops Princeton, New Jersey, where they have conferred with Professor Einstein. He pointed out that it would be possible for Einstein to confer with these scientists without disclosing important secrets but he was not sure any man should be entrusted with a responsibility for deciding whether or not he should disclose such secrets or whether or not he would know when he had or had not disclosed them.

He added that Einstein by his prolonged association with the Communist movement in the United States has abused the land which honors him so greatly for his scientific achievements and has granted him citizenship.

Dr. Matthews presented a letter signed by Albert Einstein, dated March 20, 1947, on the letterhead of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Inc., Room 28, 90 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey. The trustees of this Committee included Albert Einstein. Matthews read one sentence from the letter in which these men ask for a million dollars to tell the world about the story of atomic energy. The sentence was: "This basic power of the universe cannot be fitted into the outmoded concept of narrow nationalism." He questioned what they meant by "narrow nationalism"—he thought so far as Americans were concerned, it was not an outmoded conception.

The National Committee on Atomic Information, which claimed among its scientific consultants Albert Einstein, was cited by Dr. Matthews as the most active organization in the field of atomic information. A letter of this Committee submitted for inclusion in the record by Dr. Matthews contained ~~the~~

SECRET

the names of its officers. Albert Einstein was listed as a member of their Scientific Consultants' Panel.

Dr. Matthews referred to the "New York Times" of July 16, 1947, in which the Federation of Atomic Scientists was reported endeavoring to propagate the idea that the United Nations should take complete control of atomic energy and distribute the secrets thereof to the nations of the world. The organization used the prestige and name of Einstein to further their cause.

Dr. Matthews further stated that "It was often averred by the Nazis that Einstein's mathematics were Communist mathematics," although Matthews professed he did not know how Einstein could do it.

On a letterhead of the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, headquarters in San Francisco, Albert Einstein was listed as a sponsor. This letterhead was introduced during the hearings of the Washington State Committee investigating Un-American Activities in the State of Washington.

Second Report of the Joint  
Fact Finding Committee on Un-American  
Activities in Washington State--1948  
Enclosed with  
1-18-49 Memo from SAC, Seattle  
Re: "Washington State Un-American  
Activities Committee"  
100-351006-3 p. 42, 43, 48, 55,  
56, 57, 58, 64, 65, 66, 67, 73,  
82, 186  
(70)

CJO:cdd

SECRET

890r

2008

*7/20/60*

*S - Q - T*

b7C The New York Office files contained numerous references concerning Otto Nathan, probably identical with Professor Arthur Nathan mentioned in report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated January 31, 1950, at New York, as a contact of Jan Galewicc.

b2/b7D Professor Otto Nathan advised Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, during a conversation, "that in event of war between the Soviet Union and the United States we want the Soviet Union to win don't we?"

[REDACTED]

b1 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The following penciled notation appeared on the first page of this reference: "no distribution".

b2  
b7C  
b7D

April 8, 1950  
Re: [REDACTED] was;  
Internal Security - R - NPO  
100-361403-29  
(54)

AMH/cdd

SECRET 891

5-96

~~SECRET~~

On October 25, 1950, Dr. Hans Gaffron, 5401 South Greenwood, Chicago, Illinois, furnished such correspondence as he could locate which had taken place between Juergen Kuczynski and himself during the years 1937 to 1950.

Kuczynski in a letter in German, dated September 27, 1948, stated that he had attended a Congress of Intellectuals in Breslau to which Einstein had sent a message. Dr. Gaffron stated that the Congress of Intellectuals referred to was a Congress dominated by the Communists in the Eastern part of Europe and was held at the old German city of Breslau which was then a part of Poland. Dr. Gaffron stated that that Congress was a forerunner of several other Congresses, which led up to the Stockholm Peace Pledges which according to Gaffron was sponsored by Russia, its satellites and sympathizers with Communist Russia throughout the world.

The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, Volume 4, Number 10, for 1948, which was published by The Atomic Scientists of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago, Illinois, contained on page 295 and 299 an article entitled "A Message to the World Congress of Intellectuals" by Einstein. This article set out the text of the message of Albert Einstein to the Congress which was held in Breslau, Poland, in August of 1948. Einstein in the message recommended world government. The article stated that Einstein was publishing a full text of the message to the Congress because the message attributed to him and published in Poland was entirely unlike the message which he had sent.

Chicago report. 2-17-51

Re:

Espionage-R"

65-59105-62, p. 11, 12  
(62)

b7C

AMH:vm  
VM

~~SECRET~~

892  
892

8-12-08

X

The August 12, 1948 issue of the "New York Times" contained an article stating that among the United States delegation to the World Congress of Intellectuals, to be held in Wroclaw (Breslau) from August 22 to 26, 1948, would be Professor Otto Mathan, assistant of Professor Albert Einstein.

100-195220-A  
(17)<sup>1</sup>

CJO:feh

SECRET

SECRET

MA Dispatch number 550, dated August 18, 1948, from the American Embassy in Warsaw, Poland, [redacted] set out a list of names of participants in the World Congress of Intellectuals in Defense of Peace, which was held at Wroclaw, Poland, August 25 to 28, 1948. On the list of delegates from the United States appeared the name Professor [redacted]. A notation at the bottom of this list stated that [redacted] was reported to be bringing with him to the Congress an address prepared by Albert Einstein.

~~Declassified  
per State  
letter dtd 8/26/82  
SP4 ECLW/DHF~~

(No cover letter attached)  
Dispatch received from the State Department through Liaison Channel on 9/16/48.  
100-357519-21, pg. 6  
(65)

RESTRICTED

b7c per STATE

CJO:bjw

~~SECRET~~

8-18-48

b7D

[REDACTED] made available a news item from the Polish newspaper "Kurjer Codzienny" (Daily Courier), issued on August 18, 1948. This article reported on the American delegation enroute to Poland to participate in the World Congress of Intellectuals in Wroclaw, Poland. The delegation was composed of two groups. One group represented the "One World Award Committee", an organization of American Progressive Intellectuals. Otto Nathan, Economist and friend of Professor Einstein, was a member of this group and was to deliver an address at the Congress. (No mention was made of the other group.)

SECRET  
Translation enclosed with  
9/2/48 letter from the  
Legal Attache, London, England.  
Re: "Polish News Item"  
100-357519-30X  
(81)

CJO:bjw

895

b2/b7D

On July 22, 1948, [redacted] advised that Allen Harkins (ph) contacted Dr. Harlow Shapley from Washington on the date and acknowledged receipt of Shapley's letter of July 14, 1948, in which Shapley had reportedly requested information relating to the World Congress of Intellectuals which was to be held in Poland during August, 1948. (u)

During the above-mentioned conversation, Harkins stated that unconfirmed sources in Paris, which he termed "not authoritative" stated that there was an article in "L'Humanite," which he identified as a French Communist paper, advising that the Americans who would take part in the Congress would be headed by Albert Einstein and would include Charlie Chaplin and a person identified only as Caldwell. To this, Shapley stated that Einstein definitely would not attend, but that Nathan, whom Shapley identified as an associate of Einstein, might attend and bring a message from Einstein, possibly in the nature of a transcription, which, according to Shapley, would be the participation of Einstein. (u)

Boston memo 7-28-48  
Re: "Dr. Harlow Shapley;  
IS - R."  
100-341825-151  
(15)

CMB:ddl

b1

C

9-1-48 New York Report  
Re: "Polish Intelligence Activities  
in the United States;  
Internal Security - R"  
100-350264-277  
(39)

CJO:cdd

~~SECRET~~

897 

8-26-48

X

b1  
b7c

[REDACTED]

By memorandum dated November 3, 1948, the Detroit Office forwarded to the Bureau the newspapers mentioned above. ~~(u)~~

By letter dated January 4, 1949, the Bureau forwarded to the Detroit Office copies of summary translations of selected articles appearing in the material received from the Detroit Office. The translated material contained an article from "Glos Ludu" (Voice of the People) Warsaw, on August 26, 1948, entitled "American Workers are Blushing with Shame as a Result of the Anti-Soviet Campaign". Appearing in the same issue was an article entitled "From Albert Einstein's Letter to the 'Congress of Intellectuals'". This article stated that "A letter from Albert Einstein was read before the Congress of Intellectuals which in part is printed below. ~~(u)~~

"I feel greatly honored to have received notice of your plans to assemble a Congress of Intellectuals in Poland. I am particularly interested in the project since this congress would discuss and support the issue of a real and permanent peace. ~~(u)~~

"In the existing period of unusually strained international politics, it is paramount we must resolve our problems from a historical and philosophical point of view. We must dare to analyze the most realistic problems and not dwell upon minor political disturbances of everyday occurrence. History taught us that verbal struggles fail to settle issues and are not the solution of our more trying problems. The fact is particularly true today when a war would mean destruction and ruin at unprecedented levels". ~~(u)~~

Re: [REDACTED]  
100-129861-311  
(6)

IS-C

b7C

AMH:vm

SECRET

8-22-48

~~SECRET~~

The October, 1948 issue of the "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists" contained an article captioned "A Message to the World Congress of Intellectuals" by Albert Einstein. It consisted of Dr. Einstein's message to the Congress which met in Breslau, Poland, during August, 1948. The article contained a strong recommendation for world government.

It was preceded by a foreward explaining that Dr. Einstein released this message in Princeton on August 28 after publication of a completely dissimilar message in Poland, which was shortened and omitted his recommendations for a world government.

<sup>550064</sup> The Bulletin is described in summary reference 100-350064-31 located elsewhere in this memorandum.

Enclosed with  
11-15-48 Memo from SAC, Chicago  
Re: "Atomic Scientists of Chicago  
Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists;  
Internal Security - C"  
100-350064-28  
(41)

CJO:cdd

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~~SECRET~~ 900

XET

b2,b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised he was present during a conversation which occurred between Harlow Shapley and Alice Barrows regarding the principal officers who were to direct the affairs of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions. Barrows suggested that Jo Davidson and Albert Einstein would make honorary co-chairmen. Shapley stated that Davidson alone would be honorary chairman. Shapley stated that Davidson and Einstein were both Jewish and it would not be politically wise to have two Jewish men as honorary heads of the organization. Barrows said that she did not know that Davidson was Jewish. Shapley replied that he had already discussed the matter with Einstein who had identified Davidson as a person of Jewish origin whose racial affiliations were not generally known. He further stated that Einstein was of the opinion that the organization would not fare well if its letterhead showed at the first, two names thereon a native and an alien refugee Jew. (S)(u) b2,b7D

On February 13, 1948, Boston [redacted] stated that Shapley always described Alice Barrows as a former Communist Party member.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that in late February, 1948, Harlow Shapley accepted an invitation from Dr. Edward Barsky to act as a national co-chairman with Albert Einstein of a Welcoming Committee formed to sponsor the appearances in the United States of Madam Joliot-Curie. The appearances were to be under the sponsorship of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and Madam Curie was to make a nationwide speaking tour to raise funds for that organization's work in France. Shapley advised the informant that Madam Curie was the wife of Frederick Joliot-Curie, who was the French delegate to the United Nations Committee on Atomic Energy. When accepting the invitation to act as co-chairman, Shapley made it clear that because of prior commitments in Colorado, he could not be present at the principal event of the tour which was a dinner in Madam Curie's honor which was to be held in New York City, March 21, 1948. (S)(u) b2,b7D

SECRET

901

X ET

The Boston "Globe" for August 29, 1948, carried a news dispatch dated at Breslau, Poland, reading as follows: "The World Congress of Intellectuals announced today it is establishing an 'international committee' in defense of peace in Paris as part of a world-wide campaign to avert a new war.

"Twenty presidents, including four Americans, were named to the Committee.

"The announcement was made after a manifesto was issued by the predominantly pro-Communist conclave calling for setting up international and national peace organizations throughout the world.

"Americans appointed included Professor Harlow Shapley, astronomer and director of the Harvard University Observatory; Jo Davidson, sculptor, living in Paris; and Albert F. Kahn and Howard Fast, writers."

On the day following this dispatch, Shapley told Confidential Informant [REDACTED] that he was considering dropping out of the "Breslau Post". He stated that one Nathan had apparently double-crossed Einstein and that it looked as though the rabid Communists had run away with the publicity. He regarded the publicity released to the world as unfavorable. Shapley finally told the informant that he would defer his decision with regard to affiliations with this group pending the return of O. John Rogge to the United States because he was certain that Rogge could give him an accurate portrayal of what had happened. Subsequently, the informant learned that Shapley was reassured concerning the Breslau Conference. Hannah Dorner had told him that Jo Davidson and Julian Huxley, British scientist, had described the event as a wonderful affair. Both of these persons were alleged to have stated that the American press descriptions of the Breslau Conference were mixed up and inaccurate. (u)

Source: [REDACTED]

b2, b7C b7D

bev X

Boston rpt. 3p22-49  
Re: "Harlow Shapley; IS - C."  
100p341825-200, p. 5, 12, 20  
(15)

CMB:dd1

SEARCHED

903

[REDACTED]

X-1

The August 30, 1948, issue of the New York "Times", contained an article entitled "Einstein Clears Up 'Message' Mystery". The article stated that Dr. Albert Einstein charged that the Polish version of his message to the World Congress of Intellectual at Breslau, had been changed without his authorization or his knowledge. The article quoted both the actual message sent to the Congress by Einstein and a text which had been presented to Congress as his message, and Einstein's explanation of what caused the mixup. Another article in this same issue entitled "Nathan Withheld Message," explained that Dr. Otto Nathan had carried a message from Einstein to the Congress. It stated that Nathan did not give an explanation as to why he did not present Professor Einstein's message.

100-357519-A  
(25)

CJO:bjw

8-30-48

~~SECRET~~

This reference is a translation of Page 1 of the August 30, 1948 issue of the Russian newspaper, "Russky Golov". The following is quoted therefrom:

"Prof. Einstein's message to the Congress of Intelligentsia."

100-21318-32, p. 12  
(84)

CMB:vm

~~SECRET~~

905

1-31-48

~~SECRET~~

The August 31, 1948, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune", published an article entitled "Einstein Plea To Intellectual Parley Not Read." The article reported that Dr. Otto Nathan of New York, who carried a message from Professor Albert Einstein to the World Congress of Intellectuals at Wroclaw declined to say why he decided not to present the message to the Congress. The article continued by presenting the difference between the Polish version of Einstein's message and the actual text that Nathan was to have presented to the Congress.

100-357519-A  
(42)

CJO:bjw

~~SECRET~~

906 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9/31/48

The Bureau received an ONI report from Chief of Naval Intelligence dated August 31, 1948, entitled "Subversive Trends of Current Interest". On page 1 of this report appeared the heading "'Intellectuals' Named Leftist Peace Group" Under this heading it was stated that the World Congress of Intellectuals meeting in Breslau, Poland, had announced the establishment of an "International Committee in Defense of Peace" in Paris as part of a world wide campaign to avert a new war. (Date of meeting not indicated)

At the end of this article appeared the following comments: "It is interesting to note that whereas Henry Wallace addressed the Breslau Congress through the medium of a phonograph record prepared in advance, Albert Einstein's message was withheld by his representative, Dr. Otto Nathan, who declined to state why he did not read it."

This report was received from ONI on September 7, 1948.

100-153679-138  
(40)

AMH:ddl

OK to Release per Navy

4-3-48

~~SECRET~~

A September 3, 1948 issue of the "Dziennik Zachodni" (Western Daily), a Polish newspaper, published an article entitled "The Wroclaw Congress", a statement by its Secretary General. The statement was an answer to the American Press' charges that Professor Einstein's report to the Congress of Intellectuals at Wroclaw was misrepresented by the Congress.

Translation enclosed with  
letter to the Director from  
the Legal Attache, London,  
England dated September 15, 1948  
100-357519-23  
(82)

CJO:vw

~~SECRET~~

Newark letter dated September 8, 1948, pointed out that a thorough search of all Armstrong references in Newark files failed to develop any information regarding a contact of Albert Einstein at Princeton, New Jersey, which contact was believed to be an Englishman known as Armstrong.

Discreet contact with sources at Princeton, New Jersey, failed to develop any information regarding one Armstrong, an Englishman known to be a contact of Professor Einstein. Local residents of Princeton who bore the name Armstrong were not known to be friendly with Albert Einstein and were families of excellent reputations.

Realizing that Professor Einstein's contacts were numerous and international and that no investigation had been conducted upon Albert Einstein's activities which would furnish a basis for determining his contacts, the Newark Office set forth information obtained at Princeton during the course of other investigations. A review of the case entitled "Helen Dukas, wa, Helene Dukas, Helen Ducas, Internal Security-R," failed to reflect any contacts made with Dukas by an individual named Armstrong.

Helen Dukas was the housekeeper and secretary of Professor Albert Einstein. She was naturalized on October 1, 1940, at Trenton, New Jersey, at the same time as Professor Einstein. Dukas resided with Einstein at his home, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey.

b7C Newark memo to Director, 1-4-49  
Re: [REDACTED] Armstrong, a contact of a  
Espionage-R" Professor Albert Einstein.  
65-58073-9  
(20)

AMH:vm

9/15/22

In San Francisco report dated September 15, 1948, the New York Field Division was requested to identify one Armstrong who was a contact of Professor Albert Einstein. On the basis of the available descriptive data furnished it was impossible to identify this individual with any of the approximately 1500 references to individuals named Armstrong which appeared in the indices of the New York Division.

NY memo to Director 11-17-48

Re: "

## Espionage - R."

65-58073-7

(28)

SI - 65-58073-8

(20),

b7c

AMH:dd1

910-911

~~SECRET~~

On September 23, 1948, Holland Roberts, President of the American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union (ARI), San Francisco, California, and Educational Director of the California Labor School, contacted William Kerner, Organizational Director of the ARI, and Communist Party member. Roberts stated, that in the morning's issue of the "Peoples World," he had noticed an article concerning the dissolution of the American Soviet Science Society. He added that the article contained statements by Shapley (Harlow), (L. C.) Dunn, (Albert) Einstein, and others who attributed the attacks on the Association (Society) to the "Un-American Committee". Holland Roberts declared, that this article, plus the full statements by the people mentioned in the article, should be saved for the ARI files.

~~[REDACTED]~~ The above information was furnished by [REDACTED] b2, b7D  
 The September 3, 1948, issue of the "Peoples World," on page five contained an article "--Mark Down the Free International Foe of Scientific Information, and the American Soviet Science Society, as Victims of the Thomas Un-American Committee."

Those who made the news public and laid the blame squarely upon the Thomas Un-American Committee included, Harlow Shapley, world famous Astronomer; L. C. Dunn, an Editorial Associate of "Philosophy of Science, along with Albert Einstein; Alice Hamilton, Leo Loeb, Duncan A. MacInies.

This article stated further, that these people said that its work had been hampered by the atmosphere of suspicion created by the Thomas Committee, which in the absence of any inquiry, had by insinuation alone sufficiently influenced a department of the government to prevent their receiving the material support needed for their work, and this had taken place in spite of the approval given to the Society's Scientific Exchange Service by American Scientists, by libraries, by many government bureaus and departments which have used their service, by the Rockefeller Foundation, and by the state of New York, under whose law the Society was incorporated as an educational organization.

San Francisco Memo 9/30/48  
 To the Director  
 Re: "American, Russian Institute  
 for Cultural Relations with the  
 Soviet Union  
 San Francisco; Internal Security-R  
 Registration Act"  
 61-6211-673  
 (6)

AMH:jh

912

9-24-48

~~SECRET~~

b2, b7D

In the latter part of 1948 Confidential Informant [REDACTED] furnished to the Bureau copies of a number of documents which had reportedly been sent out by the "American Council for a Democratic Greece", and which bore the Red Cross emblem and the words "Red Cross".

Included in these documents was a form letter which appeared to have served as a cover letter from the American Council for a Democratic Greece, 152 West 42nd Street, New York City, to prospective petition signers and financial contributors. This letter was dated September 24, 1948. The letterhead on which this form letter appeared bore the phraseology, "a petition to the International Red Cross to save lives in Greece", and the imitation Red Cross emblem in the upper left hand corner of the letterhead. A little to the right of this phraseology and emblem, appeared the drawing of a man holding a small child in his arms. In the right half of the letterhead, appeared the National Petitioners, whose names included Albert Einstein and nine other individuals. The letter was signed by Rev. John W. Darr, Jr.

b2  
b7C  
b7D

[REDACTED]

New York report, 2-10-49  
Enclosing photostatic copies  
of above-mentioned letter.  
Re: "American Council for a  
Democratic Greece, Red Cross Act."  
10-813-5  
(27)

AMH:vm

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

9-27-48

The "Washington Daily News" of September 27, 1948, carried an article entitled "House A-Quiz Report Based on Confessions".

This article stated in part that Dr. Robert Oppenheimer who was at that time working at Princeton, New Jersey, with Dr. Albert Einstein, would be questioned about charges of an ex FBI Agent that the scientist associated with Soviet Agents at a party given by heiress Louise Bransten, and that the first Russian attempt to penetrate the secret of the Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley, California, was relayed to him.

61-7582-A  
(20)

AMH:vm

914

b2/b7D

[redacted] reported that Albert Einstein was invited to attend the World Congress of Intellectuals to be held in Wroclaw, Poland on August 25 to 28, 1948. Einstein advised he could not attend but would forward a statement relative to the Congress. &(u)

According to newspaper accounts, a statement released by the Congress attributed to Einstein was entirely different than the one he actually sent. (Source not given) &(u)

b2/b7D

[redacted] advised that on August 30, 1948, Czeslaw Milosz of the Polish Embassy informed Jerzy Borejsza, c/o Czytelnik, Warsaw, Poland, that Einstein had charged that the Polish version of his message had been changed without his authorization or his knowledge. He said that the actual text of his message as published in the "New York Times" was not made public in Warsaw and instead a garbled version of the letter he had written was reported in Polish sources as his message. &(u)

Informant advised that Viktor Grosz (not identified) furnished Polish Ambassador Winiewicz in Washington with a statement by Borejsza, secretary general of the Congress, in answer to the charge made by the American press to the effect that Einstein's proclamation was altered and that the text was deliberately equivocal. Grosz indicated that Borejsza released the following statements to the Polish Associated Press: &(u)

"On August 26, 1948, Julian Huxley, Chairman of the Congress read, among other direct messages, a letter from Professor Albert Einstein dated July 6. A copy of the original letter was published, however, Professor Einstein's proclamation lacked theories of Lombardo and Toledano, for example, it was not read immediately but entered on the agenda according to the decision of the presidium and to be published later in official literature printed by the Congress. The facts are unquestionably distinct and verifiable. Professor Einstein was informed of those developments. It is highly surprising that the common American press strives to slight the significance of the World Congress of Intellectuals at Wroclaw. It would be more surprising should that particular press refrain from any such libelous campaigns." X(u)

b2, b7D

[redacted] advised that on August 30, 1948, Borejsza informed Stefan Rogozinski at the Polish Embassy that Professor Einstein's charge that his statement to the Congress was falsified was serious injustice to the Congress. X(u)

He explained that Professor Otto Nathan, who represented Einstein at the Congress, had refused to read his statement and that Einstein's letter of July 6 to Borejsza was read to the Congress. Borejsza requested that Einstein be notified of the true facts and that a wire of retraction be forwarded to Borejsza X(u)

Rogozinski informed Borejsza that two incidents, one of which was Einstein's charge, had resulted in statements by news commentators that the Congress was for an Eastern (Russian) purpose. Borejska requested Rogozinski to submit all newspaper comments and to contact him after Einstein had been contacted and an explanation had been secured from him. X(u)

Informant learned on August 30, 1948, that Rogozinski discussed the above matter with Ambassador Winiewicz and was instructed to have Milosz contact Einstein and explain the situation and then send a cable to Warsaw. X(u)

Milosz communicated with Einstein in Princeton, New Jersey. Einstein informed him that he had complete trust in Nathan and would do nothing until he hears from him. He refused to authorize communication with Nathan on the part of the Embassy and indicated that he would probably be unable to speak freely until he gets to Paris or London. X(u)

Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished information on b2, b7D August 26, 1948, that the Polish Research and Information Service, 250 West 57th Street, New York City, submitted a bulletin to Ambassador Winiewicz on the Congress of Intellectuals in Wroclaw. The bulletin pointed out that one of the high lights of the Congress was the reading of Albert Einstein's address. X(u)

b2, b7D [redacted] reported on September 27, 1948, that Ambassador Winiewicz discussed with Jan Galewicz (not identified) among other things, the Congress which had been held in Wroclaw. They both agreed that they had made a mistake about the professor (presumably Professor Einstein) and there would be more repercussions when he (probably Professor Nathan) returned. X(u)

~~SECRET~~

The "New York Times" for August 30, 1948, carried  
the letter released by Albert Einstein.

10-29-48 Washington Field  
Division Report  
Re: "Polish Intelligence Activities  
in the United States;  
Internal Security - R & POL"  
100-350264-316 p.3, 4, 5, 6  
(12)

CJO:cdd

~~SECRET~~

b2, b7D

On September 28, 1948, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] furnished the New York Office with a mimeographed letter dated September 17, 1948, from Albert Einstein, Chairman of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, urging aid and financial contributions. The following is quoted therefrom: (S)(u)

"For the past two years we scientists have worked to inform our fellow-citizens that the old order has ended --that the emergency of atomic energy upon the world stage has made necessary a reordering of world institutions to effect the abolition of war. We sought as a first step public support for an agreement upon the international control of atomic energy. But such an agreement has failed because of the clash of rival nationalisms. The nations are adrift upon a familiar sea whose only termination throughout history has been the catastrophe of war." (S)(u)

The informant also furnished with the above-mentioned letter a pamphlet entitled "Don't Resign from the Human Race," by Norman Cousins which was taken from the "Saturday Review of Literature" dated August 7, 1948, and reprinted by the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists. (S)(u)

New York letter, with enclosure  
dated 10-21-48

Re: "Emergency Committee of Atomic  
Scientists; Information Concerning"  
100-345104-21  
(24, '77)

CMB:cmm

~~SECRET~~ 10-43

b2 b7D

Between June and October, 1948, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] furnished to the Bureau a copy of the news letter of the "Association of Internes and Medical Students -- Committee on Academic Freedom and Civil Liberties" signed by Marvin Hirsch, Chairman. The following is quoted from this news letter:

"The 1947 national Convention of AIMS established a national Committee on Academic Freedom, Civil Liberties and Medical Research. It is the intent of this committee to tie up national and chapter activities on these questions and we will publish a news letter for that purpose . . .

"The case of Dr. Edward Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards is best known; Dr. Harlow Shapley dean of our Astronomers and past President of the A.A.A.S. also has been mistreated and insulted especially by Representative Rankin. The Presidents of the New England colleges have protested the latter action. The American Committee of Atomic Scientists, headed by Albert Einstein, had condemned the attack on Condon." (News letter undated)

b2  
b7D

[REDACTED]  
NY report, 11-10-48  
Re: "Association of Internes  
and Medical Students, aka  
IS-C"  
100-355953-6, p. 23  
(40)

AMH:vm

X

In September or October, 1948, a highly confidential source furnished to the Bureau a list of names, apparently maintained by Len Goldsmith, Civil Rights Congress National Director. The name of Albert Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton 41162 appeared on this list.

Los Angeles Report  
October 25, 1948  
Re: "Civil Rights Congress;  
Internal Security-C"  
61-10149-779, p. 19  
(27)'

AMH:jar:fwr

SEARCHED

[REDACTED]

920

12-1-48

XCT

The "Morning Freiheit", a Yiddish Communist Daily, on page 1, column 5, of the November 11, 1948, issue contained an article reporting on the Israel Independence Banquet held at the Biltmore Hotel, (date not given) in New York City. The Banquet was organized by the Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, to express their thankfulness and recognition to the Soviet Union for the aid and support they gave to the State of Israel.

Professor Albert Einstein sent his congratulations to the Banquet.

The Banquet was dedicated to the Ambassadors from Poland and Czechoslovakia, Dr. Joseph Winiewicz and Dr. Vladimir Autrata, respectively.

Translation enclosed with  
11/24/48 memo from SAC  
New York.

b7c Re: [REDACTED] Internal Security-R POL.  
100-357047-8  
(40)

CJO:bjw



921

10-18-48

X

In the May 26, 1949 issue of the "New York Times" appeared an article on page 5, captioned "Bohm on Loyalty Group." The article reported statements made by faculty members of Princeton University in connection with the investigation of David Bohm by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It also cited that on October 18, 1948, the Federation of American Scientists, Washington, announced that Dr. Bohm had been appointed a member of its newly-formed Scientists Committee on Loyalty Problems. Fellow members included Dr. Albert Einstein and thirteen other Eastern scientists.

100-207045-A  
(17) 1

CJO:man

X 922-923-924 5012

~~SECRET~~

The October 18, 1948 issue of the "Newark Evening News" carried an article under the caption "Defends U. S. Scientist" with the subheading of "Federation Names Committee to Combat 'Vicious Type of Character Assassination'" which stated that the Federation of American Scientists, representing more than 4,000 members on that day announced the creation of a scientists committee on loyalty problems to combat "the vicious types of character assassinations" levied at Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards.

The article stated that Professor Henry De Wolf Smyth of Princeton University, acting as spokesman for the fifteen-man committee, said that the Federation backed a three-fold program which included provisions for competent legal counsel to individual scientists summoned to Congressional hearings, standardization of legal procedure involved and eliminations of "blacklisting" a scientist from general employment.

The article continued that to pursue these ends, the Federation had nominated W. A. Higgenbotham of Brookhaven National Laboratory as chairman of the group, which included Dr. Albert Einstein, Dr. Luther P. Eisenhart, dean emeritus of Princeton's Graduate school and others.

The October 19, 1948 issue of the "Trenton Times" in an article entitled "Loyalty Clearance Problems Taken Up by Scientists" also contained the above information.

Newark memorandum dated 1-2-48  
with enclosed newspaper clippings.  
Re: "Federation of American Scientists;  
Internal Security -C."  
100-344452-239  
(23)'  
SI 121-21064-2  
(26) (Washington Evening Star, 10-18-48)  
SI 121-21064-3  
(16) (The Harvard Crimson 10-15-48)  
SI 100-344452-A  
(23) ( Washington Post 10-18-48)  
SI 100-344452-A  
(23) (Washington Times Herald 10-18-48)  
SI 100-344452-230  
~~SECRET~~ (32) (New York Times 10-18-48)

~~SECRET~~

CMB:lih

117-8108

~~SECRET~~

b2 b7D

[REDACTED] reported that Dr. Grace Carlson addressed a Sunday forum of the Socialist Workers Party of the St. Paul Branch, at 420 Cedar Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota (date not stated). At this forum she spoke on the subject "Socialism versus Barbarianism." Informant stated that she devoted much time to an outline of an article by Albert Einstein in the October 28, "Minneapolis Tribune." This article was concerned with the Atomic Bomb. Carlson was very critical of Einstein, pointing out that although he was a great scientist, he was a physicist. She stated: "What does he ask for? As a result he wants a world government. Now of course, that is what we want. He wants a socialist United States of the World. We believe that it will be impossible to have any kind of a world government unless first there is a change in the Economic system and Socialism dominates the World."

St. Paul report, August 19, 1949.

Re: [REDACTED]

Internal Security-SWP  
100-4794-116, pg. 20  
(70)

b7C

AMH:bjw

10-29-48  
~~SECRET~~

On March 21, 1948, an article appeared in the "Daily Worker" which stated in part that Mrs. Irene Joliot-Curie at a press conference in the offices of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee which sponsored her trip to America, stated that among other things, she would buy equipment for her Paris laboratory and would see Dr. Albert Einstein. It was stated further that in Paris, her husband, Frederick, said Dr. Einstein was one of those who invited her to visit the United States; further that her husband was a Communist and head of France's Atomic Energy Commission.

b2, b7D

On March 1, 1948, [REDACTED] advised that Robert Kammerer, former JAFRC fund raiser, had informed Albert Einstein on that date that Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard University, had agreed to serve on the reception committee for Irene Joliot-Curie. Albert Einstein on this occasion, refused to contact one Dr. Bohr, to request him to speak at the JAFRC dinner in honor of Madame Curie at the Hotel Astor. In the opinion of this informant, Dr. Einstein referred to Niels Bohr, Danish physicist. Dr. Einstein stated, on this occasion, however, that he had no objection to the invitations to speakers at the Hotel Astor dinner being issued in his (Dr. Einstein's) name. ✓(u)

b2, b7D [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] furnished to the New York Office a letter dated October 29, 1948, which was signed by Milton Wolff, Political Director, JAFRC and was written on the stationery of the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the JAFRC. Printed on this stationery were the names of the national sponsors, one of whom was Albert Einstein.

NY rpt., 2-4-49  
Re: "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; IS-C"  
100-7061-1815, p. 35, 37, 56  
(31)

AMH:vm

~~SECRET~~

On February 9, 1942, [REDACTED] submitted a report concerning the American Committee O.S.E. It was organized in the United States in 1940 for the purpose of promoting health, hygiene and sanitation among the Jews of Europe, through its various affiliates which had spread to other parts of the world. Informant named the officers of this organization. Albert Einstein was named as a member of the Honorary Committee.

Informant reported that no derogatory information had been obtained concerning the American Committee O.S.E.

[REDACTED] advised that O.S.E. stands for Organization Sanitaire Evracia.

b2 [REDACTED] reported on October 19, 1948, that Professor Albert Einstein was an honorary member of the "O.S.E. American Committee".

b7D [REDACTED] On October 29, 1948, [REDACTED] furnished some literature received from O.S.E. American Committee, 24 West 40th Street, New York City. On the back of a folder which explained the work of O.S.E., appeared "Tributes to O.S.E." by various individuals, including one by Professor A. Einstein. Also listed on the folder were the names of leaders of O.S.E. in the U.S.A. Professor A. Einstein was listed as a member of the Honorary Committee.

b2 b7D [REDACTED] United States Office of Censorship

12-13-48 New York Report  
 Re: "American Committee of O.S.E.,  
 aka, O.S.E. American Committee,  
 O.E.U.B.R.E. De Secours Aux Enfants,  
 "Toz";  
 Internal Security - R"  
 100-349527-9 p. 4, 9, 10, 11, 18  
 (39, 76)

CJO:cdd

1306  
928

X OCT.

11-48

In the November 1948 issue of the "Forum Und Tribuene" an American monthly, published in New York City, appeared an article on page 2, columns 3 and 4, entitled, "Hellmer or Einstein?". The article pertained to a column in "Ausbau" written by Kurt Hellmer. Hellmer was against all foreign language papers and against "foreigners" if they supported the Wallace Party. It stated that Hellmer criticized this paper (Foreign Und Tribuene). The article went on to say that "we are against Hellmer's attempt at intrusion and are in favor of the upright attitude of Thomas Mann and Albert Einstein, opposed to agitation against foreigners, Reds, and Jews and in favor of Henry Wallace.

Translation from German  
enclosed with 12-14-48  
memo from SAC Philadelphia  
Re: "The German American,  
Internal Security-C"  
100-279704-146 p. 17  
(36)

CJO:vm

b2, b7D

(u) Confidential Informant [redacted] advised in October, 1948, that Donald Angus Cameron in attempting to further the sale of Barrows Dunham's "Man Against Myph" wrote a letter to Bernard Rubin, columnist for the "Daily Worker". In the letter, Cameron urged that Dunham's book was one of the best and suggested that Rubins quote the endorsements on the book furnished by the following:

Donald Ogden Stewart  
Albert Einstein  
Dorothy Parker  
J. B. S. Haldane  
J. D. Bernal.

It was noted that Stewart was the subject of a then pending security investigation, and Haldane and Bernal had been identified through literature furnished by [redacted] ~~as~~ (u) b2, b7D British Communist scientists. The Philadelphia Office had advised that Dunham had been a member of the Communist Party in that city.

Donald Angus Cameron was Editor in Chief of the Little Brown and Company at Boston, Massachusetts. Investigation revealed that Cameron had been associated with various Communist front organizations and had been in close contact with national figures who were closely allied with the Communist movement. (Source was not indicated)

Boston Report  
11-19-48  
Re: [redacted]  
Internal Security - C  
100-342893-40  
(15) b7C

CMB:cdd

11/1/48

~~SECRET~~

The New York Times of 11/1/48 carried an article entitled "Wallach Aid Cited by Teacher's Union."

This article stated, in part, that the Teacher's Union had reported on the previous day that it had received hundreds of telegrams and letters from educators, parents, authors, artists and trade unionists commanding the statement "in defense of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights" made by Samuel Wallach, former president of the Teacher's Union, before a Congressional sub-committee on education and labor.

The article further stated that those named by the union as having come to his support included Albert Einstein and ten other educators.

61-7558-A  
(1.5)

AMH:vw

~~SECRET~~

931

11/8/48

b2 b7D

On October 29, 1948 [redacted] learned that Gertrude Weber, wife of Frederick Palmer Weber, had been contacted by a friend of hers, whom she described as being very much interested in Palestinian affairs and had advised her that he thought he had persuaded Moshe Sneh to make an appearance in Washington, D. C., on November 8.

Informant learned from Gertrude Weber that Sneh was in the Cabinet of Palestine and was very progressive. He was the former political commander of the Hagannah and was one of the Vice-Presidents of the World Jewish Congress and on the Executive Board of Mapaan, a co-operative movement in Palestine. He was also head of the United Workers Party in Palestine.

The same informant advised that a committee in New York, of which Albert Einstein was honorary chairman, was sponsoring Sneh's appearance at the Commodore Hotel in New York City. (Date not stated)

Washington Field Office Memorandum  
November 4, 1948

Re: [redacted]

b7C  
Internal Security-3  
61-9743-43  
(27)

AMH:vw

932

11-9-48

On November 9, 1948 a dinner in honor of Israel's independence was held at the Hotel Biltmore, New York. The dinner was sponsored by the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists. Speakers included Dr. Vladimir Outrata, Czech Ambassador to the United States and Polish Ambassador Josef Winiewicz.

Messages and greetings were received from Henry A. Wallace, Professor Albert Einstein, honorary president of the sponsoring committee of the dinner; Eliahu Epstein, Israel Representative to the United States, and others.

Source newspaper clipping,  
"New York Post and Home News" dated  
November 10, 1948  
62-84266-A  
(28)

CMB:vw

11/18/48

X

This reference is an undated pamphlet put out by the "United World Federalists, Inc.", 7 East 12th Street, New York, New York, captioned "Beliefs, Purposes and Policies," adopted November 13, 1948.

This pamphlet set out a list of the names of the members of the National Advisory Board, one of whom was Dr. Albert Einstein, Chairman, Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, (No source given)

100-343001-213, p. 1  
(38)

AMH:cmn

TOP

934

On March 8, 1950, Senator Joseph R. McCarthy made a statement before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, Washington, D. C. At that time, Senator McCarthy presented a letter which he called Exhibit No. 2. This letter was dated November 16, 1948, and was on the letterhead of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, and had a list of the sponsors. The sponsors included Professor Albert Einstein.

(page 22)

On April 25, 1950, Louis F. Budenz testified before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, Washington, D. C. Mr. Budenz stated during this testimony that a fellow traveler normally would not be subject to party discipline; that as a matter of fact, most of the fellow travelers were Communists; that there were only a very small group of the type of Albert Einstein and Thomas Mann and people of that kind who, because of their eminent positions, would certainly feel insulted to be under Communist discipline; that they were fellow travelers in the sense that they signed many statements under the influence of the people around them.

(page 626)

Rpt. of the Hearings before  
the Committee on Foreign  
Relations, U. S. Senate,  
81st Congress, 1950.  
121-23278-267X12  
(38)"

AMH:ddl

3500  
935-936-937

A list of the governing officers of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., 114 East 32nd Street, New York City as well as a list of the members of the Board of Directors and sponsors of the NCASF, was obtained from a letterhead of the above-mentioned organization dated November 19, 1948. According to this letterhead, Professor Albert Einstein was a sponsor of the NCASF.

[Source: ██████████ b2/b7D  
New York report dated  
1-3-49  
Re: "National Council  
of American-Soviet  
Friendship, Inc.;  
Internal Security - C"  
100-146964-1425 p. 5  
(34)

CMB:feh

11-28-48

E. S. ET

The W.F.D.Y. Information Service, published by the World Federation of Democratic Youth, bulletin No. 31, dated December 1, 1948, contained the following information under the title "Youth in the Struggle for Peace:"

"France: On November 27 and 28, the 'National Assizes of the French People for Peace and Freedom' took place in Paris, which was attended by 12,000 delegates from 81 departments. Messages of greetings were sent to these Assizes by Albert Einstein, the Dean of Canterbury, and from Professor Blacket."

(Recd. 2-24-50 from [REDACTED] b2/b7D

New York memo, 3-15-50 enclosing photostatic copy of above bulletin  
Re: "American Youth for a Free  
World; Internal Security-C"  
100-189902-74, p. 1  
(71)

AMH:vm

A microphone surveillance maintained by the Bureau of Special Services and Investigations, New York City Police Department during the Conference on Cultural Freedom and Civil Liberties, October 25-26, 1947, Hotel Commodore, New York, New York, revealed that on October 25, 1947, Frank Kingdon, author, radio commentator, co-chairman, PCA spoke on "The Threat to the Professions".

Kingdon stated in this speech that he and Henry Wallace had recently conferred with Albert Einstein and he recalled this meeting very vividly because of something that Einstein had said. According to Kingdon, Einstein made the following statement:

"I came to this country because I believed that America was the land of liberty. When I came here it was. I found the liberty I was seeking, but in recent months I have seen this country moving farther and farther away from those liberties until today it reminds me far more of the Prussia I left than the America to which I came."

A trash cover on Robert Hodes, 4611 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as set forth in Philadelphia letter to the Bureau dated September 16, 1948, in the case entitled "Progressive Citizens of America, Internal Security - C" revealed that a copy of the "Report of the Meeting of the Organizing Committee of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions held in Chicago at the Woodrow Wilson room, 84 East Randolph, January 16-17, 1948" was obtained. According to this report, there were forty-seven delegates from thirteen chapters and eleven states present at the opening session on January 16, 1948. In addition, there were nine state PCA Directors, six PCA Board Members, and eighteen visitors.

The first order of business was the election of committees. George Pepper was elected Chairman of the Nominating Committee.

Mr. Pepper, Chairman of the Nominating Committee submitted nominations for the Chairmen and members at large. The name of Dr. Albert Einstein was submitted along with two other individuals as Honorary Chairmen.

[REDACTED] b2, b7D  
On November 29, 1948, [REDACTED] identified the national officers of the ASP. Albert Einstein was identified by informant as a member-at-large.

[REDACTED] b2, b7D advised that during the course of the conference between Dr. Harlow Shapley and Alice Barrows on April 16, 1948, they discussed what they described as "the first work of the ASP Council" and said that it would be the holding of simultaneous east and west coast "survival conferences". They agreed that before holding the conference there were to be meetings of the persons involved in order to determine the questions to be discussed in the future policy of the ASP. (u)

Barrows and Shapley discussed the persons whose names might be used in inviting professional people to attend the conferences. Barrows suggested that the conference be called by Dr. Albert Einstein and five other individuals. It was noted that Dr. Einstein was at Princeton University. (u)

On May 12, 1948, Boston [REDACTED] advised of the b2, b7D arrangements that had been made with reference to the survival conferences. Included in these arrangements was that invitations to the approximately fifty persons who were to attend the conferences were to be mailed on the personal stationery of Harlow Shapley or if possible Albert Einstein. The purpose of this, was to keep the persons invited from being forced to commit themselves with reference to the ASP program. (u)

Also included in these arrangements was that permission would be obtained from Albert Einstein before his letter was quoted publicly. Shapley stated that it would be bad if Einstein reneged. He further noted that Einstein was not known as a Marxist and that he was a "Pedestal type person whose usefulness and prestige would be damaged unless he concurred fully in all that happened and was prepared to defend himself and his colleagues." (u)

b2 b7D

[On June 18, 1948, ██████████ advised that the ASP had sponsored a meeting at Carnegie Hall on June 17, 1948, which was attended by 3,000 people. All speakers, according ██████████ stressed the two rejections by the United States Government of the Soviet offer to enter into direct negotiations aimed to bring about an understanding between the two nations on the matters which were endangering the peace of the world and the Democratic institutions of our country.] (W)

According to informant, Professor Albert Einstein addressed the meeting over the telephone from his home at Princeton, New Jersey. He declared that "no government can disregard the will of its people. Not even dictatorial governments. How is it possible that our government disregards the will of our people." Einstein criticized the United States Government for its refusal to accept the suggestion of the USSR for direct negotiations. He emphasized that the refusal of negotiations of the two world's greatest powers was endangering the peace of the world. He concluded that "Any new step to militarization of the country takes us further away from peace."

NY rpt. 1-18-49  
Re: "Progressive Party,  
IS - C."  
100-357934-15, p. 175  
(40)!

AMW:ddl

9-17-48

The following information was taken from a memorandum dated September 17, 1948, "To Associations" prepared by the Federation of American Scientists:

"SCLP. In anticipation of the present situation and out of concern about less publicized clearance problems, the Federation has set up the Scientists' Committee on Loyalty Problems. The functions and history of this committee are described in the Prospectus and Interim Report, respectively, copies of which were mailed to the associations recently, and can be obtained from the address below. The Committee is now complete and has the following members: W.A. Higinbotham, Chairman, A.S. Wightman, Secretary, R.J. Britten, R.R. Bush, A. Einstein, S.A. Goldsmith, D.R. Hamilton, M.S. Livingston, S. Mudd, H.D. Smyth, Thomas L. Spitzer, O. Veblen, and I. Wolff. The first meeting of the committee will be held in Princeton on September 25. Letters have been sent to one hundred and fifty leading scientists throughout the country, inviting them to become sponsors of the Committee. In connection with the present hearings, several members of the committee are working closely with FAS Office. A number of legal contracts have been made and not only are these proving useful now in Washington but it is expected that they will be helpful for consultations on individual clearance problems. Attempts to raise money are being made and educational activities are being planned. The member associations can be very helpful to the Committee (1) by sending its suggestions and reports on topics suitable for educational work, and (2) by supplying information on individuals who may need help in clearing problems. We must know about problems early to give effective help. Address: Scientists' Committee on Loyalty Problems, 14 Battle Road, Princeton, New Jersey." (page 17)

b2, b7D

On April 29, 1949, [redacted] who had been closely associated with FAS since its inception, advised that the Scientists' Committee on Loyalty Problems of FAS was under the leadership of the more conservative members of the Committee, namely H.D. Smyth, L. Spitzer, and William A. Higinbotham, as well as S.A. Goldsmith, whom T-1 described as being one of the best informed scientists on security matters. T-1 said that the more "left-wing members" such as Einstein were disinterested and did not count as far as the work of the Committee was concerned.

(page 20)

F7

942 A

b2 b7D

Confidential Informant BOS [redacted] learned that in December, 1948, Harlow Shapley, Head of the Harvard Observatory, made certain efforts to have the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions of the PCA (Progressive Citizens of America) and the American Association of Scientific Workers furnish aid in the defense of the "Hollywood Ten", these being personages connected with the Hollywood movie industry who appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1947, at which time they were held in contempt by that body. This informant learned that Shapley desired that Billie Moldavan, who was described as being secretary of the National Office of the ASP Council of New York City, and one Hannah Dorner, contact the Princeton Associated Scientists, this being an associate member of the FAS. Shapley pointed out that the Princeton Associated Scientists "recently" established a Committee on Secrecy and Claims" which was formed to act in just such cases. He instructed that Moldavan should tell the Princeton group that the Arts, Sciences, and Professions Council was soliciting briefs to file in the case of the "Hollywood Ten" which would be heard in Washington about January, 1949. Shapley stated that the persons on this Committee who could be contacted and who were reliable were one Bush, Whitman, Albert Einstein, and himself. He indicated, however, that the first two named were solely formed to aid scientists. In this event he said the ASP representations could point out that Shapley and Einstein were in favor of such a brief's being filed.

-(page 29)

Source [redacted]

b2  
b7D

Washington Field Office, 5-27-49  
Re: "Federation of American Scientists  
Internal Security-C"  
100-344452-258 p. 17, 20, 29  
(11, 76)

CMB:vm

b2, b7D

[redacted] advised on December 2, 1948 of the conversation which took place in his presence between Harlow Shapley and Billie Moldavan (a secretary in the National Office of the Arts and Sciences and Professions Council in New York City).

Informant stated that during the conversation referred to above Shapley suggested that Moldavan and Hannah Dorner contact the "Princeton Association of Scientists," a division of the "Federation of American Scientists". This organization, according to Shapley, had recently established a "Committee on Secrecy and Clearance", which was formed to act in just such cases, as the "Hollywood Ten". Shapley instructed Moldavan that they should tell the Princeton group that the "Arts, Sciences and Professions Council" was soliciting briefs to be filed in the case of the "Hollywood Ten", which would be heard in Washington approximately January 12, 1949. The Arts, Sciences and Professions Council was soliciting these briefs because an attack on artists such as the Hollywood group, opened the door to further attacks on educators. Shapley stated that among the persons on this committee who could be contacted and who were reliable were one Bush and one Whiteman, Albert Einstein and himself. He indicated that the first two named might be reluctant to act and adopt the attitude that they were formed solely to aid scientists. In that event, the ASP representative should point out that Shapley and Einstein were in favor of filing the brief.

Boston memorandum to the Director,  
12-4-48  
Re: "Dr. Harlow Shapley  
National Council of Arts, Sciences  
and Professions of the PCA;  
Internal Security-C"  
94-1-7699-71  
(37)

AMH:vm  
177

X

By memorandum dated December 7, 1948, the Philadelphia Office enclosed to the Bureau translations of three items of interest to the Bureau taken from the December 5, 1948, issue of the "Sonntagsblatt (New Yorker) Staatszeitung Und Herold," published in New York City.

One of these items was taken from page 16A, column 5, and was entitled "Professor Einstein Encourages'World Citizens'" by Garry Davis. This article stated that Garry Davis, who renounced his American citizenship seven months ago and declared himself a 'world citizen', stated in connection with the calling of a meeting to establish a world government that he had received telegrams from Professor Albert Einstein and Sir John Boyd Orr.

"The Einstein telegram states that Davis had made a sacrifice for the benefit of humanity. He has made himself a man without a country (DP) to fight for the rights of those who are witnesses to the low moral level of our time.

"The worst slavery of the present time would be universal militarization. This is again the result of the universal fear. The good intention to control the situation by the founding of the United Nations has proved to be inadequate.

"If a supranational organization should plan to solve the problem of international security, it would have to have sufficient means of power. Only the unflinching will of the peoples can liberate the forces which can effect a clear break with spent traditions of politics."

65-2241-44  
(60)

AMH:ddl

1000

X  
13-1

On December 13, 1948, the New York "World Telegram" contained an article entitled, "Reds See Garden Jammed Tonight with State Department Publicity Build-Up." It reported that a rally was being held that night at Madison Square Garden to climax the tour of the Very Reverend Hewlett Johnson, "Red Dean" of Canterbury and a member of the Governor's Board of the Communist London "Daily Worker."

The Dean was invited to tour this country under the auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. The State Department refused to issue the Dean a visa because the sponsor was deemed subversive. At the same time, the State Department made clear there was no objection to Dr. Johnson himself provided he came properly chaperoned. The Dean was issued a visa when a "Committee of Welcome" was formed to sponsor his tour. Although termed Communist by the government, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, in promoting the above-mentioned pro-Russia rally, had been using such names as Albert Einstein, Senators Arthur Capper, Elbert D. Thomas and Claude Pepper, Helen Keller, Maxwell S. Stuart, and others.

100-15351-A  
(30)

CJO;nec

12/27

The "Summary of Trends and Developments," of December, 1948, stated that a "National Civil Rights Legislative Conference" would be held in Washington on the 17th; further that 150 notables sponsored the conference which would be addressed by progressive senators and congressmen; that Albert Einstein was among the "150 notables" sponsoring the conference and mass meeting.

"Summary of Trends and Developments" the National Americanism Commission, Subcommittee on Subversive Activities, the American Legion National Headquarters, Indianapolis 6, Indiana.  
94-1-17998-840  
(8)

AMH:ddl

12/25

947

X

On September 15, 1949 Edith Rosenberg, Executive Secretary, of the American Council for a Democratic Greece Inc., appeared at the office of Assistant United States Attorney Thomas F. Murphy, Southern District of New York at which time Miss Rosenberg accepted service of the subpoena duces tecum, calling for Miss Rosenberg to produce the original receipt books, cash receipt books and cash disbursement books for the American Council for a Democratic Greece, Inc., for the year 1948.

Included in the documents which were introduced in evidence before the Grand Jury on the same date by Rosenberg was [REDACTED]

b3 [REDACTED]

b3 [REDACTED]

New York report,  
10-13-49  
Re: "American Council  
for a Democratic Greece,  
Inc., Red Cross Act"  
10-813-13  
(27)

AMH:vm

b3 used in conjunction with  
Rule 6 (e) of the Federal Rules of  
Criminal Procedure.

12-19-48

WORLD WAR II

The December 19, 1948 issue of "France Amerique", published in New York City, contained an article on page 6, entitled "The 'Citizen of the World' at Velodrome d'Hiver." This article reported that Mr. Garry Davis, "first citizen of the world," spoke last week at the Velodrome d'Hiver (Inter Cycle Racing Track) in Paris, in a big demonstration organized under the eminent patronage of Andre Gide and Einstein.

Translation of article carried as  
enclosure to  
12-29-48 Memo from SAC, Philadelphia  
Re: Communist Activities in France  
Internal Security-C  
64-200-231-608 p.1  
(85)

CJO:fjb

1007

949

The December 31, 1948 issue of the "Daily Worker" carried an article under the caption "5000 Rallies to Ask End to Trial of 'Twelve'" which stated that 5000 house, shop and block meetings were scheduled to be held in New York's five boroughs starting January 8th to call on Attorney General Tom Clark to dismiss the indictment against the 12 Communist leaders.

According to the article, the meetings, organized under the auspices of the Civil Rights Congress, were to elect delegates to the Freedom Crusade, in Washington, D.C., January 18th, the day after the trial of the Communist leaders opened in the Federal Court in New York City.

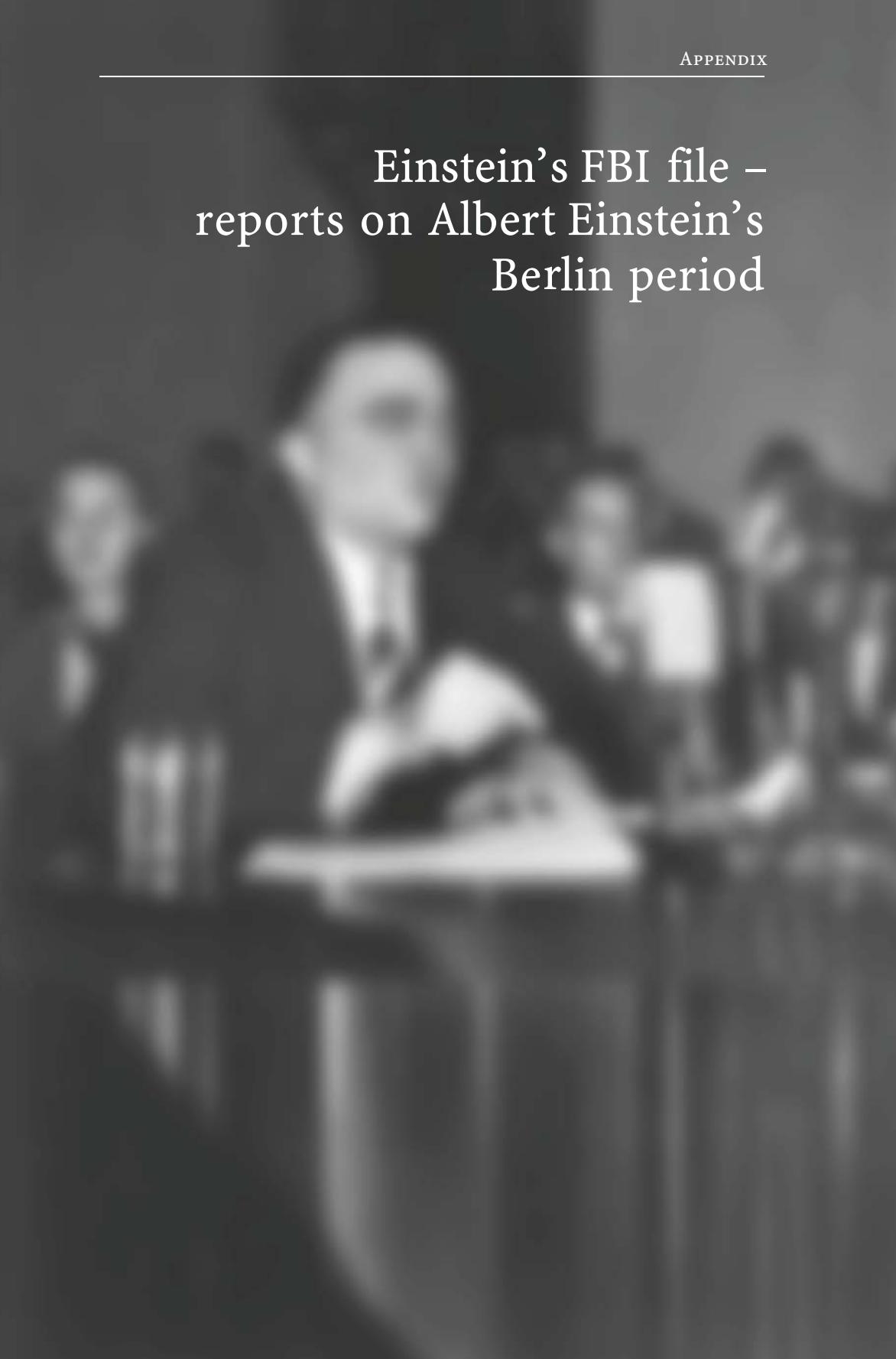
The article stated that the house, shop and block rallies, according to the spokesman for the Civil Rights Congress, would call for: ending prosecution of the Communists; abolition of the Un-American Committee; passage by Congress of the Anti-Lynching Bill; adoption of fair employment practices legislation and the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

According to the article, sponsors for the Freedom Crusade to Washington included Albert Einstein.

100-3-74-A  
(17)

CMB:vm

# 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).<sup>1036</sup>

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)<sup>1037</sup> about Einstein's complicity in activities by the CPG and the Soviet Secret Service between 1929 and 1932 is dated 13 March 1950.<sup>1038</sup> 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 "Kartonagenfabrik" (box factory) operated by Walter Schauerhausen,<sup>1039</sup> 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 Geistesarbeiter" (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,<sup>1040</sup> Dr. Caro, Dr. Hautwermann<sup>1041</sup> 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 Apparat of the Landesleitung Berlin-Brandenburg.<sup>1042</sup> He left Germany in 1934 or 1935 for Switzerland. The other Fuchs brother was Klaus Fuchs, who was associated with Apparat Klara<sup>1043</sup> and worked with Fritz Burde, and later with Wilhelm Bahnick. 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.)<sup>1044</sup> 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**

13 March 1950

21267

SUBJECT: EINSTEIN, Albert

Z-714

**1. REASON FOR INVESTIGATION:**

The following information concerning Professor Albert EINSTEIN's affiliation with Communists and the use of his office in BERLIN (NS3/278) until 1933 as a telegram address by Agents of the Comintern and other Soviet Apparatus 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 Apparatus 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 Apparatus men such as Hans BARUCH, Friedrich JURDE, Johannes LIEBERS, Wilhelm ZAISER, and Max SIEBEL. 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 "URHEKSE, BERLIN, and a "Kartonagenfabrik" (box factory) operated by Walter BRAUERHAUSEN, BERLIN So., Haus Jacobistr. The pick up man then distributed the telegrams to the various chiefs of the various Soviet Apparatus in BERLIN, who in turn sent the information to MOSCOW by courier, military attache 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 Albert Einstein Berlin. (AN: The exact address can be determined by consulting a German cable address book from 1929 to 1930, unavailable here.)
- b. The exact location of subject's office, to which such cables were delivered, is not known, but it was in the vicinity of Nollendorfplatz.
- 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).<sup>1045</sup>
- 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 Duennow (assistant to Grosskopf in Pass Forging Apparatus, now active in Berlin), Albert Gromulat Sr (deputy head of Quarters Apparatus, 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 Apparatus and purposes), Hans Kippenberger (as overall head of the German Apparatus would be likely to know of the use of the Einstein address by Russian Apparatus, 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",<sup>1046</sup> 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 Apparat 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,<sup>1047</sup> 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 (Haupttelegrafenamt) 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."<sup>1048</sup> 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 report<sup>1049</sup> 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.<sup>1050</sup>

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 inquisitional 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-style 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*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEWARK

**SECRET**

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK	MAR 9 1955	2/18, 23, 24, 25/55	[REDACTED] 107C

TITLE

ALBERT EINSTEIN

CHARACTER OF CASE

**INTERNAL SECURITY - R**

**SECRET**

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HELEN DUKAS, Secretary for Dr. ALBERT EINSTEIN, Princeton, New Jersey, interviewed concerning possible connection with espionage activities on behalf of Russia 1928-1933 in Berlin, Germany. She disclaimed any knowledge of the identities of known espionage agents, who might possibly have been in contact with Dr. EINSTEIN's office during pertinent period. She has no knowledge concerning the "CLUB OF INTELLECTUAL WORKERS" in Berlin during this period. She advised that she has been EINSTEIN's only secretary since 1928 and that the only other assistants that he has had were his wife and oldest step-daughter, both deceased. She stated that Dr. EINSTEIN maintained his only office in Berlin at his place of residence, and that there were no other employees in the household. She further advised that at the present time Dr. EINSTEIN is in poor health.

DETAILS:

ALLEGATIONS OF ACTIVITIES IN GERMANY DECLASSIFIED BY SP-462-117

b2 b7D [REDACTED] ON 11/13/55 by Army [REDACTED] a representative [REDACTED] of another government agency which conducts security and intelligence type investigations advised on March 31, 1951, [REDACTED] OK per Army [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

DATE OF REPORT

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FILE NUMBER

SERIAL NUMBER

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

# 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."<sup>1051</sup> 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.<sup>1052</sup>

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."<sup>1053</sup> 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."<sup>1054</sup>

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.<sup>1055</sup>

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 Aschaffenburger Strasse. Mr. Schwingel's sketch does not agree with the structure of the building on Haberlandstrasse but does with the one along Aschaffenburger Strasse! So the address "Haberlandstrasse 5" was just the main entrance to their building. The photo published by Grüning and others<sup>1056</sup> 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 Aschaffenburger 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 cross<sup>1057</sup> (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 [...]." <sup>1058</sup> 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."<sup>1059</sup> 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 Aschaffenburger Strasse."<sup>1060</sup> According to the official floor plan, the side entranceway leading "directly next to the kitchen" only matched the building with windows opening out onto Aschaffenburger Strasse! At the bottom of the stairs "you did not come out onto Haberlandstrasse but onto Aschaffenburger 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).<sup>1061</sup> 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 *Aschaffenburger 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"<sup>1062</sup> (1923 the "reception room")<sup>1063</sup> "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."<sup>1064</sup>

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).<sup>1065</sup>

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."<sup>1066</sup>

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."<sup>1067</sup> 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 *Aschaffenburgerstrasse*;
- the apartment's situation on the side away from the main entrance of the building (i.e., overlooking *Aschaffenburger Strasse*);
- 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."<sup>1068</sup>

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."<sup>1069</sup>

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."<sup>1070</sup>

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!*



**Figure 59: Berlin streets and places mentioned in the CIC report.**

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."<sup>1071</sup> 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.<sup>1072</sup>

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-building<sup>1073</sup> 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 [...]." <sup>1074</sup> 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 Lala<sup>1075</sup> 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,<sup>1076</sup> in order to be able to fish intellectuals there.<sup>1077</sup>

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, Bahnik, 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, Bahnik, 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!<sup>1078</sup>

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."<sup>1079</sup>

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.-building"<sup>1080</sup> together with other C.C. material.<sup>1081</sup> The Gestapo agent Giering was personally "present at the disclosure of the hiding places."<sup>1082</sup> He succeeded "in finding other hiding places with the assistance of a well-informed confidante."<sup>1083</sup> 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."<sup>1084</sup>

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 (*Volksgerichtshof*) 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."<sup>1085</sup>

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),<sup>1086</sup> 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,<sup>1087</sup> 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.<sup>1088</sup>

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 Aschaffenburger Strasse no. 14.<sup>1089</sup> 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.”<sup>1090</sup>

"Helen Dukas's mother also originated from Hechingen, like Elsa Einstein."<sup>1091</sup> "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."<sup>1092</sup>

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)<sup>1093</sup> 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.<sup>1094</sup> 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."<sup>1095</sup>

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.<sup>1096</sup> "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."<sup>1097</sup> "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."<sup>1098</sup>

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."<sup>1099</sup>

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 conspiratorial work between April 1931 until the end of 1937’.<sup>1100</sup> Luise Kraushaar was the former secretary of the nationwide head of the CPG’s industrial reporting agency (*BB-Ressort*).<sup>1101</sup> That is – as the People’s Court quite appropriately asserted – “the most dangerous apparatus of the CPG there is [...]”<sup>1102</sup> (and, one would have to add, the most covert apparatus).

She had not just been Wilhelm Bahnik’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:

- Bahnik, 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.<sup>1103</sup>

Leo Roth [...] was very warm and kind. His girlfriend was the daughter of General Hammerstein-Equord,<sup>1104</sup> 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.<sup>1105</sup>

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),<sup>1106</sup> which had been operating in our neighborhood, was exposed, we left the Friedenau apartment.<sup>1107</sup>

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").<sup>1108</sup> 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.<sup>1109</sup> 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 conspiratorial 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)<sup>110</sup> was at that time newly built. The conveyance of the building had taken place on 24 September 1931.<sup>111</sup> 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.<sup>112</sup> 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.)<sup>113</sup>

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.<sup>1114</sup>

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").<sup>1115</sup> His biography of Einstein, published in the USA was also cited.<sup>1116</sup> 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.<sup>1117</sup> 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 1932<sup>1118</sup> 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."<sup>1119</sup> 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."<sup>1120</sup> 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).<sup>1121</sup> 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.”<sup>1122</sup> But he rarely came to Caputh<sup>1123</sup> – 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 Reichstag<sup>1124</sup> 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.

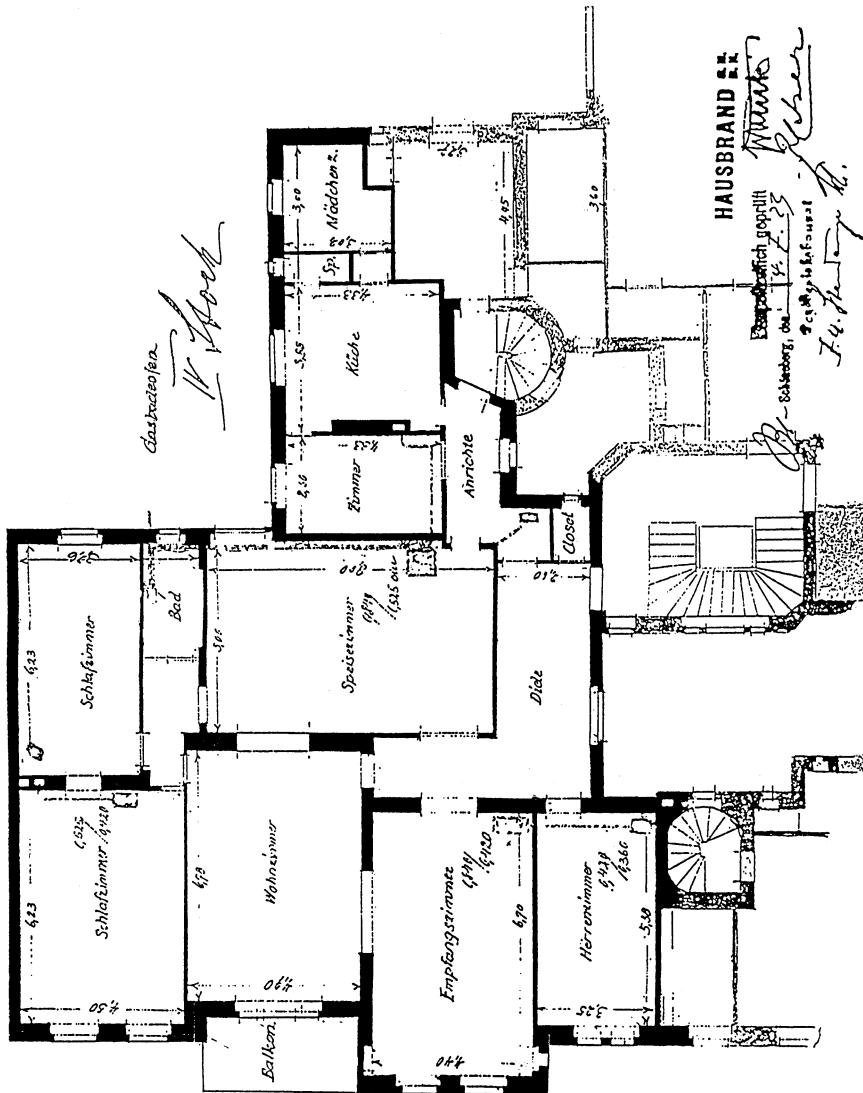
How Einstein acted in defeated Germany became an issue of international politics less during the Great War than afterwards: quite the contrary to the majority of Germans, above all, professors.

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 Radek<sup>1127</sup> – 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.”<sup>1128</sup>

Paul Levi had met Lenin “through Radek in Switzerland in 1915 or 1916 [...]. Levi was a Bolshevik then already.”<sup>1129</sup> 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.<sup>1130</sup> 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.”<sup>1131</sup> But he remained loyal to the leftist ideal.

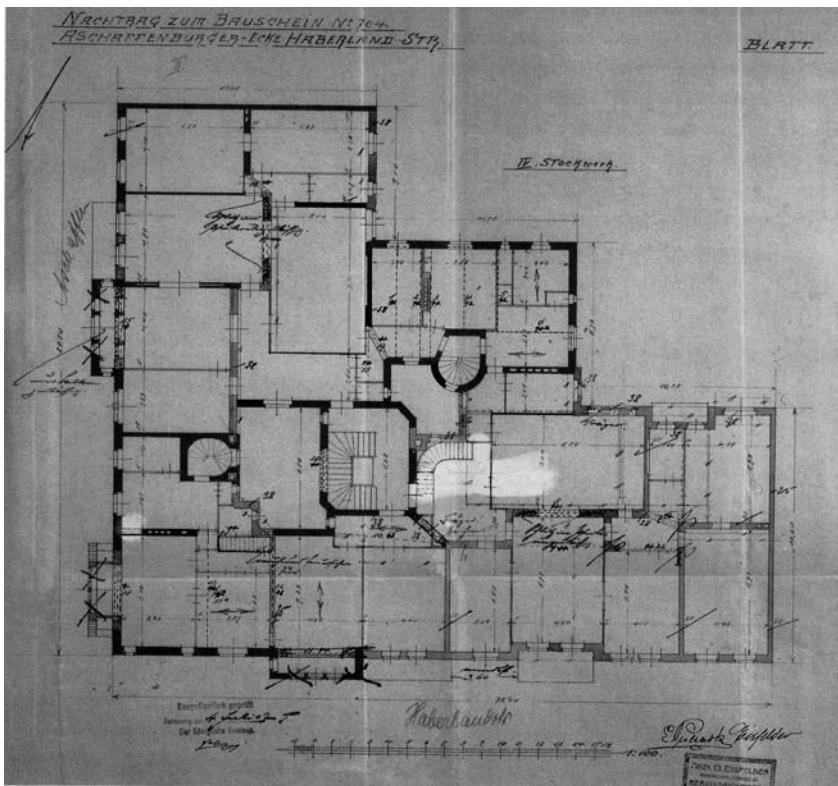
It was widely known that Einstein, who had described himself in the *Berliner Tageblatt* as “a Jew of liberal international bent,”<sup>1132</sup> assumed a leftist stance in conflicts during this period.



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

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.

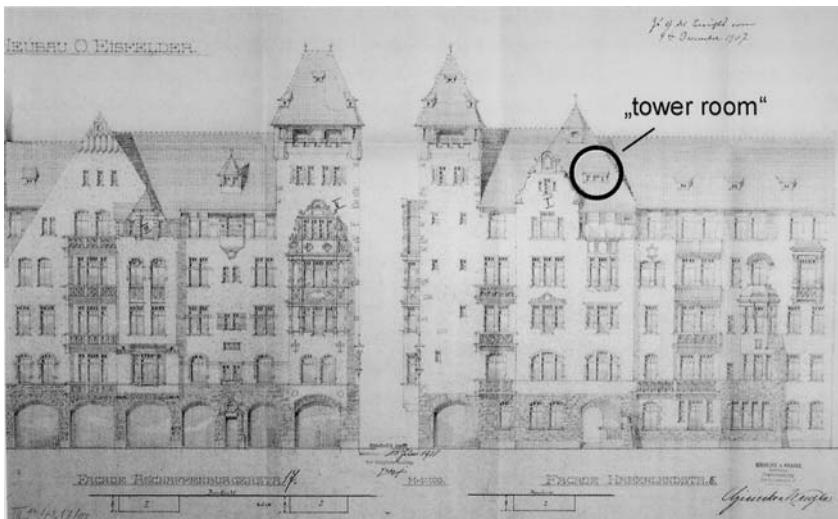
To the great displeasure of the Foreign Office and people advocating vengeance and a confrontational course, Einstein was appointed on the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations in 1922.



**Figure 61: Blueprint of the apartments in the building on the corner of Haberland Strasse and Aschaffenburger Strasse. Einstein's apartment is above.<sup>1126</sup>**

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-Russbühl, Harry Count Kessler, H. von Gerlach, Eduard Bernstein, Fritz Wolff, Dr. Kuczynski).<sup>1133</sup> 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.<sup>1134</sup>

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.”<sup>1135</sup> Einstein had applied for this audience on 25 June 1924.<sup>1136</sup> 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,<sup>1137</sup> a short delay. In any event, Mühsam was released after serving six years.



**Figure 62: Building façades toward Haberlandstrasse and Aschaffenburger 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,<sup>1138</sup> 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.<sup>1139</sup> The Gestapo later took over these records by personal order of Himmler's deputy Dr. Best.<sup>1140</sup>

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.<sup>1141</sup> Contributions were solicited also for "family members of political prisoners."<sup>1142</sup>

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.<sup>1143</sup>

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."<sup>1144</sup>

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.”<sup>1145</sup> 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 publicly.

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.<sup>1146</sup>

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.”<sup>1147</sup> 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.”<sup>1148</sup>

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.<sup>1149</sup>

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-Russbühl and representatives from the weapons industry).<sup>1150</sup> 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.”<sup>1151</sup>

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 anticomunist 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.”<sup>1152</sup> 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.”<sup>1153</sup>

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 apparatus 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 apparatus), 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”).<sup>1154</sup> 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.<sup>1155</sup> 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.<sup>1156</sup>

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”<sup>1157</sup> 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.<sup>1158</sup> 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 apparatus 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 Benjamin<sup>1159</sup> 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*.<sup>1160</sup> 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."<sup>1161</sup> 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."<sup>1162</sup> 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 physi-cist, maybe one at the FU [Liberal University of Berlin]. Perhaps Student<sup>1163</sup> 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")<sup>1164</sup> 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 Jahn, 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.<sup>1165</sup>

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."<sup>1166</sup>

Rambow reiterated on 1 August 1945: "I have to say that the Gestapo agents Scheffenberg 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.”<sup>1167</sup>

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.”<sup>1168</sup>

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 Triest 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.<sup>1169</sup> 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."<sup>1170</sup> 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."<sup>1171</sup> 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."<sup>1172</sup> 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)
BBAW	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 Sviazi (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.
- 6 PA-AA: Ausbürgerung, 2nd list A-G (R 99639).
- 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.
- 11 GStA: I. HA rep. 151, I A no. 8191 – re. Einbeziehung und Verwertung von Grundstücken im Regierungsbezirk Potsdam 1933–1938.
- 12 Herneck, Friedrich: Einstein privat. Herta W. erinnert sich an die Jahre 1927 bis 1933. Berlin 1978; Herneck, Friedrich: Einstein und sein Weltbild. Aufsätze und Vorträge von Friedrich Herneck. 2nd ed., Berlin, 1979.
- 13 The National Archives, Washington: Federal Bureau of Investigation/Bufile Number 61-7099.
- 14 Jerome, Fred: The Einstein File. J. Edgar Hoover's Secret War against the World's Most Famous Scientist. St. Martin's Press. New York, 2002.
- 15 Born, Max: Physik im Wandel meiner Zeit. Braunschweig, 1959, p. 243.
- 16 Born, Max: Physik im Wandel meiner Zeit. Braunschweig, 1959, p. 243.
- 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).
- 40 Treue, Wilhelm: Zur Frage der wirtschaftlichen Motive des deutschen Antisemitismus. In: Mosse, Werner E. (ed.): Deutsches Judentum in Krieg und Revolution 1916–1923. Tübingen, 1971, p. 389.
- 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.
- 46 Hartmann, Hans: Lexikon der Nobelpreisträger. Frankfurt am Main, Berlin, 1967, p. 272.
- 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.
- 51 Bartel, Hans-Georg: Walther Nernst. B. G. Leipzig, 1989, p. 85.
- 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.
- 62 Quoted from Hermann, Armin: Einstein. Der Weltweise und sein Jahrhundert. Munich, 1994, p. 156.

- 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.
- 65 Stoltzenberg, Dietrich: Fritz Haber. Weinheim, New York, Basel, Cambridge, Tokyo, 1994, p. 224.
- 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.
- 81 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. F, no. 2, vol. 14.
- 82 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. F, no. 2, vol. 14.
- 83 BBAdW: II-III-36.
- 84 BBAdW: II-III-36. English translation in: Collected Papers of Albert Einstein, vol. 5, Princeton, 1995, doc. 493.
- 85 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. F, no. 2, vol. 14.
- 86 GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. F, no. 2, vol. 1.
- 87 Hermann, Armin: Einstein. Der Weltweise und sein Jahrhundert. Munich, 1994, p. 23.
- 88 The other coauthor was the historian Reinhold Koser.
- 89 Romain Rolland: Das Gewissen Europas. Tagebuch der Kriegsjahre 1914–1919, vol. I: July 1914 to November 1915. Berlin, 1963, p. 400 (English translation in: Collected Papers of Albert Einstein, vol. 8, doc. 65).
- 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.
- 95 Stoltzenberg, Dietrich: Fritz Haber. Weinheim, New York, Basel, Cambridge, Tokyo, 1994, p. 230, 231.
- 96 Stern, Fritz: Freunde im Widerspruch. Haber und Einstein. In: Forschung im Spannungsfeld von Politik und Gesellschaft. Geschichte und Struktur der Kaiser-Wilhelm-/Max-Planck-Gesellschaft, Stuttgart, 1990, p. 530.
- 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 Gützow, 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 Gützow, 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.
- 118 BA-K: NL 1051 (W. Schücking), no. 65.

- 119 BA-K: NL 1051 (W. Schücking) no. 65. English translation in: Collected Papers of Albert Einstein, vol. 8, Princeton, 1998, doc. 131.
- 120 Rolland, Romain: Der freie Geist. Berlin, 1966, p. 35; Rolland, Romain: Das Gewissen Europas. Tagebuch der Kriegsjahre, vol. I. Berlin, 1963, p. 400. English translation in: Collected Papers of Albert Einstein, vol. 8, Princeton, 1998, doc. 65.
- 121 Rolland, Romain: Das Gewissen Europas. Tagebuch der Kriegsjahre, vol. I. Berlin, 1963, p. 594.
- 122 Rolland, Romain: Das Gewissen Europas. Tagebuch der Kriegsjahre, vol. I. Berlin, 1963, pp. 696–701.
- 123 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 30 Berlin C tit. 95, sec. 7, lit. F, no. 5 (15804).
- 124 See Becker, Werner: Die Rolle der liberalen Presse. In: Mosse, Werner E. (ed.): Deutsches Judentum in Krieg und Revolution 1916–1923. Tübingen, 1971, pp. 67ff.
- 125 *Mitteilungen des Bundes Neues Vaterland*. New series, no. 1, revolution issue, November 1918, p. 4.
- 126 BA-K: NL 199, no. 14.
- 127 LA-B: E rep. 200-21-01, no. 18.
- 128 BLHA: Pr. Br. rep. 30, Berlin C 1585.
- 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.
- 134 MPG-A: V rep. 13 Fritz Haber, no. 977.
- 135 Romain Rolland: Das Gewissen Europas. Tagebuch der Kriegsjahre 1914–1919, vol. I, July 1914 through November 1915. Berlin, 1963, pp. 696–701.
- 136 Einstein to Romain Rolland, 21 Aug. 1917 (Romain Rolland: Das Gewissen Europas. Tagebuch der Kriegsjahre 1914–1919, vol. III. Berlin, 1974, p. 221). English translation (there dated as 22 Aug.) in: Collected Papers of Albert Einstein, vol. 8, Princeton, 1998, doc. 374.
- 137 Romain Rolland: Das Gewissen Europas. Tagebuch der Kriegsjahre 1914–1919, vol. III. Berlin, 1974, p. 243.
- 138 See, e.g., Romain Rolland. Das Gewissen Europas. Tagebuch der Kriegsjahre 1914–1919, vol. III. Berlin, 1974, pp. 629ff.
- 139 For more details, see: Brocke, Bernhard vom: Wissenschaft versus Militarismus: Nicolai, Einstein und die „Biologie des Krieges“. In: Jahrbuch des deutsch-italienischen Instituts in Trient. X 1984. Bologna, 1985
- 140 Einstein to Lorentz, 2 Aug. 1915. In: Einstein, Albert: Über den Frieden. Weltordnung oder Weltuntergang? Edited by Otto Nathan and Heinz Norden. Foreword by Bertrand Russell. Berne, 1975, pp. 29, 30. English translation in: Collected Papers of Albert Einstein, vol. 8, Princeton, 1998, doc. 103.
- 141 Zuelzer, W.: The Nicolai Case. A Biography. Wayne State Univ. Press. Detroit 1982, chaps. 12 and 13; Rossiskii gosudarstwennyi woennyyi archiv RGWA: Reichsgericht J 655/18 (signatures 567-3-4753 and 567-3-4754).
- 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.
- <sup>144</sup> BA-B: R 1501 Geheime Registratur I.
- <sup>145</sup> MPG-A: V rep. 13 A. Einstein, no. 12. English translation in: Collected Papers of Albert Einstein, vol. 8, Princeton, 1998, doc. 489.
- <sup>146</sup> Werner, Petra: Ein Genie irrt seltener... Otto Heinrich Warburg. 1991, p. 119.
- <sup>147</sup> Quoted in Ardenne, Manfred von: Erinnerungen fortgeschrieben. Ein Forscherleben im Jahrhundert des Wandels der Wissenschaften und politischer Systeme. Düsseldorf 1997, p. 431. The original letter was the property of Manfred von Ardenne. "It had been Otto 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.
- <sup>148</sup> Werner, Petra: Ein Genie irrt seltener... Otto Heinrich Warburg. 1991, pp. 119–124.
- <sup>149</sup> GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc tit. XXIII, lit. F, no. 2, vol. XIV.
- <sup>150</sup> 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: Albert 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 Einstein's appointment to the Berlin academy.
- <sup>151</sup> Nernst to Dr. Schmidt, 4 Feb. 1914 (GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. A, no. 116).
- <sup>152</sup> GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. A, no. 116.
- <sup>153</sup> GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. A, no. 116.
- <sup>154</sup> GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. A, no. 116.
- <sup>155</sup> Plesch, Janos: Janos erzählt von Berlin. Munich, 1958, p. 108.
- <sup>156</sup> GStA: I. HA rep. 76, Vc sec. 2, tit. XXIII, lit. A, no. 116.
- <sup>157</sup> 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. XXII, 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 extention 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 (Wilmersdorferstr.) 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 Wilmersdorf 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, Wolf-  
gang/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 Krieg 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 im, 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. Hoetzscher:       | 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 Einstein-Turm und die Relativitätstheorie. In: Der Einstein-Turm 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 Einstein-Turm 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 Einstein-Turm – die Geschichte eines „Monuments der Wissenschaft.“*  
 - Joachim Krause: *Vom Einstein-Turm zum Zeiss-Planetarium. Wissenschaftliches Weltbild und Architektur.* Both in: *Der Einstein-Turm in Potsdam. Architektur und Astrophysik.* Published by: Astrophysikalisches Institut Potsdam. ARS NICOLAI and the authors, 1995.
- 261 Quoted from Barbara Eggers: *Der Einstein-Turm – die Geschichte eines „Monuments der Wissenschaft“* In: *Der Einstein-Turm 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 Einstein-Turm in Potsdam. Architektur und Astrophysik*. Published by: Astrophysikalisches 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.
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- 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*

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- 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.: *Einstiens Truglehre. Allgemeinverständlich dargelegt und widerlegt*. Leipzig, 1921, p. 22.
- 315 Veröffentlichungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Weltätherforschung und anschauliche Physik (undated), issue 6.
- 316 Roderich-Stoltheim, F.: *Einstiens Truglehre*. Leipzig, 1921, p. 3.
- 317 Roderich-Stoltheim, F.: *Einstiens 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.: *Einstiens Truglehre*. Leipzig, 1921, p. 9.
- 322 Roderich-Stoltheim, F.: *Einstiens 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-Rußbeldt, 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 publicly 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).
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- 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 Helmut 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 Helmut 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.).
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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).
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- 377 HUB: Bestand ASTA 129.
- 378 HUB: Bestand ASTA 129.
- 379 GStA: I. HA rep. 76e, sec. 1, tit. XI, part VC, no. 55.
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- 381 Einstein to Legation Councillor Dr. Soehring at the Foreign Office, 24 Apr. 1924 (PA-AA: R 64677).
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- 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.
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- 396 Seelig, Carl (ed.): *Helle Zeit – Dunkle Zeit*. Zurich, Stuttgart, Vienna, 1956, p. 79.
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- 399 MPG-A: V rep. 13, Fritz Haber, no. 978.
- 400 MPG-A: V rep. 13 Fritz Haber, no. 978.
- 401 Mispelling of “Weyland.”
- 402 Hermann, Armin: *Einstein. Der Weltweise und sein Jahrhundert*. Munich, Zurich, 1995, p. 269.
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- 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.
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- 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 definitely received” (Fölsing, Albrecht: *Albert Einstein. Eine Biographie*. Frankfurt am Main, 1994, p. 581).
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- 412 Living dates under “Ussuschkin”: BA-B: R 1501, no. 25673/28.
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- 413 Kusnezow, B. G.: *Einstein*, Moscow, 1962, p. 253 (in Russian).
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- 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 Fries, 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 Fries, 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 "Einstein," 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 National 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 Amtes: 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 Depart-
- ment 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 1029/13/20823/14297).
- 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: R 1072/13c/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 Misplaced 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 3<sup>3</sup>.
- 698 SBPK: Acta, Krüss papers, I 3<sup>3</sup>.
- 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 3<sup>3</sup>.

- 701 SBPK: Acta Pr StB, Krüss papers, I 3<sup>3</sup>.
- 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 Kämmerei/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, Käthe Kollwitz, Baron 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 Kläber.
- 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 (Sturmbannführer) 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 (Sturmbannführer) 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 Pfundner (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. Nachweis 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 (NSGP-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 publ., 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 Potstam (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: Polliakov, 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 ib.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 ib.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 onto Haberlandstrasse, the windowless walls of the daughters' and Elsa's bedrooms followed Aschaffenburger 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, pp. 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 Kattnner 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.
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- 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 Änne 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-Russbühl: 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 bedeuternder 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
- Anschütz-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 PSD, 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, justiciary, 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 sentenced 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
- Bülow, 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 Committee mission (preparatory for illegal activities). 1931/32 headed the quartering apparatus 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 apparatus as head of the "chemistry" station. 1935 reported to Moscow. At the orders of Soviet secret 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 researcher at the Humboldt Univ. of Berlin. 1972 moved to West Berlin. 324, 355, 359
- Carvallo. 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 producer. 222
- Charléty. 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 theoretician. Among the Prussian Army reformers led by Scharnhorst and Gneisenau. 1812–1815 under Russian employ, returning 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 arrested 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 economist and politician. 1918–1922 managing director, after 1923 chairman of the supervisory board of HAPAG shipping company. 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 Skłodowska (7 Nov. 1867–4 Jul. 1934). French chemist. Nobel laureate (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 during World War I. (per 'Der Völkerbund und die geistige Zusammenarbeit.' Published by: News department of the Secretariat 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 Académie de Médecine (Paris), the Polish Academy and Scientific Society (Warsaw); foreign member of the Academies of Science at Amsterdam and Stockholm." 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 Rogačev (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
- Destréé, 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 Bahnik, 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
- Ducrue, Joseph. Einstein's mathematics teacher at the Gymnasium in Munich. 2
- Dünnow, 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. PSD, 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 *Oktöber*. 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 (PSD). 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 apparatus, 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 Moirlager 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 councilor. 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
- Hasenöhrl, 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
- Hertzsprung, 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 Beneckendorff 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 apparatus. 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 Lichtenfelde, 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. Portrayed 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 apparatus. 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 apparatus 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 apparatus. 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 stepdaughter.

- 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. Bahnik. 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 (Sturmbannführer) in the SS. Prof. at the Univ. of Jena. 1945 fled to Argentina, since 1955 in Egypt. Converted to Islam. 273
- Lehmann-Russbühl, 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 ac-
- cidentally) 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 apparatus. 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, Hildegard 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 Venitza/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
- Palagyí, 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
- Prittitz 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 Co-operation; 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 medicin 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
- Schwarzchild, 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
- Solvine, 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 Luchaire). 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). Anatonomist, 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