

*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]~~  
  
~~SPLGS/KC1 PB~~  
~~5-6-80~~  
~~12.4.2 Q~~  
~~5-6-90~~

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

432934

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)

b7C

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

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)

WFO rpt. 12-16-47

Re: [REDACTED]

IS - R."

101-2261-15, p. 5

(85)!

b7C

SI 65-56402-1-2259

(85) (C-488)

b7C

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)

*b2, b7D*  
On June 7, 1948, [redacted] furnished a letter dated December 23, 1947, 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)

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

S X

[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.

[redacted] 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



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 b7C  
(32)

AMH:ddl

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

[REDACTED]

NY rpt. 4-10-51  
Re: [REDACTED]  
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>"</sup> b7C  
100-215228-13  
(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

~~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 b7C  
(27)

AMH:vm  
*mm*

~~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. *(SAC)*

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. (sku)

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~~

[Redacted] 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~~

3-29-48

~~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

*End 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

905

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

1-2-49

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)*

(b) ~~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. (b)(1)(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

SECRET

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".

b2  
b7C  
b7D

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

AMH:ym

854 月

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];  
etal; 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

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*

~~SECRET~~

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. ~~(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. ~~(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. ~~(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

~~SECRET~~

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~~

8-18-71

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  
SPP/ELW/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~~

[redacted]

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 [redacted]

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) b7c  
SI - 65-58073-8  
(20),

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

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  
~~SI 100-344452-230~~ (32) (New York Times 10-18-48)

CMB:lih

111-8108

~~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

1503

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