Albert Einstein voiced his ethical views against war as well as fascism via venues and alliances with a variety of organizations still debated today. In 1939, he signed a letter to President Roosevelt (drafted by younger colleagues Szilard, Wigner and others) warning the American government about the danger of Nazi Germany gaining control of uranium in the Belgian-controlled Congo in order to develop atomic weapons, based on the discovery of fission by Otto Hahn and Lise Meitner. In 1945, he became a member of the Princeton-based "Emergency Committee for Atomic Scientists". Over 100 rare slides will illustrate Dr. Rife’s presentation on Albert Einstein’s philosophic and ethical convictions about peace, and his private and public stance against war (1914-1950).