

LETTERHEAD OF

C
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P
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PALMER PHYSICAL LABORATORY
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

May 2, 1949

Dr. Lewis L. Strauss
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D.C.

Dear Lewis:

Thank you again for the very pleasant evening which I spent at your house. It was nice to see you and your family again.

I would like to take you up on your letter of April 22, which gives me a very welcome opportunity to make a suggestion in connection with the most generous gift that you have made at the occasion of Einstein's 70th birthday. Let me apologize first that I have not congratulated you before on your decision to make such a gift. The reason is that I have never heard about it officially and even though I heard about it from several sources, all that was sort of confidential information, which did not give me occasion for a letter to you.

My suggestion concerns the use of your fund. It seems to me that ordinary research in America in physics has a good deal of support from universities and recently also from government sources. I do not mean to say that one would have to look around a great deal for uses of additional funds, but it is my impression that the need for such is perhaps less urgent than it used to be. On the other hand, the situation in other countries is quite precarious. The question is, therefore, how a fund could be used to do the most good scientifically and at the same time benefit our country and also be in the spirit which Einstein's personality represents.

It seems to me that the establishment of Fellowships designed for foreign scholars, for the purpose of spending a year or so in America, would answer the triple requirements. The scholar when returning to his native land would be able to utilize what he has learned in America to the great benefit of science. He would carry with himself a great deal of stimulation which would benefit not only him but also his collaborators. At the same time, the grant would serve the understanding and appreciation of America in foreign countries. Finally, it would take into account Einstein's keen interest in international collaboration and the fact that, in his youth, he would have been helped himself by the existence of such a fund. I have some confidence that Einstein might approve of this proposition. At any rate, I am sending him a copy of this letter so that he may voice any violent disagreement he may feel.

Let me express then again not only my personal appreciation for your having made such a generous grant but that of many of my colleagues who all felt greatly gratified.

Yours very sincerely,

E.P. Wigner

P.S. Of course, this is not meant to suggest a permanent commitment of your fund to any particular purpose. While the above purpose may be attractive at present, I realize that you probably want to incorporate maximum flexibility in your deed.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

57.
A. Einstein

March 25, 1949

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton N.J.

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to you and my colleagues of the faculty for the beautiful radio given to me for my birthday and which really proves to be an enrichment of my life. I was deeply moved by this token of appreciation and kindness.

With kind regards,

sincerely yours,

A. Einstein.

Albert Einstein.

Prof. Morse ✓
v. Neumann ✓
Siegel ✓
Veblen ✓
Weyl ✓

Prof. Panofsky ✓
Stewart ✓
Warren ✓

Copy by mail to: Prof. Cherniss
Earle
Meritt
Mitrany
Goldman
Thompson
Alexander
Aydelotte
Lowe

*File
S. P. Summit 70*

March 14, 1949

Memorandum to Miss Trinterud

Those listed below are contributing to the radio being given to Professor Einstein today. The computer has purchased the parts; when the bills are received, they will be sent to you, and Dr. Goldstine will notify you when the last bill has been received. The total cost of the radio will be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$320.00. When you have received all the bills, would you pro rate the cost and then bill the eighteen individuals listed below? The cost will be shared equally among the group.

R. Oppenheimer
E.M. Earle
W. Stewart
R. Warren
D. Mitrany
H. Cherniss
H. Goldman
B. Meritt
H. Thompson

James Alexander
M. Morse
J. von Neumann
C. Siegel
O. Veblen
H. Weyl
F. Aydelotte
E. Panofsky
E. Lows

Director's Office

C
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March 25, 1949

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to you and my colleagues of the faculty for the beautiful radio given to me for my birthday and which really proves to be an enrichment of my life. I was deeply moved by this token of appreciation and kindness.

With kind regards,
sincerely yours,

(Signed) A. Einstein
Albert Einstein.



CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

7
Einstein 70th

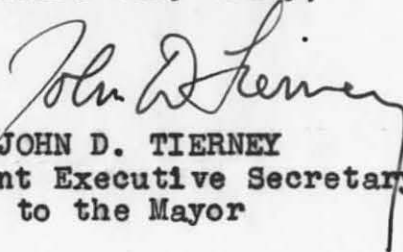
March 29, 1949 D

Miss Katherine Russell,
Director's Office
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Miss Russell:

I enclose for your information a copy
of Mayor O'Dwyer's letter to Professor Einstein,
112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey.

Yours very truly,


JOHN D. TIERNEY
Assistant Executive Secretary
to the Mayor

enc.

March 29, 1949 D

Professor Albert Einstein
112 Mercer Street
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Professor Einstein:

I was delighted to learn from Miss Katherine Russell's letter of March 15th that you would like to receive WNYC's Masterwork Bulletin.

I am happy to tell you that I have ordered the Director of WNYC to place your name on the mailing list as a lifetime subscriber.

With best personal regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

M a y o r

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Einstein 70th

March 16, 1949

Mr. Herman H. Goldstine
Institute for Advanced Study

Dear Mr. Goldstine:

Dr. Einstein was touched almost to tears by the radio and so great ~~was~~ his enthusiasm and his gratitude that he has written individual letters both to yourself and to your three associates. He tells me that he found it difficult to express his feelings in English and has asked me, not knowing to what extent you four gentlemen read German, to include a translation. This I have undertaken with some misgivings because it is almost impossible to give an adequate idea of the sincerity and humor which Einstein manages to put into his German, and one of the nicest touches can not be duplicated at all. You know that in German there is a difference between the formal address (Sie) which is a plural, and the informal Du which is a singular. In writing his letters to the four of you, Einstein has used the plural of Du and it is simply impossible to duplicate the sense of friendliness which is expressed in this very address. Will you please give this explanation to your friends and ask them to put up with the inadequacy of my translation.

/ here

With my renewed thanks to all of you.

Cordially yours

Erwin Panofsky

EP:W

Translation

March 15, 1949

Dear Mr. H. Goldstine, and
Dear Messrs. P. Panagos, J. Rosenberg, M. Rosenberg

Here I am sitting on my chair enrapturedly listening to a flute concert by Mozart and I gratefully remember that I owe this delight to your competent workmanship. The beautiful thing about it is not only the technical perfection and the simple, tasteful appearance of your handiwork but the knowledge that you have carried it out with real pleasure. My daughter has told me so with joy on her face and I readily believe her.

I thank you with all my heart for the great trouble to which you have gone for my sake, and I assure you that I shall be thinking of you, often and with pleasure, whenever the blissful sounds stream forth from the fabulous creature.

Yours

(signed) A. Einstein

Dr. Oppenheimer

February 23, 1949

S. J. Einstein 7/11/49

Memorandum to the Director and Faculty

At the last Faculty Meeting it was resolved to present a gift to Professor Einstein on the occasion of his seventieth birthday in March. It was suggested that this gift might consist of a high-fidelity radio, provided that this would prove to be acceptable, and I was asked to take the necessary steps in the matter. Since Miss Einstein and Miss Dukas received the plan with great enthusiasm, and since Dr. Goldstine of the Computer Project graciously consented to take the matter in hand, the apparatus has now been ordered. The estimated total cost will involve an individual contribution not exceeding \$22.00 and I hope that this will meet with the approval of the colleagues. Bills will be sent as soon as the exact amount can be ascertained.

Erwin Panofsky

Erwin Panofsky

EP:W

March 15, 1949

WQXR Radio Station
730 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

We should like to enter a one year's subscription to your musical programs for Professor Albert Einstein, to be mailed to him at 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, N.J.

The charges for this subscription should be billed to the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J., to the attention of Miss L. Trinterud. We should appreciate receiving notice on the expiration of this subscription so that the question of a renewal can be raised. May I have confirmation from you that our subscription has been entered and when Professor Einstein may expect to receive the programs?

Yours sincerely,

Katherine Russell,
Director's Office

Copies to: Professor Panofsky
Miss Trinterud

Same letter to: WABF Radio Station
WNYC Municipal Broadcasting System

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

*Lou
Einstein*

March 14, 1949

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer
Institute for Advanced Study

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

Now that the radio business has come to a happy conclusion I have written to Dr. Goldstine and his three associates according to the enclosed carbons. I have also asked Mrs. Russell to order a one year's subscription to the lists of musical programs issued by the radio stations WNYC, WQXR, and WABF to be sent to Dr. Einstein as a complement to the radio itself. Mrs. Russell and Miss Trinterud have kindly consented to take care of the bills which will be sent out to the individual donors. The cost will be even less than estimated, approximately \$18.00 per person.

Dr. Goldstine and his associates have really done a magnificent job.

Sincerely yours

Pan

Erwin Panofsky

EP:W
Enclosures

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

March 14, 1949

Dr. Herman H. Goldstine
Institute for Advanced Study

Dear Mr. Goldstine:

I have written to Messrs. Panagos, Rosenberg, and Rosenberg according to the enclosed carbon but I should not like to send off these letters without adding a personal word of thanks to you, quite independently of the official thanks which will doubtless be extended to you by the Faculty as a body. It was a great privilege and a real joy to cooperate with you in preparing this really beautiful gift.

With my best personal wishes,

Most sincerely

Erwin Panofsky

EP:W
Enclosure

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

March 14, 1949

Mr. Peter Panagos
Institute for Advanced Study

Dear Mr. Panagos:

I take great pleasure in expressing to you the warmest thanks of the Faculty of the Institute for Advanced Study for the unselfish and loving care you have expended on the radio which the Faculty has given to Dr. Einstein as a birthday present. Having had the privilege of listening to a performance of the instrument, I am quite sure that no nicer present could have been offered to Dr. Einstein, and we are all most grateful to you for having made this gift possible.

With my best personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours

Erwin Panofsky

EP:W

Same letter sent to Messrs. Jack and Milton Rosenberg.

Joe
Einstein

March 14, 1949

Dear Herman:

The Faculty at its next meeting will call upon me to write you a letter to thank you on their behalf for making the Einstein present possible. I would like to jump the gun on them because I know that without your shepharding it would not have got done, and we should have been left either without a present, or with a radio not nearly so good and very much more costly.

Perhaps our little visit with the great man this morning is a more appropriate thank you than anything I could write; but you should have this note from me in appreciation.

Robert Oppenheimer

Dr. Herman Goldstine
Electronic Compute Project

Von Laue

In Commemoration of Albert Einstein's

Seventieth Birthday

The seventieth birthday is a day of review both for the man and for his contemporaries. Especially those among them which are of the same age try to recollect the impression they had of his first publications forty or fifty years ago, and they remember the feelings with which they followed his later developments. Often, long forgotten consent, doubt, and opposition is stirred up again. But the judgment is now full of understanding and more mature than it was before. His friends also recollect personal experiences with him and gatherings at good and bad times. However, here is not the place to talk about it. We only want to review briefly his achievements.

The first publication of Einstein concerned thermodynamical fluctuations like the Brownian motion of molecules and related phenomena. At that time only the workers in this particular field were interested. However, as time passed on, this original and elegant treatment became a standard in the literature.

The photo-electric effect, namely the strange fact found by Lenard that the maximum velocity of the emitted electrons depends only on the frequency of the primary rays, but not on their intensity, caused many an explanation which has rightly been forgotten since. Einstein used Planck's idea of quanta and originated the concept of light quanta to give a particularly simple explanation. At first it created only unbelieving amazement, but later on it turned out to be more and more a corner stone in the structure of quantum theory. A long line of further quantum theoretical work followed: the theory of specific heat; the photo-chemical law of equivalence; the well known derivation of the Planck radiation formula which made the concept of stimulated emission so popular -

though it did not originate then; the Bose-Einstein statistics; finally also the Einstein-de Haas effect belongs here. All these achievements alone would be sufficient to make Einstein one of the greatest physicists of all times.

And still, everybody who hears his name thinks first of all of that other great achievement in the year of destiny 1905. In September the paper "Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper" was published. For a century scientists worked on the problem of the relative coordinate system for optical phenomena. Maxwell's theory enlarged the scope of the problem to include electrodynamics. Since the time of the experiments by Michelson and the famous paper of 1895 by Lorentz this question stood in the center of interest - at least for theoretician. H. Poincare studied it, and only one year earlier H.A. Lorentz published another famous paper which included everything that could be said about the relativity problem in electrodynamics from the purely mathematical point of view. Einstein's work did not exceed it in this respect, but it gave nevertheless a completely new and grand picture: The Lorentz transformation gave for the observer apart from the true, absolute time and the true, absolute space, also other times and coordinates which - for Maxwell's equations - are equivalent to the "true" ones. It was left to Einstein to declare all these times and coordinate systems to be equivalent to the original ones for all phenomena in nature. This could only be done with such great understanding of space and time measurements as nobody had before him.

This idea caught on like wildfire. Only few things impress people of all walks of life as much as a change in their concepts of space and time. Thus it caused immediately great sensation, but only a few - among them Planck - gave their unreserved consent. As is well known, passionate opposition continued for many years and was often mixed with the most unobjective criticism and even with the

political attacks. But was it any different in the case of the "atheist" Aristarch of Samos or in the fight against Kopernikus?

This determined attitude in matters of principle - since it subjected mechanics and the thermal phenomena to the principle of relativity too - resulted in that same year in an achievement which looked very unimportant at first, but which today is extremely popular: the equivalence of heavy and inert mass.

Many people elaborated this theory during the following years. Max Planck applied it to thermodynamics; Hermann Minkowski gave to it the elegant and nowadays invaluable mathematical formalism by introduction of the four-dimensional continuum called "world". The only group of phenomena which remained untouched at first was gravitation. Comparatively late one tried to fit Newton's law of gravitation - that outstanding example of action at a distance - to the law of propagation with a finite velocity as the theory of relativity postulates for all physical actions. Among these attempts the theory of Nordström (1912) is the only one which is still of interest, especially as a starting point for the "general" theory of relativity.

Nordström's theory of gravitation has many good points. It postulates the complete independence of gravitation and electromagnetic-optic phenomena; it yielded Newton's law as an approximation for bodies at rest, and it resulted in the equality of inert and heavy mass in an entirely sufficient approximation. (This strange equality has long been known experimentally; but it was always a supplement rather than a consistent part of mechanics). Therefore, this theory was in best agreement with the experiments of that time. But it did not agree in one point: the perihelion motion of Mercury. However, which physicist would discard a comprehensive and in general satisfactory theory just because of a single number which was doubtful in astronomy and which came out of a rather nuclear perturbation calculation?

But the law of the equivalence of the two masses seemed to Einstein to be more than an approximation; he showed this already in a publication of 1907. For

him this was something fundamental, indeed so much so that he sacrificed to it another idea which was always generally accepted and which was regarded as self-evident: the Euclidian metrics in the physical space, and the Minkowski "world" which is associated with it. It was again the insight of a genius into the essence of space and time measurements that enabled him to make these apparently enormous changes. They yielded unexpected results which soon proved to be true. First the "general" theory of relativity in its gradual development had as a necessary consequence the astronomical value for the perihel motion of Mercury. Then the eclipse expedition under Eddington in 1919 really found the deflection of light by the sun. This was required by the theory and explained as an influence of the gravitational field on the propagation of light. It was a triumph rarely equalled in science. It built up Einstein's fame for all times to come. Finally, after much labor the astronomers also found the third observable effect which was predicted by Einstein, i.e. the red shift of spectral lines which occurs at a special class of fixed stars.

Nevertheless, the general theory of relativity remained a problem to Einstein; he still works on it. We do not know how it will develop; later observations of eclipses apparently showed the deflection of light not to be in complete agreement with the calculations. But the fundamental idea, the introduction of non-Euclidian geometry in order to substantiate the law of the equality of masses seems to belong to the established part of physics.

What do we honor most in Einstein? Not the mathematical ability, I think, with which he mastered especially the general theory of relativity, though one cannot underestimate it; not the versatility of his talent, not even the open-mindedness he shows towards all the existing theories. Above all this stands the very genial, direct, and - since it is formulated - simple insight into just what are the essential points in nature. This understanding proved itself successful in all the fields mentioned. But this insight becomes effective only when one adds another characteristic,

-5-

and that is the absolute honesty and the unusual daring of conviction which is necessary to fight - all alone at first - against old, deeply rooted, and powerful beliefs. This courage which he also shows in the still undecided fight for the concepts in quantum mechanics, Einstein used equally successfully in his attitude towards the great troubles in life. Many people who were not able to follow him throughout in this respect will grant this. Of course, he had to pay the usual price for it by having had a restless and sometimes very fast moving life.

For a number of years now he has been able to live a calmer life at a quiet place. All the physicists of the world direct their thoughts to Princeton on the 14th of March. With thankful veneration they wish the celebrated man many more years of the old clarity of mind and of the old enjoyment in science.

THE PHYSICAL REVIEW
REVIEWS OF MODERN PHYSICS

Conducted by
THE AMERICAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY
JOHN T. TATE, *Managing Editor*

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, Minn., U. S. A.

May 25, 1950

Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

I thank you for the check of \$320 in favor of the
American Physical Society and in payment of the excess charges on
the special issue of Reviews of Modern Physics.

Sincerely yours,

J. W. Buchta

J. W. Buchta, Editor
Reviews of Modern Physics

jwb-bj

May 23, 1950

Dear Dr. Buchta:

Dr. Oppenheimer has given me your letter of May 17th regarding the extra costs incurred by the Reviews of Modern Physics in the publication of the special issue in honor of Dr. Einstein's 70th birthday. An Institute check for \$320, payable to the American Physical Society is herewith enclosed. Dr. Oppenheimer is very glad to assume half of the extra costs as you suggested.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. John D. Leary)
Aide to the Director

Dr. J.W. Buchta, Editor
Reviews of Modern Physics
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Enclosure

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

REQUISITION FOR PAYMENT

Voucher No.

Date May 19, 1950

Pay to American Physical Society

Address

Approved by (Signature) Leon Levy EHL

Amount \$.320

To be charged to Publications Fund #1115

In payment of (Itemize)

Half of extra cost in publishing special issue of
Review of Modern Physics in honor of Dr. Einstein's
70th birthday.

To be filled in by accounting department.

Dr bit:

Date..... Ext. ckd.....

Dept:

Check No.....

THE PHYSICAL REVIEW
REVIEWS OF MODERN PHYSICS

Conducted by
THE AMERICAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

JOHN T. TATE, *Managing Editor*

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, Minn., U. S. A.

May 17, 1950

8
370. Publication

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

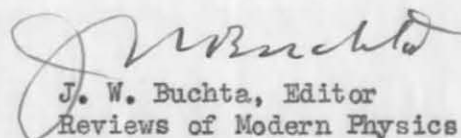
I am finally able to send you some figures on the extra charges that arose in the publication of the special issue of Reviews of Modern Physics in honor of Dr. Einstein's 70th birthday. I tabulate below the cost of recent issues, which are based on the printer's present increased rates.

October 1948	\$4168
January 1949	3743
April 1949	3593
July 1949	4810

You will note that the difference between the special issue and the most expensive issue listed above is approximately \$640. I find that a good portion of the extra cost is brought about by special typesetting. Would it be acceptable to the Institute for Advanced Study to assume at least half of this extra cost, that is, approximately \$320? If so, a check may be sent directly to us or to the American Institute of Physics. The check should be made payable to the American Physical Society.

I am sure that if you are in a position to send a larger check, it would be acceptable to the Society, but I am not inclined to urge a larger payment.
(!)

Sincerely yours,


J. W. Buchta, Editor
Reviews of Modern Physics

jwb-bj

PIX

INCORPORATED

250 PARK AVENUE - NEW YORK 17, N. Y. - TEL. PLAZA 9-8500 - CABLE PIXPHOT NEW YORK

APRIL 12, 1949

MISS KATHERINE RUSSELL
THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

INVOICE

14503

EIS

ONE PHOTO - PROF. EINSTEIN (WITH PUBLICATION
RIGHTS)

\$6.00

NINE PRINTS - PROF. EINSTEIN (FOR PRIVATE USE)
@ \$1.50 EA.

13.50

\$19.50

(PLEASE CREDIT ALFRED EISENSTAEDT - PIX)

April 11, 1949

Dear Miss Alves:

This morning I obtained permission over the telephone from someone in your office to reproduce a photograph by Alfred Eisenstaedt of Professor Einstein made for Life Magazine. I should greatly appreciate it if you would confirm to us in writing that permission has been given by Life Magazine. Your office asked that we not give credit to Life when reproducing the photograph.

The picture will be printed in a special issue of a physics journal being prepared for the occasion of Professor Einstein 70th birthday. It is a technical physics journal and its distribution is internationally to physicists.

We appreciate the opportunity of being able to use the photo and wish to thank you for your kind cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

Katherine Russell,
Secretary to the Director

Miss Mary Alves
Picture Editor
Life Magazine
Rockefeller Center
New York 20, N. Y.

4/11

April 11, 1949

Dear Mr. Daniel:

The enclosed photograph of Professor Einstein is the one we wish to reproduce in the special issue of a physics journal being prepared in honor of Professor Einstein's 70th birthday. The size of the journal page is 7 and 1/2 by 10 and 1/2. The editor would like to reproduce the picture in full page size, with no white space.

Permission to use the photograph has been obtained from Life Magazine; and Life has requested that no credit be given to them when the picture is published. Will Mr. Eisenstadt wish to have, or require that his name be used with reference to photo?

We should greatly appreciate it if you would send us 10 gloss prints of the photograph, one to be sent for publication, and the others for Professor Einstein's personal use. I should appreciate having the enclosed photograph and the new prints sent to my attention for handling.

Yours sincerely,

Katherine Russell,
Secretary to the Director

Mr. Leon Daniel
Pix Incorporated
250 Park Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

LIFE

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

EDITORIAL OFFICES

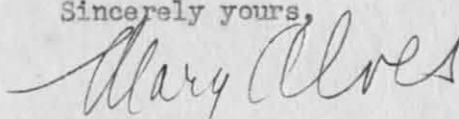
April 12, 1949

Dear Miss Russell:

Just a note to confirm the permission we granted you, to use the Eisenstaedt picture of Professor Einstein in the physics journal you are preparing.

Because of our generally discontinued picture service, we ask that you use this picture without reference to the LIFE source.

Sincerely yours,



Mary Alves
For the Editors

Miss Katherine Russell
Secretary to the Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

GULLAPALLI RAMAKRISHNAIAH.

KALA PARISHAT,

TENALI (MADRAS PRESIDENCY.)

(M & S. M. Rly.) INDIA.

Ref. No.

Dated March 19, 1949

To

The Director,
The Institute of Advanced Study,
Princeton N.J.
U.S. America.

Dear Sir,

1. From Indian News Papers I learn that a Special Number of The Review of Modern Physics containing several papers apprasing Dr. Albert Einstein's Work, will be published by your Learned Institute.
2. May I request you to be so pleased as to register my name for a copy of the Special Number, and arrange to send it to me either free or at cost when published.
3. REMITTANCE:
At present Indian Post Offices regret inability to accept Money Orders to be sent to your country.

If you have an agent in India, you may kindly advise him to send me a copy of that Special Number by value Payable Post.

If, however, you have no agent in India, you may still kindly send me your Bill and the copy to me, and I shall not fail to remit the value to you by postal Order when normal conditions of exchange are restored between India and U.S. America.

Very Faithfully Yours,

G. Ramakrishnaiah

Do you think we will get extra issues
or shall I send this on to RMP for handling?

Forset

Pais

The American Physical Society

J. R. OPPENHEIMER, PRESIDENT
INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

F. W. LOOMIS, VICE-PRESIDENT
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

KARL K. DARROW, SECRETARY
BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES
(OFFICE AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

GEORGE B. PEGRAM, TREASURER
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

December 7, 1948

DR. J. R. OPPENHEIMER

Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Robert:

This letter confirms in writing something I told you over the telephone, viz. that the Council at its meeting of 26 November 1948 in Chicago authorized the Managing Editor to proceed with the publication of an "Einstein issue" of the Reviews of Modern Physics, if but only if the Institute will provide the excess of the cost of this issue over the cost of a normal issue of that journal. Such a provision was made by the California Institute of Technology to finance the Millikan issue of the same journal. *o/*

Sincerely yours,

Karl

Karl K. Darrow, Secretary

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

December 9, 1948

Dear Robert

Professor Albert Einstein's seventieth birthday will be on March 14, 1949. The Council of the American Physical Society and the Board of Editors of the "Review of Modern Physics" have decided to dedicate to Einstein the June 1949 issue of that journal.

On behalf of the Board of Editors it gives me great pleasure to ask you to contribute to this anniversary volume.

I would appreciate to hear from you at your early convenience whether you think it possible to send in a paper. I may add that it would facilitate the Editors' task if you could let me know about how long your paper is likely to be.

It is planned that the first article of the volume shall be of a more personal nature and, written by a representative colleague, shall pay homage to Einstein on behalf of all contributors. You may wish to bear this in mind when writing your paper. *

Contributions must be received before April 1, 1949. They should be sent in duplicate to the undersigned and should as far as convenient conform to the technical rules for publication of manuscripts to be submitted to journals like the "Physical Review" or the "Review of Modern Physics."

Sincerely yours,

Bram

(A. Pais)

* Exception here made for Bohr, v. Lane & James Franck.

TENTATIVE LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO EINSTEIN-VOLUME

U. S. A.

V. Bargmann
P. G. Bergmann
S. Chandrasekhar*
H. A. Einstein
P. S. Epstein
J. Franck
Ph. Frank
K. Gödel
K. F. Herzfeld
B. Hoffman
E. P. Hubble
~~V. Kármán~~
J. G. Kemeny
R. Ladenburg
C. Lanczos
R. A. Millikan
J. R. Oppenheimer
A. Pais
B. Podolsky
I. I. Rabi
H. P. Robertson
N. Rosen
O. Stern
E. G. Straus
L. Szilard
A. H. Taub
H. C. Urey
O. Veblen

ABROAD

H. J. Bhabha
N. Bohr
M. Born
L. de Broglie
E. Cartan
D. van Dantzig
P. A. M. Dirac
T. Ehrenfest
A. D. Fokker
Y. I. Frenkel
W. J. de Haas
L. Infeld
A. F. Joffe
T. Kaluza
O. Klein
H. A. Kramers
M. von Laue
G. Lemaitre
L. Meitner
C. Möller
W. Pauli
G. Racah
L. Rosenfeld
J. A. Schouten
E. Schroedinger
A. Sommerfeld
H. Thirring
M. S. Vallarta

* Asked explicitly for Brownian motion.

(2)

H. Weyl

H. Yukawa

E. P. Wigner

THE PHYSICAL REVIEW
REVIEWS OF MODERN PHYSICS

Conducted by
THE AMERICAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

JOHN T. TATE, *Managing Editor*

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, Minn., U. S. A.

November 17, 1948

Pais.
J
72
Apr. 13

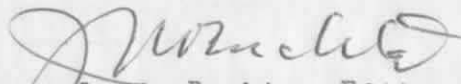
Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

Late in September I wrote to you about possible arrangements for obtaining manuscripts for the commemorative issue of Reviews of Modern Physics, on the occasion of the 70th birthday of Dr. Einstein. It had been suggested by Dr. Wheeler that Dr. Pais of the Institute for Advanced Study might collaborate with us in collecting papers from prospective authors. We should not delay longer the collection of manuscripts for this issue if it is to appear on the birthday. Does it seem feasible to have Dr. Pais aid in this project? It has been our custom to have some member of the local institution take an active part in sending out invitations to prospective authors. Dr. Epstein served in that capacity for the Millikan issue.

If Dr. Pais cannot participate in this project, perhaps some other member of the Institute or of Princeton University would be willing to assume the task.

Sincerely yours,


J. W. Buchta, Editor
Reviews of Modern Physics

jwb-bj

November 20, 1948

Dear Dr. Buchta:

Both Dr. Oppenheimer and Dr. Pais have seen your letter of the 17th and have asked me to tell you that Dr. Pais is handling the matter, and that you will receive word from one of them in the near future.

Yours sincerely,

Katherine Russell,
Secretary

Dr. J. W. Buchta
Department of Physics
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14, Minn.

Copy sent to Dr. Pais, Oct. 6, 1948.

THE PHYSICAL REVIEW
REVIEWS OF MODERN PHYSICS

Conducted by
THE AMERICAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY
JOHN T. TATE, *Managing Editor*

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, Minn., U. S. A.

September 30, 1948

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

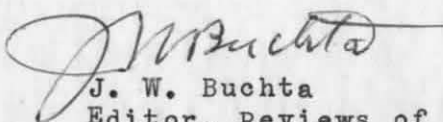
Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

Each of the members of our new Board of Editors (Bainbridge, Dennison, Lauritsen, Morse, Rabi, and Seitz) has accepted his appointment. We shall begin using them at once in our work on Reviews of Modern Physics.

Professor Wheeler has written me that he has discussed briefly with you the proposal to publish a commemorative issue of Reviews of Modern Physics on the occasion of Dr. Einstein's 70th birthday next March. I have taken up with the members of the new board this proposal, and their decision is unanimous that it would be desirable to publish such an issue. Dr. Wheeler indicated that Dr. Pais of the Institute for Advanced Study might undertake the task of collecting papers from prospective authors. If you are of the opinion that the Council of the American Physical Society would approve another commemorative issue, and that Dr. Pais or some other member of the Institute might collaborate with us on the issue, we would be very pleased to proceed with plans.

I hope I may soon have your reply.

Sincerely yours,



J. W. Buchta
Editor, Reviews of Modern Physics

jwb-bj

Copy sent to Dr. Pais, Oct. 6, 1948.

September 7, 1948

Professor J. W. Buchta,
Department of Physics,
University of Minnesota,
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota.

Dear J:

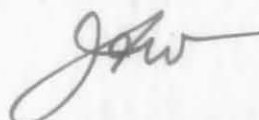
~~Thanks for your letter of August 24, inquiring about the publication of papers to be presented at the symposium on "Interaction of Radiation and Matter" at Washington. I can only speak for myself; I inquired on behalf of myself, Lattes and Lamb, whether a five hundred word abstract would be sufficient in lieu of the more extensive account which was requested by the A.A.A.S. This substitution was considered satisfactory and I have proceeded on that basis. The more extensive account which naturally lies at the basis of what I will say in Washington, constitutes part of two papers which I have been completing with the intention of publishing them in the Physical Review. Two other papers by experimental men at this laboratory, are so closely tied in with these theoretical papers, that I thought it would be best if all four could appear together. All four appear to me as essentially papers of Physical Review character. This is only an off-hand impression, however, and when I send the papers in to Minneapolis, I will make note of your question in the covering letter so that you can pass on this point for yourself.~~

~~If you have not already been in contact with Lattes and Lamb about this same question, I will speak to them myself about it when I see them in Washington.~~

Quite distinct from the question you raised, is another point which rose in a discussion between Robert Oppenheimer and myself, just the day before he had to leave for an extended trip to Europe. I had noticed quite by chance that Einstein's 70th birthday comes next March. I had heard no news of anybody's plans to prepare a commemoration volume for this occasion.

Robert Oppenheimer thought with me that such a collection would be eminently appropriate. I frankly confess that I took up this question with him first, because my own commitments prevent me from doing anything about the matter; second, because Einstein is a member emeritus of the Institute. Thus, the Institute would seem to be in the best position to know which friends and colleagues of Einstein can make noteworthy contributions. R. Oppenheimer agreed that the Institute could undertake the task of collecting together the papers if you were agreeable to such a scheme, and in fact tentatively suggested that Dr. Pais might make the preliminary arrangements before he himself returned from Europe. On account of the press of time, R. O. was not able to write to you himself, and suggested that I do so. Naturally in view of the fine job the Reviews of Modern Physics did on the Bohr issue, every reader like myself would expect great things of an Einstein issue. If such an arrangement appeals to you, I suggest that you write directly to Dr. Pais at the Institute.

Sincerely,



J. A. Wheeler

JAW/pma