

EINSTEIN, ALBERT - ARCHIVES
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Alan RAPP

The Institute for Adv. Study

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Upstairs / Mezz Library 3rd floor

Requiem at Munich

1/9/81

Albert Einstein Exhibit

[Notes]

[1879-1919] Centennial Exhibit

by Am. Inst. of Physics
for Inst. of Adv. Study
sponsored: Nat. Endowment for Humanities

Panel 2

Parents: Herman & Pauline - Munich, Germany

Sister: Maja

did not talk to age 3

Age 15 quit high school / Italy with parents

Panel 3

July / 1895 / Entrance exams Federal Inst. Tech. / Zurich's Swit. - [Failed]

Aarau / Switzerland [Electromagnetism] - James C. Maxwell

Fed. Inst. Tech. / Zurich [Physics] Marcel Grossman [notes to E]

Ernst Mach - writings of interest

Job - Swiss Patent office / Bern
Patent Claims

Panel 4

Michele Besso / ^{discussing} friends / "olympia Academy"

1909 Asst. Prof. - Univ. of Zurich

Wife: ^{his} Theodor - German ~~Scientist~~ / conf. ^{at}

MILEVA
classmate
Zurich

German University / Prague [Prof.]

1912 Prof. - Fed. Inst. Tech. / Zurich } new theories

Prof. Marcel Grossman / Math. } of

} grand ideas

Panel 5

1905 -
1907-1915

} Theories

boxed: Newton
Maxwell
Lorentz

} P.P. foundation

Panel 6

Theories / Experiments

Panel 7

Eclipse 1932 — ^{proved} light deflection near sun
E = New Physics / Journalists / Cartoons

Panel 8

2nd Wife Elsa + Cartoons
US Stamp - Princeton / Einstein
3/14/966

Panel 9

1921 E to U.S. - Raise funds Hebrew Univ
WW I 93 German Intellectual
defending its war conducts

E + 3 Center war manifesto
Nonpartisan Colition

E = Swiss citizen

11/16/1918 - German Democratic Party
German citizen

1921 Belgium - 3rd Solway Congress
No!

1922 Comm. of Intell Coop
etc League of Nations

for 1920, Liberal Causes - Eng. France, Ger
Czech SA Dep. Pol. & Spain

1923

NOBEL PRIZE

1930-1933 article - Pasadena Calif } Calif Inst
T142

Anti-Semitic
Group

Anti-Semitic
Group

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

Telephone 609-734-8000

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

ITEMS REMOVED : ALBERT EINSTEIN, CENTENNIAL

- 1) The Einstein Centennial Exhibit and Public Humanities Programs : A guide.
- 2) Albert Einstein : 1879-1979 - The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.
- 3) The Einstein Centennial Symposium : The Institute for Advanced Study - Program.
- 4) Report for 1978 : The Bundy LibRARY.
- 5) Albert Einstein : 1879-1979 - A Centennial Exhibit. Program.
- 6) Albert Einstein Centennial : Program from Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.
- 7) The Albert Einstein Centennial Celebration : March 1979 - March 1980. Information.
- 8) LBI News: Published by Leo Baeck Institute New York, vol. XIX, Winter 1979.
- 9) Connections : The Humanities. The Scenes and the Work of Albert Einstein.

September 27, 1983

MEMO TO FILES

Re: Einstein Centennial ⁿ Symposium _L

Cassette tapes of program are stored in the Director's Office.

March 23, 1981

Mr. Philip Auerbach
114 Essex Circle, Apt. E
Guilderland, New York 12084

Dear Mr. Auerbach:

Thank you very much for your note of 26 February, inquiring about the Albert Einstein Centennial Exhibit. I am sorry to say that the material has not been put together in booklet or book form.

There is a volume available, however, which contains the papers and other materials resulting from the Centennial Celebration of Albert Einstein's birth here at the Institute for Advanced Study, and I enclose a description of the volume and an order form should you be interested in obtaining a copy.

Sincerely yours,

Aida L. La Brutte
Secretary to the Director

Enclosures

2/26/81

Philip Auerbach
114 Essex Circle, Apt. E
Guilderland, NY 12084

The Institute for Advanced Studies:

Gentlemen:

This afternoon, at the Mall in Albany N.Y., I happened to see
'A Centennial Exhibit, 1879-1979' on Albert Einstein. I was tremendously impressed with the anecdotal material, pictures, etc. and, since you are listed as one of the sponsoring organizations, I wonder if this material has been put together in booklet, or book, form. - if so, is it available?

Thank you for your help.

P. Auerbach

no booklets
send vol. of ... x

THE NATIONAL EINSTEIN CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

under the auspices of

The Institute for Advanced Study

March, 1979

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

Telephone-609-924-4400

PRESS RELEASE

For Release: 9:00 p.m., Sunday, March 4, 1979

Please address inquiries concerning this release to

MARY WISNOVSKY
609-924-4400, ext. 206

The Institute for Advanced Study today announced the opening of the National Einstein Centennial Celebration in 1979 to honor the one-hundredth anniversary of Albert Einstein's birth.

Dr. Harry Woolf, the Director of the Institute, stated that the Einstein Centennial is of particular significance to the Institute and that the Institute has a special responsibility in this regard, since it was here that Albert Einstein lived and worked from the time of his arrival in the United States in 1933 until his death in Princeton in 1955.

In describing the overall program, Dr. Woolf pointed out that the National Einstein Centennial Celebration will consist of a number of inter-related elements. According to Woolf, some are primarily designed for a scholarly and scientific audience; others will augment and enhance public participation in the Einstein Centennial Year and hence contribute to a broader public understanding of basic science and learning; still others will have as their principal purpose the establishment of an appropriate Einstein memorial at the Institute.

The year-long Celebration begins today in Princeton, New Jersey, with the issuing of an Einstein Commemorative Stamp at the Institute.

The Einstein Centennial Symposium, which is the principal feature of the National Einstein Celebration, also opened today, at the Institute. This international gathering will deal with specific aspects of Einstein's work in terms of the historical context and the continuing importance of his work in various fields. Among the many guests invited for this historic occasion is an extraordinary group of the world's leading physicists (including a number of Nobel laureates), historians and philosophers of science, and other distinguished participants from various sectors of society. The Symposium will continue at the Institute through March 9. The closing session will be addressed by Dr. Frank Press, Science and Technology Advisor to the White House, who will bring a personal message from President Carter to the Symposium.

The papers and proceedings of the Symposium will be published by Addison, Wesley.

Among various projects directed primarily toward more general public involvement in the Einstein Celebration, Dr. Woolf singled out for special mention the following Institute initiatives:

--The Holy Geometry, a ninety-minute film on Einstein's life and work to be produced by Malone/Gill Productions, Inc., in collaboration with the Institute and Station KCET Los Angeles for presentation on the Public Broadcasting System.

Adrian Malone, executive producer of The Holy Geometry, is best known for his award-winning The Ascent of Man.

--Albert Einstein: A Partial Portrait, a new biographical volume on Einstein which will stress the problems and solutions which

characterized his lifework and emphasize the unique way in which his science was the center of his concerns.

The Centennial biography, to be published by Charles Scribner's Sons, will feature a text by Martin J. Klein, physicist and historian of science at Yale University, with an extended graphics section on Einstein's world by Jo Gladstone, who worked with the late Jacob Bronowski on both the film and book versions of The Ascent of Man.

--The Einstein Centennial Traveling Exhibit, prepared for the Institute by the American Institute of Physics and consisting of sixteen panels which will place Einstein in the context of the scientific tradition which he revolutionized, the various movements he espoused, and the communities of intellectuals and scholars with which he was associated.

Individual copies of the exhibit will be made available to each State Humanities Council which will organize Centennial programs utilizing the exhibit in conjunction with the Einstein Centennial Lecture Bureau.

--The Einstein Centennial Lecture Bureau and the Traveling Exhibit have been organized by the Institute with the support of the National Endowment for the Humanities. To expand the Centennial Celebration beyond the confines of the scientific community, the Lecture Bureau will make available speakers to various community and educational organizations throughout the country.

--Albert Einstein: 1879-1979, a centennial exhibit co-sponsored by the Institute for Advanced Study and the Smithsonian Institution, from March, 1979, to March, 1980, in the National Museum of History and Technology in Washington, D.C., will be the most extensive and

comprehensive ever to be devoted to the life, work, and world significance of Einstein.

Organized by Paul Forman and Paul Hanle, the exhibit will feature sections on original portraits of Einstein; on Einstein's biography and personality; his scientific work; his influence on human affairs; and on the experimental testing and confirmation of Einstein's theories.

--The Albert Einstein Permanent Exhibit, to be organized for the Einstein Centennial Year in San Francisco's Exploratorium by Exploratorium Director Frank Oppenheimer, will be an interpretive exhibit designed to indicate to the viewing public the way in which human understanding of nature progresses. The fourteen exhibits of which the overall exhibit will be composed will be primarily concerned with an explication of the historical processes involved in the history of physics.

Although specially organized for the Einstein Centennial, the exhibit will become a part of the Exploratorium's permanent display.

--Albert Einstein: The Education of a Genius, a film which relates the development of Einstein's thought to the circumstances of his childhood and his early education, will be distributed to State Humanities Councils throughout the country. Narrated by Peter Ustinov, the film is prefaced by an interview with the Institute's Director who describes Einstein's years at the Institute.

Dr. Woolf also announced that efforts were under way to create at the Institute a cluster of endowed professorships and fellowships which would constitute an academic memorial to the great scientist who was the first member of the Institute's faculty.

"We believe that there are many admirers of Einstein and friends of the Institute who will wish to help in the creation of such a memorial," Dr. Woolf stated. "In particular, the time is long overdue for the establishment at the Institute of an Endowed Chair in Albert Einstein's honor."

Foundations, corporations, and individuals in this country and abroad have made contributions to the Institute for its National Einstein Centennial Celebration, including among others the National Science Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation, the Joseph H. Hazen Foundation, the Lillia Babbitt Hyde Foundation, the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, the Fritz Thyssen Stiftung, the Ministry of Education and Science of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Exxon Corporation, and IBM.

Working with the Institute in the overall coordination of the National Einstein Centennial Celebration is the Federation of Public Programs in the Humanities, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The Institute for Advanced Study

The Institute for Advanced Study, an independent, private institution devoted to the encouragement, support, and patronage of learning, was founded in 1930 as a community of scholars where intellectual inquiry could be carried out in the most favorable circumstances.

These goals have been implemented by a faculty of exceptional merit which over the years has included such celebrated figures as Albert Einstein, Kurt Gödel, E. A. Lowe, Millard Meiss, Marston Morse, John von Neumann, J. Robert Oppenheimer, Erwin Panofsky, Oswald Veblen, and Hermann Weyl; by a continually renewed group of carefully selected visiting members who are in residence at the Institute each year; and by the development of facilities and a mode of operation designed specifically to support and assist in every way possible the intellectual purposes of the Institute.

For close to five decades the Institute of Advanced Study has made a substantial contribution to the world of higher learning by providing support --intellectual and material--to visiting members whose development and growth constitute one of its principal purposes. Its record of distinction in the achievements both of its permanent faculty and of its visiting members is undisputed.

Central to the Institute's view of learning is the conviction that most important work is the product of the disciplined and creative individual mind, and that the individual scholar must be responsible for how he or she uses the precious resources of time and energy. The community of peers in the designated area of intellectual work is the ultimate judge of the results. The choice and conduct of research and study and the nature and extent of working relations with visiting members are accordingly matters which are decided entirely by each individual member of the faculty.

The Institute today occupies about a square mile of land in Princeton township; most of this is farm and woodland. Its buildings house offices for faculty and members, seminar and lecture rooms, common rooms, and libraries. Although the Institute has no administrative or organic connection with Princeton University, there has always been very close collaboration between the two institutions on matter of common interest.

The Institute's annual budget of approximately six million dollars is supported in part by income from endowment as well as by contributions from private foundations, corporations, federal agencies, and individuals. Fifteen million dollars in additional endowment is now being sought, along with program and unrestricted funds, in order to accommodate planned growth in an era of rapidly rising costs and to assure for the future not merely the Institute's survival but the continued flourishing of a unique institution which has contributed so much to outstanding intellectual achievement by generations of scientists and scholars.

THE ALBERT EINSTEIN CENTENNIAL SYMPOSIUM

The principal feature of the Einstein Centennial Celebration will be an international Symposium which will bring together at the Institute on March 4-9, 1979, an extraordinary group of the world's leading physicists (including a number of Nobel laureates), historians and philosophers of science, and other distinguished participants from various sectors of society to discuss specific aspects of Einstein's work. The emphasis throughout will be on both the historical context and the continuing importance of Einstein's scientific achievements.

The primary objective of the Symposium and its filmed and published proceedings will be to enable the scientific and scholarly community--both present and future--to understand more fully how Einstein and the physics he helped to create have influenced, either explicitly or tacitly the physics being done today.

The organization of the Institute's Albert Einstein Centennial Symposium has been carried out under and Planning Committee chaired by Dr. Harry Woolf, the Director of the Institute. Eight distinguished physicists and historians of science compose the Committee's membership, and in addition to Woolf include the following:

Freeman Dyson, The Institute for Advanced Study
Herman Feshbach, Massachusetts Institute
of Technology
Marvin Goldberger, President, California Institute
of Technology
Gerald Holton, Harvard University
Martin Klein, Yale University
Abraham Pais, Rockefeller University
John Wheeler, University of Texas at Austin

Sponsored and organized by the Institute for Advanced Study, the Albert Einstein Centennial Symposium has as honorary sponsors the following institutions:

American Academy of Arts and Sciences
American Council of Learned Societies
American Institute of Physics
American Philosophical Society
American Physical Society
International Council of Scientific Unions
International Union for the History and
Philosophy of Science
International Union of Pure and Applied Physics
Israel Academy of Science
Princeton University
The Smithsonian Institution

Albert Einstein Centennial Symposium

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In addition to the several sessions devoted to aspects of Einstein's scientific thought, ranging from Roads to Relativity to Issues in Cosmology, there will be special presentations on Relativity and Twentieth Century Intellectual Life, Einstein's Europe, and Einstein and the Unity of Theoretical Physics.

A special feature of the Symposium will be a panel devoted to Working with Einstein, composed of former colleagues of Einstein who worked with him on specific projects.

The opening evening of the Symposium will feature the presentation of the Einstein Commemorative Sculpture, and the awarding of the Einstein Medal.

During the week of the Symposium, the Juilliard Quartet and the Emerson Quartet will give commemorative concerts of Einstein's favorite chamber music.

Special exhibitions are also planned by the Institute Library, the Firestone Library at Princeton University, and the Princeton University Art Museum.

The working program of the Symposium is attached, along with a list of program participants.

Attendance at the scheduled events of the Einstein Centennial Symposium is by invitation only.

EINSTEIN CENTENNIAL SYMPOSIUM

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

EINSTEIN CENTENNIAL SYMPOSIUM

General Information

SPONSOR: The Institute for Advanced Study

DATES: March 4 - 9, 1979

PLACE: The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

PLANNING COMMITTEE:

Freeman Dyson, The Institute for Advanced Study
Herman Feshbach, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Marvin Goldberger, California Institute of Technology
Gerald Holton, Harvard University
Martin Klein, Yale University
Abraham Pais, The Rockefeller University
John Wheeler, The University of Texas at Austin
Harry Woolf (Chairman), The Institute for Advanced Study

HONORARY SPONSORS:

American Academy of Arts and Sciences
American Council of Learned Societies
American Institute of Physics
American Philosophical Society
American Physical Society
International Council of Scientific Unions
International Union for the History and Philosophy of Science
International Union of Pure and Applied Physics
Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities
National Academy of Sciences
Princeton University
The Smithsonian Institution

EINSTEIN CENTENNIAL SYMPOSIUM

P R O G R A M

SUNDAY, March 4

Arrival

Morning: 10:00 - 12:30 p.m.

Registration
Henry Chauncey Conference Center
Educational Testing Service (ETS)

Afternoon: 12:30 - 2:00 p.m.

Lunch
ETS Dining Room

2:00 - 5:00 p.m.

Registration
ETS Main Lobby

Evening: 6:00 - 7:30 p.m.

Reception
ETS Main Lounge

7:30 - 9:00 p.m.

Dinner
ETS Dining Room

9:00 p.m.

Welcoming Remarks by Howard C. Petersen,
Chairman of the Board,
Institute for Advanced Study
Opening Remarks by Harry Woolf, Director,
Institute for Advanced Study
Dedication of the Einstein Memorial Sculpture
by J. Richardson Dilworth,
President and Vice-Chairman of the Board,
Institute for Advanced Study
Remarks by Dr. Jürgen Schmude,
Federal Minister of Education and Science,
Federal Republic of Germany
Presentation of the Einstein Medal
by Philip Handler, President,
National Academy of Sciences

ETS Auditorium

MONDAY, March 5

Morning:

7:00 - 8:00 a.m.

Breakfast - ETS Conference Center

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIVITY

Institute Dining Hall

Session Chairman: C. N. Yang

9:00 - 10:30 a.m.

Roads to the Relativistic Weltbild

Paper: Gerald Holton

Comment: Arthur I. Miller

General Discussion

10:30 - 10:45 a.m.

Coffee Break

10:45 - 12:15 p.m.

Special Relativity Theory in Engineering

Paper: W. K. H. Panofsky

Comment: E. M. Purcell

General Discussion

Afternoon:

12:30 - 1:30 p.m.

Lunch - Institute Dining Areas

QUANTUM THEORY

Institute Dining Hall

Session Chairman: Julian Schwinger

2:00 - 3:30 p.m.

Einstein and Quantum Physics: The Early Years

Paper: Martin J. Klein

Comment: Thomas S. Kuhn

General Discussion

3:30 - 3:45 p.m.

Coffee Break

3:45 - 5:15 p.m.

Einstein on Particles, Fields and the Quantum Theory

Paper: A. Pais

Comment: R. Jost

General Discussion

Evening:

6:45 - 7:15 p.m.

Cocktails - Institute Common Room

7:15 - 8:30 p.m.

Dinner - Institute Dining Areas

MONDAY, March 5 (continued)

Evening: 8:30 - 10:00 p.m.
Chamber Music Concert: The Juilliard String Quartet
Institute Dining Hall

TUESDAY, March 6

Morning: 7:00 - 8:00 a.m.
Breakfast - ETS Conference Center
DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIVITY
Institute Dining Hall
Session Chairman: Robert H. Dicke
9:00 - 10:30 a.m.
Experimental Challenges Posed by Einstein's
General Theory of Relativity
Paper: Irwin I. Shapiro
Comment: David T. Wilkinson
General Discussion
10:30 - 10:45 a.m.
Coffee Break
10:45 - 12:15 p.m.
Theoretical Advances in General Relativity
Paper: Stephen W. Hawking
Comment: W. G. Unruh
General Discussion
Afternoon: 12:30 - 1:30 p.m.
Lunch - Institute Dining Areas
RELATIVITY AND ITS RAMIFICATIONS
Institute Dining Hall
Session Chairman: E. Amaldi
2:00 - 3:30 p.m.
General Relativity and Differential Geometry
Paper: S. S. Chern
Comment: Tullio Regge
General Discussion
3:30 - 3:45 p.m.
Coffee Break
3:45 - 5:15 p.m.
Relativity and 20th-Century Intellectual Life
Paper: Ernest Nagel
General Discussion

TUESDAY, March 6 (continued)

Evening: 6:45 - 7:15 p.m.
Cocktails - Institute Common Room
7:15 - 8:30 p.m.
Dinner - Institute Dining Areas
8:30 - 9:30 p.m.
Einstein's Europe: Felix Gilbert

WEDNESDAY, March 7

Morning: 7:00 - 8:00 a.m.
Breakfast - ETS Conference Center
THE UNIVERSE
Institute Dining Hall
Session Chairman: Dennis Sciama
9:00 - 10:30 a.m.
The Size and Shape of the Universe
Paper: Martin J. Rees
Comment: P. J. E. Peebles
General Discussion
10:30 - 10:45 a.m.
Coffee Break
10:45 - 12:15 p.m.
Galaxies and Intergalactic Matter
Paper: George B. Field
Comment: W. L. W. Sargent
General Discussion
Afternoon: 12:30 - 1:30 p.m.
Lunch - Institute Dining Areas
THE UNIVERSE (continued)
Institute Dining Hall
Session Chairman: P. A. M. Dirac
2:00 - 3:30 p.m.
Beyond the Black Hole
Paper: John Archibald Wheeler
Comment: Freeman J. Dyson
General Discussion
3:30 - 3:45 p.m.
Coffee Break

WEDNESDAY, March 7 (continued)

Afternoon: 3:45 - 5:15 p.m.
Issues in Cosmology
Paper: Dennis Sciama
Comment: Charles W. Misner
General Discussion

Evening: 6:45 - 7:15 p.m.
Cocktails - Institute Common Room
7:15 - 8:30 p.m.
Dinner - Institute Dining Areas
8:30 - 10:00 p.m.
Chamber Music Concert: The Emerson Quartet
Institute Dining Hall

THURSDAY, March 8

Morning: 7:00 - 8:00 a.m.
Breakfast - ETS Conference Center
QUANTUM GRAVITY
Institute Dining Hall
Session Chairman: Victor F. Weisskopf
9:00 - 10:30 a.m.
Quantum Gravity and Supergravity
Paper: Yuval Ne'eman
Comment: Peter van Nieuwenhuizen
General Discussion
10:30 - 10:45 a.m.
Coffee Break
10:45 - 12:15 p.m.
Einstein and the Unity of Theoretical Physics
Paper: Eugene P. Wigner
General Discussion

Afternoon: 12:30 - 1:30 p.m.
Lunch - Institute Dining Areas
EINSTEIN - THE MAN AND HIS CONTRIBUTIONS
Institute Dining Hall
Session Chairman: Hans A. Bethe
2:00 - 3:30 p.m.
Working with Einstein
Banesh Hoffman, Moderator
Valentine Bargmann
Peter G. Bergmann
Ernst G. Straus
George E. Uhlenbeck

THURSDAY, March 8 (continued)

Afternoon: 3:30 - 3:45 p.m.

Coffee Break

3:45 - 5:00 p.m.

Einstein and the Physics of the Future

Marvin L. Goldberger, Moderator

Stephen L. Adler

Freeman J. Dyson

Steven Weinberg

C. N. Yang

5:00 - 5:30 p.m.

Closing Comments: Harry Woolf

Evening: 6:30 - 7:30 p.m.

Cocktails - Institute Common Room

7:30 - 9:30 p.m.

Dinner - Institute Dining Areas

9:30 - 10:30 p.m.

Special Address: Dr. Frank Press,
Science and Technology Advisor to the President
Institute Dining Hall

FRIDAY, March 9

Morning: 7:00 - 8:30 a.m.

Breakfast - ETS Conference Center

9:00 - 10:30 a.m.

Viewing of selected Einstein papers

Institute Library / John Stachel

10:30 - 10:45 a.m.

Coffee Break

11:00 - 12:00 noon

Firestone Library, Princeton University: "1905"

Afternoon: 12:30 - 2:00 p.m.

Lunch - ETS Dining Room

Departure

EINSTEIN CENTENNIAL SYMPOSIUM

PARTICIPANTS

Stephen L. Adler, Institute for Advanced Study
Charles R. Alcock, Institute for Advanced Study
E. Amaldi, Università degli Studi, Rome
Philip W. Anderson, Princeton University
Michael F. Atiyah, University of Oxford
John N. Bahcall, Institute for Advanced Study
James Bardeen, University of Washington
John Bardeen, University of Illinois, Urbana
Valentine Bargmann, Princeton University
Peter G. Bergmann, Syracuse University
Hans A. Bethe, Cornell University
Arne Beurling, Institute for Advanced Study
Julian H. Bigelow, Institute for Advanced Study
Enrico Bombieri, Institute for Advanced Study
Armand Borel, Institute for Advanced Study
Kenneth Brecher, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
S. Chandrasekhar, University of Chicago
Jing-run Chen, Academia Sinica, Peking
S. S. Chern, University of California, Berkeley
Leon N. Cooper, Brown University
Roger F. Dashen, Institute for Advanced Study
Gerard H. de Vaucouleurs, University of Texas at Austin
Robert H. Dicke, Princeton University
P. A. M. Dirac, Florida State University
Sidney D. Drell, Stanford Linear Accelerator Center
Freeman J. Dyson, Institute for Advanced Study
Jurgen L. Ehlers, Max Planck Institute
Leo Esaki, Thomas J. Watson Research Center, IBM
Herman Feshbach, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
George B. Field, Harvard University
Val Fitch, Princeton University
Daniel Z. Freedman, State University of New York, Stony Brook
Felix Gilbert, Institute for Advanced Study
Donald A. Glaser, University of California, Berkeley
Clark Glymour, University of Illinois, Chicago
Marvin L. Goldberger, California Institute of Technology
Maurice Goldhaber, Brookhaven National Laboratory
Herman H. Goldstine, Institute for Advanced Study
Melvin Gottlieb, Princeton University
Adolph Grünbaum, University of Pittsburgh
Feza Gürsey, Yale University
Rudolf Haag, University of Hamburg
Harish-Chandra, Institute for Advanced Study
Peter Havas, Temple University
Stephen W. Hawking, University of Cambridge
Ernest Henley, University of Washington

Armin Hermann, University of Stuttgart
Banesh Hoffmann, Queens College
Gerald Holton, Harvard University
Kodi Husimi, Japan
Res Jost, E.T.H., Zurich
Robert Kargon, Johns Hopkins University
John R. Klauder, Bell Laboratories
Martin J. Klein, Yale University
Thomas S. Kuhn, Institute for Advanced Study
Willis E. Lamb, University of Arizona
Robert Langlands, Institute for Advanced Study
David Malament, University of Chicago
Leon Mandansky, Johns Hopkins University
Robert May, Princeton University
Arthur I. Miller, Harvard University and the
University of Lowell
John Milnor, Institute for Advanced Study
Charles W. Misner, University of Maryland
Deane Montgomery, Institute for Advanced Study
Philip Morrison, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Ernest Nagel, Columbia University
Yuval Ne'eman, Tel-Aviv University
Otto Neugebauer, Institute for Advanced Study
Heinz Pagels, The Rockefeller University
A. Pais, The Rockefeller University
W. K. H. Panofsky, Stanford Linear Accelerator Center
P. J. E. Peebles, Princeton University
Sir Rudolph Peierls, University of Oxford
Arno A. Penzias, Bell Laboratories
Aihud Pevsner, Johns Hopkins University
E. M. Purcell, Harvard University
I. I. Rabi, Columbia University
Martin J. Rees, University of Cambridge
Tullio Regge, Institute for Advanced Study
Marshall N. Rosenbluth, Institute for Advanced Study
W. L. W. Sargent, California Institute of Technology
J. Robert Schrieffer, University of Pennsylvania
Julian Schwinger, University of California, Los Angeles
Dennis Sciama, University of Oxford
Emilio Segre, University of California, Berkeley
Atle Selberg, Institute for Advanced Study
Roman Sengl, University of Vienna
Irwin I. Shapiro, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
A. G. Shenstone, Princeton University
Barry Simon, Princeton University
Lyman Spitzer, Jr., Princeton University
John Stachel, Institute for Advanced Study
Ernest G. Straus, University of California, Los Angeles
Joseph H. Taylor, Jr., University of Massachusetts
Claudio Teitelboim, Institute for Advanced Study

Samuel C. C. Ting, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Charles H. Townes, University of California, Berkeley
Scott D. Tremaine, Institute for Advanced Study
George E. Uhlenbeck, The Rockefeller University
W. G. Unruh, University of British Columbia
L. Van Hove, CERN (Centre Européenne pour la Recherche Nucléaire)
Peter van Nieuwenhuizen, State University of New York, Stony Brook
André Weil, Institute for Advanced Study
Steven Weinberg, Harvard University
Victor F. Weisskopf, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
John Archibald Wheeler, University of Texas at Austin
Milton G. White, Princeton University
Hassler Whitney, Institute for Advanced Study
Arthur Wightman, Princeton University
Eugene P. Wigner, Princeton University
David T. Wilkinson, Princeton University
Robert W. Wilson, Bell Laboratories
Wen-chun Wu, Academia Sinica, Peking
C. N. Yang, State University of New York, Stony Brook
S. Yoshikawa, Princeton University
Richard A. Zdanis, Johns Hopkins University

February 16, 1979

THE ALBERT EINSTEIN CENTENNIAL PERMANENT EXHIBIT
THE EXPLORATORIUM
San Francisco, California

The 140-year period between 1840 and 1980 was characterized by a revolution in the way civilization viewed the natural world. This period solidified the notion of the indestructibility of energy and defined energy in motion and gravitation, in chemical structure, in electric and magnetic fields, in heat, in light and in matter itself. By expressing light as an electromagnetic phenomenon, Maxwell combined all that had been discovered about electricity and magnetism separately into an coherent and elegant electrodynamics. This epoch also established the connections between heat and molecular motion as well as the ideas of entropy and its connection with the "arrow" of time. It expressed the symmetries in time, in space, and in rotation, which gave rise to the theory of relativity and to the possibilities of abandoning the attempt to devise and imagine an all-permeating, weightless, yet almost crystalline substance that fills the universe--the aether. The epoch also gave rise to quantum mechanics, with its philosophical implications of complementarity in our knowing and uncertainty in our measurements and predictions. It included the conception and functioning of evolution and the analysis of genetics. It stimulated people to study the role of the subconscious in determining human behavior, and saw the development of new ways of thinking about the accumulation of capital and about economic and political power. All of these new insights took shape during this period of a century and a half. The work of Einstein began right in the middle of this extraordinary metamorphosis of human understanding.

A principal purpose of the interpretive exhibit will be to indicate to the viewing public the way in which our understanding of nature progresses. Because Einstein has become so well known, because he made so many different and important contributions to physics, and because many of the problems which confronted the physicists at the end of the 19th century are intrinsically quite comprehensible as problems to most non-physicists today, it is intended to use the occasion to demonstrate the progress of understanding more clearly than would be possible in any other period. The fourteen exhibits of which the overall exhibit will be composed will be primarily concerned with an understanding of the historical processes that are involved in the development of physics. Although specially organized for the Einstein Centennial, they will become part of the permanent display in the Exploratorium.

The Albert Einstein Centennial Permanent Exhibition will be prepared under the direction of Dr. Frank Oppenheimer, who founded San Francisco's Exploratorium in 1969 and now serves as its Director. Since 1969, the Exploratorium has grown to receive some half a million visitors each year and to have an international reputation as an innovative educational institution in the field of science.

THE ALBERT EINSTEIN CENTENNIAL FILM

The Holy Geometry is a ninety-minute film for general audiences on the character and science of Albert Einstein, to be produced by Malone/Gill Productions, Inc., in collaboration with The Institute for Advanced Study and Station KCET Los Angeles for presentation on the Public Broadcasting System.

The film proposes to examine Einstein's beginnings, to look at the working of his intuitive genius, and to explore the nature and content of his scientific achievements. Most importantly, it will seek to elucidate, by means of dramatic visual realities on location and of special effects utilizing the latest developments in computer graphics, Einstein's search for understanding in the areas of physics, nature, religion, and politics.

The Holy Geometry will move literally and symbolically through the past century in retracing the significant moments and influences in one of the most remarkable lives in human history. Special emphasis will be placed on Einstein's final intellectual home, the Institute for Advanced Study. Scenes and activities from the Centennial Symposium taking place at the Institute on March 4-9, 1979, will be woven into the artistic fabric of the film.

Adrian Malone, executive producer of The Holy Geometry, is well known for his internationally acclaimed The Ascent of Man, winner in 1973 of the Screen Writers Guild Award for the Best Television Program and in 1975 of the EMMY of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences for the Best Documentary Program. Formerly with the BBC, Malone is now president of the Malone-Gill Productions which he founded with Michael Gill, best known for his award-winning BBC film entitled Civilization.

The film's director is Julian Kraiven, winner of numerous awards here and abroad, including the Academy Award in 1974 for Best Documentary Short Subject for his film portrait of Princeton University.

THE ALBERT EINSTEIN CENTENNIAL BIOGRAPHY

As part of its celebration of the Einstein centennial in 1979, The Institute for Advanced Study has arranged for the preparation of a new biographical volume on Einstein, dealing with his life, his work, and his times, and entitled Albert Einstein: A Partial Portrait. The book will be published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

This book will combine a new study of Einstein's life and work by Martin J. Klein, physicist and historian of science at Yale University, with an extensive graphics section on Einstein's world prepared by Jo Gladstone, who worked with the late Jacob Bronowski on both the film and the book versions of The Ascent of Man. The introduction by the Institute's Director, Harry Woolf, will deal with Einstein at The Institute for Advanced Study.

The collaborators will try to heed Einstein's advice to biographers by discussing "the problems and the solutions which characterized his lifework," emphasizing the unique way in which his science was the center of his concerns. He will be treated as "a serious man, absorbed in important endeavors," avoiding "a banal hero-worship based on emotion and not on insight." Einstein will be presented as a man devoted to his efforts to understand the natural world, but also as a man living and engaged in a particularly interesting and difficult period of history. This combination, presented jointly in prose and in graphics, should make a book that appeals to a broad audience.

OUTLINE

The plan is for a book of modest length (200-300 pages) with some 60 montages (double-spaced black and white offset illustrations) and a series of twelve color plates of scenes significant in Einstein's life.

In addition to the introduction by Harry Woolf on Einstein and the Institute, there will be eight chapters of approximately 10,000 words each.

- Chapter 1: Childhood and Education (1879-1900).
Emphasis on Einstein's early independence and knowledge of his goals. Influences. Reading. Schools. Germany, Italy, Switzerland.
- Chapter 2: Scientific Beginner (1900-1904).
Search for a position. Patent Office. Marriage. Friends. Early scientific work.
- Chapter 3: Young Master (1905).
The miraculous year--atoms, quanta, relativity.
- Chapter 4: Struggles and Successes (1906-1914).
Attempts to make a theory of quanta. The struggle toward general relativity. Academic career--Zurich, Prague, Zurich. Scientific recognition--Planck, Lorentz, the Solvay Conference. Friendships.

THE ALBERT EINSTEIN CENTENNIAL BIOGRAPHY

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- Chapter 5: War and Victory (1914-1919).
Years in Berlin. The war and its effects. Achievement of general relativity. Divorce and remarriage. Ehrenfest. The eclipse of 1919.
- Chapter 6: Physics and the World (1920-1932).
Einstein as a world figure--travels, pacifism, Zionism. Difficult but exciting life in Berlin. Attempts to generalize relativity. Debates on quantum theory. Bohr.
- Chapter 7: Hitler and America (1933-1945).
The darkening prospect. Move to Princeton. Involvement. Work at the Institute. Another war.
- Chapter 8: The Last Years (1945-1955).
The bomb and its consequences. Isolation. The unremitting struggle to understand.

THE ALBERT EINSTEIN CENTENNIAL TRAVELING EXHIBIT

Albert Einstein has been generally regarded as the symbol of genius in our time, a questing spirit whose intellectual adventure could be understood by no more than a handful of peers.

At the same time, of the numerous intellectuals prosecuted by the Nazis and forced to emigrate, Einstein is perhaps the most widely known and represents for a broad segment of the educated public the archetypical victim of the suppression of freedom of thought.

Einstein's major intellectual impact was on the discipline of physics and in the first instance on the minds of the relatively few who realized the consequences of his achievements. Yet for reasons not completely clear, Einstein though extraordinarily modest and retiring by nature became a public figure, far better known than any other scientist before or since.

Paradoxically, he was in many ways the embodiment both of the lonely searcher after truth and the scientist as citizen in whom private and public human values were conjoined.

To make possible a more comprehensive view of this at once most extraordinary and exemplary figure of the 20th century, the Albert Einstein Centennial Traveling Exhibit, entitled Albert Einstein: Image and Impact, will illuminate the man and his work by means of a series of sixteen panels which will place Einstein in the context of the scientific tradition which he revolutionized, the various movements he espoused, and the communities of intellectuals and scholars with which he was associated.

The traveling exhibit will be prepared for the Institute by the American Institute of Physics. Individual copies of the exhibit will be made available to each state, where programs utilizing the exhibit in conjunction with the Einstein Centennial Lecture Bureau will be worked out with the state-based Humanities Councils in cooperation with the Federation of Public Programs in the Humanities.

The exhibit will be coordinated by Joan N. Warnow, Associate Director of the Center for the History of Physics of the American Institute of Physics. Ms. Warnow's previous experience in developing audio-visual educational units and traveling exhibits includes exhibits on Michael Faraday and George Ellery Hale for the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and an exhibit, "Physics in 1922," for the 50th anniversary of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics.

THE ALBERT EINSTEIN CENTENNIAL LECTURE BUREAU

The inter-relationship between science properly understood and those human values fundamental to a free society are concentrated to an extraordinary degree in the substance and the symbol of Albert Einstein's life. Born into the closing days of the Victorian world and ending his days in the confused consequences of the Second World War, Einstein and his epoch embraced the transition between one world clearly dying, whose death came with the two world wars of our times, and the other struggling to be born. The process brought on a testing of traditional western values whose continuing intensity is without historical parallel.

Einstein's achievements, as well as those values implicit in his life, may be used as a springboard for a wider discussion of the inter-relationships between science and society. They also provide us with an unusual opportunity to reflect upon the human condition under present constraints and in the light of the social and humanistic disciplines.

To enable the nation to participate in the Einstein Centennial Celebration and thus to expand the celebration of the centennial of Albert Einstein's birth beyond the confines of the scientific community gathering throughout the world in separate clusters of scholars to praise his achievements, the Institute for Advanced Study with the support of the National Endowment for the Humanities has organized an Einstein Centennial Year Lecture Bureau, by means of which speakers will be sent to different community and educational organizations throughout the country to speak on the relationship between traditional human values and new science and technology to audiences brought together in celebration of the Einstein Centennial. Such gatherings will be composed of members of museums, collegial organizations (community colleges, universities, and conventional colleges) or educational groups such as The Smithsonian Associates, etc.

The Institute, working with the Federation of Public Programs in the Humanities and the Humanities Councils in every state, will organize the Bureau, designate the speakers, and provide the financial and logistical elements for proper support and coordination. Whenever possible, the appearance of the various lecturers will be scheduled to coincide with the presentation of the Institute's traveling exhibit, Albert Einstein: Image and Impact.

THE ALBERT EINSTEIN CENTENNIAL EXHIBIT
in
THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY
Washington, D.C.

The Einstein Centennial exhibit in the National Museum of History and Technology, March 1979 - March 1980, will be the most extensive and comprehensive ever to be devoted to the life, work, and world significance of this great man and scientist. Of the many exhibits marking the hundredth anniversary of Einstein's birth--an event for which film-makers and the media world-wide have already begun extensive preparations--this exhibit co-sponsored by the Institute for Advanced Study and the Smithsonian Institution goes far beyond anything being attempted elsewhere in the United States or abroad.

Organized by Paul Forman and Paul Hanle, the exhibit--entitled "Albert Einstein: 1879-1979"--begins with a display of original portraits of Einstein --busts, paintings, drawings, etching lithographs--made from life by artists such as Jacob Epstein, Jo Davidson, Ben Shahn, and Max Liebermann, and showing the diversity of interpretations which Einstein evoked. The sections of the exhibit dealing with Einstein's biography and personality include such intriguing items as Einstein's application for an immigrant visa to the United States and a questionnaire, filled out in Einstein's hand, regarding personal likes, dislikes, habits, etc. Those sections of the exhibit dealing with Einstein's scientific work include nearly all his most important scientific papers as well as many scientific manuscripts and letters.

The exhibit also draws attention to the enormous popular interest in Einstein and his theory of relativity, and examines the influence which he exerted upon human affairs in consequence of his world renown and his extraordinary personality. Among the items to be shown in this connection are Einstein's exchange of letters with Sigmund Freud on the question of why nations go to war, and his correspondence with President Franklin D. Roosevelt culminating in his famous letter of August 2, 1939, warning of the possibility of atomic bombs.

Finally, the exhibit treats the experimental testing and confirmation of Einstein's theories, and brings the subject down to the present day with a display of apparatus used in important tests of Einstein's theory of general relativity and gravitation since the rebirth of scientific interest in these questions some twenty years ago.

ALBERT EINSTEIN: THE EDUCATION OF A GENIUS

The film was produced in 1975 for Films for the Humanities, Inc., in collaboration with the Swiss National Television Network, and combines the talents of Harold Mantell, writer-director; Peter Ustinov, narrator; and John A. Wheeler, the noted physicist, who served as scientific consultant.

The film makes no attempt to provide a rigorous presentation of Einstein's scientific theories. Rather, its principal purpose is to provide a better understanding of Einstein by relating the development of his thought to the circumstances of his childhood and his early education. It is based largely on Einstein's writings and is faithful to the historical record.

Covering some 45 minutes of running time, the film will be prefaced by a brief contribution from Harry Woolf, Director of the Institute for Advanced Study, who will describe Einstein's years at the Institute.

Harold Mantell has written, directed, and produced over 100 films for Films for the Humanities, dealing with science, humanities, and fine arts. Mantell's films have received awards at the American Film Festival; the San Francisco International Film Festival; the New York International Film Festival; the Edinburgh Film Festival; and CINE selection to represent the United States at various European film festivals.

Albert Einstein: The Education of a Genius will be distributed by the Institute to state humanities programs via the Federation of Public Programs in the Humanities and to other participating institutions throughout the nation, along with copies of an accompanying study guide written by Einstein biographer Banesh Hoffmann and Joan Warnow of the American Institute of Physics.

October 25, 1977

Dr. Otto Nathan
24 Fifth Avenue
Apartment 815
New York, New York 10011

Dear Dr. Nathan:

It was a pleasure to meet you in the course of your visit to Princeton last summer. I hope that I will have the occasion to see you again soon.

Harry Woolf has had a heavy schedule of travel on Institute business these past weeks, and asked me to acknowledge your recent letter to which he will be replying next week. My own absorption in a number of tasks has delayed this acknowledgment for which I am profoundly sorry. Please accept my apologies for a long and quite unintended silence on our part.

You will be hearing directly from Harry in the near future. With best regards, I am

Sincerely,

John Hunt

ESTATE OF ALBERT EINSTEIN
24 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10011

October 20, 1977

Dr. Harry Woolf, Director
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Dr. Woolf:

I assume that my letter of September 23 has safely reached you.

Miss Helen Dukas, by looking over old files for some purpose, was struck by a statement which Einstein made in a letter to Max vonLaue two and a half months before his death. The statement referred to the Relativity Conference which was held in Bern, Switzerland in July 1955 (after Einstein's death), and to which Einstein was invited. Here is what Einstein said in his letter to von Laue on February 3, 1955:

"... Alter und Krankheit machen es mir unmöglich, mich bei solchen Gelegenheiten zu beteiligen und ich muss auch gestehen, dass diese goettliche Fügung für mich etwas Befreiendes hat. Denn alles was irgendwie mit Personenkultus zu tun hat, ist mir immer peinlich gewesen..."

I thought that this statement by Einstein well illustrates what I said in my letter to you.

With kind regards,

Otto Nathan
Otto Nathan
Trustee

ON:JB

ESTATE OF ALBERT EINSTEIN
24 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10011

September 23, 1977

Dr. Harry Woolf, Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Dr. Woolf:

You were very kind in calling on me on May 25, 1977 and acquainting me with the plans for Einstein's centenary as far as they had been formulated at that time.

Since I have been very thankful that you acted upon a suggestion made by me even before you had come to Princeton, I deliberately refrained from making any remarks which you might have considered as criticisms. I was also mindful, as Miss Dukas and myself have always been, of the fact that the Institute has been the home of the Einstein-Archive for many years and that we have gratefully accepted the most sympathetic assistance from the Institute, not the least from yourself. I am writing today after having given the planned centenary a great deal of thought and after a good deal of struggling with myself whether or not to address to you these remarks. I finally decided to do so since I feel a compelling duty to share with you some of the considerations that have preoccupied me. Here are the reasons for writing you:

Einstein demonstrated his confidence in me by nominating me the sole Executor of his Last Will which made me also the sole legal guardian of his literary Estate for 3½ years. In complying with the instructions of the Will, I then established, in October 1958, the Trust of which, as you know, Miss Helen Dukas and myself are the sole Trustees. The Executorship and the Trusteeship have imposed great responsibilities upon me. This is not the only reason why I felt I should address this note to you. I feel an even deeper responsibility since I was for over twenty years one of the few persons closest to Einstein. He honored me by considering me his friend, by confiding in me many of his thoughts and wishes and by authorizing me to act on his behalf on many occasions. And this is, I feel, what I have to do now.

What I am about to do is to outline some of the thoughts which have been on my mind ever since your visit and which

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I should like to submit for your consideration. I often deeply admired Einstein's genuine humility and the great simplicity in all aspects of his life. (I made some observations about that in EINSTEIN ON PEACE.) I know that he was almost embarrassed by any celebration which was meant to honor him. When I originally suggested a conference in Princeton I did so because I felt that if any public attention should be paid to Einstein's 100th birthday, it should be in the place where he spent the last 22 years of his life. I also hoped that a Princeton convocation would help avoid similar conferences in many other places -- something Einstein would certainly not have wanted -- and particularly would help arrest the preparations for a conference at Bern, Switzerland which was to be arranged with the financial assistance of UNESCO.

I had assumed that the Princeton affair would be a one-day convocation, in line with Einstein's belief in utter simplicity, and similar to the one-day symposium Princeton arranged on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. I was obviously mistaken since you and the friends whom you consulted appear to have assumed that the scientific problems to be dealt with required sessions on more than one day. When I mentioned to you the desirability for discussing the non-scientific interests and activities of Einstein, you indicated that you would deal with them in your own introduction and that a similar conference in Israel would concentrate on Einstein's non-scientific interests to a greater extent.

I should like to take the liberty of saying that a more detailed discussion of Einstein's activities as a humanist, a socialist, a pacifist, a passionate fighter for intellectual freedom and a most outspoken foe of any form of tyranny, a devoted son of the Jewish people and a powerful voice for the secure independence of the State of Israel should be part of the program of any Einstein conference, particularly the one at Princeton; such a discussion would be most appropriate and desirable in present-day America where, unlike Einstein, only very few of the scientists have raised their voices for long-overdue massive action against war and the many other evils in society. I am almost convinced that Einstein would not have liked a large dinner in his honor attended by possibly many hundreds of people. With all due respect to you and to the Presidency of the United States, I wonder whether the present occupant of the White House who approved the production of cruise missiles and neutron bombs and who, so far, has done

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so little for real disarmament, should be invited to speak at a dinner in honor of Einstein, the most passionate fighter against atomic weapons and war.

Permit me to make one more point: Einstein, because of his great sense of humility and simplicity, would not have liked the expenditure of large amounts of money in his honor. He would have deplored such expenses for a "celebration," particularly since it has proven so exceedingly difficult in over six years to raise funds for the editing of his "Collected Works." I mention this particularly since, as I said in a brochure prepared in 1971, the scholarly edited publications of Einstein's scientific and non-scientific papers would, in my opinion, be "the most fitting monument to Albert Einstein." I still feel so, and I am convinced that this is the only monument and the only type of recognition which Einstein himself would have tolerated.

I sincerely hope this letter will be accepted by you in the spirit which inspired me to write it.

With kind regards,

OTTO NATHAN

Otto Nathan
Executor and Trustee