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Grant Request

THE WRITINGS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

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Dr. Otto Nathan and Mr. Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.
with the approval of Professor John Stachel)
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July 16, 1976



July 16, 1976

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Title Professor of Physics, Boston University

Editor of THE WRITINGS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

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Make grant to Princeton University Press (a 501 (c) (3) organization)

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Name Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

Title Director

Telephone 609-452-4902

Date July 16, 1976

signed, John Stachel

signed, Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

July 16, 1976

Abstract

THE WRITINGS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

The project is to edit a complete edition of the writings of the great scientist, philosopher, and humanitarian, to be published in a multi-volume edition by Princeton University Press. The volumes will include published and unpublished writings, scientific and non-scientific, in accurate texts in the original languages, arranged with appropriate editorial notes and explanations so as to be of maximum use to physicists, philosophers, historians of science, and other scholars. About two-thirds of the material is in German, but certain of the more important writings will be translated and published in English. Einstein's correspondence, mostly unpublished, will be especially important. It includes letters to and from scientists such as Schroedinger, Planck, Pauli, Curie, Cartan, Lorentz, Bohr, Ehrenfest, Born, as well as cultural and political figures including Freud, Russell, Roosevelt, Weitzmann, Schweitzer, Mann, and Shaw. In addition to scientific questions, the letters deal with philosophy, ethics, justice, war, peace, music, the establishment of Israel, world government and other matters.

July 16, 1976

THE WRITINGS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

THE WRITINGS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN, encompassing both his scientific and non-scientific papers and books, as well as his rich and voluminous correspondence with leading figures in the worlds of science and affairs, will be published in a multi-volume series under the supervision of a distinguished Editorial Advisory Board. The Trustees of the Einstein Estate, Dr. Otto Nathan and Miss Helen Dukas, have arranged for publication by Princeton University Press. Funds are being sought to support editorial preparation.

The Editorial Advisory Board includes:

Valentine Bargmann, Professor Mathematical Physics, Emeritus,
Princeton University

Marshall Clagett, Professor, School of Historical
Studies, Institute for Advanced Study

Freeman J. Dyson, Professor, School of Natural
Sciences, Institute for Advanced Study

Charles C. Gillispie, Shelby Cullom Davis Professor
of European History and Professor in the Program
in History and Philosophy of Science, Princeton
University

Gerald Holton, Professor of Physics, Harvard University

Res Jost, Professor of Theoretical Physics, Swiss
Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich

Martin J. Klein, Professor of the History of Physics,
Yale University

Thomas S. Kuhn, M. Taylor Pyne Professor of the
History of Science, Princeton University

Marston Morse, Professor Emeritus, School of Mathematics,
Institute for Advanced Study

Shmuel Sambursky, Professor of the History and Philosophy
of Science, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Charles Scribner, Jr., President, Charles Scribner's Sons

John A. Wheeler, John Henry Professor of Physics, Emeritus,
Princeton University; Department of Physics, University
of Texas at Austin

With the advice of the Board, the Estate and the Press have selected an outstanding scholar, Professor John Stachel of Boston University, as Editor to carry out the project.

Einstein's Contributions. The magnitude of Einstein's contributions to the theoretical physics of the 20th century was described by Lee A. DuBridge, then president of the California Institute of Technology, who wrote, soon after Einstein's death:

"To describe and to evaluate Einstein as a scientist is at once a very easy and a very difficult job. It is easy to say that Einstein towers far above any scientific figure of the 20th Century--a statement I believe to be true. It is even easy to say that he is the greatest figure in science since Isaac Newton--a statement I also believe to be true.

"But, even though we see the towering peaks of Einstein's achievements, we are still too close to them to be able to evaluate them accurately. Einstein's work, without question, marked a turning point in the history of physics. But the full significance of that revolution will be more clearly visible 100 years from now than it is today."

Einstein's rich work in physics is too well known to require elaboration here; it should also be emphasized that Einstein was a great philosopher and humanitarian, and his writings, especially his correspondence, is a rich treasure for humanistic and social study. What is most immediately needed is the full, definitive, authoritative edition of Einstein's Writings, which, one hopes, will hasten full appreciation of their significance and vision.

In the course of his research Einstein published numerous papers, and

he entered into significant correspondence, very little of which has ever been published. His writings to such eminent scientific thinkers as Erwin Schroedinger, Max Planck, Wolfgang Pauli, Marie Curie, Eli Cartan, H. A. Lorentz, Nils Bohr, Paul Ehrenfest, and Max Born, for example, provide splendid insight into the development of 20th century physics. They suggest, as well, further avenues for research, which Einstein himself was unable to follow. Just as he sought harmony in the universe, so, too, did he seek it in the world he lived in. His correspondence on non-scientific topics will not only remind scholars of his devotion to the problems of the world, which he never ignored for the intellectual problems of the universe; it will also show the range of his interests and his agile mind. His concern with the questions of philosophy, ethics, justice, war, peace, music, culture, world government, and the establishment of Israel is the frequent subject of his correspondence with such notable contemporaries as Sigmund Freud, Bertrand Russell, Franklin Roosevelt, Chaim Weitzmann, Albert Schweitzer, Thomas Mann, and George Bernard Shaw. Only with publication of the complete corpus of his work will the world at large come to know Albert Einstein's true dimensions as scientist, philosopher, and humanitarian.

The Einstein Legacy. Albert Einstein published during his lifetime 274 scientific papers and 332 papers of general content. Only a few of his writings were published in book form. Access to these papers is difficult because they were published in a large number of European and American journals, magazines, and newspapers. Besides this published material, Einstein left a large archive of scientific and non-scientific documents. A limited amount of unpublished material was assembled in several anthologies and published partly during Einstein's lifetime and partly after his death. The Einstein archives fill 28 file drawers, and are kept

at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, under the care of Miss Helen Dukas, Einstein's former secretary who is one of the Trustees of the Estate.

Einstein stipulated in his last Will that the literary property in all his published and unpublished material be vested in a Trust to be established after his death and to be administered by two Trustees. Upon assuming the responsibility with which Einstein had honored them, the Trustees considered it one of their foremost obligations to make the Einstein material accessible to competent scholars and, eventually, to help prepare the publication of Einstein's complete writings.

Activities of the Einstein Trust Since Einstein's Death. In the years since Einstein's death, besides organizing his archives for the use of scholars, the Trustees have been able to add a large number of often very important documents to the collection. Through extended correspondence with scholars, libraries, and dealers of rare documents in different parts of the world, it was possible to obtain originals or copies of letters or other writings of Einstein, particularly from his earlier years when he mailed letters and papers written in longhand, without retaining copies. Arrangements, frequently difficult to accomplish, to exchange Einstein material for copies of material owned by the archives often produced precious additions to the Trust's collections.

Besides the many successful efforts of the Trustees to enlarge and enrich the archives, other steps were taken that will be helpful in editing and publishing the Writings. An indexed microprint collection of Einstein's published writings has been prepared. The Einstein correspondence has been microfilmed. Correspondence between Einstein and four of his friends (Maurice Solovine, Arnold Sommerfeld, Max Born, and Michele Besso) has been published as has a collection of Einstein's writings on peace. These publications are of

course only a small part of the collected writings, but their existence will make easier the tasks of the editors of the comprehensive collection.

Arrangements with Princeton University Press. The Trustees have entered into agreement with Princeton University Press to assume responsibility for the publication of Einstein's Writings in book form. For a number of reasons, the Press seemed to be the most appropriate publishing house for that great venture. Ever since the death of Einstein, the Press has expressed its interest in the publication of Einstein's collected writings. The Press is one of the oldest publishers of Einstein's scientific works. One of his most famous books, THE MEANING OF RELATIVITY, was published by the Press in 1922; the 5th edition of that volume was prepared by Einstein himself as his very last scientific work, and was published in 1956, the year after his death. The experience the Press has gained through the publication of similar works, such as the Papers of Thomas Jefferson and Woodrow Wilson, will be of great assistance to the Einstein project. Moreover, the physical proximity between the Press and the Institute for Advanced Study, where the archives are housed, will be very helpful.

The Trustees have also been in communication with The Hebrew University in Israel because Einstein's Will provides that, upon termination of the Trust, the archives and all other assets of the Trust will become the property of The Hebrew University. The President of the University welcomed the initiative of the Trustees in making arrangements with the Press for editing and publishing Einstein's papers, and has assured them that the University will cooperate with them and the Press to the fullest possible extent.

The agreement between the Press and the Trustees stipulates that the initial edition of the Writings will reproduce all of Einstein's papers

in their original languages (this refers also to writings by others, which may have to be included in the volumes for a fuller understanding of some of the Einstein documents); this means that a very large part of the material will have to be published in German. This decision was made since the Press and the Trustees are convinced that, for the purposes of historical scholarship, papers of such significance should be preserved in print exactly as the author had prepared them. It is envisaged that the Press will also publish an English translation of a substantial selection from the Writings, and it may itself publish, or license to be published, translations in other languages. The published volumes will be copyrighted in the name of the Estate of Albert Einstein.

The Editorial Work. The editorial work will be done in cooperation with the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton with which Einstein was closely associated during the 22 years he spent in the United States after emigrating from Germany. The Institute continues to make space available for the archives, plus some additional space for researchers. The Editor will need several Associate or Assistant Editors, themselves scholars in physics, philosophy, politics, or the history of science. It is expected that the editorial work on the scientific and non-scientific material can be done simultaneously, with the participation of scholars particularly qualified for the various aspects of this complex undertaking.

A Monument to Albert Einstein. Albert Einstein made it known to those who were closest to him that there should not be any funeral or memorial services; there should not be a marked grave or monument, and his name should not be used for multifarious purposes and interests. As far as humanly possible, these wishes have been obeyed. Although he often wondered about the reverence in which he was held throughout the world, for he considered it undeserved, he realized--and so expressed himself once more

shortly before his death--that some of his scientific work would constitute a lasting contribution to the knowledge and understanding of man. In giving the Trustees explicit authority to publish the documentation he left, Einstein made it clear that this was the area of memorializing to which he did not object.

The Writings will be the most fitting monument to Albert Einstein. They will show a man of most extraordinary stature and significance. Among the truly great men of history, there are not many who not only opened new vistas of thought and knowledge, but who also applied themselves to the many political, social, and human problems facing the world in which they lived. Einstein is one of them. The Writings, and particularly the many letters that will be incorporated, will bring to light the human being that Einstein was, and not only the scientist. They will make obvious his deep interest in securing political and intellectual freedom for men and women throughout the world, his opposition to any kind of authoritarianism, his unequivocal antagonism to all types of prejudice and discrimination, his long, never-ceasing struggle against war and in favor of orderly and peaceful relations among the nations of the globe, his devotion to the Jewish people in their efforts to find a home of their own, as well as many other interests to which he gave his active support.

The Writings will be a unique publication of the work of a truly unique man. He exchanged letters, often over many years, with most of the great personalities of his time in science, in political affairs, in art, and in literature, yet he never tired of corresponding with the humble and unknown who had addressed themselves to him in anxiety or despair or in hope of obtaining information or advice that they felt he alone could supply. Einstein's letters make manifest his wisdom and concern about scientific and purely human problems, and also his outspokenness and humility.

Research Grant Proposal Budget: The Writings of Albert Einstein

Beginning January 1, 1977 (See attached numbered sheets)

			1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	
A.	<u>Salaries and fringe benefits:</u>	<u>1977 Salary</u>						
		<u>Fringe</u>						
1.	Editor (Prof. Stachel)	35,000	6,300	41,300	44,200	47,300	50,600	54,200
2.	Assoc. Editor (7 mo.)	17,500	3,400	20,900	22,300	23,900	25,600	27,400
3.	Editorial Assistant	15,000	2,200	17,200	18,400	19,700	22,600*	24,200*
4.	Secretary (English, German)	10,000	1,800	11,800	12,600	13,500	15,500*	16,600*
5.	Short-term assistant eds.			- - -	10,000	10,700	11,400	12,200
6.	Translators			1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
7.	Student assistants			<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>
				94,200	111,500	118,600	129,200	138,100
B.	<u>Other editorial costs</u>							
8.	Editorial Committee expenses			5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
9.	Travel			3,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
10.	Photoduplication			19,500	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,200
11.	Publications			200	200	200	300	300
12.	Rights and legal expenses			- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
				<u>27,700</u>	<u>9,200</u>	<u>7,200</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>7,500</u>
C.	<u>Office expenses</u>							
13.	Telephone, office supplies, postage			7,500	8,000	8,600	9,200	9,800
14.	Space cost			7,000	7,500	8,000	8,600	9,200
15.	Office furniture and equipment			<u>10,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,500</u>
				24,500	16,500	17,600	19,300	20,500

Continued on page 2

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS

July 16, 1976

Research Grant Proposal Budget: The Writings of Albert Einstein

page 2

Beginning January 1, 1977 (See attached numbered sheets)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
continued					
D. <u>Other expenses</u>					
16. Moving expenses for Prof. Stachel to Princeton	2,000				
E. Indirect costs at 5%	6,000	6,900	7,200	7,800	8,300
Total requested	154,400	144,100	150,600	163,800	174,400
Total requested over 5 years: <u>\$787,300</u>					

July 16, 1976

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS
The Writings of Albert Einstein
Notes to Budget

1. Professor Stachel will be on leave from Boston University. He is under contract to Princeton University Press and the Estate of Albert Einstein, under which we agree to pay his salary as indicated, and we also agree to pay the fringe benefits that would ordinarily be paid by Boston University so that he can maintain his pension and fringe benefit program there (figured at 18%).
2. It is expected that the Associate Editor will also be on leave, probably one term each year, and fringe benefit arrangements will be similar to those for Professor Stachel.
- 3 & 4. These will be regular employees of Princeton University Press and come under our fringe benefit program. They will become eligible for our pension plan after three years (indicated by *). In projecting salaries and some other items into the future we have allowed for 7% inflation. There will of course be an annual review and close accounting of actual expenses.
5. Special assistant editors will be needed from time to time, though this is difficult to anticipate now. For example it would be desirable to arrange for a specialist in science policy to go through the Einstein papers and annotate them for the use of the Editor. It would also be desirable to get temporary assistance from a specialist in the history of the development of general relativity.
6. As a special supplementary volume it is desired to issue a collection of Einstein's most important scientific papers in English. About 20 or 30 papers will need to be translated.
7. Graduate students on a part-time basis will be used where possible for semi-routine work.
8. This will be an advisory group of five or six people who will provide expert guidance, especially at the beginning. They will be paid on a per-diem plus travel basis.
9. The staff, especially the Editor, will need to travel to various libraries and other sources of information. It will be desirable to interview correspondents and others who knew Einstein. A trip abroad for this purpose is contemplated in the second year.
10. To avoid handling the originals, it will be necessary to make full-size photocopies of everything from the existing microfilm. 200 reels at \$80 per reel, plus purchase or duplication of published articles.

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PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS
The Writings of Albert Einstein
Notes to Budget

July 16, 1976

continued

11. Self-explanatory.
12. Because it will be necessary to acquire rights to letters written to Einstein and possibly some other rights, there will be some expenses of this kind. At this point it is impossible to estimate how much will be needed. Special funds may need to be raised.
13. Self-explanatory.
14. We have not as yet procured office space. Four or five offices will be needed. The Einstein Office will probably be either at The Institute for Advanced Study or Princeton University. The sum listed here is based on rental rates in Princeton.
15. Desks, chairs, typewriters, file cabinets, dictaphones, bookcases, etc.
16. Our contract with Professor Stachel provides for \$2,000 toward moving expenses.
- E. Based on allocated administrative and accounting salaries plus related fringe benefits, plus all other related indirect costs (such as associated space allocations, auditing, telephone, depreciation, etc.). Certain start-up costs which do not seem applicable have been excluded from the calculation.

John Stachel - Curriculum Vitae

Education: B.S., City College of the C.U.N.Y., 1956
M.S., Stevens Institute of Technology, 1959
Ph.D., Stevens Institute of Technology, 1962

Professional History:

Lehigh University: Instructor of Physics, 1959-61
University of Pittsburgh: Instructor of Physics, 1961-62
Research Associate, 1962-64
Boston University: Assistant Professor of Physics, 1964-69
Associate Professor of Physics, 1969-72
Director, Institute for Relativity Studies, 1972 -
Professor of Physics, 1972 -

Visiting Posts:

Institute for Theoretical Physics, Warsaw: Visiting Research Associate,
one half-year, 1962
Temple University Relativity Group: Research Associate, Summers of 1965,
1966 and 1968.
Centro de Investigacion y de Estudios Avanzados del I.P.N., Mexico:
Visiting Professor, summers of 1966 and 1967.
King's College, University of London: Visiting Professor, 1970-71 aca-
demic year.
Institut Henri Poincaré, Paris: Visiting Professor as guest of the
C.N.R.S., April-May, 1971.
International Center for Theoretical Physics, Trieste: Visiting Scientist,
summer 1972.
Institute for Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, University of Paris VI:
Exchange Professor, January 1974.
Institut des Hautes Études Scientifiques, Bures (France): Visiting Pro-
fessor, March 1974.

Publications

Articles:

"Cylindrical Gravitational News", J. Math. Phys., 7, 1321 (1966).
"Einstein Tensor and Spherical Symmetry", J. Math. Phys., 9, (1968)
"Structure of the Curzon Metric", Phys. Letters, 27A, 60 (1968).
"Comments on 'Causality Requirements and the Theory of Relativity'" in R.S. Cohen and
M.W. Wartofsky (eds), Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, vol. V, p.96
(Reidel, 1969).

- "Behavior of Weyl-Levi Civita Coordinates for a Class of Solutions Approximating the Schwarzschild Metric", Nature, 219, 1346 (1968).
- "Perturbations of an Arbitrary Spherically Symmetric Metric", Nature, 220, 5169 (1968).
- "The Pure Radiation News Function in General Relativity", Phys. Rev., 179, 1251 (1969).
- "Covariant Formulation of the Cauchy Problem in Generalized Electrodynamics and General Relativity", Acta Physica Polonica, 35, 689 (1969).
- "Specifying Sources in General Relativity", Phys. Rev., 180, 1256 (1969).
- "Invariances of Approximately Relativistic Lagrangians and the Center-of-Mass Theorem I", with P. Havas, Phys. Rev. 185, 1636 (1969).
- "Einstein Tensor and 3-Parameter Groups of Isometries with 2-Dimensional Orbits", with H. Gönner, J. Math. Phys., 11, 3358 (1970).
- "External Sources in General Relativity", GRC Journal, 3, 257 (1972).
- "Comments on Two Papers in Quantum Mechanics", in R.S. Cohen and M.W. Wartofsky (eds), Logical and Epistemological Studies in Contemporary Physics, Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, Vol. XIII, p. 214, p.309 (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston, 1973).
- "The Rise and Fall of Geometrostatics", in K. Schaffner and R.S. Cohen (eds), Proceedings of the 1972 Biennial Meeting, Philosophy of Science Association, Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, Vol. XX, p. 338 (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston, 1974).
- "Introduction" to Symposium on "Current Problems in Cosmology" in R.S. Cohen and R.J. Seeger (eds), AAAS Symposium on Philosophy - 1969, Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, Vol XI (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston, 1974).
- "A Note on Scientific Practice", in R.S. Cohen, J. Stachel, M.W. Wartofsky (eds), For Dirk Struik, Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, Vol. XV (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston, 1974).
- "Space-Time Problems", Review of General Relativity, Papers in Honor of J.L. Synge, Science, 180, 292 (1973).
- "Invariance of Approximately Relativistic Hamiltonians and the Center-of-Mass Theorem", Phys. Rev., D13, 1598 (1976).
- "Center of Mass Theorem in Post-Newtonian Hydrodynamics", to appear in Phys. Rev. D.
- "The 'Logic' of Quantum Logic", to appear in Vol. XXXII of Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston).
- "Comments on 'Some Logical Problems Suggested by Empirical Theories' by Professor Dalla Chiara", to appear in Vol. XXXI of Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston).

In Active Preparation:

- "Conformal Two-Structure as the Gravitational Degrees of Freedom in General Relativity", with R. D'Inverno.
- "Do Quanta Need a New Logic?" to appear in University Pittsburgh Series in the Philosophy of Science.
- "Gravitation and Quantization", to appear in University of Pittsburgh Series in Philosophy of Science.
- "The Post-Newtonian Approximation in Relativistic Hydrodynamics", with T. Pascoe (based on his Thesis, 1973).

Theses:

- "Energy Flow in Cylindrical Gravitational Waves", (M.S. Thesis, Stevens Institute of Technology, 1959).
- "The Lie Derivative and the Cauchy Problem in the General Theory of Relativity", (Ph.D. Thesis, Stevens, 1962).

Abstracts of APS Talks:

- "New Solution to the Einstein Field Equations", Bull. Am. Phys. Soc. 6, 305 (1961).
- "Variational Principle and Conservation Laws in Post-Newtonian Hydrodynamics", Bull. Am. Phys. Soc., 14, 69 (1969) (with T. Pascoe).
- "Bohm-Aharonov Effect and its Gravitational Analogue", Bull. Am. Phys. Soc., 14, 16 (1969).
- "Quasi-Newtonian Approximation Method in General Relativity", with G. Gonzalez, Bull. Am. Phys. Soc., II, 15, 881 (1970).
- "Variational Principles as a Basis for Approximation Methods in General Relativistic Hydrodynamics", Bull. Am. Phys. Soc. II, 15, 882 (1970).

Editorial Work:

- "Selected Problems in General Relativity", by C. Moller, in Brandeis University 1960 Summer Institute in Theoretical Physics Lecture Notes, notes by J. Stachel and L. Pande.

Proceedings of the International Conference on Relativistic Theories of Gravitation, Warsaw 30-31, July, 1962 (Gauthier Villars and PWN, (1964) ed. by J. Stachel and others).

For Dirk Struik, Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, Vol. XV (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston, 1974), ed. by J. Stachel and others.

Editing Selected Papers on History and Philosophy of Science by Leon Rosenfeld, with R.S. Cohen, for Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, forthcoming volume.

Editing Proceedings of the Andover Conference on "Absolute and Relational Theories of Space and Space-Time", together with those of a similar Conference held at the University of Minnesota, with John Earman, Minnesota Studies in the Philosophy of Science, forthcoming volume.

Conference Organization:

Organized Symposium on "Current Problems in Cosmology", at 1969 Boston Meeting of the AAAS.

Member, since 1972, of the Organizing Committee for biennial "Texas" Conferences in Relativistic Astrophysics, held in New York (1972), Dallas (1974) and Boston (1976).

Organizer, Boston University Institute of Relativity Studies Conference on "Gravitation and Quantization", held at B.U. Conference Center, Andover, Mass., Oct. 31 - Nov. 3, 1972 (See report on Conference in Nature, vol. 240 (Dec. 15, 1972)).

Organizer, Boston University Institute of Relativity Studies Conference on "Absolute and Relational Theories of Space and Space-Time", held at B.U. Conference

Center, Andover, Mass., June 3-5, 1974. (Proceedings to be published jointly with those of a similar conference at the University of Minnesota, by the University of Minnesota Press.)

Chairman, Local Organizing Committee for the Eighth "Texas" Symposium in Relativistic Astrophysics, to be held in Boston Dec. 13-17, 1976. (Proceedings to be published by the N.Y. Academy of Science.)

Courses Taught:

Undergraduate

Physics for the Life Sciences
Electricity and Magnetism
Einstein: The Man, the Times, The Achievement
Modern Physics and Political Problems
Vibrations and Waves

Graduate

Quantum Mechanics
Thermodynamics
Electrodynamics
Special and General Relativity
Seminar in Relativity
Classical Mechanics

Reviewer for:

Articles: Annals of Physics, American Journal of Physics, Physical Review, GRG Journal.

Research Proposals: NSF Division of Theoretical Physics, Division of History and Philosophy of Science, Latin American Cooperative Science Program; CUNY Faculty Research Award Program.

Current Research Grant:

Quantum Logical Approaches to the Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics: Their Relation to Logical Theory, Space-Time Structures and Quantization of the Gravitational Field (NSF 1975-77).

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, JOHN TYLER BONNER,
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ARTHUR S. WIGHTMAN, THOMAS H. WRIGHT

May 27, 1976

TO: The Editorial Advisory Board of the
 Writings of Albert Einstein

FROM: H. S. Bailey, Jr.

As you know, we have had a series of disappointments in our efforts to arrange for the appointment of an editor and for the financing of the editing of the Einstein Papers. Although at times we have been discouraged, we have not ceased working on the problem, and without recounting the history of our efforts I can now say that Otto Nathan and I believe that we are making progress again. Most recently we asked Martin Klein, Peter Bergmann, and Arthur Wightman to act as an informal advisory group to help us get a fresh start. Following their recommendations, we have recently talked with Professor Allen Janis of Pittsburgh, Professor John Stachel of Boston University, and again with Professor Russell McCormmach of Johns Hopkins. Having been unsuccessful in finding an historian of science to head the project, our thoughts have turned more toward finding a physicist with an interest in the history and philosophy of science who would find suitable collaborators.

Our position at the moment is that Professor Stachel is the most likely candidate for appointment as editor of the Einstein Papers, though before reaching that definite decision we would like to have as many reactions as possible from members of the Editorial Advisory Board.

Accordingly we have invited Professor Stachel to come to Princeton for several days beginning on June 9, during which time he will have a chance to meet with as many as possible of the Princeton members of the Board. We also hope that he will be able to meet or talk on the telephone with other members of the Board. It will not be possible for him to meet those of you who are abroad, and in any case it is unlikely that we will be lucky enough to arrange for him to meet even all of the Princeton members. Therefore I would like to ask all of you to give us your thoughts by mail based on your personal knowledge (if you already know or can meet him) or your knowledge of his writings (vita enclosed).



To The Editorial Advisory Board of the
Writings of Albert Einstein

Page 2

May 27, 1976

Professor Stachel is forty-eight years old, a specialist in unitary field theory who does and would expect to continue to do theoretical research. His interests in recent years, however, have extended to the philosophy and to some extent the history of science. He participates in the Center for the History of Philosophy and Science at Boston University, as an editor of the Boston Studies in Physics, and teaches a course on Einstein's ideas in the history of science program. He has a strong interest in the Einstein Papers, has consulted them in the course of his own work, and is very enthusiastic about the project. He would be prepared to make it his major commitment for a long period of time. He seems to be an outgoing and active person, accustomed to collaborating with others and eager to engage others for the good of the project. His colleague R. S. Cohen at Boston recommended him to me in the highest terms, saying that he has a historical-philosophical mind, and that he is "totally reliable, honorable, and selfless." One possible difficulty, which Stachel himself brought out, is that although he has a fluent reading knowledge of German, he is not a native German speaker. He said that he is aware of Einstein's sophisticated use of language, and that he is concerned that he might not always recognize every nuance. He felt that if he were to be involved with the project he would want to be associated with a native German speaker who could help in this regard.

We do not have a professorship to offer to the editor of the Einstein Papers at this time, but we believe that funding (probably from NSF) is available, and fortunately Professor Stachel is due for leave from his post at Boston University. He thinks it is even possible that he might be on leave from Boston for as long as two years to work on the Einstein Papers, giving us time to work out more permanent arrangements. The availability of this leave is not a factor in our feeling that Professor Stachel would be a fine choice as editor, but it is a fortunate circumstance.

We shall be grateful for any advice you can give us. On behalf of Otto Nathan and myself, I want to thank you for your continuing interest.

cc: Arthur S. Wightman

Peter Bergmann

ABC

STACHEL, JOHN J., b. N.Y.C., Mar. 29, 28; m. 53; c. 3. **THEORETICAL PHYSICS, PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE.** B.S., City Col. New York, 56; Stanley fel., Stevens Inst. Tech., 57-59, M.S. 59, Ph.D. (physics), 62. Instr. PHYSICS, Lehigh, 59-61; Pittsburgh, 61-62, res. assoc., 62-64; asst. prof., BOSTON UNIV., 64-69, assoc. prof., 69-72, PROF., 72- Fel., Inst. Theoret. Physics, Warsaw, Poland, 62; vis. prof., King's Col. Univ. London, 70-71; vis. prof., ctr. invest. & advan. study, Nat. Polytech. Inst., Mex. Am. Phys. Soc.; Fedn. Am. Sci. General theory of relativity; special relativistic particle and field theories; quantum logic; gravitation and quantization. Address: Dept. of Physics, Boston University, 111 Cummington St., Boston, MA 02215.

John Stachel - Curriculum Vitae

Education: B.S., City College of the C.U.N.Y., 1956
M.S., Stevens Institute of Technology, 1959
Ph.D., Stevens Institute of Technology, 1962

Professional History:

Lehigh University: Instructor of Physics, 1959-61
University of Pittsburgh: Instructor of Physics, 1961-62
Research Associate, 1962-64
Boston University: Assistant Professor of Physics, 1964-69
Associate Professor of Physics, 1969-72
Director, Institute for Relativity Studies, 1972 -
Professor of Physics, 1972 -

Visiting Posts:

Institute for Theoretical Physics, Warsaw: Visiting Research Associate,
one half-year, 1962
Temple University Relativity Group: Research Associate, Summers of 1965,
1966 and 1968.
Centro de Investigacion y de Estudios Avanzados del I.P.N., Mexico:
Visiting Professor, summers of 1966 and 1967.
King's College, University of London: Visiting Professor, 1970-71 aca-
demic year.
Institut Henri Poincaré, Paris: Visiting Professor as guest of the
C.N.R.S., April-May, 1971.
International Center for Theoretical Physics, Trieste: Visiting Scientist,
summer 1972.
Institute for Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, University of Paris VI:
Exchange Professor, January 1974.
Institut des Hautes Études Scientifiques, Bures (France): Visiting Pro-
fessor, March 1974.

Publications

Articles:

"Cylindrical Gravitational News", J. Math. Phys., 7, 1321 (1966).
"Einstein Tensor and Spherical Symmetry", J. Math. Phys., 9, (1968)
"Structure of the Curzon Metric", Phys. Letters, 27A, 60 (1968).
"Comments on 'Causality Requirements and the Theory of Relativity'" in R.S. Cohen and
M.W. Wartofsky (eds), Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, vol. V, p.96
(Reidel, 1969).

- "Behavior of Weyl-Levi Civita Coordinates for a Class of Solutions Approximating the Schwarzschild Metric", Nature, 219, 1346 (1968).
- "Perturbations of an Arbitrary Spherically Symmetric Metric", Nature, 220, 5169 (1968).
- "The Pure Radiation News Function in General Relativity", Phys. Rev., 179, 1251 (1969).
- "Covariant Formulation of the Cauchy Problem in Generalized Electrodynamics and General Relativity", Acta Physica Polonica, 35, 689 (1969).
- "Specifying Sources in General Relativity", Phys. Rev., 180, 1256 (1969).
- "Invariances of Approximately Relativistic Lagrangians and the Center-of-Mass Theorem I", with P. Havas, Phys. Rev. 185, 1636 (1969).
- "Einstein Tensor and 3-Parameter Groups of Isometries with 2-Dimensional Orbits", with H. Gönner, J. Math. Phys., 11, 3358 (1970).
- "External Sources in General Relativity", GRC Journal, 3, 257 (1972).
- "Comments on Two Papers in Quantum Mechanics", in R.S. Cohen and M.W. Wartofsky (eds), Logical and Epistemological Studies in Contemporary Physics, Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, Vol. XIII, p. 214, p.309 (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston, 1973).
- "The Rise and Fall of Geometrodynamics", in K. Schaffner and R.S. Cohen (eds), Proceedings of the 1972 Biennial Meeting, Philosophy of Science Association, Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, Vol. XX, p. 338 (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston, 1974).
- "Introduction" to Symposium on "Current Problems in Cosmology" in R.S. Cohen and R.J. Seeger (eds), AAAS Symposium on Philosophy - 1969, Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, Vol XI (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston, 1974).
- "A Note on Scientific Practice", in R.S. Cohen, J. Stachel, M.W. Wartofsky (eds), For Dirk Struik, Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, Vol. XV (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston, 1974).
- "Space-Time Problems", Review of General Relativity, Papers in Honor of J.L. Synge, Science, 180, 292 (1973).
- "Invariance of Approximately Relativistic Hamiltonians and the Center-of-Mass Theorem", Phys. Rev., D13, 1598 (1976).
- "Center of Mass Theorem in Post-Newtonian Hydrodynamics", to appear in Phys. Rev. D.
- "The 'Logic' of Quantum Logic", to appear in Vol. XXXII of Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston).
- "Comments on 'Some Logical Problems Suggested by Empirical Theories' by Professor Dalla Chiara", to appear in Vol. XXXI of Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston).

In Active Preparation:

- "Conformal Two-Structure as the Gravitational Degrees of Freedom in General Relativity", with R. D'Inverno.
- "Do Quanta Need a New Logic?" to appear in University Pittsburgh Series in the Philosophy of Science.
- "Gravitation and Quantization", to appear in University of Pittsburgh Series in Philosophy of Science.
- "The Post-Newtonian Approximation in Relativistic Hydrodynamics", with T. Pascoe (based on his Thesis, 1973).

Theses:

- "Energy Flow in Cylindrical Gravitational Waves", (M.S. Thesis, Stevens Institute of Technology, 1959).
- "The Lie Derivative and the Cauchy Problem in the General Theory of Relativity", (Ph.D. Thesis, Stevens, 1962).

Abstracts of APS Talks:

- "New Solution to the Einstein Field Equations", Bull. Am. Phys. Soc. 6, 305 (1961).
- "Variational Principle and Conservation Laws in Post-Newtonian Hydrodynamics", Bull. Am. Phys. Soc., 14, 69 (1969) (with T. Pascoe).
- "Bohm-Aharonov Effect and its Gravitational Analogue", Bull. Am. Phys. Soc., 14, 16 (1969).
- "Quasi-Newtonian Approximation Method in General Relativity", with G. Gonzalez, Bull. Am. Phys. Soc., II, 15, 881 (1970).
- "Variational Principles as a Basis for Approximation Methods in General Relativistic Hydrodynamics", Bull. Am. Phys. Soc. II, 15, 882 (1970).

Editorial Work:

- "Selected Problems in General Relativity", by C. Moller, in Brandeis University 1960 Summer Institute in Theoretical Physics Lecture Notes, notes by J. Stachel and L. Pande.

Proceedings of the International Conference on Relativistic Theories of Gravitation, Warsaw 30-31, July, 1962 (Gauthier Villars and PWN, (1964) ed. by J. Stachel and others).

For Dirk Struik, Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, Vol. XV (Reidel, Dordrecht and Boston, 1974), ed. by J. Stachel and others.

Editing Selected Papers on History and Philosophy of Science by Leon Rosenfeld, with R.S. Cohen, for Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, forthcoming volume.

Editing Proceedings of the Andover Conference on "Absolute and Relational Theories of Space and Space-Time", together with those of a similar Conference held at the University of Minnesota, with John Earman, Minnesota Studies in the Philosophy of Science, forthcoming volume.

Conference Organization:

Organized Symposium on "Current Problems in Cosmology", at 1969 Boston Meeting of the AAAS.

Member, since 1972, of the Organizing Committee for biennial "Texas" Conferences in Relativistic Astrophysics, held in New York (1972), Dallas (1974) and Boston (1976).

Organizer, Boston University Institute of Relativity Studies Conference on "Gravitation and Quantization", held at B.U. Conference Center, Andover, Mass., Oct. 31 - Nov. 3, 1972 (See report on Conference in Nature, vol. 240 (Dec. 15, 1972)).

Organizer, Boston University Institute of Relativity Studies Conference on "Absolute and Relational Theories of Space and Space-Time", held at B.U. Conference

Center, Andover, Mass., June 3-5, 1974. (Proceedings to be published jointly with those of a similar conference at the University of Minnesota, by the University of Minnesota Press.)

Chairman, Local Organizing Committee for the Eighth "Texas" Symposium in Relativistic Astrophysics, to be held in Boston Dec. 13-17, 1976. (Proceedings to be published by the N.Y. Academy of Science.)

Courses Taught:

Undergraduate

Physics for the Life Sciences
Electricity and Magnetism
Einstein: The Man, the Times, The Achievement
Modern Physics and Political Problems
Vibrations and Waves

Graduate

Quantum Mechanics
Thermodynamics
Electrodynamics
Special and General Relativity
Seminar in Relativity
Classical Mechanics

Reviewer for:

Articles: Annals of Physics, American Journal of Physics, Physical Review, GRG Journal.

Research Proposals: NSF Division of Theoretical Physics, Division of History and Philosophy of Science, Latin American Cooperative Science Program; CUNY Faculty Research Award Program.

Current Research Grant:

Quantum Logical Approaches to the Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics: Their Relation to Logical Theory, Space-Time Structures and Quantization of the Gravitational Field (NSF 1975-77).

FRANK E. TAPLIN
ONE PALMER SQUARE
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540
—
TELEPHONE (609) 924-7900

October 30, 1975

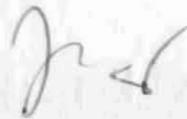
Dear Dillon:

When we met recently in Washington, you handed me copies of the correspondence between you and Carl Kaysen of the Institute for Advanced Study concerning the Einstein papers.

I have had an opportunity to talk this over with Dr. Kaysen, and he agrees with me that The Smithsonian proposal which you outlined in your letter of April 4, 1975 is by all odds the most desirable way to proceed. Unfortunately, the roadblock remains Dr. Otto Nathan, and there doesn't seem to be any way evident to us to eliminate his opposition to the kind of arrangement you suggest. I think we shall therefore simply have to let the matter rest in statu quo, unless some way can be found to change Dr. Nathan's mind. If you have any further thoughts on this, please don't hesitate to get in touch with me.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,



Dr. S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary
The Smithsonian Institution
1000 Jefferson Drive S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20560

✓cc: Dr. Carl Kaysen

C
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P
Y

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, WILLIAM G. BOWEN,
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ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., EDWARD R. TUFTE, ARTHUR S. WIGHTMAN, THEODORE J. ZIOLKOWSKI

June 25, 1975

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

Dear Otto,

At John Wheeler's suggestion, I just had an interesting discussion with Professor Van der Laan, whom you met at the Institute when he delivered the Einstein-De Sitter Correspondence. Van der Laan had written to Wheeler saying that he thought the Einstein-De Sitter Correspondence should be published as a small book, making various suggestions as to the editing and with regard to possible editors. He says that the correspondence is really quite important, showing that the conventional history of cosmology is wrong in some respects. There are seven or eight letters each way between Einstein and De Sitter, and about the same number of postcards. They should be published in both English and German, with some explanatory notes and references to the published literature (unpublished at the time). There are also a few letters referred to that are not in the files, and these should be found.

Van der Laan suggests three possible editors, namely: Dr. Sebastian Von Horner of the National Radio Astronomy Laboratory in Charlottesville, Virginia; Professor G. C. McVittie, formerly director of the Observatory at the University of Illinois and now retired in England (Professor McVittie is a student of Eddington and is mentioned in the correspondence); and Professor Mac Crea, recently retired from Queen Mary College in London.

This project is attractive to me both for its own sake and because it might help us to get the larger project of publishing the Einstein Papers under way. In particular, Professor Van der Laan says that Dr. Von Horner (originally a German) might be a candidate to be editor of the larger project. He estimates that he is in his mid-fifties, and says that he believes Von Horner might be interested in leaving the Radio Astronomy Lab to take up the Einstein editorship. At least that would be something worth exploring. McVittie and Mac Crea, both recently retired, would probably not be candidates to edit the Einstein Papers, but if we wanted to go ahead with the Einstein-De Sitter

Dr. Otto Nathan

Page 2

June 25, 1975

Correspondence, they might be interested, and at least we would be getting something in motion.

I'll be interested to hear what you think of all this.

Sincerely,

Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

/ba

cc: Carl Kaysen
Helen Dukas
John A. Wheeler

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MC GRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, WILLIAM G. BOWEN,
W. FRANK CRAVEN, SHELDON HACKNEY, RAYMOND C. HARWOOD, AARON LEMONICK,
RICARDO A. MESTRES, JOHN F. PECKHAM, CARL E. SCHORSKE, CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR.,
ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., EDWARD R. TUFTE, ARTHUR S. WIGHTMAN, THEODORE J. ZIOLKOWSKI

June 18, 1975

TO: Editorial Advisory Board of
 The Einstein Papers

FROM: H. S. Bailey, Jr.

SUBJECT: An Editor for The Einstein Papers

On behalf of Dr. Nathan and myself, I am writing to let you know that our discussions with Paul Forman and the Smithsonian Institution have not worked out satisfactorily. This is a matter of regret, and it is difficult to know where to turn next.

I am writing to keep you informed, and also to say that any suggestions would be welcome. Dr. Nathan and I will be consulting among ourselves and with some of you, in the hope of finding a promising line of action.

H. S. Bailey Jr

Einstein collecta

June 18, 1975

Dear Harry:

Thanks for the copy of your note to Wheeler about the Einstein-DeSitter correspondence. I agree with your basic proposition that it would be nice to bring this out. A question that arises in my mind is whether it would be necessary to draw on other materials in the Einstein files beside the material you contributed. If so, this would involve Dr. Nathan and the general publication plans which, as you know, are in a state of great uncertainty.

However, leaving this aside I have no doubt that if a suitable editor is available and the materials that he needed were open to him, that some arrangement could be made whereby he would be invited to visit the Institute. Obviously, it is impossible for me to make a commitment in advance without knowing who would be involved and whether circumstances would be such that the project was feasible.

Cordially,

Carl Kaysen

Dr. Harry van der Laan
School of Natural Sciences

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

SCHOOL OF NATURAL SCIENCES

Prof. E. Kaysen,
Director.

16.VI.75

Dear曹,曹,

The realization of the proposal in the
appended letter would be greatly enhanced,
if the Institute's marvelous hospitality
would be extended to such an author.

Yours,
Hanny

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

Telephone-609-924-4400

SCHOOL OF NATURAL SCIENCES

June 16, 1975

Professor John A. Wheeler
Department of Physics
Princeton University
Via Campus Mail

Subject: The Einstein-DeSitter correspondence

Dear Professor Wheeler,

In a few days our sabbatical year draws to a close and we return to Leiden. As you know, I brought copies of the letters and postcards Einstein wrote to De Sitter, found in the Leiden sterrewacht by Mrs. Carla V. Kahn, on October 10, 1974, to Princeton last January. One of the highlights of this delightful year has been the reading of this correspondence. It is a fascinating if incomplete account of the earliest conceptual struggle to relate general relativity and observational cosmology. These communications also provide many glimpses of personal traits and human concerns of the correspondents. Moreover, they are an example of a physicist-astronomer dialogue which is startling in its contemporary flavour.

May I respectfully suggest that you use your decisive influence to make this correspondence available in published form? In the regrettable absence of an editor for the whole of the Einstein legacy, it is quite conceivable to publish these letters and postcards in a very simple format. Personally, I should prefer a small book that contains the German original; an English translation; bibliographic references to the papers the correspondents refer to directly or obliquely in their letters (often before publication, using manuscript copies or page-proofs to send one another) and some brief connective commentaries. I should think given the limited amount of material, that a few man months would suffice.

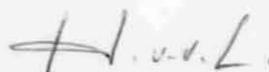
I strongly feel this work should be done by some one who knows the field and has an historic interest. Two names occur to me: Dr. Sebastian von Hoerner, Nat. Radio Astron. Obs. Green Bank, native of Germany, student of C. F. von Weiszäcker, and a competent cosmologist; Professor G. C. McVittie, retired and living in England and no doubt well known to you.

9-108
Professor John A. Wheeler
Page 2
June 16, 1975

We have become very fond of Princeton, the Institute and its village. It has been our loss that you were on leave elsewhere!

Our warm best wishes to Mrs. Wheeler and yourself. We hope for the privilege of seeing you in Leiden in the foreseeable future.

Yours sincerely,



Harry van der Laan

HvdL/ mo

cc: Prof. Carl Kaysen ✓
Miss Helen Dukas

June 16, 1975

Dr. S. Dillon Ripley
Secretary
Smithsonian Institute
1000 Jefferson Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20560

Dear Dr. Ripley:

I write formally to say that the kind of proposition which you put to me in your letter of 8 May is unacceptable to Dr. Otto Nathan, as you may know already from his communication with Dr. Paul Forman. I regret this greatly, but as you know Dr. Nathan has the final power of decision in such matters and he has clearly made up his mind.

Thank you again for your time and trouble.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Kaysen

cc. Dr. Otto Nathan
Mr. Herbert Bailey

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

June 6, 1975

Dear Carl,

I assume that you will now
write to Dr. Ripley.

What do you think of my
suggestion to Nathan regarding
possible next steps?

Many thanks for all your
help — and here we are
again!

As ever,

Herb

May 12, 1975

Mr. S. Dillon Ripley
Secretary
Smithsonian Institution
1000 Jefferson Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20560

Dear Dr. Ripley:

Thank you for your letter of 8th May. I understand the reasons for your response to the arrangement I proposed on the 4th of April. Before I can reply to your own proposals I shall, of course, have to consult with Messrs. Bailey and Nathan. As soon as we have something definite to say I will be in touch with you again.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Kaysen

cc. Mr. Herbert Bailey

~~Dr. Paul Forman~~

- 2 -

June 3, 1975

Under the circumstances, the Estate has come to the conclusion that it would be best to avail its continuous negotiating with you. The Estate reached that conclusion reluctantly and only after lengthy, most careful consideration June 3, 1975, all its implications. We are truly grateful to you for the interest and patience you have shown, and for the efforts you have made to seek a workable solution of the problems you and the Einstein project were faced with.

With many regards,

Dr. Paul Forman
The National Museum of History and Technology
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D. C. 20560

Otto Nathan
TRUSTEE

Dear Dr. Forman:

I should like to advise you of a recent meeting about the Einstein Papers in which Mr. Bailey, Dr. Kaysen, Miss Dukas and myself participated. The meeting was called for a detailed discussion of the present status of the Einstein project, particularly in light of Secretary Ripley's letter to Dr. Kaysen of May 8, 1975 (with which, I assume, you are acquainted).

I informed you over two months ago (on March 17, 1975) that the Estate had no desire to enter into any arrangements with the Smithsonian Institution. Secretary Ripley's letter has in no way changed the Estate's position. In fact, it has only confirmed Einstein's Trustees in the belief that arrangements with the Smithsonian would abrogate the trust and responsibility, which Einstein honored them, to an extent which they find unacceptable. Unless they misinterpreted Secretary Ripley's recent letter, his proposition means that the Smithsonian would virtually assume the responsibility for the editing of Einstein's papers and would create, at best, a very minor position for the owners of the physical and literary property in Einstein's writings.

The Trustees then discussed with Mr. Bailey and Dr. Kaysen the implications of their decision about the Smithsonian upon your candidacy as editor-in-chief. I recall that you advised me last October the position as editor-in-chief would only be acceptable to you if either Princeton University or the Institute for Advanced Study should assure you of a tenured position at either institution upon completion of the editorial work. Since it was known that the University would not assume such a commitment, Mr. Bailey and ourselves approached the Institute and advised you of the result of their discussion with Dr. Kaysen, as he himself did subsequently. At the recent meeting, Dr. Kaysen was less certain about the possibility of securing a membership appointment for you at the Institute, particularly in view of his resignation as Director, and was not sure how satisfactory your position at the Institute might be upon termination of your work as editor. He said that he had discussed with you these contingencies in detail at his meetings with you. I suppose that these uncertainties about a position at the Institute, which appeared most attractive when we first discussed it with Dr. Kaysen, made it advisable for you to investigate again the situation at the Smithsonian.

Dr. Paul Forman⁸

- 2 -

June 3, 1975

Under the circumstances, the Estate has come to the conclusion that it would be to no avail to continue negotiating with you. The Estate reached that conclusion most reluctantly and only after lengthy, most careful consideration of all its implications. We are truly grateful to you for the interest and patience you have shown, and for the efforts you have made to seek a workable solution of the problems you and the Einstein project were faced with.

With many regards,

Otto Nathan
TRUSTEE

ON:jb

June 6, 1975

Dr. Paul Forman
Division of Electricity, Room 5014
Museum of History of Technology
The Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D. C. 20560

Dear Paul,

By the time you get this you will have received Dr. Nathan's letter of June 3. I am sure it will come as a disappointment to you, and also to your colleagues at the Smithsonian, but of course none of us can assume the responsibility that Dr. Einstein placed on Dr. Nathan and Miss Dukas. I will add, as Dr. Nathan knows, that the decision was a disappointment to me, since I had felt that the potential arrangements with the Smithsonian were promising. In this regard, Dr. Ripley will be hearing separately from Dr. Kaysen.

I am afraid there is not much more to add. I do not know where we will turn next, or how we will proceed, but it is clear that this great project must be accomplished somehow. When I think back over the events of the past five years, I am truly astonished that anything that so clearly needs to be done should prove to be so difficult.

Finally I want to add that, in spite of this disappointing outcome, I have enjoyed getting to know you, and I hope there will be occasions when we can work together in the future. We are happy to be publishing your work with John Heilbron in the McCormach series, and we shall do our best for that in any case.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

/ba

cc: Otto Nathan

June 6, 1975

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

Dear Otto,

The enclosed copy of a letter to Paul Forman speaks for itself. The question is, where do we go now? As I have ruminated on the problem, I have increasingly felt that we have not been able to succeed partly because we have approached the matter on a scale that is too large. The difficulties of finding a single man and of financing a fifteen to twenty year effort have proved to be very great. Perhaps we should break the project into parts, and find a good editor and financing for each part separately. One might think, for example, of doing the relativity papers up to 1906, ~~if an editor~~ could be found for that task, perhaps another editor could take the period 1907 to 1916, or something like that. Meanwhile another editor could be putting together volumes of non-scientific papers for Einstein's early life, up to some designated turning point. I am confident that it would be much easier to find people to undertake such tasks, and they could be coordinated by arranging for periodic meetings, without having an overall editor. Obviously the volumes could be published in a uniform format. Probably leaves could be obtained during which the various editors of the various volumes could spend a year or so at the Institute. Duplicate microfilms could be provided for the use of editors at various locations. In short, I think that this approach will have much more likelihood of success than to continue along the line we have been following so fruitlessly. I also think it might be easier to finance this kind of effort, since one would seek smaller sums from various places to support the efforts of individual editors.

We must also decide what to say to our Editorial Advisory Committee. If we are to change the direction of our effort in the direction I have suggested, we must call a meeting of the Editorial Advisory Committee to discuss the idea, to suggest volume editors, and so forth. They could also advise on how the material is to be broken up.

Many thanks for your offer to come to Princeton. Certainly we need to discuss these matters. I shall phone to arrange a date. Meanwhile best wishes,

Sincerely,

/ba

Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

P.S. Since dictating this letter I have talked to you on the phone. I shall look forward to seeing you on Tuesday, June 17 at 3:30 p.m.

Carl:
What do you think?
Herb
↓

May 15, 1975

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

Dear Dr. Nathan:

I look forward to seeing you and Mr. Bailey on Tuesday next so that we can discuss the next steps in the Einstein papers. I attach for your information copies of my letter to Mr. Ripley of April 4, and his reply to me which I received just the other day.

Sincerely,

Carl Kaysen

Enclosures

cc. Mr. H. Bailey



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Washington, D.C. 20560
U.S.A.

8 May 1975

Mr. Carl Kaysen
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Mr. Kaysen:

Thank you for your letter of 4 April in which you suggest an arrangement by which the Smithsonian Institution might enter into cooperation with the parties and institutions presently committed to promote the publication of the Papers of Albert Einstein.

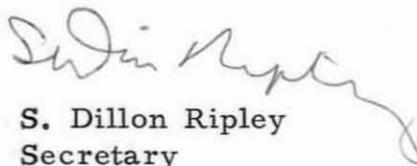
Much as we would like to be able to contribute to the advancement of this enterprise, the outstanding importance of which we fully recognize, I fear that there would be considerable difficulties for this Institution under the arrangement which you suggest. While the Smithsonian enjoys considerable latitude in the management of its affairs and of the resources it receives from the Congress, its position is essentially different than that of a fund-granting institution like the National Science Foundation or the National Historical Publications Commission. The Smithsonian receives its appropriation essentially to advance the work of and in the Institution. While we have no doubt of the appropriateness of this project to the mission of the Institution, it is incumbent upon us to limit the application of our resources to enterprises which are to a sufficient degree undertakings of the Smithsonian. Viewing the matter in this light, you may see that the arrangement you suggest could occasion various doubts that would be far less likely to arise were the Editor, and his staff, Smithsonian employees in a bureau of the Institution here in Washington.

I do therefore, although regretfully declining the arrangement you suggest, welcome this opportunity to affirm our great interest in and appreciation of the significance of the proposed edition of the Papers

of Albert Einstein, fully agreeing with you that Einstein was the greatest natural scientist of this century, and believing that the documentation of his role in science and human affairs could constitute one of the most important publication projects in the history of science. We have confidence that Paul Forman could, as Editor, realize this possibility, and we therefore would like very much to be permitted to consider a substantial and genuine sponsorship of the editorial project. I have in mind here an arrangement like that of the Joseph Henry Papers, which the Smithsonian sponsors in conjunction with the National Academy of Sciences and the American Philosophical Society, and for which it bears the principal financial and administrative burdens, providing offices in the Smithsonian headquarters building and paying the full salary of the Editor and of several other staff members. A joint committee of the Smithsonian, the NAS and the APS is responsible for the scholarly integrity of the enterprise. Were it to prove possible for us to join with the Institute for Advanced Study, and perhaps with other institutions, in a more or less similar way I think it would then be possible for us at the outset to contribute the Editor and to provide space for the project here. I would imagine that the next step would be for the sponsoring organizations to join in seeking long-range outside financial support. I personally would be optimistic about the prospects for such support, but if it should fall short of the needs of the project, we would then be happy to consider the possibility of an additional Smithsonian contribution.

In closing I want to say what I hope will have been evident from the foregoing, namely that all of us regret that Dr. Nathan has formed an unfavorable impression of the Institution; we would like very much to win him to a different view by demonstrating our appreciation of the privilege it would be to contribute centrally and essentially to the production of the fullest and the most fitting monument to Albert Einstein and his role in world history.

Sincerely yours,


S. Dillon Ripley
Secretary

April 4, 1975

Dr. S. Dillon Ripley
Secretary
Smithsonian Institute
1000 Jefferson Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20560

Dear Dr. Ripley:

Thank you again for your patience in receiving me on March 27, and giving me some time to talk about the problem of the Einstein papers. Since then I have had an opportunity of a further conversation with Paul Forman. It now seems useful for me to give my proposals more precise form by putting them in writing.

What I suggest is that the Smithsonian enter into a cooperative arrangement with the present parties involved in the production of The Papers of Albert Einstein. The primary parties involved are, of course, the Estate, represented by Dr. Otto Nathan, and the Princeton University Press, represented by Herbert Bailey. The Estate and the Press have made a contract whereby the Press agrees to publish, under certain restrictions as to personal and family items. The Institute for Advanced Study is not a party to the contract, but it is recognized as an interested party that will cooperate with the enterprise. As you know, the Einstein archive is now housed in the Institute, and the Institute provides, and will continue to provide, working space for those using it. The Institute's concern with the project is recognized by the membership of three Institute faculty members on the Editorial Advisory Board that has been created to provide guidance to the Editor.

I propose to you that the Smithsonian enter into cooperation with the joint enterprise in a relation to it similar to that of the Institute. The Smithsonian's major contribution would be to provide the services of a member of its staff as Editor in Chief, namely Dr. Paul Forman. In return, the Smithsonian would receive appropriate recognition and the right to nominate suitable members of the Editorial Advisory Board.

- 2 -

Although the terms of this proposed cooperative arrangement seem to me fair, I have not yet discussed them with Dr. Nathan, and will do so only if you believe they provide a possible basis for agreement.

It is hardly necessary to urge the merits of the project, or the appositeness of the Smithsonian's cooperation, in view of its own history. Einstein was the greatest natural scientist of this century. His migration from Germany to the United States was symbolic of the greatest change in the ecology of science in this century. A project that will provide the indispensable foundation for understanding central phenomena in the growth and development of modern science, and the shift in the relative positions therein of Europe and America, should certainly commend itself to the Institution.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Kaysen

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

Telephone-609-924-4400

THE DIRECTOR

March 31, 1975

Memorandum for the File

I met with Mr. Dillon Ripley at the Smithsonian on Thursday, March 27, at 4:00 p.m. for about an hour regarding the Einstein papers. I presented the nature of the problem to him with emphasis for doing the work in Princeton, the sensitivities of Dr. Nathan, and some of the problems arising from his veto power, and with great emphasis on the intrinsic importance of the project. I pointed out some of Dr. Forman's uncertainties about the arrangements that had been proposed whereby he would come to the Institute as a member during the term of his editorship with some safety margin.

I then requested Mr. Ripley to consider the possibility of Smithsonian cooperation in the project. This cooperation would take the form of the Smithsonian providing the services of Dr. Foreman as editor to work principally at the Institute while still maintaining his connection with the Smithsonian. This contribution would, of course, be acknowledged as would the Smithsonian's role in the enterprise.

Mr. Ripley said he would consider the matter and respond to me as soon as possible.



Carl Kaysen

NOTE: I conveyed the substance of this orally on the telephone to Herb Bailey on Saturday, March 29th.

CK

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. *Trustees*, WILLIAM G. BOWEN, W. FRANK CRAVEN,
SHELDON HACKNEY, RAYMOND C. HARWOOD, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES,
JOHN F. PECKHAM, ALBERT REES, CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR.,
RICHARD H. ULLMAN, ARTHUR S. WIGHTMAN, THEODORE J. ZIOLKOWSKI

March 11, 1975

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

Dear Otto,

First of all I want to thank you for your kind note about Doris Grumbach's piece in The New Republic. We are grateful for her kind words about Princeton University Press, and we shall try to live up to them. I also appreciate very much your confidence in us and especially your kind words about me. That was a pleasant trip to Washington, though the results there were not all that we had hoped.

It is most unfortunate that the fire in the telephone building put so many phones out of order, including yours, since it would have been good if we could talk together. I agree with you that Forman's letter to Elkana was entirely out of order, but I don't think that his discussions with Carl Kaysen are of that character at all. Indeed you will recall that at our meeting with Paul in my office I encouraged Paul to talk with Dr. Kaysen about the situation at the Institute, including especially what it means to be a "permanent member." I've talked with Carl Kaysen, and I understand that his discussion with Paul Forman was very much along this line, and that seems to me to be entirely proper.

As we both know, you and I have taken pains to keep each other informed at every step, since nothing can go forward unless we work together. In view of what has happened, I don't believe that Paul is continuing further negotiations with the Smithsonian, though it seems unlikely that there would not be some further discussion within the Smithsonian Institution—but that is none of our business. We both know that Paul has not yet actually been appointed Editor, and the responsibility has not been turned over to him, though he is still our first choice if arrangements can be worked out.

In this regard, Carl Kaysen called me the other day to say that he had been thinking further about the various institutional relationships involved in the Einstein project, and he thought it would be useful if he himself were to talk to Dillon Ripley, who as you know is the Secretary (chief executive officer) of the Smithsonian. I had told him how discouraging our meeting at the Smithsonian was, and he said that he felt we should not take that as definitive, at least until

Dr. Otto Nathan
Page 2
March 11, 1975

there had been a discussion with the top man. Thus he proposes, as a friend of the project, to attempt to see Dillon Ripley in person in the near future, and he said that he would like me to go along not to negotiate but as an observer. Of course I would be willing to do that, and I trust that you wouldn't object. Again, obviously, nothing can be definitely arranged without our concurrence.

I haven't heard from Carl, but I believe that nothing definite has yet been arranged with Dr. Ripley, though Carl is attempting to reach him. I am sorry that we didn't have a chance to discuss this on the phone, but I trust that I'll get a call from you as soon as your phone is in order again. Meanwhile I'd be glad to have your reaction to all this.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

/ba

cc: Dr. Carl Kaysen

Einstein

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

Telephone-609-924-4400

THE DIRECTOR

February 21, 1975

Dear Dr. Forman:

Thank you for your two notes of 13th February. Let me respond to the several inquiries they contain.

First, as to your combining the editorship with a reasonable balanced variety of other academic activity, I would be certainly for it. It is of the essence of an appointment at the Institute that it leaves to the member that he decide what his best intellectual interests are. Of course, this is a matter in which I alone cannot speak and we have to see what Mr. Bailey has to say. He is presently on vacation and I will be in touch with him upon his return.

On the matter of Institute fringe benefits, I can speak simply. The Institute funds pensions through TIAA-CREF, according to the following scale of contributions, which would also apply to you.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Contributions I.A.S.</u>	<u>Contributions Self</u>
30	5%	0
35	5%	2.5%
40	7.5%	2.5%
45	10%	5%
50	10%	5%
55	10%	5%

You would also be eligible to participate in an Institute group health insurance program under the New Jersey Blue Cross-Blue Shield plan. The current rates are:

Single	\$14.24
Husband and Wife	36.68
Full Family	39.56
Sole Parent and Child or children	25.33

/...

The Institute group policy with TIAA supplements the Blue Cross-Blue Shield by providing for 80% of additional costs after the first \$100 of expenses not covered by Blue Cross-Blue Shield up to \$10,000 and 100% after \$10,000 up to \$250,000. You would also be covered by a group life insurance policy of \$25,000 during the period of your appointment.

Sincerely yours,



Carl Kaysen

cc: Mr. H. S. Bailey, Jr.

Dr. Paul Forman
NMHT 5025
Smithsonian Institute
Washington, D. C. 20560

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20560

Dr. Carl Kayser, Director
Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton NJ.

13 Feb. 1975

Dear Mr. Kayser,

In our conversation yesterday morning I omitted to bring forward an essential consideration underlying my reluctance to undertake the editorship of the Papers of Albert Einstein simply as an employee of the Princeton University Press wholly dependent upon term grants for that specific purpose.

It is important to me that my position be such that I would be free to devote a certain fraction of my time to scholarly activities other than editing per se. That fraction would be extremely small at the outset. Nonetheless it is as much in the interest of the editorial project as in my own personal interest that in committing myself to a demanding enterprise that will certainly continue for twenty years if it is to be carried to completion, I have the freedom to "divert" myself from time to time with related, but essentially different, scholarly genres. While I have no definite plans in that direction, I

And I would add participation in the activities
of the University and Institute, such as Seminars,
guidance (in formal) of research students, etc.

can easily conceive that occasion and impulse may arise for lectures, essays, or longer studies on Einstein's life and work. Perhaps I will continue to seek diversion in studies of the architecture and design of physical institutes, on which I will lecture in Princeton next month. Perhaps, eight or ten years from now, when the editorial work advances into the Weimer period, I may feel inclined to take up one or another investigation which I am now quite willing to lay aside.

In any case, I would want to be free to engage, at my own discretion and without penalty, in such non-editorial scholarly activities, which, I expect, would never occupy more than one third of my time. Although that is not necessarily precluded by the arrangement which placed me at the Press under grants for editorial work, it is also certainly not assured. That freedom would, however, be mine under the arrangement I proposed with the Smithsonian Institution, and I assume that I would also have it as a Member of the Institute for Advanced Study, be that merely "during the tenure of the Editorship."

Sincerely,

Paul Forman

Dr. Paul Forman
Associate Curator
of Modern Physics

copy to H.S. Bailey, Jr.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20560

13 Feb. 75

Dear Mr. Kayser,

I neglected to ask you yesterday about fringe benefits — medical insurance, life insurance, retirement. I would be grateful if you could send me the literature detailing the benefits enjoyed by faculty of the Institute, and also those which I would receive if different.

Sincerely,



P. Forman
Addr: NMHT 5025
SI
Washington DC 20560

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

Telephone-609-924-4400

THE DIRECTOR

February 12, 1975

Memorandum for the Record

1. On February 11, 1975, I met in my office with Messrs. Bailey, Nathan, and Miss Dukas, to discuss the present state of the publication project for the Einstein papers. Bailey and Nathan reported on their discussions with the Smithsonian about the possibility of their taking over the project, and some of the difficulties they had encountered in exploring this question.

In the light of these difficulties Nathan and Bailey raised the possibility of centering the program at the Institute, and making the editor an Institute member. Dr. Nathan asked whether, if finance were available, the Institute would appoint Paul Forman a Professor for the purpose of editing the Einstein papers. I said that this was not possible, that a Professor had to be appointed solely on his academic merits. Even if we were given the resources for a new Chair in the history of modern science, there would be several more meritorious candidates than Forman. This point was accepted. We moved on to the possibility of term or permanent membership for Forman as editor, again assuming that the Estate and the Press would provide the funds. I said I thought that it was more likely that this could be done. Of course, it would require the approval of the Faculty, and I was in no position to forecast the likelihood of such approval before informal explorations with the most interested members of the Faculty. During the course of this discussion, Dr. Nathan suggested that the Institute might be attracted by a permanent endowment which would be available for general Institute use, after the end of Forman's tenure. I agreed that this would be an additional attraction, but was not certain that it was necessary. Perhaps an annuity arrangement, in which funds sufficient to pay Forman's salary and other costs during the tenure of his appointment were provided as in the Bernard Lewis situation, would suffice.

We also discussed other Institute resources that might be made available for the project. I pointed out our space constraints at present, but said that if all the other problems could be resolved I thought we would find some way of getting around the space constraints, including the use of cage space in the library, or the like.

/...

- 2 -

2. February 12, 1975. At Mr. Bailey's request, I went over this ground again with Dr. Paul Forman. In the course of this discussion, Forman reminded me of the nature of the agreement between the Estate and the Press, concerning the tenure of the editor, i.e., that they jointly could dismiss him at any time, and asked whether, in view of this agreement, it would be possible for me to offer him a permanent membership. I agreed that this put the situation in a new light. After some further discussion, I suggested that in these circumstances, perhaps the most sensible arrangement would be for the membership during the tenure of his editorship, plus a period of five years, and again indicated that this, of course, was subject to agreement by the Faculty. That agreement would involve two issues. First, was the issue of his academic merit, on which I felt reasonably confident. The second and more difficult question was whether in principle a "project" should be supported within the framework of the Institute and appointments made in relation to the "project". I indicated that many of the Faculty would be reluctant to accept any project, although the Einstein papers might be treated differently than other projects.

In the course of discussion, Forman asked what the reason for my own willingness to have the project at the Institute was. I responded in terms of two concerns; one, my general intellectual interest in the enterprise, which I thought of great importance; and second, the Institute's interest in the connection with Einstein, that would make the enterprise peculiarly appropriate. Absent the second reason, I would not be willing to explore the possibilities.

Forman asked about the administrative framework that would constrain him within the Institute and about his salary. I said in effect that he would be subject only to his own discretion and the instructions of the Press and the Estate; the only responsibility that members in the Institute had, other than to their work, was that of being present during term time, and even this was not interpreted narrowly and literally. Salary would be a matter for negotiation between the Press and the Estate. It was my suggestion that after an initial salary was fixed, increases could be tied to changes in the level of Faculty salaries, and explained what that would mean in practice.

Forman closed the discussion by commenting on the Bailey and Nathan discussions with the Smithsonian. He felt that they had not been fortunately cast, and that perhaps Dr. Hindle has not yet fully grasped the possibilities of his new situation. In response to my inquiry, he said that the matter has not yet been discussed directly with Dillon Ripley, and that it might well benefit from such discussion.


Carl Kaysen

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

Telephone-609-924-4400

THE DIRECTOR

February 12, 1975

Dr. Otto Nathan, Executor, Einstein Estate
Mr. Herbert Bailey, Director, Princeton University Press

Gentlemen:

I talked with Paul Forman for an hour this morning, and went over with him some of what we discussed yesterday. In the course of the discussion, Dr. Forman pointed out to me a provision of the proposed agreement between Estate, Press, and Editor that was not present in my mind during our discussion yesterday; namely, that the Editor serves essentially at the pleasure of the Estate and Press. He then asked whether, in the light of this provision, the Institute really could offer him a permanent membership, since it had at least to contemplate the possibility that his tenure of the editorship might be short. With this point in mind, I could respond only that we could not do so, and that at most I would propose an appointment for the term of his editorship plus a period of years, and I mentioned five. All of this was, of course, in the framework of assumptions of our discussion yesterday: that the Press and the Estate would provide the resources to support such an appointment. (Incidentally, Forman said that he expected that the work would take twenty years, and that therefore an appointment for the duration of the editorship plus five years would in effect be a tenure appointment, since he is now 39).

Forman indicated that this kind of arrangement would not in principle be unacceptable to him. I, of course, repeated all the necessary cautions about my inability to make a commitment of this nature without Faculty approval, and indicated some of the problems that would be involved in securing approval. Forman is still divided in his mind as to the relative advantages of doing the work at the Institute, if that could be arranged, or doing it at the Smithsonian, if that could be arranged. He feels that the Smithsonian should not be ruled out as a host.

Sincerely,


Carl Kaysen

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, WILLIAM G. BOWEN,
W. FRANK CRAVEN, SHELDON HACKNEY, RAYMOND C. HARWOOD, AARON LEMONICK,
RICARDO A. MESTRES, JOHN F. PECKHAM, ALBERT REES, CARL E. SCHORSKE, CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR.,
ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., ARTHUR S. WIGHTMAN, THEODORE J. ZIOLKOWSKI

December 12, 1974

Dr. S. Dillon Ripley
Secretary, The Smithsonian Institution
Constitution Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20560

Dear Dr. Ripley:

As I think you already know, the Estate of Albert Einstein and Princeton University Press are anxious to appoint Dr. Paul Forman of The Smithsonian's Museum of History of Technology to be the Editor of The Papers of Albert Einstein. We have been discussing plans and arrangements with Dr. Forman for some time, and one interesting prospect is the possibility that Dr. Forman might edit The Einstein Papers at the Smithsonian Institution under some form of joint sponsorship. We already have a strong expression from the National Science Foundation, which feels that it could support the project to the extent of \$50,000 a year for the first five years. Both the National Historical Publications Commission and the National Endowment for the Humanities have expressed interest informally. Of course there are other possibilities. I am writing at this time to say, on behalf of both the Estate and the Press, that we are very hopeful that arrangements can be worked out at the Smithsonian, and we would be very happy to discuss possibilities with you or your colleagues.

I thought it might be worthwhile at this point to explain the status of the project. The Estate of Albert Einstein and Princeton University Press have signed a contract to carry the project forward under the informal designation "The Papers of Albert Einstein." We have been seeking to appoint an editor, to make suitable arrangements for the editorial office, and to find the necessary funding. As you can see, we have made some progress, but many matters remain to be decided. Until recently we had planned to locate the project in Princeton, but Dr. Forman has a preference for staying with The Smithsonian, and this seems to us an interesting possibility. I should add also that the Institute for Advanced Study is associated with us in this project, since it has generously provided offices for The Einstein Papers, which are under the care of Professor Einstein's former secretary, Miss Helen Dukas. Also we have appointed a distinguished Editorial Advisory Board of historians and scientists, to help us guide the project.

Dr. S. Dillon Ripley
Page 2
December 12, 1974

I am enclosing a copy of a prospectus that we put together some time ago, which I think you will find interesting. We look forward to providing further information in discussion. It needs hardly to be said that of all possible projects in the history of science this one is preeminent, and we hope very much that The Smithsonian will want to play a part in carrying it forward.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.
Director

/ba

cc: Dr. Paul Forman
Dr. Carl Kaysen
Institute for Advanced Study
Dr. Otto Nathan
Estate of Albert Einstein

*File: Einstein
Collecta*

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. *Trustees*, WILLIAM G. BOWEN, W. FRANK CRAVEN,
SHELDON HACKNEY, RAYMOND C. HARWOOD, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES,
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RICHARD H. ULLMAN, ARTHUR S. WIGHTMAN, THEODORE J. ZIOLKOWSKI

TO: The Search Committee DATE: October 22, 1973
 (Einstein Editor)

FROM: H. S. Bailey, Jr.

SUBJECT: Meeting at 2:30, Wednesday, October 24, at the
 Press

*Einstein Pub.
Committee*

At our last meeting we agreed to proceed with interviewing our three leading candidates: Paul Forman, Russell McCormmach, and Gerald Holton. We have now met with Forman and McCormmach. Holton continues to be a candidate but felt that we know him well enough to make an interview unnecessary at this point.

Before Wednesday's meeting please determine your own rank-order of preference for the appointment. We shall have a thorough discussion before deciding how to proceed, but I think the discussion will be more fruitful if each of us has thought through the matter and made a preliminary choice in advance.

March 31, 1975

Memorandum for the File

I met with Mr. Dillon Ripley at the Smithsonian on Thursday, March 27, at 4:00 p.m. for about an hour regarding the Einstein papers. I presented the nature of the problem to him with emphasis for doing the work in Princeton, the sensitivities of Dr. Nathan, and some of the problems arising from his veto power, and with great emphasis on the intrinsic importance of the project. I pointed out some of Dr. Forman's uncertainties about the arrangements that had been proposed whereby he would come to the Institute as a member during the term of his editorship with some safety margin.

I then requested Mr. Ripley to consider the possibility of Smithsonian cooperation in the project. This cooperation would take the form of the Smithsonian providing the services of Dr. Foreman as editor to work principally at the Institute while still maintaining his connection with the Smithsonian. This contribution would, of course, be acknowledged as would the Smithsonian's role in the enterprise.

Mr. Ripley said he would consider the matter and respond to me as soon as possible.

Carl Kaysen

NOTE: I conveyed the substance of this orally on the telephone to Herb Bailey on Saturday, March 29th.

CK

Einstein

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

Telephone-609-924-4400

THE DIRECTOR

February 21, 1975

Dear Dr. Forman:

Thank you for your two notes of 13th February. Let me respond to the several inquiries they contain.

First, as to your combining the editorship with a reasonable balanced variety of other academic activity, I would be certainly for it. It is of the essence of an appointment at the Institute that it leaves to the member that he decide what his best intellectual interests are. Of course, this is a matter in which I alone cannot speak and we have to see what Mr. Bailey has to say. He is presently on vacation and I will be in touch with him upon his return.

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Page 2.

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Sincerely yours,



Carl Kaysen

cc: Mr. H. S. Bailey, Jr.

Dr. Paul Forman
NMHT 5025
Smithsonian Institute
Washington, D. C. 20560

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20560

13 Feb. 75

Dear Mr. Kayser,

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Sincerely,



P. Forman
Addr: NMHT 5025
SI
Washington DC 20560

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20560

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Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton NJ.

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

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Sincerely,

Paul Forman

Dr. Paul Forman
Associate Curator
of Modern Physics.

copy to H.S. Bailey, Jr.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

Telephone-609-924-4400

THE DIRECTOR

February 12, 1975

Memorandum for the Record

1. On February 11, 1975, I met in my office with Messrs. Bailey, Nathan, and Miss Dukas, to discuss the present state of the publication project for the Einstein papers. Bailey and Nathan reported on their discussions with the Smithsonian about the possibility of their taking over the project, and some of the difficulties they had encountered in exploring this question.

In the light of these difficulties Nathan and Bailey raised the possibility of centering the program at the Institute, and making the editor an Institute member. Dr. Nathan asked whether, if finance were available, the Institute would appoint Paul Forman a Professor for the purpose of editing the Einstein papers. I said that this was not possible, that a Professor had to be appointed solely on his academic merits. Even if we were given the resources for a new Chair in the history of modern science, there would be several more meritorious candidates than Forman. This point was accepted. We moved on to the possibility of term or permanent membership for Forman as editor, again assuming that the Estate and the Press would provide the funds. I said I thought that it was more likely that this could be done. Of course, it would require the approval of the Faculty, and I was in no position to forecast the likelihood of such approval before informal explorations with the most interested members of the Faculty. During the course of this discussion, Dr. Nathan suggested that the Institute might be attracted by a permanent endowment which would be available for general Institute use, after the end of Forman's tenure. I agreed that this would be an additional attraction, but was not certain that it was necessary. Perhaps an annuity arrangement, in which funds sufficient to pay Forman's salary and other costs during the tenure of his appointment were provided as in the Bernard Lewis situation, would suffice.

We also discussed other Institute resources that might be made available for the project. I pointed out our space constraints at present, but said that if all the other problems could be resolved I thought we would find some way of getting around the space constraints, including the use of cage space in the library, or the like.

/...

- 2 -

2. February 12, 1975. At Mr. Bailey's request, I went over this ground again with Dr. Paul Forman. In the course of this discussion, Forman reminded me of the nature of the agreement between the Estate and the Press, concerning the tenure of the editor, i.e., that they jointly could dismiss him at any time, and asked whether, in view of this agreement, it would be possible for me to offer him a permanent membership. I agreed that this put the situation in a new light. After some further discussion, I suggested that in these circumstances, perhaps the most sensible arrangement would be for the membership during the tenure of his editorship, plus a period of five years, and again indicated that this, of course, was subject to agreement by the Faculty. That agreement would involve two issues. First, was the issue of his academic merit, on which I felt reasonably confident. The second and more difficult question was whether in principle a "project" should be supported within the framework of the Institute and appointments made in relation to the "project". I indicated that many of the Faculty would be reluctant to accept any project, although the Einstein papers might be treated differently than other projects.

In the course of discussion, Forman asked what the reason for my own willingness to have the project at the Institute was. I responded in terms of two concerns; one, my general intellectual interest in the enterprise, which I thought of great importance; and second, the Institute's interest in the connection with Einstein, that would make the enterprise peculiarly appropriate. Absent the second reason, I would not be willing to explore the possibilities.

Forman asked about the administrative framework that would constrain him within the Institute and about his salary. I said in effect that he would be subject only to his own discretion and the instructions of the Press and the Estate; the only responsibility that members in the Institute had, other than to their work, was that of being present during term time, and even this was not interpreted narrowly and literally. Salary would be a matter for negotiation between the Press and the Estate. It was my suggestion that after an initial salary was fixed, increases could be tied to changes in the level of Faculty salaries, and explained what that would mean in practice.

Forman closed the discussion by commenting on the Bailey and Nathan discussions with the Smithsonian. He felt that they had not been fortunately cast, and that perhaps Dr. Hindle has not yet fully grasped the possibilities of his new situation. In response to my inquiry, he said that the matter has not yet been discussed directly with Dillon Ripley, and that it might well benefit from such discussion.


Carl Kayesen

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

Telephone-609-924-4400

THE DIRECTOR

February 12, 1975

Dr. Otto Nathan, Executor, Einstein Estate
Mr. Herbert Bailey, Director, Princeton University Press

Gentlemen:

I talked with Paul Forman for an hour this morning, and went over with him some of what we discussed yesterday. In the course of the discussion, Dr. Forman pointed out to me a provision of the proposed agreement between Estate, Press, and Editor that was not present in my mind during our discussion yesterday; namely, that the Editor serves essentially at the pleasure of the Estate and Press. He then asked whether, in the light of this provision, the Institute really could offer him a permanent membership, since it had at least to contemplate the possibility that his tenure of the editorship might be short. With this point in mind, I could respond only that we could not do so, and that at most I would propose an appointment for the term of his editorship plus a period of years, and I mentioned five. All of this was, of course, in the framework of assumptions of our discussion yesterday: that the Press and the Estate would provide the resources to support such an appointment. (Incidentally, Forman said that he expected that the work would take twenty years, and that therefore an appointment for the duration of the editorship plus five years would in effect be a tenure appointment, since he is now 39).

Forman indicated that this kind of arrangement would not in principle be unacceptable to him. I, of course, repeated all the necessary cautions about my inability to make a commitment of this nature without Faculty approval, and indicated some of the problems that would be involved in securing approval. Forman is still divided in his mind as to the relative advantages of doing the work at the Institute, if that could be arranged, or doing it at the Smithsonian, if that could be arranged. He feels that the Smithsonian should not be ruled out as a host.

Sincerely,


Carl Kaysen

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540 (TEL. 609-452-4900)

President, HAROLD W. MC GRAW, JR. *Trustees*, CYRIL E. BLACK, WILLIAM G. BOWEN,
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CONFIDENTIAL

October 31, 1974

TO: The Editorial Advisory Board for THE WRITINGS OF
 ALBERT EINSTEIN

FROM: H. S. Bailey, Jr., Chairman

SUBJECT: Report of Status and Future Plans

To date the editorship of this project has been offered to Martin Klein, John Heilbron, and Russell McCormmach, all of whom have declined it for various personal reasons. Following the negative decision of Russell McCormmach last January, the donor of the Einstein Professorship in the University withdrew his offer of an endowment. Thus it became necessary to start anew, with a different orientation, to assure the successful editorial preparation and publication of the works of Professor Einstein.

The first alternative was to consider whether some partnership or other combination could be arranged between some of those who had declined the editorship as individuals. Despite promising initial discussions, the arrangement seemed to the Estate and the Press to have some serious disadvantages. Therefore it seemed desirable to consider again how to bring an individual full-time editor to Princeton with a full-time appointment.

Consequently, the next choice of the Search Committee, Paul Forman, was approached to learn whether he would consider accepting the editorship if a way could be arranged to bring him to Princeton in a full-time position independent of professorial or other academic responsibilities. Dr. Forman's continuing interest in an arrangement of this kind suggested further inquiry into the availability of funds to support the editorial work.

In response to an inquiry from the Press, the National Science Foundation expressed an interest in supporting the project for a period of five years. Some other federal agencies have expressed preliminary willingness to sponsor the project, possibly to furnish long-term financial support at an adequate level, once the project itself is well underway.

CONFIDENTIAL

p. 2

At a meeting on October 15, 1974, following general discussion of these developments, the Princeton members of the Editorial Advisory Board advised the Estate and the Press to start at once to secure assurances of short-term and long-term financial support with the goal of appointing Paul Forman to the editorship.

Under this arrangement Dr. Forman's sole obligation would be editorial preparation of the papers. He would become a member of the staff of the Press and he would have office space and the use of the facilities there for himself and whatever assistants he, the Estate, and the Press later find appropriate. Further, he would have office space at the Institute for Advanced Study, the site of the archives, as well as the privileges customarily given to a Visitor by the Institute. In addition, he would be appointed Visiting Research Historian by Princeton University, an appointment that will not distract him from his editorial function but will give him the hospitality of the University, including unrestricted use of its facilities.

This arrangement seems promising to us. We mean to follow all those steps necessary to achieve it, and we are optimistic about the outcome.

As always, we welcome your thoughts, reactions, and assistance of other kinds. Please respect the confidentiality of these remarks. Nothing is yet so firm that wider distribution of this report is warranted.

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

Office of the President

Jerusalem, July 4 1971

Professor Carl Kaysen
The Institute for Advanced Study
Office of the Director
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
U.S.A.

Dear Carl,

This is just a note to let you know that I shall be in the United States at the end of September.

My people there are in touch with Dr. Otto Nathan, and I believe that they are arranging for me to spend a day at Princeton on Thursday, September 30 to meet Miss Dukas and Mr. Bailey.

Of course, I should greatly appreciate the opportunity to see you on that day, if you are free, and I have taken the liberty of asking our office in New York to be in touch with your office on this matter.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely yours,



Avraham Harman

AH/ea

Harman
"Collecta"


Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. *Trustees*, WILLIAM G. BOWEN, W. FRANK CRAVEN,
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JOHN F. PECKHAM, ALBERT REES, CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR.,
RICHARD H. ULLMAN, ARTHUR S. WIGHTMAN, THEODORE J. ZIOLKOWSKI

30 October 1973

To: The Search Committee for THE WRITINGS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

From: John Hannon, Secretary

I am enclosing with much pleasure the report of the fourth meeting of this committee on 24 October 1973. Please respect the confidential nature of the contents.

Although Herb Bailey has spoken with Professor McCormach since our meeting, there is yet no definite progress to report.

John Hannon

CONFIDENTIAL

Report, fourth meeting of the
search committee to consider candidates
for the editorship of THE WRITINGS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

Wednesday, 24 October 1973, 2:30 p.m.
Princeton University Press

Present: Herbert S. Bailey, Jr. (chairman), Valentine Bargmann, Charles C. Gillispie, Miss Helen Dukas, Freeman J. Dyson, Thomas S. Kuhn, Aaron Lemonick, Michael S. Mahoney, Otto Nathan, John A. Wheeler, John W. Hannon (secretary). Carl Kaysen was unable to attend.

Mr. Bailey asked the Committee to evaluate and rank the three active candidates: Dr. Paul Forman, Professor Russell McCormmach, and Professor Gerald Holton. The first two have visited Princeton in recent weeks for meetings with most members of the Committee; the last-named is well known to the Committee through his distinguished record and, to many members, through personal acquaintance. Mr. Bailey proposed three criteria to be weighed in judging the relative qualifications of the three candidates: the quality of the edition produced; the time each will require to complete the project; and the degree of confidence the Committee feels in each candidate's ability to complete the edition.

In response to Professor Wheeler's question, Mr. Bailey reported that no further details of Professor McCormmach's health were known. Professor McCormmach will permit direct consultation with his doctor if the Committee's interest in McCormmach's candidacy intensifies.

Dr. Dyson asked the Committee what assurance it had that these candidates would accept the editorship if offered. The impression of Committee members is that both Dr. Forman and Professor McCormmach would be strongly inclined to accept. Professor Holton's response could not be assessed.

Dean Lemonick advised that the endowed professorship remains open. He hoped it would be possible to inform IBM, by the end of the calendar year, of significant progress toward filling that chair.

Miss Dukas and Dr. Nathan, on behalf of the Einstein Estate, rated Professor McCormmach their first choice, contingent upon successful resolution of the health question.

Members of the Committee then expressed their preferences, and there was considerable discussion of the criteria which should be applied, as well as their application to each candidate.

Dr. Nathan next stated his preference to defer a final decision. He suggested that the Committee take more time in which to seek additional counsel and to mount a broader search among scholars throughout the world. He asked that the Committee have one final opportunity to reassure itself that no able candidate had been neglected. His motive, he explained, was the seeming incompatibility between the monumental character of the Einstein publication project - some have called it the most significant event in the history of science in the 20th century - and his sense of the absence of enthusiastic support for any one of the three active candidates.

Mr. Bailey and Dean Lemonick said that the apparent hesitations were more difficulties in choosing between excellent candidates than lack of enthusiasm for the candidates themselves. Professors Gillispie and Kuhn maintained that if the Editor-in-Chief is to come from the discipline of the history of science, the Committee is satisfied that, through its efforts and those of the Editorial Advisory Board, no one with the appropriate qualifications has been overlooked. If the Editor is to come from another discipline, such as physics, it is possible that the Committee has overlooked a distinguished scientist with a latent talent for historical analysis, despite its best efforts to identify such potential candidates. They suggested that another broad search would turn up no new candidates, neither historians nor scientists.

Professor Wheeler conveyed to the Committee his discovery that scientists of his acquaintance throughout the world shared a common belief that the Einstein papers should be made available without further delay.

For the Press, Mr. Bailey stated his conviction that the search had been thorough, that the Committee now had three excellent candidates, and he suggested that the Committee proceed to choose one of them.

The suggestion found general favor, and the Committee overwhelmingly selected Professor Russell McCormmach as its first choice.

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The Committee asked Mr. Bailey to inform Professor McCormach that it has now become necessary to consult his doctor and then to tell Dean Lemonick that he has done so. The Committee then explained its wish not to be involved any longer in the procedures leading to the dual appointment as Professor and Editor. All such matters will be attended to by Dean Lemonick for the University, and by Mr. Bailey and Dr. Nathan, for the Press and the Estate.

The meeting then adjourned.

John W. Hannon
John W. Hannon
Secretary

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

away

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. *Trustees*, WILLIAM G. BOWEN, W. FRANK CRAVEN,
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RICHARD H. ULLMAN, ARTHUR S. WIGHTMAN, THEODORE J. ZIOLKOWSKI

MEMORANDUM

10 October 1973

TO: The Search Committee

FROM: John Hannon, Secretary

I am happy to enclose a schedule of the appointments arranged for Professor Russell McCormmach during his visit here next Monday and Tuesday.

I hope every member of the Committee has sufficient opportunity to talk with Professor McCormmach. I will be pleased to make whatever adjustments are possible within this schedule if that should not be the case.

As noted in his memorandum of 5 October 1973, Herb Bailey hopes for a meeting of the full Committee in the latter part of this month to compare impressions of the candidates. The date for that meeting is not yet set.

John Hannon

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

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RICHARD H. ULLMAN, ARTHUR S. WIGHTMAN, THEODORE J. ZIOLKOWSKI

October 5, 1973

TO: Search Committee for an Editor
 for the Einstein Papers

FROM: H. S. Bailey, Jr.

Except for those of us who were out of town, we have all had a chance to meet with Dr. Paul Forman and to get an impression of him as a possible Editor for the Einstein Papers. I would like to ask you to make note of your impressions regarding his possible appointment, since we shall need to have a meeting of our committee toward the end of this month. At that time I hope we will be able to make a definite choice and proceed to invite an editor.

n.y. Professor McCormach will arrive in Princeton by noon on Monday, October 15 and will stay through Tuesday, October 16. Mr. Hannon is arranging a program for him similar to that arranged for Dr. Forman. He will be in touch with you to see when you can conveniently meet Professor McCormach. *Palmer*

I have not yet been able to make arrangements for Professor Gerald Holton to visit Princeton. I shall be in touch with you again as soon as arrangements have been made.

Russell McCormmach - Monday, 15 October 1973

12:00 Arrive Princeton University Press

1:00 Luncheon, Prospect, Room B

Russell McCormmach, Herbert S. Bailey, Miss Helen Dukas,
Freeman J. Dyson, Otto Nathan, John Hannon

3:00 Appointment William G. Bowen, President, Princeton University,
1 Nassau Hall

3:30 Appointment Aaron Lemonick, Dean of the Faculty, Princeton
University, 9 Nassau Hall

4:30 Appointment Herbert S. Bailey, Jr., Director of Princeton
University Press, and Miss Helen Dukas and Otto Nathan,
Co-Trustees of The Estate of Albert Einstein

5:30 Checkin, Peacock Inn, Bayard Lane

6:30 Cocktails and dinner, Nassau Inn, Green Room

Russell McCormmach, Herbert S. Bailey, Valentine Bargmann,
Miss Helen Dukas, Charles C. Gillispie, Thomas S. Kuhn,
Aaron Lemonick, Michael S. Mahoney, Otto Nathan, John A.
Wheeler, John Hannon

Tuesday, 16 October 1973

9:00 Appointment Michael S. Mahoney, Director of the Program in History
and Philosophy of Science, Princeton University, 220-G Palmer Hall

10:30 Appointment Miss Helen Dukas/Einstein Archives, Institute for
Advanced Study

12:30 Lunch, Prospect, Garden Room

Russell McCormmach, Herbert S. Bailey, Arthur S. Wightman,
John Hannon

Paul Forman - Tuesday, 2 October 1973

Oct 2 1973

12:00 Arrive Princeton University Press, 41 William Street (corner of William and Charlton)

12:30 Luncheon, Prospect, Room D (on University campus)

Paul Forman; Arthur S. Wightman, Professor of Mathematical Physics, Princeton; Valentine Bargmann, Professor of Mathematical Physics, Princeton; Herbert S. Bailey, Jr., Director of Princeton University Press; John Hannon, Science Editor, Princeton University Press

3:00 Appointment Carl Kaysen, Director of Institute for Advanced Study, Fuld Hall, Institute

3:15 Appointment Miss Helen Dukas, Co-Executor of the Estate of Albert Einstein, 401 Fuld Hall, Institute

3:45 Appointment Michael S. Mahoney, Director of the Program in History and Philosophy of Science, Princeton, 220-G Palmer Hall, University campus

4:30 Appointment Herbert S. Bailey, Jr., Director of Princeton University Press, and Otto Nathan, Co-Executor of the Estate of Albert Einstein, University Press

5:30 Check into Palmer House for overnight (corner of Nassau Street and Bayard Lane)

6:30 Cocktails and Dinner, Nassau Club, The Colonial Room, 6 Mercer Street

Paul Forman; Carl Kaysen; Miss Helen Dukas; Otto Nathan; Michael S. Mahoney; Aaron Lemonick, Dean of the Faculty, Princeton; Thomas S. Kuhn, Professor of the History of Science, Princeton; Valentine Bargmann; Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.; John Hannon

Wednesday, 3 October 1973

9:30 Appointment Aaron Lemonick, Dean of the Faculty, Princeton, 9 Nassau Hall

10:45 Appointment William G. Bowen, President of the University, 1 Nassau Hall

11:00 Princeton University Press

12:30 Luncheon, Prospect, Garden Room

Paul Forman; John A. Wheeler, Professor of Physics, Princeton; Michael S. Mahoney; Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.; John Hannon

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

Oct. 2+3
Follow
Dinner regretted

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. Trustees, WILLIAM G. BOWEN, W. FRANK CRAVEN,
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RICHARD H. ULLMAN, ARTHUR S. WIGHTMAN, THEODORE J. ZIOLKOWSKI

Einstein
Collecta

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Search Committee

FROM: John W. Hannon, Secretary

I am enclosing for your information a schedule of the appointments and other activities planned during the visit of Dr. Paul Forman on the second and third of next month. Although Dr. Forman's time here is limited, I hope these arrangements allow everyone on the Search Committee an opportunity to discuss the Einstein editorship with him. Regrettably, Professor Dyson and Professor Gillispie will be unavailable during this time.

I will welcome all comments or suggestions concerning this schedule.

Professor Gerald Holton and Professor Russell McCormmach have both been invited to Princeton, but neither has yet established specific dates for visits with the Committee.

John W. Hannon

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. *Trustees*, WILLIAM G. BOWEN, W. FRANK CRAVEN,
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17 September 1973

To: The Search Committee for THE WRITINGS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

From: John Hannon, Secretary

I am happy to enclose the report of the third meeting of the committee at the Press on 14 September 1973. As always, please regard the material as confidential.

Your efforts in bringing this search to a successful conclusion are truly appreciated and, it seems not groundless to hope, close to fruition.

John Hannon

CONFIDENTIAL

Minutes, third meeting of
search committee to consider candidates
for the editorship of THE WRITINGS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

Friday, 14 September 1973, 2:30 p.m.

Princeton University Press

Present: Herbert S. Bailey, Jr. (chairman), Valentine Bargmann, Miss Helen Dukas, Freeman J. Dyson, Thomas S. Kuhn, Aaron Lemonick, Michael S. Mahoney, Otto Nathan, John W. Hannon (secretary). Unable to attend: Carl Kaysen, Charles C. Gillispie, John A. Wheeler

Mr. Bailey presented an amended list of candidates compiled as the result of numerous discreet inquiries here and abroad during the summer. In addition to candidates who have continued on the list for some months, the list has new names: those of several younger historians of science and several older physicists. The name of Gerald Holton once again appeared as the result of recent knowledge that Dr. Holton would seriously consider the appointment should it be offered. Mr. Bailey explained the inclusion of the older candidates (the lower list) as a contingency: should none of the six preferred candidates (the top list) be appointed, an older candidate might be appointed to the editorship for a three-year term during which period he would be expected, among other things, to work with a qualified younger man or men from whom would be selected an editor to see the project through.

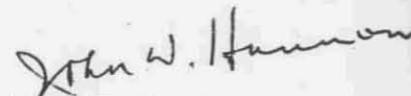
The committee proposed the addition of Eugene Guth, Bernard Feld, and Karl Mendelssohn to the present list, and turned to the question of whether the urgency now underlying this appointment precluded further canvassing. It was finally agreed that the urgency is very great. First, failure to appoint the editor by the end of 1973 makes it probable that the editor eventually appointed will not come to Princeton until September 1975. Second, we should not assume that the endowed chair will be available indefinitely. Third, many members of the committee expressed the belief, based on their personal efforts to date, that further canvassing will produce no significant new candidates.

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The committee next discussed the relative qualifications of the six candidates on the top list. At length they determined that Gerald Holton, Russell McCormmach, and Paul Forman should be invited to Princeton as soon as possible, one after the other, for interviews with the search committee and others. Mr. Bailey said he would proceed with invitations and arrangements.

The committee discussed briefly the failings and virtues of the contingency plan to appoint a senior candidate for a three-year term. Despite a number of grave failings in the plan, the committee agreed to retain it as a position to fall back upon, and to discuss it further in the future as necessary.

The meeting then adjourned.


John W. Hannon
Secretary

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. *Trustees*, WILLIAM G. BOWEN, W. FRANK CRAVEN,
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ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., RICHARD H. ULLMAN, ARTHUR S. WIGHTMAN, THEODORE J. ZIOLKOWSKI

TO: The Editorial Advisory Board
 for the Einstein Papers

DATE: August 14, 1973

FROM: H. S. Bailey, Jr.

SUBJECT: Selection of an Editor

In reference to my letter of May 11, 1973, I should like to report that Professor John Heilbron of the University of California has declined appointment as Editor of the Einstein Papers. None of us surmised that we would be so long, since the forming of this Advisory Board, in finding an Editor. We are now anxious to proceed as rapidly as possible in considering other candidates.

It is to be emphasized that two parallel appointments are to be made--the appointment as Editor and the appointment to a professorship at Princeton. The Einstein Estate and Princeton University Press jointly appoint the Editor, while the Trustees of Princeton University, after the usual University procedures, must make the appointment to the professorship. Thus our Advisory Board must advise in parallel with the University Search Committee; fortunately the two groups have a large degree of overlapping. At the request of President Bowen I am serving as chairman of the Search Committee and Dr. Nathan and Miss Dukas are sitting with us. The Search Committee will meet as early as possible in September.

The evaluations and recommendations of the Advisory Board have of course been made available to the Search Committee. At this point, since some present candidates may not be available, we are anxious to consider new candidates and we ask the Board for suggestions. Until now we have considered almost exclusively people with records of publication in the history of science. We think we should also consider physicists who have contributed significantly to physics but who may now feel challenged by a great task of historical editing. We would look for a physicist of historical and philosophical inclination, one who has a reading knowledge of German, the ability to administer a rather large editorial staff, and, perhaps some editorial experience. Because of the range of Einstein's work we have always contemplated the appointment of associate editors; if the Chief Editor were to be a physicist turned historian, probably the associate editor would be a person trained in the history of science.

To the Editorial Advisory Board for the Einstein Papers

Page 2

August 14, 1973

This memorandum is partly a status report and partly a request for any further suggestions you may have. We should appreciate hearing any such suggestions at your very earliest convenience.

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. *Trustees*, WILLIAM G. BOWEN, W. FRANK CRAVEN,
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RICHARD H. ULLMAN, ARTHUR S. WIGHTMAN, THEODORE J. ZIOLKOWSKI

The Einstein Papers

No - telephoned 9-13

September 5, 1973

TO: The Search Committee

FROM: H. S. Bailey, Jr.

The Committee: Valentine Bargmann, Helen Dukas, Freeman
J. Dyson, Charles C. Gillispie, Carl Kaysen, Thomas S.
Kuhn, Aaron Lemonick, Michael S. Mahoney, Otto Nathan,
John A. Wheeler, H. S. Bailey, Jr. (chairman), John W.
Hannon (secretary)

This is to confirm the date for the next meeting of
the Search Committee: Friday, September 14, 1973; 2:30
p.m., at the Press.

After two false starts, I hope we can proceed quickly
to find an Editor for the Papers.

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. *Trustees*, WILLIAM G. BOWEN, W. FRANK CRAVEN,
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JOHN F. PECKHAM, ALBERT REES, CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ALBRIDGE C. SMITH, III,
ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., RICHARD H. ULLMAN, ARTHUR S. WIGHTMAN, THEODORE J. ZIOLKOWSKI

May 11, 1973

To the Members of the Editorial Advisory Board:

Since I wrote to you last on February 26, 1973, the search committee which I mentioned in my letter has been very active in its attempt to find an Editor for the Einstein Papers. With help from the Advisory Board and on the basis of its own knowledge, the committee established a list of possible candidates. All suggestions received were, of course, very carefully considered by the committee, and I want to thank the Advisory Board for its helpful responses. The committee had to bear in mind that Princeton University Press and the Estate could, for all practical purposes, no longer make the decision about the appointment of an Editor all by themselves. Princeton University, in establishing an endowed chair in the name of Albert Einstein, has determined that the person to be appointed to that Chair should be the Editor of the Einstein Papers and that his salary should be provided for by the income the University derives from the endowment of that Chair. Although there is no legal commitment to that effect, the arrangement means that we must act together with the University in appointing a scholar to be Editor of the Einstein Papers.

The search committee has, therefore, worked in close cooperation with the University. The search committee, which included the Dean of Faculty of the University, placed Professor John L. Heilbron as

To the Members of the Editorial Advisory Board

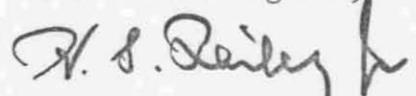
p. 2

number one on the list of possible candidates for the Editorship. Professor Heilbron visited Princeton and met with all the persons involved at the University, the Institute for Advanced Study, the Estate, and the Press. Following Professor Heilbron's visit, after further consultation, taking into account the comments we had received from the Advisory Board, we decided to offer him the post as Editor, and the University has offered the professorship.

Those of you who do not know Professor Heilbron will be interested in his biographical data. He is 39 years old and was educated at the University of California, Berkeley. He obtained his AB in Physics in 1955, his MA in Physics in 1958 and his PhD in History in 1964, all at the Berkeley campus of the University of California. Except from 1964 to 1967 when he taught History of Science at the University of Pennsylvania as Assistant Professor, he has been teaching at the University of California, Berkeley, since 1971 as Associate Professor. His field of specialization is History of Physical Science. He was the assistant director of a large project in the History of Science entitled "Sources for History of Quantum Physics," a project of the American Philosophical Society and the American Physical Society under the direction of Thomas S. Kuhn. For your information, a copy of his bibliography is attached.

We are of course very hopeful that Professor Heilbron will accept our offer, which at this time must still be kept confidential, as I am sure you will understand.

With kindest regards,



Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.
Chairman of the Editorial
Advisory Board

October 26, 1971

Dear Dr. Nathan:

I have been brooding about your note of October 6 in between other things for some time now. In general I can see why you proposed the draft that you did. On the other hand, I find item 4 troublesome. Two questions arise. One is the definition of a non-scientific paper. For example, would the kind of letters that Einstein exchanged with Born, a selection of which has already been published, qualify as scientific papers? The second question is how formal would the approval of the Trustees have to be. Would, for example, Miss Dukas continue to have the power of monitoring access to the microfilm as she now does with respect to the documents? It would be helpful to me to have a clearer understanding of these points before we conclude the agreement.

Cordially,

Carl Kaysen

Dr. Otto Nathan
Estate of Albert Einstein
24 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10011

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

October 6, 1971

Dr. Carl Kaysen
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Dr. Kaysen:

Miss Dukas has told me that you safely returned from your trip to Europe. I hope it was satisfactory and enjoyable.

Since all the preliminary examinations and arrangements for for the micro-filming of the Einstein Papers have now been completed there is reason to hope that the actual work will be done in the next few weeks. I understand that the Institute will probably receive its own copy before the end of the month. I believe the Institute and the Estate should enter into a formal arrangement in regard to the deposit of the microfilm copy in the Institute's library. We have just completed such an arrangement with the Princeton University Library. The agreement signed by Dr. Dix and myself is the result of several meetings and a number of different drafts. I enclose the draft of an arrangement between the Institute and the Estate which is largely based on the agreement with the University Library. Should you wish to suggest any changes or add any additional provisions I shall be very glad to hear from you. Otherwise you might care to return to me one of the attached copies duly signed by you.

With kindest regards,

Otto Nathan
Otto Nathan
TRUSTEE

ON:jb

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. *Trustees*, WILLIAM G. BOWEN, W. FRANK CRAVEN,
SHELDON HACKNEY, RAYMOND C. HARWOOD, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES,
JOHN F. PECKHAM, ALBERT REES, CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ALBRIDGE C. SMITH, III,
ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., RICHARD H. ULLMAN, ARTHUR S. WIGHTMAN, THEODORE J. ZIOLKOWSKI

15 March 1973

TO: The Search Committee for THE WRITINGS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

FROM: John W. Hannon

I am pleased to enclose the report on our meeting of 12 March 1973.
Please consider the contents confidential.

The meeting was extremely productive, and I want to express the sincere
gratitude of the Einstein Estate and the Press for your continuing help.

John W. Hannon

Minutes, second meeting of
search committee to consider candidates
for the editorship of THE WRITINGS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

Monday 12 March 1973, 2:30 p.m.
Princeton University Press

Present: Herbert S. Bailey, Jr., Valentine Bargmann, Miss Helen Dukas,
Freeman J. Dyson, Charles C. Gillispie, John W. Hannon, Thomas S. Kuhn,
Richard A. Lester, Michael S. Mahoney, Otto Nathan, John A. Wheeler

The committee heard the reports of those members who, during the past two weeks, have conducted informal inquiries concerning the availability of specific candidates and the identities of others who may warrant consideration as candidates.

Dr. Gillispie reported that Derek Whiteside could not consider accepting the appointment because his commitment to the Newton papers will continue for another five years.

Dr. Wheeler reported on his numerous inquiries with regard to Derek Whiteside, Markus Fierz, John Heilbron, Max Jammer, and Res Jost, of whom Dr. Jost had declared himself unable to accept the editorship for reasons of health. Summing up, Dr. Wheeler favored either John Heilbron or Max Jammer.

Dr. Dyson relayed the disinclination of Markus Fierz to accept the editorship. He reported, too, that Dr. Fierz had recommended Max Jammer and Armin Hermann for consideration.

Dr. Bargmann also had a letter from Res Jost, in which Dr. Jost proposed Max Jammer as a serious candidate.

Mr. Bailey then summarized the preferences of the members of the Editorial Advisory Board who had responded by letter or telephone. John Heilbron had received frequent mention and excellent ratings. Gerald Holton was considered an excellent choice also, although there were reservations about his willingness to move to Princeton, which is a mandatory condition. Russell McCormmach was judged another excellent candidate, his health being the only grounds on which reservations might be based. Paul Forman, too, many held, was a splendid candidate, most commentators indicating, however, that he has aroused some opposition among his scholarly colleagues. Max Jammer and Jerome Ravetz were additional but less enthusiastic recommendations of the Editorial Advisory Board.

Dr. Nathan suggested that the leading candidates were John Heilbron, Paul Forman, Russell McCormmach, and Max Jammer, and proposed that first and second choices be determined.

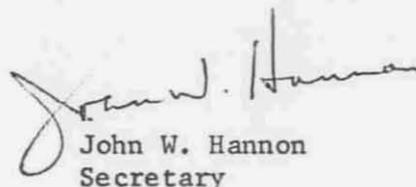
General discussion of these candidates and others centered upon both the competence of a candidate as editor of the Einstein papers and his suitability for a professorship at Princeton University, likely in the Program in the History and Philosophy of Science or in the Department of Physics.

The committee agreed that John Heilbron was its first choice and Russell McCormmach its second. Paul Forman, Gerald Holton, and Max Jammer, in no particular order, remain on a list for further consideration if neither Heilbron nor McCormmach is appointed.

The committee urged that the first two choices be explored at once, in series rather than in parallel. Dean Lester and Dr. Kuhn agreed to initiate discussions with Dr. Heilbron, and to invite him to Princeton for further meetings and discussions with representatives of the University, the Einstein Estate, and the Press.

The committee agreed to take no action concerning Dr. McCormmach until some indication of Dr. Heilbron's inclination is known.

The meeting adjourned, no date having been set for a future meeting.


John W. Hannon
Secretary

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

President, HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR. *Trustees*, WILLIAM G. BOWEN, W. FRANK CRAVEN,
SHELDON HACKNEY, RAYMOND C. HARWOOD, AARON LEMONICK, RICARDO A. MESTRES,
JOHN F. PECKHAM, ALBERT REES, CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ALBRIDGE C. SMITH, III,
ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, JR., RICHARD H. ULLMAN, ARTHUR S. WIGHTMAN, THEODORE J. ZIOLKOWSKI

February 26, 1973

To the Members of the Editorial Advisory Board:

Since the last report of May 16, 1972 to the Editorial Advisory Board there are primarily the following developments which need to be communicated to the Board:

1. As unanimously suggested by the Board in its meeting of April 3, 1971, Professor Martin J. Klein of Yale University was appointed Editor-in-Chief of the Einstein project. Professor Klein accepted the appointment. Since the financing of the project did not advance as speedily as expected, special arrangements were made to allow Professor Klein to make preliminary studies of the papers in the Fall of 1972.
2. Princeton University was enabled to offer an endowed professorship to the editor of the Einstein Papers, when, in its own judgment the editor chosen by the Einstein project is of a stature to justify such a professorship. We have sincerely welcomed this development which will link the University with its large human and material resources closer to our project.
3. The University offered that endowed professorship to Professor Klein. He decided, however, not to accept it and to retain his professorship and residence at Yale. He volunteered to relinquish the appointment as editor, in case we felt that the editorial work should not be done outside of Princeton. At a recent meeting of the Press and the Estate, attended also by the President and Dean of the University, it was decided that, for various crucial reasons, the editorial work had to stay in Princeton and should be directed by an editor in residence. We most regretfully had no choice but to accept Professor Klein's offer to withdraw from the project.

In view of these developments our most urgent task now is to find a replacement for Professor Klein. A small committee, on which, among others, representatives of the Press, Estate, and University serve, was appointed to direct the search for a new editor. I have been asked to serve as chairman of this search committee as well as of the Editorial Advisory Board. I am writing now to ask the members

To the Editorial Advisory Board

Page 2

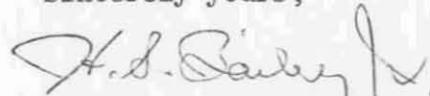
February 26, 1973

of the Editorial Advisory Board to help to find the most suitable person to serve as Editor.

We are looking for a qualified scholar, probably a historian of science, who is prepared to give up permanently his present position and to accept the editorship of the Einstein Papers with residence in Princeton. The terms of the appointment would have to be negotiated with the candidate; we would make every effort to meet his requirements and the University would make him professor on the Princeton faculty with tenure, etc. The search should not be limited to the United States. We would be happy to learn about suitable candidates from Great Britain, Switzerland, etc. Full command of the English language is a requirement; reading knowledge of German is essential.

Please give me your suggestions in writing or by phone (609-452-4902) as quickly as possible, preferably by Friday, March 9, before the next meeting of our search committee. We are anxious to push ahead and will be grateful for your help.

Sincerely yours,



Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.
Director

HSB:ba

HEILBRON, DR. JOHN L (EWIS), b. San Francisco, Calif. Mar. 17, 34; m. 59.
HISTORY OF SCIENCE. A.B. Univ. Calif, Berkeley, 55, M.A. 58, Nat. Sci.
Found. fel. 59-61, Ph.D.(hist), 64. Asst. dir. Sources Hist. Quantum Physics,
61-64; ASST. PROF. hist. & philos. sci. Univ. Pa, 64-67; HIST, UNIV.
CALIF, BERKELEY, 67- Hist. Sci. Soc; Brit. Soc. Hist. Sci. History of
the physical sciences since the late Middle Ages. Publ: Sources for history
of quantum physics, Am. Philos. Soc, 67; A propos de l'invention de la
bouteille de Leyde, Rev. Hist. Sci. 2/66; The work of H.G.J. Moseley, Isis,
3/66; The scattering of α and β particles and Rutherford's Atom. Arch Hist.
Exact Sci, Vol. 4, No. 4. Add: Dept. of History, University of California,
Berkeley, Calif. 94720.

TSK 1st choice
CCG each.

HEILBRON, J. L.; Dept of History, Univ of California, Berkeley,
Calif 94720; 415-642-7218; Asst Prof; California (Berkeley)
PhD 1964; physical sciences since the Renaissance; 17c
scientific revolution; quantum theory of the atom; astrology.

John L. Heilbron teaches in the Department of
History, University of California, Berkeley. His
general interest is the history of physical sciences
since the later Middle Ages, and with Paul
Forman he is preparing a history of atomic
physics.

HIEBERT, Erwin N.; Dept of the History of Science, Harvard
Univ, Holyoke Center 838, Cambridge, Mass 02138; 617-868-
7600 ext 3741; Prof; Wisconsin PhD 1954; physical sciences
since 1800; thermodynamics; structure of matter.

CCG only BT

HIEBERT, PROF. ERWIN N (ICK), b. Waldheim, Sask, Can, May 26, 19; U.S.
citizen; m. 43; c. 3. HISTORY OF SCIENCE. A.B. Bethel Col. (Kans), 41;
M. Kansas, 43; M.S. Chicago, 49; Ph.D.(chem. & hist. sci), Wisconsin, 53.
Phys. chemist, Manhattan Proj, Standard Oil Co, 43-46; Inst. Metals, Chicago,
47-50; asst. prof. chem, San Francisco State Col, 52-53; instr. HIST. SCI.
Harvard, 55-57; asst. prof. WISCONSIN, 57-60, assoc. prof. 60-63. PROF.
F. H. Bright lectr, Max Planck Inst. Physics, Göttingen, 54-55; Inst. Adv.
Study, 58-59; vis. prof, Tübingen, 65. AAAS; Chem. Soc; Hist. Sci. Soc.
History of physical science since 1800. Address: 126 Forest St, Medford,
Mass 01755.

Harvard

Hirosige, Tetu, historian of physical sciences, Nihon Univ., Tokyo

HOFFMANN, PROF. BANESH, b. Richmond, Eng, Sept. 6, 06; nat; m. 38; c. 2.
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS. B.A. Oxford, 29; Ph.D.(math, theoret. physics),
Princeton, 32. Asst. relativity, Princeton, 29-32; res. assoc. theoret. physics,
Rochester, 32-35; mem. Inst. Adv. Study, 35-37; instr. MATH. QUEENS
COL.(N.Y.), 37-40. Asst. prof. 40-49, assoc. prof. 49-53, PROF, 53- Col-
loquium lectr. Ohio State; elec. engr, Fed. Tel. & Radio Labs, N.Y., 44-45;
mem. Inst. Adv. Study, 47-48; researcher, King's Col, London, 59. Consult,
sci. talent search tests, Westinghouse Elec. Corp, 44-; various publishers.
Distinguished teacher award, Queens Col. Alumni Assn, 63; prize, Gravity
Res. Found, 64. Civilian with U.S.N. 44. Fel. Phys. Soc; Math. Soc. Relativity;
applications of tensor analysis to electrical engineering; quantum
theory; radio direction finders; gravitation; psychological testing. Addr
Dept. of Mathematics, Queens College, Flushing, N.Y. 11367.

Author of Perspectives in Geometry
and Relativity, Albert Einstein: Creator
and Rebel, Others.

HOLTON, PROF. GERALD (JAMES), b. Berlin, Germany, May 23, 22; nat;
m. 47; c. 2. PHYSICS. B.A. Wesleyan, 41, M.A. 42; M.A. Harvard, 46,
Holtzer fel, 46-47, Ph.D.(physics), 48. Asst. physics, Wesleyan, 40-42;
Instr. Brown, 42-43; instr. PHYSICS, HARVARD, 47-49, asst. prof, 49-54,
assoc. prof, 54-59. PROF, 59-, chmn. cmt. concentration in chem. & physics.
Faculty fel, Nat. Sci. Found, Paris, 56-60; exchange prof, Leningrad.
Univ, 62; mem. Inst. Adv. Study, Princeton, 64; adv. panel hist. & philos.
sci, Nat. Sci. Found. Mem. staff, Off. Sci. Res. & Develop, Harvard, 43-46.
Trustee, Boston Mus. Sci. AAAS (v-pres, 61-62, George Sarton mem. lectr,
62); Phys. Soc; Acoustical Soc; Hist. Sci. Soc; Philos. Sci. Assn; Assn. Physics
Teachers (distinguished serv. citation, 62); Fedn. Am. Sci; fel. Am. Acad.
(ed, 57-63); Int. Acad. Hist. Sci. High pressure phenomena; ultrasonics;
history and philosophy of physical science. Address: Jefferson Physical
Lab, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

Author of Origins of Relativity, ~~etc~~
The 20th Century Sciences; edited
Science and Culture, others.

HOLTON, Gerald; Dept of Physics, 358 Jefferson Physical Lab,
Harvard Univ, Cambridge, Mass 02138; 617-495-4474; Prof;
Harvard PhD 1948; 19-20c physical sciences; thematic analysis;
science and society; including uses of history of science
in science teaching.

His name
VB (1)
CCG should do

Eastern Papers

✓ present
good
candidate

Chapman
administrative
competency?

BROMBERG, DR. JOAN L(ISA), b. New York, N.Y., Oct. 5, 29. HISTORY OF SCIENCE. A.B. Vassar Coll, 51; M.A. Univ. Conn, 53; Ph.D.(hist. sci), Univ. Wis. 67. Acting asst. prof. HIST. SCI, Univ. Hawaii, 65-66; ASST. PROF. 66-67; POLYTECH. INST. BROOKLYN, 67- Consult, ctr. hist. & philos. physics, Am. Inst. Physics, 67. Hist. Sci. Soc; Am. Assn. Physics Teachers; Am. Inst. Physics. History of 19th and 20th century physics. Publ: Maxwell's displacement current and his theory of light, Arch. Hist. Exact Sci. 67; Maxwell's electrostatics, Am. J. Physics, 68. Add: Dept. of Social Sciences, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, 333 Jay St, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201.

BROMBERG, Joan Lisa; Niels Bohr Institutet, 17 Blegdamsvej, 2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark; Wisconsin PhD 1967; 19-20c physics; theoretical physics in the 1930s; nuclear physics; classical and quantum electrodynamics.

Currently at Hebrew University of Jerusalem

COHEN, PROF. ROBERT (SONNEI), Dept. of Physics, Boston University, Boston 15, Mass. THEORETICAL PHYSICS. PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE. New York, N.Y., Feb. 12, 23; m. 44; c. 3. A.B. Wesleyan, 43; M.S. Yale, 43. Nat. Res. Coun. fel. 46-48. Ph.D.(physics), 48. Instr. physics, Yale, 43-44. Am. Coun. of Learned Soc. fel. philos. of sci. 48-49. instr. philos. 49-51; asst. prof. physics & philos. Wesleyan, 49-57; assoc. prof. PHYSICS, BOSTON, 57-59, PROF., 59-. CHMN. DEPT. 58-. Ford faculty fel. 55-56; vis. lectur. Mass. Inst. Tech. 58-; vis. prof. Brandeis, 59-60; summers. vis. prof. American Univ. 59-64 & Wesleyan, 63; mem. staff, Oak Ridge Conf. Sci. & Contemp. Social Problems, 64; fall. vis. lectur. Polish & Czech Acad. Sci. 62; spring, Yugoslav Philos. Assn. 63 & Hungarian Acad. Sci. 64. Consult. Fund Adv. Ed, 51-53; Nat. Woodrow Wilson Fdn. 59-64; adv. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London, 56-64. Chmn. Boston Colloquium Philos. Sci. 61-; Am. Inst. Marxist Studies, 64- Mem. sci. staff, dir. war res. Columbia, 44-46; tech. staff, Joint Communications Bd. U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, 44-46. Phys. Soc; Asn. Physics Teachers; Hist. Sci. Soc; Philos. Assn; Philos. Sci. Assn. Concept and theory formation in physical sciences; action-at-a-distance and field theories; kinematic and other relativity theories; science and the social order; logical empiricism and natural science; dialectical materialism and science; general education in science; foundations of thermodynamics.

Edits Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, an irregular series of volumes

COHEN, Robert S.; Dept of Physics, Boston Univ, Boston, Mass 02215; 617-353-2604; Prof; Yale PhD 1948; 19c development of philosophy of science; comparative historical sociology of science; conceptual history of time.

ELKANA, Yehuda; Dept of the Philosophy and History of Sciences, Hebrew Univ, Jerusalem, Israel; Brandeis PhD; 19c physics and physiology; 18c theory of matter; Helmholtz; Kant; Euler; Liebig; R. J. Mayer; concept formation in physics; sociology of science.

Ed. of History of the Interaction Between Science and Philosophy

FORMAN, DR. PAUL, b. Philadelphia, Pa, Mar. 22, 37; m. 59. HISTORY OF SCIENCE. B.A., Reed Coll, 59; M.A. Univ. Calif, Berkeley, 62. Ph.D.(hist.), 67. Acting instr. HIST, Univ. Calif, Berkeley, 65-66; ASST. PROF, UNIV. ROCHESTER, 67-. Publ: Co-auth, Sources for history of quantum physics, Am. Philos. Soc, 67; auth, Environment and practice of atomic physics in Weimar Germany, Univ. Microfilms, 68; Doublet riddle and atomic physics c. 1924, Isis, summer 68; co-auth, Why was it Schrodinger who developed de Broglie's ideas?, Hist. Stud. Phys. Sci, 69. Add: Dept. of History, University of Rochester, River Campus, Rochester, N.Y. 14627.

Paul Forman is in the Department of History at the University of Rochester. His study of the adaptation of German physicists and mathematicians to a hostile intellectual environment, 1918-1927, appeared recently in Historical Studies in the Physical Sciences, 1971, 3:1-115. He is spending the 1972-1973 year at Berkeley collaborating with John Heilbron on a history of atomic physics, 1895-1930.

FORMAN, Paul; Dept of History, Univ of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627; 716-436-7530; Asst Prof; California (Berkeley) PhD 1967; intellectual and social history of modern physical science; sociology of science; atomic physics in first third of 20c; German scientific institutions of same period.

TSK
CC Gillette
Sept 1970

Jost, Res, physicist, in his 50s, now at EDTH, Zurich. ^{He} worked with ~~Einstein~~ at the Institute, 1935-37. ^{Author of} Local Quantum Theory, General Theory of Quantized Fields.

KEVLES, DR. DANIEL JEROME, b. Phila. Pa, Mar. 2, 39; m. 61; c. 2. MODERN AMERICAN HISTORY, HISTORY OF SCIENCE. B.A. Princeton, 60. Woodrow Wilson fel, 61-62, Nat. Sci. Found. fel, 62-64, Ph.D.(hist), 64; Nat. Sci. Found. fel, Oxford, 60-61. Asst. to Eric F. Goldman, White House Staff, summer 64; asst. prof. HIST, CALIF. INST. TECHNOL, 64-68, ASSOC. PROF, 68- Nat. Sci. Found. grant, summer 65; Old. Dom. fel, Calif. Inst. Technol, 66-67. AHA: Orgn. Am. Hist. Hist. Sci. Soc: AAAS. The social and political history of science in America since 1865. Publ: Ed. The papers of George Ellery Hale, Nat. Hist. Publ. Comm, 68; auth. A social history of physics in the U.S, Knopf, 69; Joseph S. Ames & Carl Barus, In: Dictionary of scientific biography, Scribner, 68; Testing the Army's intelligence: psychologists and the military in the First World War, J. Am. Hist, 68; George Ellery Hale, the First World War, and the advancement of science in America, Isis, 69. Add: Humanities and Social Sciences Division, California Institute of Technology, 1201 E. California Blvd, Pasadena, Calif. 91109.

CCG
no

KEVLES, Daniel J.; Humanities Division, California Inst of Technology, Pasadena, Calif 91109; 213-795-6841; Assoc Prof History; Princeton PhD 1964; social and political history of science in US; modern physics.

Kuznetsov, Boris, Moscow Institute for the History ~~and~~ of Science and Technology, USSR. He has written a biography of Einstein.

McCORMMACH, Russell; Dept of History and Philosophy of Science, Univ of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa 19104; 215-594-7087; Asst Prof; Case Inst of Technology PhD 1967; physical sciences from 18c; modern science; London science in 18c; professionalized discipline of physics in 19c.

CCG
Quality good
health??

McCormmach is now at Johns Hopkins. He edits an admirable annual volume called HISTORICAL STUDIES IN THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

RAVETZ, Jerome R.; 5 Moor Park Ave, Leeds LS6 4BT, England; Dept of Philosophy, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, England; 0532-31751 ext 6244; Senior Lect in History and Philosophy of Science; Cambridge PhD 1954; mathematical sciences; social and ideological relations of science; contemporary science and technology; physics; social and ethical problems of contemporary science and technology.

CCG x

REINGOLD, DR. NATHAN, b. New York, N.Y, Mar. 23, 27; m. 55; c. 2. HISTORY. B.A, N.Y. Univ, 47, M.A, 48; Ph.D.(Am. civilization), Univ. Pa, 51. Archivist, Nat. Archs, 51-59; specialist HIST. SCI, Libr. Congr, 59-66; ED, JOSEPH HENRY PAPERS, SMITHSONIAN INST, 66- Sr. res. fel, Yale, 60-61; mem. U.S. Nat. Comt. Hist. & Philos. Sci, 62-65; Am. Philos. Soc. res. grants, 62-63; Nat. Sci. Found. res. grant, 64-65; summer sch, Univ. Pa, 66. Hist. Sci. Soc; Soc. Hist. Technol. Nineteenth century intellectual history; science in the 19th century; manuscript sources for the history of the sciences. Publ: Science in 19th century America: a documentary history, Hill & Wang, 64. Add: Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

CCG TSK
wh confirmed

REINGOLD, Nathan; Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560; 202-381-6185; Editor of Joseph Henry Papers; Univ of Pennsylvania PhD 1951; 19c; science in US.

SHAPER, PROF. DUDLEY, b. Harlingen, Tex. May 27, 28; m. 57; c. 2. PHILOSOPHY. B.A. Harvard, 49. M.A. 55, Ph.D. 57. Instr. PHILOS. Ohio State Univ, 57-60; asst. prof. UNIV. CHICAGO, 60-65, assoc. prof, 65-67, PROF, 67-, CHMN. HIST. & PHILOS. SCI. PROG, 66-. Vis. assoc. prof, Rockefeller Univ, 65-66; mem. panel hist. & philos. sci. Nat. Sci. Found, 65-66, spec. consult, prog. hist. & philos. sci. 66-; consult. Comm. Undergrad. Educ. Biol. Sci, 66-; vis. prof. Harvard, summer 68. Quantrell Award, Univ. Chicago, 68. U.S.A. 50-52, Sgt. Am. Philos. Assn; Hist. Sci. Soc; Philos. Sci. Assn; AAAS. Philosophy of science; analytic philosophy; history of science. Publ: Philosophical problems of natural science, Macmillan, 66; The structure of scientific revolutions, Philos. Rev. 64; Meaning and scientific change. In: Mind and cosmos, Univ. Pittsburgh, 67; Notes toward a post-positivistic interpretation of science. In: The legacy of logical positivism, 69. Add: Dept. of Philosophy, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 60637.

*TSK
physics knowledge
unacquainted*

SHAPER, Dudley; Dept of Philosophy, Univ of Chicago, Chicago, Ill 60637; 312-643-0800 ext 3847 or 3859; Prof; Harvard PhD 1957; modern physics; astronomy; biology; 17c.

WHITESIDE, Derek Thomas; Whipple Science Museum, Free School Lane, Cambridge, England; Cambridge PhD 1960; mathematics; logic; mechanics; optics; astronomy; historiography; Newton's scientific development; mathematics and exact sciences 1600-1750.

*Editor of the
Newton papers.*

✓
*lines
38*

*CCG
a genius
knowledge of physics to
math ??*



Professor C. Kayser, Director
Institute for Advanced Study

Princeton
New Jersey 08540
U. S. A.

AIR MAIL

John A. Wheeler

John A. Wheeler
Einstein
papers

DUBLIN INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES

School of Theoretical Physics, 27 June '72

10 Burlington Road, Dublin 4, Ireland. Telephone 680748.

Dear Carl - Yesterday I sent a long letter to our FRIEND about how dependent we are on him about the Einstein project & how much hinges on it. I sent a copy to Herb Bailey. It might be useful if you would ring H.O. to ask if there is anything further he would suggest. But my position as of now to our FRIEND is, we commit ourselves wholly to your hands. I have asked for a report. All good wishes!
Sincerely - John

David Speiser, theoretical physics, Univ. of Louvain, Belgium, involved editorially in preparation of one or more volumes of the Euler papers.

Evidite

CCG doubtful if historical content conference

Klaus Hepp, theoretical physics, EDTH, Zurich

COURANT, DR. ERNEST D(AVID). Brookhaven National Lab, Upton, N.Y. THEORETICAL PHYSICS. Goettingen, Germany. Marco 29, 29; nat; m. 44; c. 2. B.A. Swarthmore Col. 40; M.S. Rochester. 42. Ph.D.(physics). 43. Asst. physics, Rochester, 40-43; sci. officer, Nat. Res. Council Can. 43-46; res. assoc. theoret. physics, Cornell, 46-48; consult. BROOKHAVEN NAT. LAB, 47-48. assoc. physicist, 48-52, physicist, 53-60. SR. PHYSICIST, 60- Vis. asst. prof. Princeton. 50-51; Fulbright res. grant, Cambridge, 50; vis. prof. Yale, 61-62. Brookhaven prof, 62- Consult, Gen. Atomic Div. Gen. Dynamics Corp, 58. Civilian with U.S.N: Off. Sci. Res. & Develop; Atomic Energy Cmn. 47. AAAS: Phys. Soc. Theory of solids, chain reactors, particle accelerators and nuclear reactions.

Hofmann ?? EFD doubtful

GOLDSTINE, DR. HERMAN H(EINE). Data Processing Division, International Business Machines Corp, 112 E. Post Rd, White Plains, N.Y. MATHEMATICS. Chicago, Ill, Sept. 13, 13; m. 41; c. 2. B.S. Chicago, 33, M.S. 34, Ph.D. (math), 36. Asst. math, Chicago, 36-39; instr, Michigan, 39-43, asst. prof, 45-48; asst. prof. dir, electronic computer prof, INST. ADV. STUDY, 46-50. MEM. SCH. MATH, 50-; dir. math. scis. res. center, INT. BUS. MACHINES CORP, 58-65, SCI. DEVELOP, DATA PROCESSING DIV, 65- Instr, Chicago, 37-39; vis. prof, Yeshiva, 59-64. Consult, Los Alamos Sci. Lab; Ballistic Res. Lab; Aberdeen Proving Ground; White Sands Proving Ground; U.S. consult. appl. math. panel, UNESCO. Ord. Dept, 42-46, Lt. Col. Math. Soc; Math. Asn. Abstract spaces; calculus of variations; applied mathematics; electronic computers; numerical analysis.

BALAZS, PROF. N(ANDOR) L(ASZLO). Dept. of Physics, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, N.Y. THEORETICAL PHYSICS. Budapest, Hungary, July 7, 26; nat. M.Sc, Budapest, 48; Ph.D.(physics) Am-

CCG / TSK doubtful w

sterdam, 51. Fel, Dublin Inst. Adv. Study, 51-52; fel, Nat. Res. Coun. Can, 52; vis. assoc. prof. physics, Alabama, 53, assoc. prof, 53-54; sr. theoret. physicist, Am. Optical Co, 55-56; res. assoc, Enrico Fermi Inst. Nuclear Studies, Chicago, 56-59; mem. res. staff, plasma physics lab, Princeton, 59-61; PROF. PHYSICS, STATE UNIV. N.Y. STONY BROOK, 61- Nat. Sci. Found. grants, 62-64, 64- Consult, Gen. Atomics, La Jolla, Calif, 59; Am. Optical Co, Mass, 60; dept. chem, California, San Diego, 62; Gen. Tel. & Electronics, Bayside, N.Y, 63- Phys. Soc. Statistical mechanics; relativity theory; quantum mechanics.

✓ Mat Jammer BSK

Lawrence Budashi JWh ??
UC St Barbara

Roger P Steiner "

Spezial ??
Geneva

✓ Fierz (Zurich) >60

(Einstein/Rosso) Rouquay w

SEE legal size file in CK's secretaries' office -
top drawer, left of interoffice door - for
bound copies of articles from New York Times
announcing plans for publication of Einstein
papers - issues of March 27, 28, 29, 1972

June 14, 1972

Professor John A. Wheeler
Dublin Institute for Advanced Study
10 Burlington Road
Dublin 4, Ireland

Dear John,

I didn't realize you were escaping to Ireland so early in June. I write to ask whether you have had a chance to talk with Lewis Strauss recently about the start of the Einstein project. Time does march on and I think it would be most helpful if you could find some appropriate way to remind Lewis of our dependency on his help.

With warmest greetings.

Cordially,

Carl Kaysen

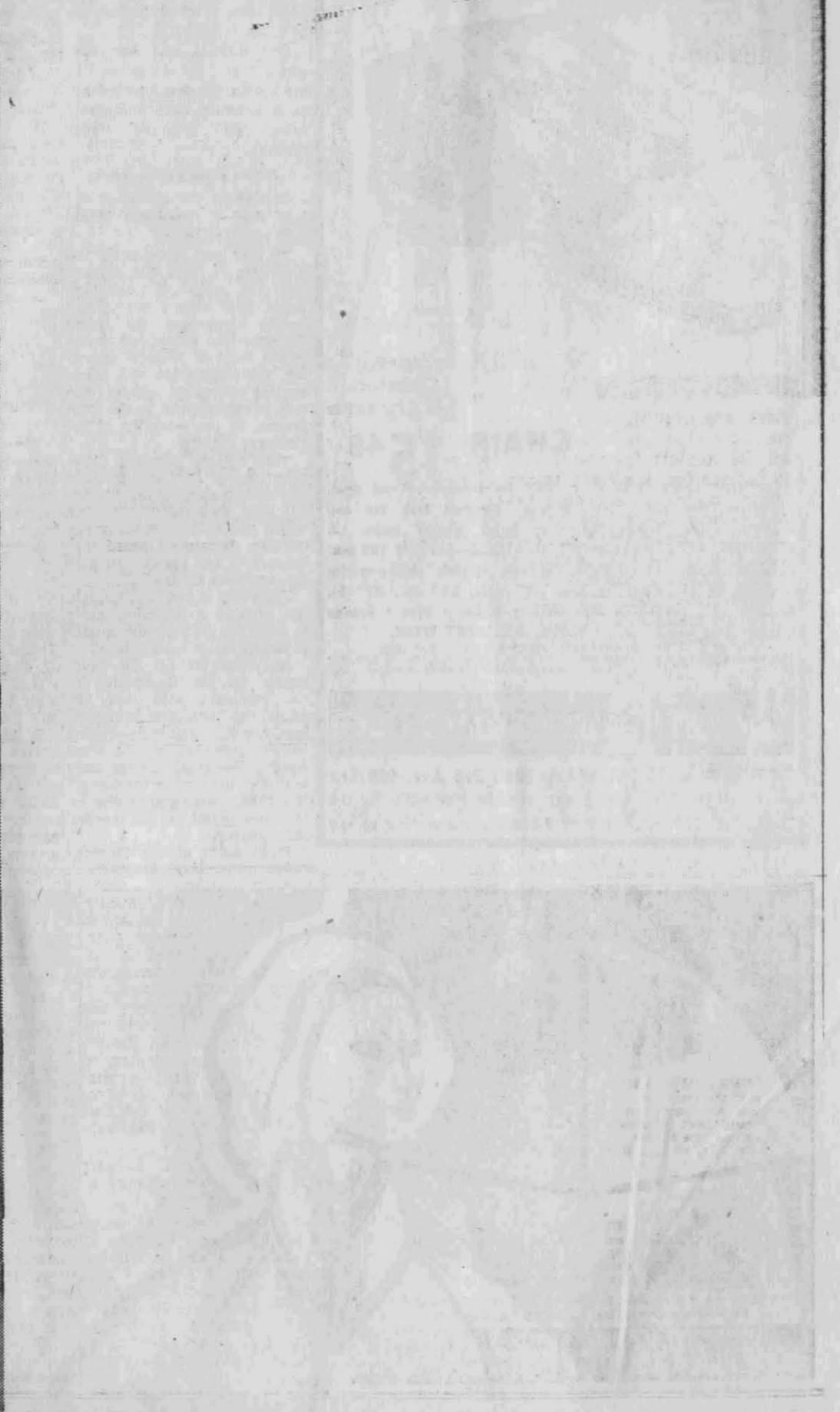
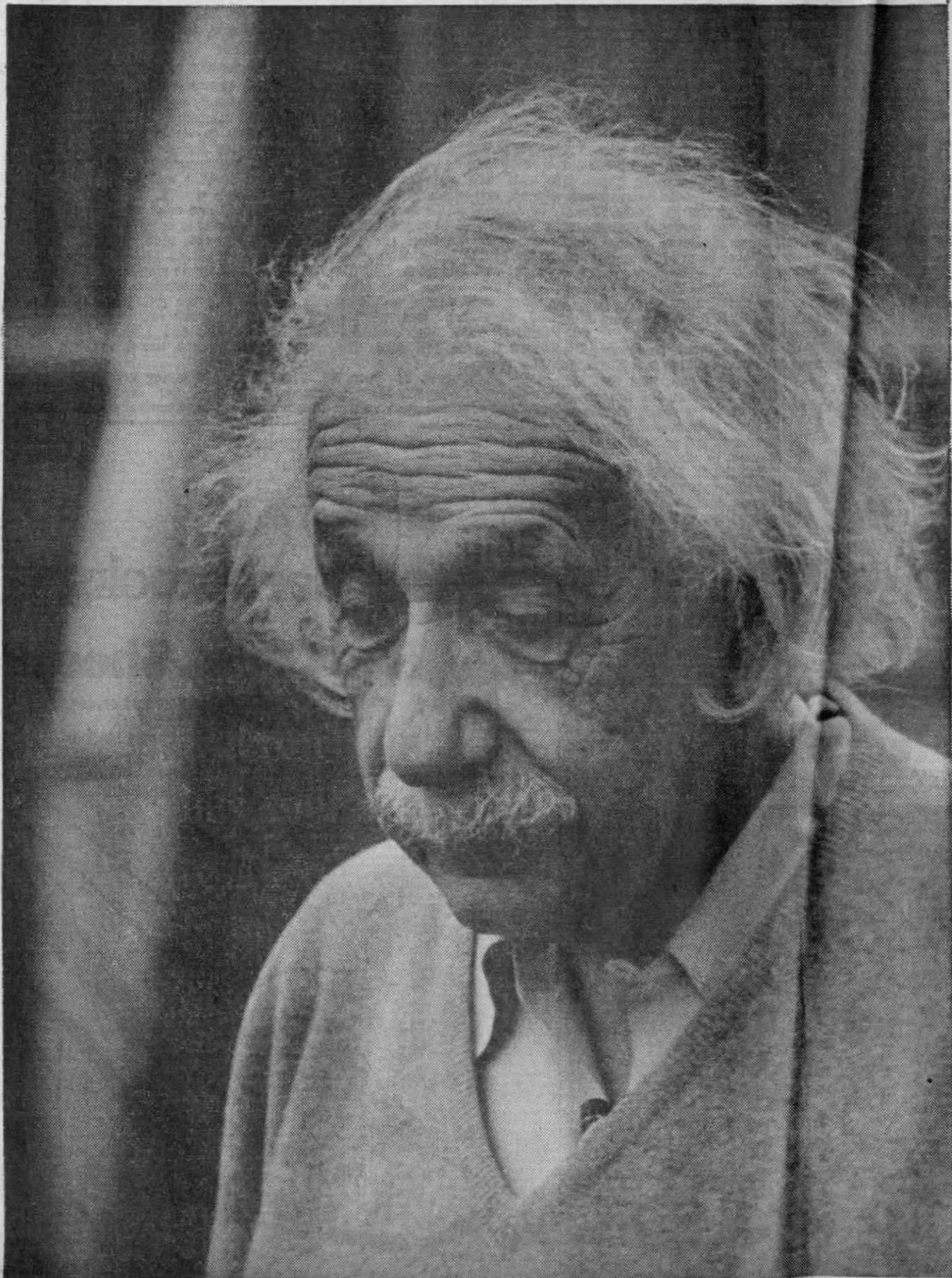
CK/mo

^bcc: Herbert Bailey,
Princeton University Press

General Greenbaum was sent a copy of the Will
on March 20, 1970

(See Institute Trustees files)

Copy of Will to Mr. Bailey 6-3-70 for him to have
copies made - CK



He didn't say his first word until he was 3.

At 7, his teacher said "nothing good" would ever become of him.

When he was 16, he left his homeland to avoid the draft.

He couldn't get a job at 19 because of his long hair and wrinkled clothes.

Before he was 30, he revolutionized man's understanding of nature.

The development of Albert Einstein's theory of relativity was one of the great conceptual revolutions of all time. But what went into the development of a mind that could conceive such a theory?

Tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, exclusively in *The New York Times*, Science Editor Walter Sullivan will guide you through highlights of a massive collection of Einstein's private papers, letters, notebooks and scientific manuscripts housed at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton.

The collection, much of which has never before been published, describes Albert Einstein as a man of many parts—impassioned humanitarian and internationalist, anti-war activist, affectionate father, brother and friend, kind adviser and teacher of strangers. Each is reflected in this three-part series beginning in tomorrow's *Times*.

The papers include a vivid account of Einstein's childhood, providing a special insight into the factors that contributed to the development of his genius.

Although his life work dealt with abstract concepts rather than words, Albert Einstein's words were sometimes humorous, sometimes poignant. They say a lot about the mind that revolutionized modern man's idea of his world. And even more about the man himself. Read his words for yourself in the collected papers of Albert Einstein...

**A three-part series starting tomorrow
exclusively in
*The New York Times***



Ernst Haas/Magnum

Albert Einstein in studio of his home. Princeton University will publish his papers.

The Einstein Papers: Childhood Showed a Gift for the Abstract

By WALTER SULLIVAN

When a boy was born in Ulm, Germany, on March 14, 1879, his head was so large and angular that his mother feared her child was deformed until she was reassured by her doctor that it would grow normally. The baby was given the name Albert Einstein.

As recounted later by his sister, "When Grandmama, after some time, first saw him she clapped her hands over his head in astonishment and cried: 'Much too fat! Much too fat!'"

This account of the birth of the man who became one of the world's greatest scientists forms part of a collection of thousands of private papers, letters, notebooks and scientific manuscripts that the Princeton University Press plans to publish under an agreement with the Einstein estate.

While some of the letters have appeared in various collections which are housed at

This is the first of three articles dealing with the life and thought of Albert Einstein as revealed in the collection of his manuscripts, letters and other papers to be published by his estate.

the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N. J., and a few scholars have had access to the papers, the great bulk of the material has never been published.

It is evident from an examination of representative documents by this writer and interviews with those who have studied the whole collection at length that the papers provide new insights into one of the great conceptual revolutions of all time—the development of relativity theory.

They include a vivid account of Einstein's childhood, as well as material documenting some of the factors contributing to the development of a genius. There are hundreds of letters exchanged with world leaders in politics, science, music and philosophy, as well as far more

humble citizens. Some letters are humorous and some poignant.

The documents spell out Einstein's role in scientific debates of the first half of this century and his contribution to the founding of Israel and they bear witness to his vehement dissent against World War I while a resident in Berlin, as well as his pacifist efforts in later years.

Above all, the papers tell of a child whose inability—or unwillingness—to speak until the age of 3 led him to develop an extraordinary capacity for nonverbal conceptualization. In the view of Dr. Gerald Holton, professor of physics at Harvard University, who has worked with the papers for several

Continued on Page 26, Column 1

The Einstein Papers: The Childhood of a Genius Displayed a Gift for the Abstract

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

years, such use of abstract concepts, rather than words, persisted into Einstein's adult life.

This no doubt made it easier for Einstein to break free from the methods of thought that prevented his contemporaries from recognizing the limitations of those concepts of space, time, light, mass and energy that are rooted in the limited capabilities of direct human experience.

Other scientists at the turn of the century, such as Hendrik A. Lorentz and Henri Poincaré, with roughly the same data in front of them, according to Dr. Holton, "simply could not make the jump, although their own work prepared the labors of Einstein and others."

Why was Einstein able to make the jump, whereas others could not? The answer is one of importance to all who seek to break new ground in science—or to prepare others for doing so.

The controlling factors, as Dr. Holton has pointed out, include early training, family influences, personality, philosophical outlook and placement among colleagues. Seeking such clues to Einstein's development will, it is expected, keep generations of scholars busy, once the material has been published.

Unpublished Manuscript

Probably the most revealing document concerning Einstein's early childhood is an unpublished manuscript by his sister, Dr. Maja Winteler-Einstein. It was written in 1924 when, as she put it, she was the only person alive who had direct knowledge of his early years. Maja had been born two years after her brother, when the family had moved to Munich.

Why Maja's biography has never been published is uncertain, but may be related to Einstein's dislike of publicity. There is a tendency among scientists to look with scorn on those who promote themselves in the public eye, and he may therefore have discouraged his sister from publishing the account during his lifetime.

Einstein's father, Hermann, operated a small electrical and engineering plant while the family lived in Munich. It was a time when home use of electricity had begun its meteoric rise. However, like virtually all of Hermann's enterprises, this one was doomed to commercial failure.

Einstein's mother, Pauline Koch by birth, was an accomplished pianist and, according to his sister, was responsible for his taking up the violin.

While young Albert grew up to be an adult of remarkable gentleness and sensitivity, as a small boy, his sister said, he displayed a quick temper, perhaps inherited from his maternal grandfather, Julius Koch. The Kochs, like the Einsteins, had long been residents of the Württemberg region of Germany.

The young Einstein, as described by his sister, turned yellow in the face when enraged — except for the tip of his nose, which turned white — and he lost control of himself.

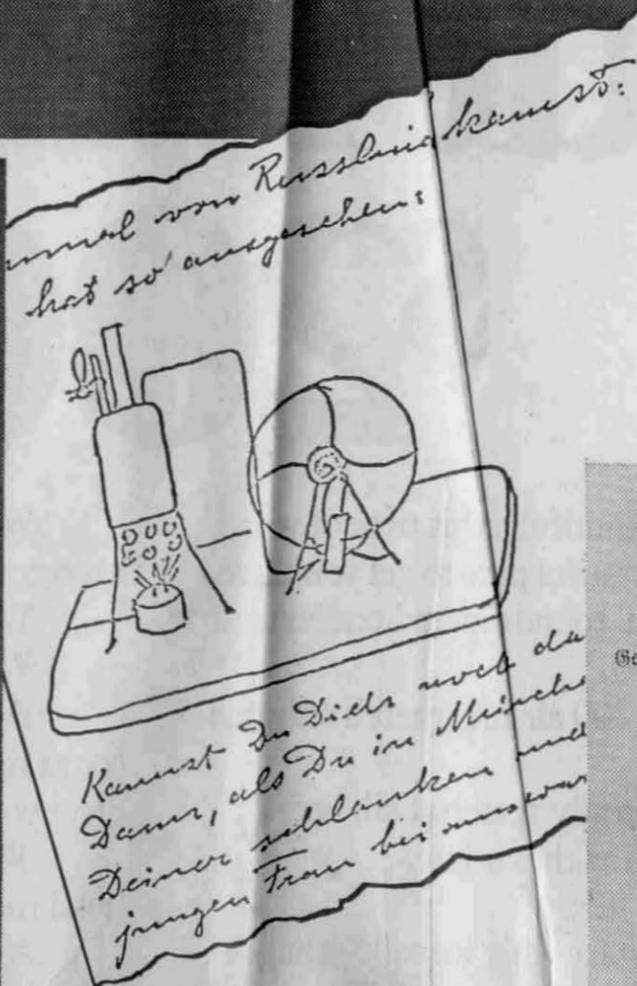
Once, after he had begun home tutor-



Einstein (in front row, second from the right) at school in Munich, where the multiplication tables were taught by raps on the knuckles. A teacher predicted "nothing good" would come of the boy.

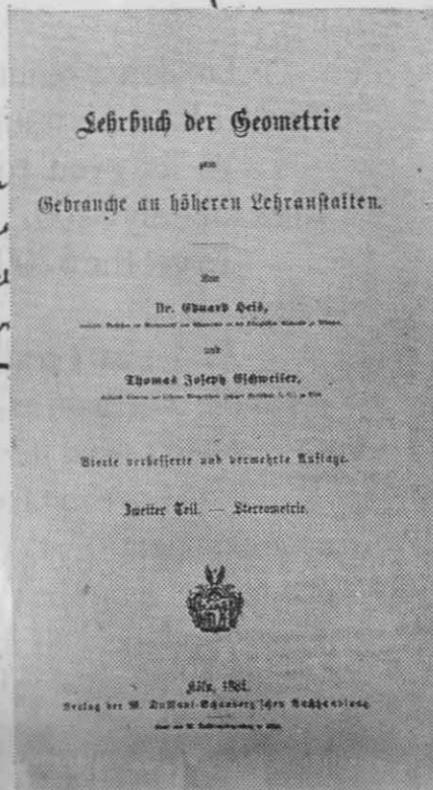


With his sister, Maja. In a childhood quarrel, he threw a bowling ball at her. "It is doubtless evident," she wrote later, "that a healthy skull is a necessity for the sister of a thinker."



In a 1924 letter, Einstein reminded his uncle Cäsar Koch of small steam engine the uncle had given him 30 years earlier. "It looked like this," he wrote, and then drew diagram (above).

The geometry book, right, which Einstein said in later years had played a special inspirational role in his life.



Furthermore, the school was run on very strict lines, in part, to prepare the youngsters for the military service that confronted them. Under German law, Einstein would have had to submit to such service—or be declared an evader—unless he emigrated before the end of his 16th year.

Hence, his sister said, he obtained a medical excuse from his doctor and left for Milan, where his father was embarked on another ill-fated attempt to establish a solvent electrical plant. After spending about a year in Milan, the young Einstein sought admission to the Federal Institute of Technology, the Swiss counterpart of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—but he failed the entrance examination.

To prepare for a second attempt at entrance he went to the cantonal school in Aarau and found himself in a liberal teaching environment that allowed his capabilities to flourish. It was there, at the age of 16, that he performed a "thought experiment" symptomatic of his growing interest in the nature of light.

In 1864 James Clerk Maxwell in England had proposed a series of equations to explain light waves in terms of rapidly moving, oscillating magnetic fields. In his "thought experiment" Einstein imagined himself to be riding through space, so to speak, astride a light wave and looking back at the wave next to him.

What he should have seen, according to the Maxwell formulation, was "a spatially oscillating electromagnetic field at rest," he wrote later. Yet, he said, "there seems to be no such thing, whether on the basis of experience or according to Maxwell's equations."

Stubborn and prolonged pursuit of a single problem was typical of Einstein, he noted himself, and it was 10 years later, at the age of 26, that he published his explanation of the paradox—embedded in the first of his relativity papers.

On his second attempt he was admitted to the "Poly" in Zurich, but his studies there were clouded with dismay over his father's misfortunes. For the third time, despite advice to the contrary by the elder Einstein's "sensible but still young son" (as Maja put it) he had set up an electric plant, only to have it fail.

Difficulties in Switzerland

"What hits hardest, of course," wrote the 19-year-old Einstein to his sister, "is the misfortune of my poor parents, who for so many years have not enjoyed one minute of good fortune."

"Furthermore it hurts me deeply that I, as a grownup man, must look on helplessly without being able to do the least thing. In fact I am nothing but a burden for my family. . . . It would be a lot better if I were not alive at all."

After four years at the "Poly" he secured a job at the Patent Office in Berne as technical specialist and moved to that city in 1902. A year later he married Mileva Marie, who bore him two sons.

It was while at the Patent Office that Einstein, in his spare time, generated a scientific revolution. His papers published in a single year—1905, when he

he lost control of himself. He wrote later, "that a healthy skull is a... stein said in later years had played a... role in his life."

Hurling Bowling Ball at Sister

In another childhood quarrel he threw a heavy bowling ball at his sister and once, she reported, he tried with a toy trowel to "knock a hole in her head." From this, she added, "it is doubtless evident that a healthy skull is a necessity for the sister of a thinker."

However, she added, his hot temper vanished when, at the age of 7, he started school. He did not thrive in the regimented educational system of nineteenth-century Germany. The multiplication table, his sister reported, was taught by raps on the knuckles and this did not inspire young Einstein to become an arithmetic whiz.

In fact, she said, at this stage there was no sign of any special ability in mathematics. He had little facility at sums, even though he was careful and persevering. He found particularly diffi-

cult those problems that were "dressed up" in complex situations and often, when he reached the final calculation, he made mistakes.

It was not until his uncle, Jakob Einstein, began challenging him with mathematical puzzles, she said, that he blossomed. Jakob Einstein, an engineer, was adept at mathematics and, on one occasion, showed the boy the Pythagorean Theorem—that the sum of the squares on the two sides of a right triangle equals the square on the hypotenuse.

Einstein then set about proving the theorem by a method of his own, quite different from the orthodox proof.

Another uncle, Cäsar Koch, a grain merchant, also played a role in stimulating the development of the young Einstein. On his return from a trip to Russia, he presented the lad with a working model of a steam engine. Its chugging operation made such a deep impression on the boy that 30 years later, in writing a nostalgic letter to his Uncle Cäsar, he drew a remarkably precise diagram of the little engine.

This letter is one of the less technical items in the massive collection of the Einstein papers. Another is one of the two objects that, Einstein said in later years, played a special inspirational role in his life. This was a geometry book that sent his mind racing off in new directions as a boy.

The book, with his marginal scribbles, is in the filing cabinets at Princeton, but the other inspirational object—a compass given Einstein by his father when he was 4 or 5—has vanished. The mysterious, all-pervading "field" of magnetic force that controlled the compass needle fascinated the little boy.

It was a fascination that ultimately led him to challenge contemporary concepts of magnetic fields and to develop an entirely new formulation of gravitational fields. Dr. Holton, whose studies of the roots of relativity theory have been collected for publication by Harvard University Press this fall, believes Einstein's habit, from infancy, of thinking in concepts rather than words played a key role.

He cites a comment by Einstein to a friend when they were discussing the genesis of his ideas. "These thoughts," he said, "did not come in any verbal formulation. I rarely think in words at all. A thought comes, and I may try to express it in words afterward."

Elsewhere Einstein put it thus: "The words or the language, as they are written or spoken, do not seem to play any role in my mechanism of thought." He said that he formulated his ideas in "physical entities . . . certain signs and more or less clear images which can be 'voluntarily' reproduced and combined." This, he continued, "seems to be the essential feature in productive thought—before there is any connection with logical construction in words or other kinds of signs which can be communicated to others."

Would Repeat Words

"The above-mentioned elements are, in my case, of visual and some of muscular type," he said. "Conventional words or other signs have to be sought for laboriously only in a secondary stage when the mentioned associative

play is sufficiently established and can be reproduced at will."

Such laborious searching for words was anticipated in his early use of speech, as recounted by his sister. After each spoken sentence—"no matter how commonplace," she said—the young Einstein would silently repeat the words with his lips, a practice that he finally gave up when he was 7.

This curious habit might have been a mark of his thoroughness and precision—characteristics also reflected in his construction of extraordinary playing-card houses, some of them 14 stories high.

Furthermore, his proclivity for composing German limericks in later life showed that he was—at least after childhood—not seriously handicapped in the use of words.

The school in Munich where he did his early studies during the eighteenthies was word-oriented. The teaching was largely by rote and, according to his sister, his room teacher reported that "nothing good" would ever come of the young Einstein.

Einstein, in his spare time, pursued a scientific revolution. His papers published in a single year—1905, when he was 26—not only set forth the special theory of relativity but laid the foundations of quantum theory as well. Fame was slow in coming, however. The correspondence at Princeton tells of Einstein's efforts to obtain the equivalent of a high school teaching post, which he thought would give him more time for his theoretical work. This was three years after the publication of his first paper on relativity. He pointed out modestly that he was "also" qualified to teach physics. He was turned down.

After he had obtained a post as unpaid lecturer—according to the academic custom of those times—at the University of Berne his sister came to visit him. At that time, she wrote, many poor, ill-clothed—but often very intelligent—Russian Jews were studying in Berne.

However, the Swiss, in their "peaceful, clean, well-ordered" city, did not think much of them, nor, apparently, of Einstein, whose hair and clothes were somewhat disheveled. When his sister inquired after Einstein of a university attendant, he replied with a scornful epithet: "What, that . . . Russian is your brother!"

Tomorrow: Einstein and relativity.

To Gather Material, It Took Patience and a Ruse

The plan for publication of Dr. Albert Einstein's papers, assembled through years of search, negotiation—and, to some degree, a diplomatic ruse—represents one of the more ambitious publishing ventures of the century.

If the necessary funds are forthcoming, it is assumed that the series would run to about 20 volumes. The editorial work of the project will take at least five years and cost substantially more than a half million dollars. According to Herbert S. Bailey Jr., head of Princeton University Press, potential donors are being approached for funds.

The agreement on publication is between the trustees of Einstein's literary estate and Princeton University Press, with the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton serving as host to the project. Einstein was associated with the institute for many years and the collection is housed there.

The trustees are Dr. Otto Nathan, a long-time friend of Einstein, and Miss Helen Dukas, who was the physicist's secretary from 1928 until his death in 1955. When the trust terminates, upon death of Miss Dukas and Einstein's stepdaughter, Margot, the collection will go to Hebrew University in Israel. However, it is expected that microfilm copies will be retained in this country.

Dr. Martin J. Klein, professor of the history of physics at Yale University, has been invited to be general editor, but final arrangements have not yet been made.

The documents will be published in the language used by Einstein and those with whom he corresponded. In many cases this was German. The reason, according to the prospectus for the project, is that "papers of such significance should be preserved in print exactly as the author had prepared them."

However, it is envisioned that "at least a large selection" will also be translated and published in English.

The history of the collection, which includes some of Einstein's student notebooks, lecture drafts, numerous articles (published and unpublished) and voluminous correspondence, has at times been dramatic. Its nucleus was left in Berlin when Einstein paid his annual visit to the United States in the fall of 1932. During his absence the Nazis came to power and he never returned.

However, one of his stepdaughters, Ilse, and her husband were able to rescue his Berlin files, and the French Embassy secretly shipped them to Paris via diplomatic pouch. From there they were sent on to Einstein, who at the time was living at Le Coq-sur-Mer in Belgium.

Since Einstein's death it has been his

former secretary, Miss Dukas, who has been chiefly responsible for the day-to-day work of collecting, organizing and cataloguing the papers. They now fill 28 file drawers at the Institute for Advanced Study.

In 1961 Dr. Gerald Holton, professor of physics at Harvard, obtained an initial grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to cover the cost of this cataloguing, and he provided general supervision of the project.

Miss Dukas was taken on as Einstein's secretary while he lay recovering from a heart attack in 1928. A rather self-effacing young woman then (she still abhors publicity), she was overcome with misgivings, she recalls, as she was brought into the great scientist's bedroom for an interview. Her misgivings were partly the result of her ignorance of physics but, as she tells it now, Einstein held out a hand, saying "here

lies an old corpse," and immediately put her at her ease.

She now lives in the white clapboard house on Mercer Street in Princeton where Einstein lived for many years, sharing it with Einstein's stepdaughter, Margot.

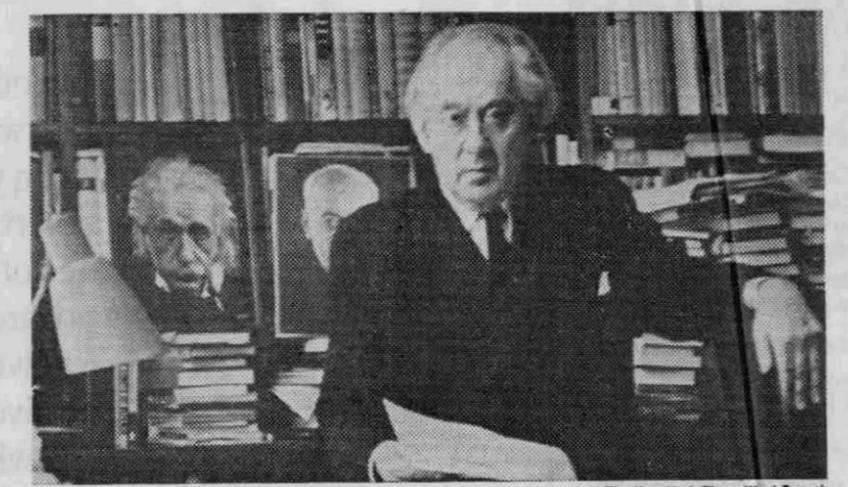
Dr. Nathan, the other trustee of the collection, knew Einstein slightly during the Berlin days and was on the Princeton faculty as an economist when Einstein came there in 1933. Within a day or so of the arrival, Dr. Nathan says, he went to call on Einstein and offer his help "as a fellow refugee."

Dr. Nathan became one of Einstein's close friends, sharing passionately in his pacifist and general political views. When Einstein died, leaving him as his sole executor, Dr. Nathan says, he considered it one of his most important responsibilities to make the literary estate accessible through publication as soon as possible. In the years that followed he undertook a variety of negotiations to that effect.

Furthermore, he and Miss Dukas were able to acquire a considerable amount of additional Einstein material, which was added to the archive. Meanwhile, Dr. Valentine Bargmann, professor of mathematical physics at Princeton, assumed the task of editing Einstein's published scientific papers for publication in book form by Princeton University Press. These will form part of the projected series of volumes.

In his lifetime Einstein published 274 scientific papers and 333 papers of general content; a part of this material has not been easily accessible to the average student.

Dr. Nathan himself drew from the Einstein archives those letters and other documents relating to the physicist's peace efforts and published them



The New York Times/Neal Boenzi
Dr. Otto Nathan, a close friend of Einstein, is a co-trustee of the papers

in a book entitled, "Einstein on Peace."

Miss Dukas has worked with Dr. Banesh Hoffmann of Queens College, a former associate of Einstein, on a popular book that draws, to some extent, on the archives. It is to be published in August by Viking Press under the title, "Albert Einstein — Creator and Rebel."

Excerpts from the Einstein manuscripts are published with permission from the estate of Albert Einstein, which retains all rights thereto. Excerpts from the biography by Maja Winteler-Einstein are published with the permission of Mrs. Lydie Besso, who shares in ownership of its copyright. The photograph of Einstein in school, ©1971 World Publishing Company, is from "Einstein: The Life and Times," by Ronald W. Clark. The photograph of Einstein and his sister is from The Bettmann Archive.

Dr. Klein, who it is hoped will become general editor of the project, has studied the collection in an effort to document the debate between Einstein and Niels Bohr concerning quantum theory. This argument, of fundamental importance in the history of physics, continued for more than a third of a century. He has also drawn on the Einstein archive in preparing a book on Paul Ehrenfest, a close friend and scientific colleague of Einstein.

However, the bulk of the collected Einstein material has never been studied and its publication will open it to all scholars.

According to the prospectus, Einstein made it clear that, upon his death, there should be no funeral, memorial service, or marked grave, and that his name should not be improperly exploited. It has therefore been proposed by those responsible for the publication project that his writings would be the most fitting monument for him.



The New York Times/William E. Sauro
Helen Dukas, Einstein's secretary, with the physicist's papers in Princeton

The Einstein Papers: A Flash of Insight Came After Long Reflection on Relativity

By WALTER SULLIVAN

"At that point," wrote Albert Einstein, "there came to me the happiest thought of my life." It was a thought that was to revolutionize concepts of gravity, space and time, and lead to the so-called "general" theory of relativity.

The step-by-step process whereby Einstein came to this realization in 1907 is described in a comparatively simple, non-mathematical essay written in Einstein's own meticulous hand about 12 years later. This as yet unpublished document is one of many to be published under an arrangement between the trustees of the Einstein estate and Princeton University Press.

Some Views Incorrect

While scholars have only worked through a fraction of the collection, housed at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, it is already evident that prevailing views as to the immediate origins of the theory of relativity are incorrect.

The collection includes thousands of letters, scientific articles (both published and unpublished), notebooks and other material documenting the development of both of Einstein's relativity theories and much other theoretical work.

The first or "special" theory of relativity, published in 1905, dealt with light, time and the relationship between mass and energy. It thus set the stage for release of the

vast energy stored in the atom, leading to the atomic bomb and nuclear power plants.

The second or "general" theory of relativity, published in 1915, applied the principles at the basis of the special theory to gravity. As noted in Einstein's essay, it was in 1907, when he was writing an account of his initial discovery, that he realized its applicability to gravity.

It was this, he recalled, that constituted "the happiest thought of my life."

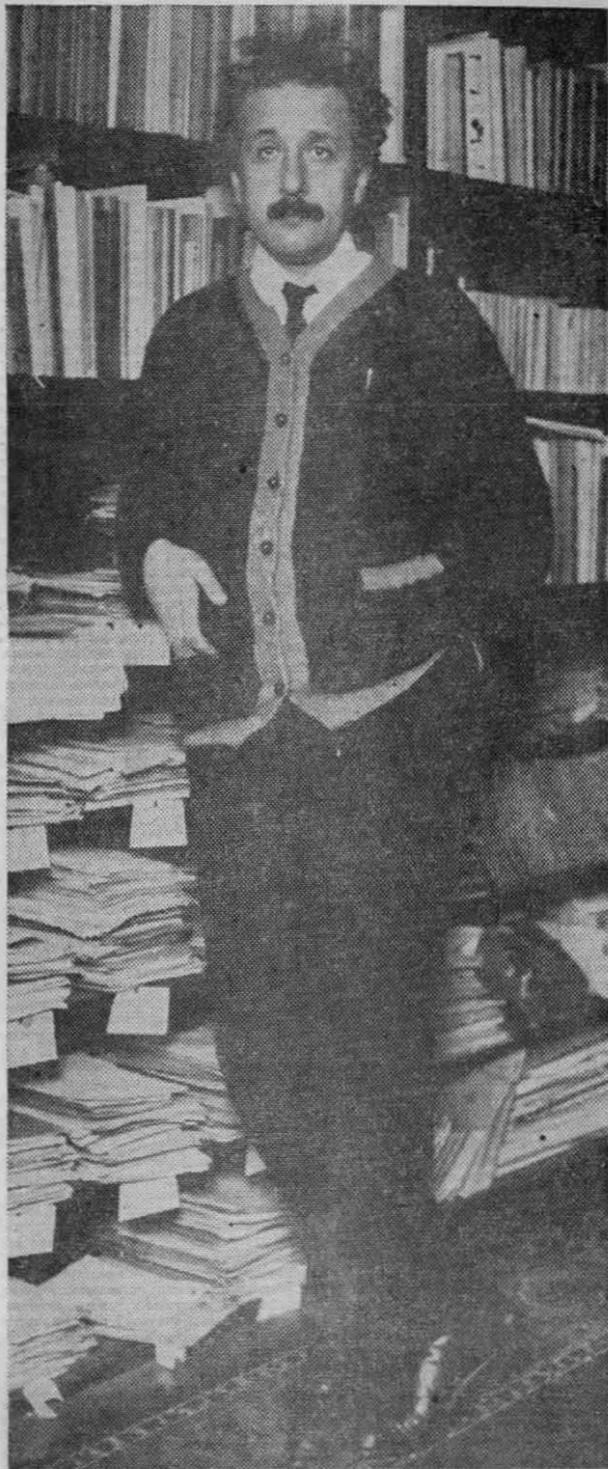
The general view is that Einstein was primarily motivated to attack the problem that he resolved with his revolutionary concept by the puzzling results of certain experiments with light conducted by others. In particular, there was one carried out in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1881 by Albert A. Michelson and E. W. Morley.

Doubted He Knew of Test

A 1965 publication of the American Optical Society, for example, says Michelson, "first American scientist to win the Nobel Prize in Physics, made the measurements on which are based Einstein's special theory of relativity."

However, in the Einstein archives there are a number of documents to the contrary. One of these is a letter from Einstein to an American history teacher named Davenport explaining that, while

Continued on Page 32, Column 1



Albert Einstein in his studio in Berlin in the early 1920's

This is the second of three articles dealing with the life and thought of Albert Einstein as revealed in the collection of his manuscripts, letters and other papers to be published by his estate.

The Einstein Papers: A Flash of Insight Came After Long Reflection on Relativity

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

Michelson's result was "an immortal contribution to scientific knowledge," Einstein doubted that he had even been aware of it when he devised his relativity theory.

Michelson and Morley had demonstrated with great precision a paradoxical phenomenon. This was that the speed of light, when measured by an observer, is always the same, regardless of the observer's motion relative to the light source.

There was extensive evidence that light is a wave phenomenon (although it was later shown that light can also be regarded as a stream of particles). It had therefore been assumed that light waves must travel through some kind of medium, just as water waves are propagated through water and sound waves travel through air.

This led to the concept of a hypothetical medium—the "ether"—filling all of "space."

If such a medium exists, it was reasoned, the earth must be sailing through the medium while in its various motions—the daily spin of the earth, the earth's flight about the sun, the sun's motion about the center of the Milky Way Galaxy and the movement of the galaxy itself, relative to the universe.

With the ether constantly flowing past the earth, light waves traveling in the direction of this flow would presumably be given a boost and travel faster than light waves traveling in the opposite direction. Testing this was difficult, for the difference in speed would be slight compared to the total speed of light.

The velocity of the earth around the sun is 20 miles a second whereas the speed of light is 186,284 miles a second. Thus, if there was an ether wind blowing past the earth, light should travel "downwind" at 186,304 miles a second and "upwind" at 186,264 miles a second. Michelson and Morley devised an experiment capable of recording the speed to within a fraction of a mile per second. To their surprise they could detect no such difference.

What chiefly challenged Einstein, however, was a related problem arising from Maxwell's theory of electrical

phenomena and their relation to light waves. It was a natural interest for the young Einstein, for both his father, Hermann, and his uncle, Jakob Einstein, were in the business of electrical engineering and manufacture.

From research carried out in the Einstein archives Dr. Gerald Holton, professor of physics at Harvard University, has concluded that Einstein's formulation of his original relativity theory was strongly influenced by an almost forgotten treatise on Maxwell's theory.

The author of the treatise himself remembered today by only a few older physicists, was a German named August Föppl. His text was entitled "Introduction to Maxwell's Theory of Electricity" and it stated in straightforward manner the dilemma that gripped Einstein's imagination.

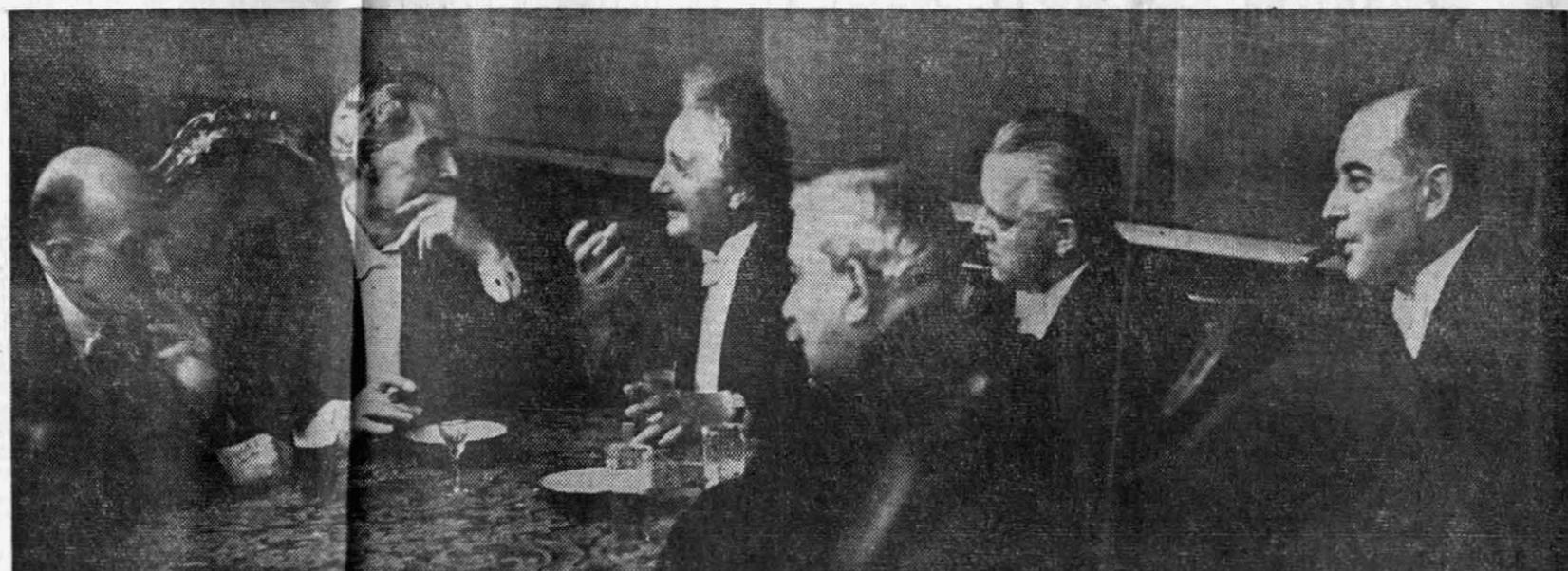
James Clerk Maxwell, some 35 years earlier, had laid the foundations of modern electrical theory with a series of mathematical formulations. He postulated an "ether" as the medium through which electrical and magnetic phenomena are transmitted.

Under Maxwell's formulation, light waves are an electromagnetic phenomenon, as, it was discovered later, are all the related waves, such as those of radio and X-ray, which also were thought to be carried by the ether.

Einstein saw in the contemporary interpretation of Maxwell's equations a discordant note that ran counter to his view of a basic symmetry and consistency in nature. The discordance concerned a phenomenon, discovered by Michael Faraday, that is the basis of the typical dynamo: When a magnet moves, relative to wire windings or some other material capable of conducting electricity, an electric current is generated in that material.

In some dynamos it is the wire, in the form of a rotating armature, that moves within a stationary magnetic field. In others it is the magnet that rotates and the wire is fixed. In Maxwell's theory, firmly rooted in the hypothetical existence of an ether, the mathematical treatment of the two processes was formulated in two quite different ways.

As noted in Einstein's hitherto unpublished essay, one formulation applied



Erich Salomon/Magnum

At a reception given by the Reich Chancellor in Berlin in August of 1931, Einstein chatted with Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister. Max Planck, the physicist, is at left. Others are Hermann R. Dietrich, foreground, who was German Finance Minister; Julius Curtius, right, the German Foreign Minister; Geheimrat Schmitz, a German industrialist.

to the situation in which the conductor is in motion. Another covered the reverse situation, where the magnet moves and the conductor is "motionless."

What caught Einstein's eye, however, was the fact that the amount of current produced was the same in both cases, given the same relative speed between wire and magnet.

"The thought," Einstein wrote in his essay, "that one is dealing here with two fundamentally different cases was, for me, unbearable. The difference between these two cases could be only a difference in the choice of reference point."

What troubled him most was the thought that perhaps one formulation could be applied where two were now used. In this he appears to have been guided in part by Föppl's approach. The latter had drawn attention to the fact that kinematics — the study of motion — "usually rests on the axiom that in the relationship of bodies to one another only relative motion is of importance."

In part Einstein was also influenced,

early in his work, by the Dutch physicist Hendrik A. Lorentz. He had spelled out the mathematical transformations needed to relate time and distance, recorded in a moving frame of reference, to time and distance in a stationary reference frame. Einstein recognized, however, that there is no such thing as a "stationary" frame in an absolute sense.

That is, from the point of view of formulating the laws of physics, any observer has an equal right to regard himself as at rest and the others in motion.

While in our every day human experience we have learned to believe that time flows equally for all, Einstein saw that this also was not so. For example, it would seem that two events that occur simultaneously in one reference frame should also be simultaneous if seen from another reference frame in motion with respect to the first.

In a fundamental sense, however, Einstein recognized that the concept of simultaneity does not have the same meaning to observers in relative motion.

The argument is often stated in terms of two observers, one in a rapidly passing train and one alongside the track. Assume that at just the moment the man in the train is abreast of the man alongside the track, two bolts of lightning strike the track, one a mile in front of the train and the other a mile behind the train.

If the bolts seem simultaneous to the man alongside the track, they will not seem so to the train rider, assuming the train is moving fast enough. The reason the man on the track will give is that, because of the train's motion, light waves from the bolt ahead of the train will reach the train rider before light waves that are pursuing him from behind.

Einstein produced a single formulation of electromagnetic phenomena applicable to all situations of relative motion. And in doing so he also resolved the dilemma represented by the Michelson-Morely experiment (even if he was unaware of the experiment itself).

His paper, entitled "On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies," was published in a 1905 issue of Annalen der Physik [Annals of Physics]. This formulation of his special theory specified that the speed of light has the same value when measured in all uniformly moving systems, regardless of the relative speed between the systems. It provided, as well, that the laws of nature are the same in all such systems.

But as a result — and it was this that seemed most incredible—his equations stated that other measurable elements — time intervals, distance and mass—vary when observed from different reference frames, depending on the relative motion.

Thus the speed of light looks the same to everyone in the universe, regardless of their motion with respect to one another, because their relative motion modifies the calibration of their clocks and yardsticks to make the light

As stated in Einstein's 1919 essay, it was while preparing an account of his discovery that he realized that the same relativity principle could be applied to situations where the reference frames were accelerating relative to one another. In other words it could be applied to situations involving gravity as well as electromagnetism.

This thought developed into the "general" theory of relativity, published in 1915, which had deep cosmological as well as physical significance. It held that in a universe permeated with gravity, space was, in effect, curved—that is, straight lines, on the grand scale of the universe, become curved. The theory also held that light and time were subtly under gravitational control.

The first, dramatic confirmation came in the 1919 observations of a solar eclipse. It was shown, as Einstein had predicted, that a star, visible alongside the sun during the eclipse, would seem out of place because its light had been bent by solar gravity. The theory also predicted that light waves emitted from within a strong gravity field would lose energy, becoming "redder" — an effect that subsequently was observed.

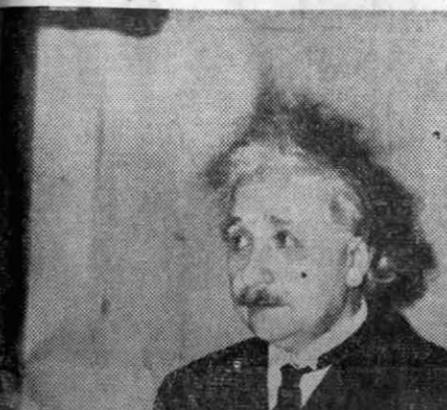
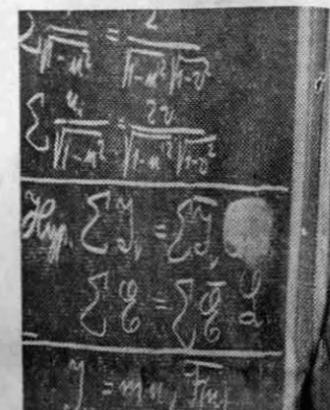
Einstein's theoretical achievements were not created full-blown. In the correspondence, says Dr. Martin J. Klein, professor of the history of physics at Yale, "You can see him picking up ideas and rejecting them." Even, sometimes on a day-to-day basis, the evolution of his theories can be followed. Dr. Klein himself has sought to trace the historic debate between Einstein and his contemporaries concerning quantum theory — the manner in which atoms absorb and emit packets of energy.

In the collection are 11 of Einstein's notebooks—two of them from his student days at the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich—several dozen unpublished manuscripts, a few travel diaries and several folders of published articles, some of them in draft form, as well as thousands of letters.

Quantum Theory Posed Enigma of Freedom in Causality

Probably nothing in the scientific developments of his lifetime so dismayed Albert Einstein as the evidence that individual atoms can emit particles, light waves or other forms of radiation at unpredictable times, in unpredictable directions, and with no discernible, immediate cause.

Such radiation, whose behavior can be defined only in terms of probabilities (or in the average performance of large numbers of atoms), is basic to that part of modern physics known as quantum mechanics. According to quantum theory, atoms absorb or emit energy in bundles rather than in a steady stream.



While Einstein was, to a large extent, the founder of quantum theory, he was never able to accept that part of it which allowed for the unpredictability of such events. For more than a third of a century he debated this problem with his contemporaries and, in the view of some physicists, the problem remains unresolved.

This debate, which helps illuminate Einstein's personal philosophy, runs like a thread through many letters in the Einstein collection at Princeton, N.J. While some of these letters have appeared in collections of his correspondence with individual scientists, the bulk of the material is unpublished.

To Einstein the debate was an emotional one, for his philosophy was strongly rooted in causality. It was inconceivable to him that the timing of events in nature, explainable on the average, should be determined individually by whim. While most physicists now accept quantum theory more or less fully, there are still those who share Einstein's doubts.

Among those with whom Einstein debated this problem was Niels Bohr, the great Danish physicist. Dr. Martin J. Klein, professor of the history of physics at Yale University, has said: "The extraordinary personal and intellectual qualities of the two men and the unprecedented difficulty and depth of the issues they debated make these discussions unique in the history of physics."

The late phases of this discussion have been known to science historians, Dr. Klein points out, but the early part, documented in the letters — many of them to scientists other than Bohr — remains to a considerable degree unexplored.

In a 1924 letter to Hedwig Born, wife of the German physicist Max Born, Einstein noted that "Bohr's views on radiation interest me very much." However, he continued, "I shouldn't let myself be pushed into renouncing strict causality before it has been defended altogether differently from anything done up to now."

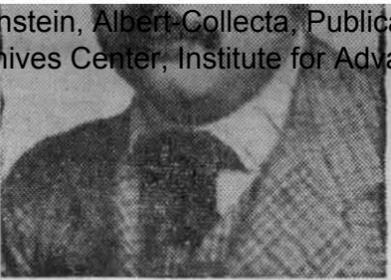
"The idea that an electron ejected by a light ray can choose of its own free will the moment and direction in which it will fly off, is intolerable to me," he said. "If it comes to that, I would rather be a shoemaker or even an employe in a gambling casino than a physicist."

His attempts to explain such phenomena, in a direct cause-and-effect manner, "have failed again and again," he added. "But I am far from giving up hope."

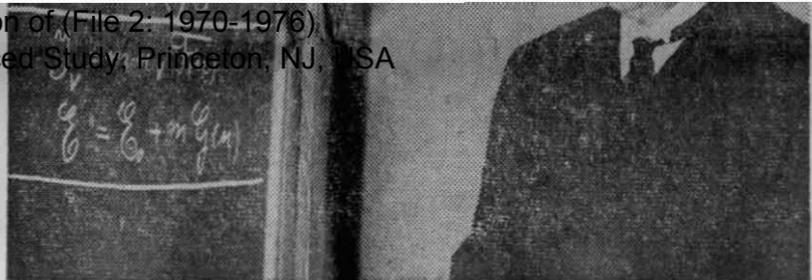
The phenomenon to which he referred in this instance was one that had led Einstein himself to help found the theory whose implications so troubled him.

In 1900 Max Planck in Germany had been able to describe mathematically the relationship between the color and temperature of hot, glowing objects. Specifically, he had shown the relationship between the wave length of "light waves" and their energy. His formulation seemed to depend on a peculiar new assumption that energy could not be emitted continuously but only in packets consisting of definite amounts.

Planck himself considered this assumption to be only a mathematical convenience. Then Einstein, in 1905, argued that radiation itself really did



Einstein in 1905, year he published his "special" theory of relativity.



At Carnegie Institute of Technology, in 1934, he delivered a lecture on that "special" theory, which deals with relationship between mass and energy.

tiven Konstanten der Energien H und E abhängt. Wir können also setzen:

$$H_0 - E_0 = K_0 + C,$$

$$H_1 - E_1 = K_1 + C,$$

da C sich während der Lichtaussendung nicht ändert. Wir erhalten also:

$$K_0 - K_1 = L \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v}{V}\right)^2}} - 1 \right\}.$$

Die kinetische Energie des Körpers in bezug auf (ξ, η, ζ) nimmt infolge der Lichtaussendung ab, und zwar um einen von den Qualitäten des Körpers unabhängigen Betrag. Die Differenz $K_0 - K_1$ hängt ferner von der Geschwindigkeit ebenso ab wie die kinetische Energie des Elektrons (l. c. § 10).

Unter Vernachlässigung von Größen vierter und höherer Ordnung können wir setzen:

$$K_0 - K_1 = \frac{L}{V^2} v^2.$$

Aus dieser Gleichung folgt unmittelbar:
 Gibt ein Körper die Energie L in Form von Strahlung

Extract from Einstein's follow-up paper to his first on the "special" theory of relativity, both published in *Annalen der Physik*, Leipzig, in 1905. The final equation above was later restated in the famous form $E=Mc^2$.

behave as though it consisted of particles of energy or light "quanta," as he called them.

Although his relativity theory was published in the same year, it was still so controversial in 1922 that, when he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for 1921, it was for his paper on packets of radiation rather than his revolutionary relativity concept.

In the radiation paper he explained a recently discovered puzzle. When light of a certain wave length or color falls on a metal plate or other suitable substance, electrons are dislodged from the plate and fly off. However, as one increases the intensity (brightness) of the light, there is no change in the energy of the ejected electrons as long as the color, or wave-length of the light remains the same. More of them fly off, but always with the same energy.

The explanation proposed by Einstein was that light "waves" are really particles, or quanta, whose energy (related to their color) is transmitted to the electrons. But, as noted in his agonized letter to Hedwig Born, the fact that the time and direction for each electron emission could not be predicted from known laws deeply troubled him.

In any case it was 17 years before the experiments of others provided clear proof that Einstein's description of light "waves" as quanta was correct. He fought a lonely battle for his thesis. Even fellow physicists who greatly admired his work, such as Planck and

Hendrik A. Lorentz, found the idea unacceptable.

The correspondence reflects Einstein's deep affection and admiration for Lorentz who, in 1911, invited him to lecture at the University of Leiden in Holland, where Lorentz was teaching.

While he was looking forward to the lecture, Einstein replied, his chief reason for coming was "the discussion with you about the radiation problem."

He said Lorentz had been misled, if he regarded Einstein as an "orthodox" adherent of light quanta. But he said he was "enormously curious" to hear Lorentz's reactions to some of his new ideas on the subject. "In these unfinished things," he added, people understand one another with difficulty unless talking face to face.

The chief challenge to the concept of quanta lay in the evidence that light does behave as though formed of waves. For example, when light from a pinhole source is split and then, by means of mirrors, is brought together on a screen, a banded pattern appears on the screen. This, it was assumed, is because light "waves" reinforce or interfere with one another, producing bright and dark bands.

In 1921 Einstein proposed a complex experiment that he thought would settle the matter. If, he said, the effect predicted as a consequence of the wave theory of light was not observed, then that theory would be disproved.

On Jan. 11, 1922, according to Professor Klein's reconstruction of the debate from published and unpublished material, Einstein wrote to his close friend, Paul Ehrenfest, that the experiment had been performed by a Berlin group and that the effect predicted from the wave theory had not been observed.

If this finding stood up, Ehrenfest replied to Einstein, the latter would have discovered "something completely colossal."

Two days later Ehrenfest wrote suggesting an alternate explanation for the result. However, he prefaced his comment by saying: "Of course you are such a devil of a fellow that naturally you will turn out to be right in the end."

In his letter of reply, Einstein noted that all of his colleagues were against him in this argument. He said that he and Max von Laue had had a "regular duel" over the matter, arguing the validity of various aspects of the experiment. Ehrenfest continued to express his doubts and finally Einstein capitulated.

"You were absolutely right," he wrote to Ehrenfest on Jan. 30. He had reworked his calculations and discovered an error that invalidated his argument.

Two years later Einstein was particularly upset by a proposal by Bohr and two others that, in order to preserve the wave concept of light, it was necessary to abandon causality and the classical conservation laws of energy and momentum, except in terms of statistical averages. It was this that provoked Einstein's comment that, if this were true, he would rather be a shoemaker or casino employe.

However, Professor Klein does not think Einstein ever considered that his concept of light simply as particles or quanta was the whole truth. As early as 1909, Einstein wrote that "the next phase of the development of theoretical physics will bring us a theory of light that can be interpreted as a kind of fusion of the wave and emission [particle] theories."

Such a fusion finally emerged in the concept of light as quanta moving in a wave-like manner. But Einstein never felt the theory was adequate.

In 1937 he wrote to Ernst Cassirer at the University of Goteberg in Sweden that he considered the use of probabilities "an incomplete description of the 'truth'."

It is a view still shared by some of his survivors.

Excerpts from the Einstein manuscripts are published with permission from the estate of Albert Einstein, which retains all rights thereto.

regardless of their motion with respect to one another, because their relative motion modifies the calibration of their clocks and yardsticks to make the light measurement always come out the same.

In his original 1905 work, Einstein focused his attention on rewriting the equations of physics so that they would not change if one moves from one coordinate system to another. But his equations spelled out the other effects. For example, they showed that as objects acquire added energy, they also increase in mass.

This was later stated in terms of the famous equation $E=Mc^2$, meaning that energy released in the conversion of matter to energy equals the original mass multiplied by the speed of light squared—an enormously large amount.

Excerpt From Essay by Einstein On 'Happiest Thought' in His Life

Following is an excerpt entitled, "The Fundamental Idea of General Relativity in Its Original Form," from an unpublished essay written by Albert Einstein in longhand about 1919:

In the development of special relativity theory, a thought—not previously mentioned—concerning Faraday's work on electromagnetic induction played for me a leading role.

According to Faraday, when a magnet is in relative motion with respect to a conducting circuit, an electric current is induced in the latter. It is all the same whether the magnet moves or the conductor; only the relative motion counts, according to the Maxwell-Lorentz theory. However, the theoretical interpretation of the phenomenon in these two cases is quite different:

If it is the magnet that moves, there exists in space a magnetic field that changes with time and which, according to Maxwell, generates closed lines of electric force—that is, a physically real electric field; this electric field sets in motion movable electric masses [that is, electrons] within the conductor.

However, if the magnet is at rest and the conducting circuit moves, no electric field is generated; the current arises in the conductor because the electric bodies being carried along with the conductor experience an electromotive force, as established hypothetically by Lorentz, on account of their (mechanically enforced) motion relative to the magnetic field.

The thought that one is dealing here with two fundamentally different cases was, for me, unbearable. The difference between these two cases could not be a real difference, but rather, in my conviction, could be only a difference in the choice of reference point. Judged from the magnet there certainly were no electric fields; judged from the conducting circuit there certainly was one. The existence of an electric field was therefore a relative one, depending on the state of motion of the coordinate system being used, and a kind of objective reality could be granted only to the electric and magnetic field together, quite apart from the state of relative motion of the observer or the coordinate system. The phenomenon of the electromagnetic induction

unpublished manuscripts, a few travel diaries and several folders of published articles, some of them in draft form, as well as thousands of letters.

His lecture notes in statistical mechanics, according to Dr. Klein, "show his unifying grasp" in a way that is lacking in the published papers.

With regard to the genesis of relativity theory, Dr. Holton has noted the repeated remarks by Einstein that major advances in science owe much to intuition and to "being sympathetically in touch with experience." Or, as Einstein put it another time, he came to it by continuing to ask himself questions about space and time that only children ask.

Tomorrow: Einstein the internationalist and humanitarian.

forced me to postulate the (special) relativity principle.

When, in the year 1907, I was working on a summary essay concerning the special theory of relativity for the Yearbook for Radioactivity and Electronics I tried to modify Newton's theory of gravitation in such a way that it would fit into the theory. Attempts in this direction showed the possibility of carrying out this enterprise, but they did not satisfy me because they had to be supported by hypotheses without physical basis. At that point there came to me the happiest thought of my life, in the following form:

Just as in the case where an electric field is produced by electromagnetic induction, the gravitational field similarly has only a relative existence. Thus, for an observer in free fall from the roof of a house there exists, during his fall, no gravitational field—at least not in his immediate vicinity. If the observer releases any objects, they will remain, relative to him, in a state of rest, or in a state of uniform motion, independent of their particular chemical and physical nature.* The observer is therefore justified in considering his state as one of "rest."

The extraordinarily curious, empirical law that all bodies in the same gravitational field fall with the same acceleration immediately took on, through this consideration, a deep physical meaning. For if there is even one thing which falls differently in a gravitational field than do the others, the observer would discern by means of it that he is in a gravitational field, and that he is falling in it. But if such a thing does not exist—as experience has confirmed with great precision—the observer lacks any objective ground to consider himself as falling in a gravitational field. Rather, he has the right to consider his state as that of rest, and his surroundings (with respect to gravitation) as field-free.

The fact, known from experience, that acceleration in free fall is independent of the material is therefore a mighty argument that the postulate of relativity is to be extended to coordinate systems that are moving non-uniformly relative to one another.

*In this consideration one must naturally neglect air resistance.

The Einstein Papers: A Man of Many Parts

By WALTER SULLIVAN

On Feb. 27, 1939, six months before the German attack on Poland, the great German physicist Max von Laue secretly wrote to Albert Einstein in the United States that certain German scientists wanted to "cleanse" his relativity theory of its "Jewish taint."

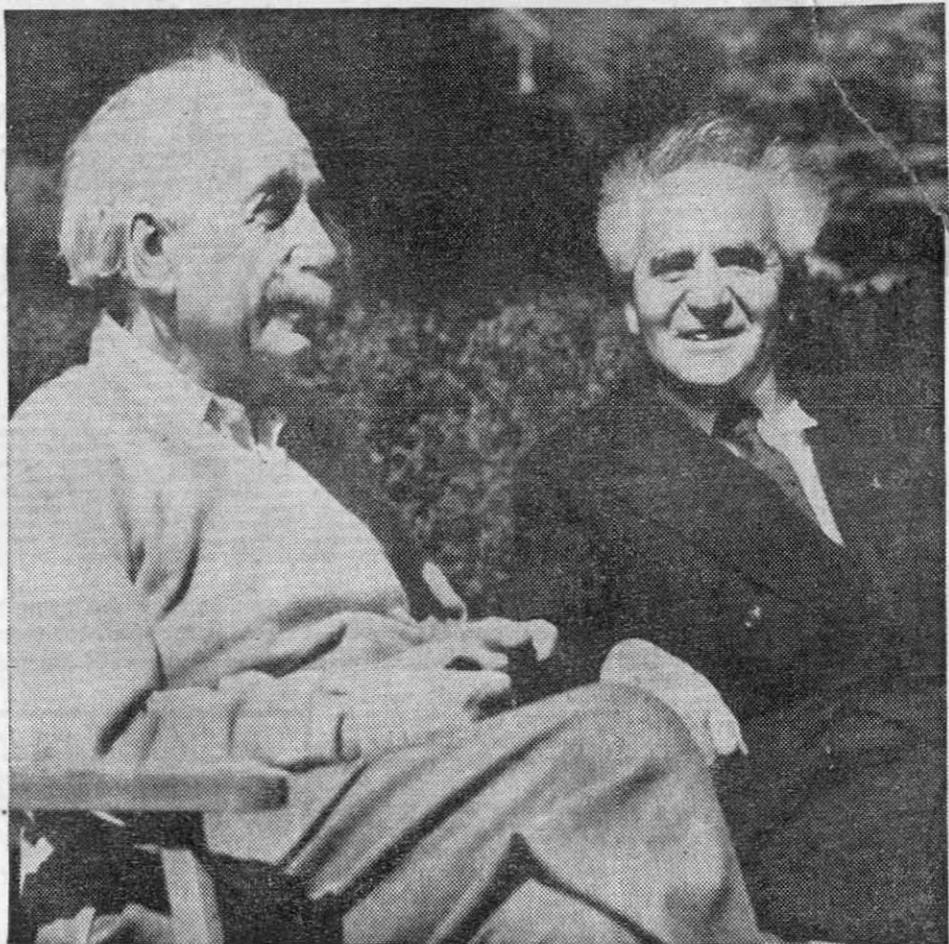
Adolf Hitler was in his heyday, and it was a time of intense anti-Semitism in Germany. Because Einstein was a Jew, German physicists who supported his views were unable to find employment and German students were unable to come to grips with a theory that had already revolutionized physics and would soon revolutionize warfare.

The efforts within the Nazi state to misrepresent Einstein's role as father of relativity and thus avoid having to deny the truth of his thinking throw into sharp relief the harshly repressive impact that totalitarian policies were having on the German science of that day.

Refused Israeli Nomination

The von Laue letter is only one of thousands of hitherto unpublished documents on file in the collection of Einstein papers at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N. J., many of them further demonstrating Einstein's long involvement with politics and world events.

For Einstein, in addition to his scientific achievements, was a man of many parts—amateur but serious violinist, impassioned humanitarian and internationalist, affectionate husband, father, brother and friend, kind adviser and



Alan W. Richards

Albert Einstein being visited in Princeton by David Ben-Gurion, Israeli Premier, in 1951. Einstein papers tell of the scientist's efforts toward the creation of Israel.

This is the last of three articles dealing with the life and thought of Albert Einstein as revealed in the collection of his manuscripts, letters and other papers to be published by his estate.

teacher of strangers—and each part is reflected in his papers, which are to be published by the Einstein estate and Princeton University Press.

The papers tell of his long efforts in behalf of the creation of a Jewish national

state and of his sad refusal when asked by the Israeli government in 1952 to accept nomination to the presidency of that country as successor to Chaim Weizmann.

In addition to correspondence with a galaxy of leading physicists as well as

friends and family, the collection includes communications with such figures as Sigmund Freud, Bertrand Russell, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Albert Schweitzer, Thomas Mann and George Bernard Shaw. In the correspondence with Freud, Einstein discussed the possible psychological roots of war and aggression. With many

Continued on Page 20, Column

The Einstein Papers: Man of Many Parts Was Long Involved in the Cause of Peace

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

of the others he agitated for peace. The letter from von Laue, who was Einstein's closest friend among German physicists, was hand-carried to England and mailed there. It reported that a physicist named W. Lenz had submitted an article to the journal "Naturwissenschaften" (Natural Science) saying that Einstein was not the only one responsible for the "special" relativity theory.

This was Einstein's first relativity theory, which, among other things, established the relationship between mass and energy. Ironically, it was this theory that lay behind the development of the atomic bomb, which Germany ultimately decided not to build—reportedly because the German physicists believed it could not be done in time to figure in the war.

Lenz contended in his article that the French mathematician Henri Poincaré was an "accomplice" in the development of the theory. Von Laue said that in a letter accompanying the copy of the article Lenz had told him his purpose was to counter the view that the theory was only a product of the Jewish spirit.

Thus, said von Laue with evident disgust, his colleague hoped "—how shall I put it?—to make it presentable in the Third Reich."

The most unfortunate part of the whole sorry business, von Laue added, was that Lenz hoped thereby to win "better treatment" for theoretical physics from the Nazi Party. Lenz had already made a deal with an official of Hamburg University that after the appearance of his article a course in relativity theory would be—as von Laue caustically put it—"graciously permitted."

In particular, von Laue said, Lenz hoped that his strategy would enable Werner Heisenberg to obtain a faculty post in Munich. Seven years earlier Heisenberg had won a Nobel Prize in physics, but now he was being denounced as a "white Jew" because of his support for relativity.

Von Laue said that in a letter to Lenz he had quoted passages from Poincaré written several years after Einstein published his paper on special relativity. These, he said, showed that while Poincaré knew the mathematics of the theory and had even contributed to it, he had never gone on to take "the really decisive step."

Von Laue said that his effort to have the paper withdrawn had failed and so he was writing something he hoped the journal would run as a postscript to the Lenz article. But if it was not published he urged Einstein to see that a rebuttal was submitted to the British journal "Nature," which, he asserted, sometimes spoke out "in delightfully vigorous tones."

Einstein was at liberty to use the information in the letter, von Laue said, "only my name should not be mentioned lest it happen to me, as in Mozart's 'Abduction from the Seraglio': 'Erst geköpft und dann gehangen 'Aufgespiesst auf glüh'nde Stangen...'"

Roughly translated, the lines say: "First beheaded and then hanged, "Spitted on a fiery stake . . ."

Von Laue ended his letter with a warm reaffirmation of his good wishes for Einstein's 60th birthday.

While Einstein is well known for his internationalism and pacifism in later life, he was no less opposed to nationalism and wars of aggression as a younger man. He spoke out with particular bitterness while living in Berlin during World War I. The episode is another of those, previously unknown, that has come to light through the collection of the papers at Princeton.

At the height of the war Einstein was asked by the Goethe Society of Berlin to write an essay, apparently for its publication. The resulting exchange brought Einstein, the internationalist, face to face with German nationalism, and finally forced him to make deletions from his own article.

The request from the Goethe Society had been sent on Oct. 23, 1915, and Einstein replied: "Of course, I will not be surprised, or even indignant, if you do not make use of my remarks. However, in that case, I ask you to send the essay back to me."

"I ask you in particular," he continued, "not to be angry at my words; I assure you that what I say is my conviction."

What he submitted did, indeed, dismay the Goethe Society, for Einstein equated patriotism with the worst of aggressive animal instincts. After some correspondence he agreed to delete one passage and wrote, on Nov. 16, "I have tried to meet your wishes without being in any way dishonest and without having to say anything direct about patriotism."

However, he said in conclusion, "should you, with the more sensitive feeling that you have from your contact with the local populace, still find the altered contents offensive, please let me know."

The essay that so upset the members of the Goethe Society began with an assessment of the aggressive instinct:

"The psychological roots of war, in my view, lie in a biologically based, aggressive peculiarity of the human being. We 'masters of creation' are not the only ones who may claim the glory of this gift; we are surpassed in this respect by many animals, such as the bull or rooster."

"Whenever human beings confront one another, this aggressive tendency becomes manifest," he said. "In a tightly constricted society it comes out in quarrels and even murder."



Einstein playing the violin on ship that carried him to California in 1931. An accomplished musician, he had started taking violin lessons at age of 5.

He said he would never forget "what an open hatred" his classmates in grade school had had for the students of a neighboring school. Numerous fights took place, with many a battered head resulting.

"Who can doubt that blood revenge and dueling spring from this feeling? I even think that the honor which we so carefully nurture receives its chief nourishment thence.

"The better philosophers of all ages were united in the belief that war is the bitterest enemy of human development, that everything must be done to prevent it. I am also convinced that, despite the unspeakably sad situation at present, there will be formed, in the not-so-distant future, a European governmental organization to prevent European wars, just as the German Reich now bars a war between Bavaria and Württemberg."

It was, however, the next passage that Einstein was asked to delete, for it degraded the concept of patriotism that was the chief prop for the morale of the German troops who were bogged down in trenches along the various fronts. Einstein wrote:

"One may ask oneself why is it that in peacetime, when the social system suppresses almost all expressions of virile pugnaciousness, the attributes and drives that during wars generate

mass murders do not disappear? In that respect it seems to me as follows:

"When I look into the home of a good, normal citizen I see a softly lighted room. In one corner stands a well-cared-for shrine, of which the man of the house is very proud and to which the attention of every visitor is drawn with a loud voice. On it, in large letters, the word 'patriotism' is inscribed.

"However, opening this shrine is normally forbidden. Yes, even the man of the house knows hardly, or not at all, that his shrine holds the moral requisites of animal hatred and mass murder that, in case of war, he obediently takes out for his service.

"This shrine, dear reader, you will not find in my room, and I would rejoice if you came to the viewpoint that in that corner of your room a piano or a small bookcase would be more appropriate than such a piece of furniture which you only find tolerable because, from your youth, you have become used to it."

"It is beyond me to keep secret my international orientation, to keep anything secret," Einstein continued. He said that the state, to which he belonged as a citizen, "does not play the least role in my spiritual life; I regard allegiance to a government as a business matter, somewhat like the relationship with a life insurance company."

Thus ended the passage that Einstein finally agreed to delete. He concluded the essay, however, by saying: "But why so many words, when I can say everything in one sentence, and also in a sentence that suits my being a Jew: Honor your master, Jesus Christ, not only with words and hymns, but above all through your deeds."

When the Nazis took power in January, 1933, Einstein was in the United States on a lecture visit. Before he and his wife left Germany, he may have had a premonition of what was to come. For he urged his wife to take a good long look at their home, and observed sadly that they might never see it again. And they did not. Indeed, they never again set foot in their native land.

Einstein had already accepted a position with the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, and once settled there, in his later years, he became fixed in the role of sage.

Although he fretted at the notoriety, he carried on a heavy correspondence covering a wide range of subjects, scientific, personal and political. He always preferred to communicate in German, but he spoke and wrote English fluently.

While he exchanged views with the great and the powerful, he often answered with special care letters from

ordinary citizens—an Army private, for example, who wondered how the universe could be limited in size. What would happen if you poked a finger through the edge?

In a letter glowing with paternal humor Einstein responded to a very young acquaintance who was complaining that she had never seen her Uncle Albert. That he had "a modest paunch" and an "awkward walk" but no "crooked legs and warts" and so was "quite handsome." Although somewhat stooped, Einstein was taller than average height.

His years in Princeton were marked by a number of sadnesses. His wife, Elsa, died in 1936, her daughter (Einstein's stepdaughter) Ilse having died in Paris two years earlier. His other stepdaughter, Margot, has been living in his Princeton home since 1934. (He preferred to refer to both girls as his own daughters.)

Elsa was Einstein's second wife. The first, Mileva, bore him two sons, Hans Albert and Eduard, but the marriage ended in divorce. In 1951 his family circled dwindled further when his sister, Maja, passed away.

These were years when Einstein, in addition to his voluminous correspondence, was trying to unify into a single comprehensive theory the laws governing both gravity and electromagnetism.

It was his deep conviction that such a unity must exist in nature, but he was never sure that he had it within his grasp, and his frustration on this score shines through his correspondence.

One of the most poignant exchanges in his role as a philosopher came when he was 70 and living in Princeton.

An ordained rabbi had written explaining that he had sought in vain to comfort his 19-year-old daughter over the death of her sister, "a sinless, beautiful, 16-year-old child."

"A human being," wrote Einstein in reply, "is a part of the whole, called by us 'Universe,' a part limited in time and space. He experiences himself, his thoughts and feelings as something separated from the rest — a kind of optical delusion of his consciousness. This delusion is a kind of prison for us, restricting us to our personal desires and to affection for a few persons nearest to us. Our task must be to free ourselves from this prison by widening our circle of compassion to embrace all living creatures and the whole nature in its beauty. Nobody is able to achieve this completely, but the striving for such achievement is in itself a part of the liberation and a foundation for inner security."

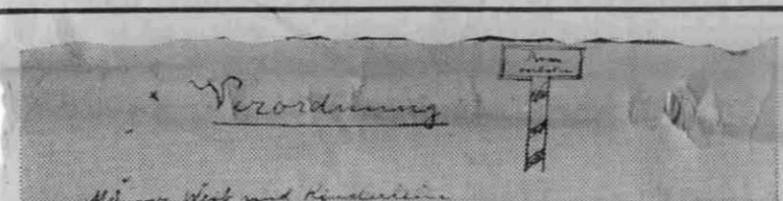
It was in Princeton that Einstein died — on April 18, 1955, at the age of 76. To the end he was adamant against public display, asking that he be cremated without any ceremony. His ashes were scattered at an undisclosed place.

Einstein Urged Physicists Help Bar Arms Race

In December, 1944, in the midst of World War II and only seven months before the first atomic explosion, Albert Einstein proposed that the world's leading physicists—including two Russians



Aug. 2, 1939. In the letter he drew the President's attention to some recent developments in physics related to his own special theory of relativity. "This



Alles was ich auch schreiben kann
Tragt Euch in alle Buchlein ein
Aber nicht mit plumpen Worten
Wie man unarschhaft allort an
Nun mit Verschen fern und gut
So mach lieber Dichters Art
Fürcht dich nicht und plag dich und
kommst schon auf die gute Spur!

Im Namen der Caputh Estate Management
in Berlin.

4.5.30

Es ist mir ein große Freude
den Brief zu empfangen.
Danke, ohne mich zu scheuen,
daß es dir gelungen ist mir
den Brief zu schreiben.

Albert Einstein

July 14, 1930

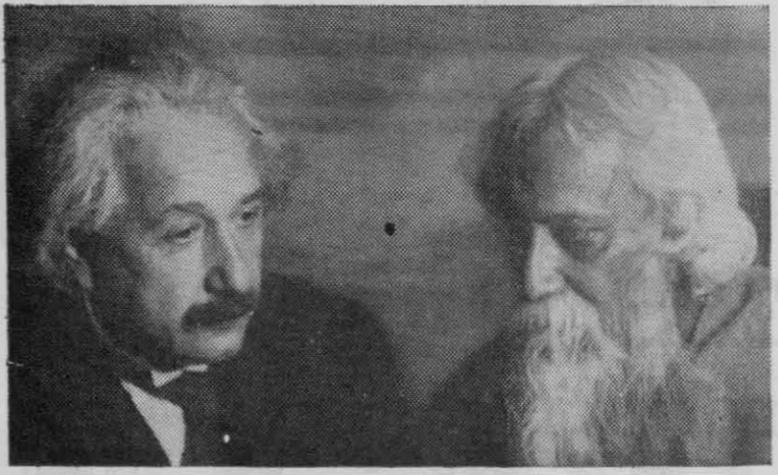
Einstein loved little verses. On the first page of his guest book at Caputh, his country home near Berlin, he drew a German traffic sign forbidding inscriptions in prose.

He began with a verse of his own titled "Ordinance" and signed "in the name of the Caputh Estate Management." In translation, it went:

Men, women and little children
Enter yourself in this little book
But not with clumsy words
The way people mumble everywhere,
Only with verses polite and tender
As in the august poet's manner.
Don't worry; simply exert yourself
And you'll certainly be on the right track!

The physicist Max von Laue, whose inscription is partially shown above, followed with a verse about being the first visitor to obey the ordinance. But Rabindranath Tagore, the Bengali poet, shown below with Einstein, restricted himself to signing his name in Bengali.

The last entry in the book was again by von Laue, on Nov. 29, 1932, a few days before Einstein left Germany never to return.



He did so in a letter to his old friend, Niels Bohr, the Danish physicist who had himself been seeking to persuade Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin D. Roosevelt that a nuclear weapons race between the United States and Soviet Union would be disastrous.

It was Bohr, in the winter of 1938-39, who brought to the United States news that the uranium atom had been split in a German laboratory. This fission had released vast amounts of energy—considering the tiny scale of the reaction—as predicted by Einstein's relativity theory of 33 years earlier.

Now Bohr was back in this country, having escaped from German-occupied Denmark in a small boat, and as soon as he received Einstein's letter he hastened to call on him in Princeton.

Bohr had been much closer than Einstein to the atomic bomb project then under way and possibly briefed him on some of the behind-the-scenes activities—including, presumably, those relating to the post-war situation. He persuaded Einstein to maintain secrecy and not make any moves on his own.

This little-known episode has come to light through study of documents in the Einstein collection at Princeton. One of them is a letter from Einstein to

Some of Einstein's Reflections, Aphorisms and Observations

(From a letter dated April 16, 1954, to S. Flesch of Vienna):

I do not visualize God at all [in a personal manner] but let it suffice for me to admire the structure of the universe as far as it is revealed at all to our weak powers of recognition.

(From a letter dated Feb. 12, 1945, to a United States Army private who had asked how the universe could be of finite dimension):

Truth in physical matters can, of course, never be founded on mathematical and logical considerations alone. This is, of course, also true concerning the question: Is physical space (more accurately, the space-like section of the four-dimensional space-time continuum) finite or not? The answer is still doubtful but there are good arguments in favor of a finite space. However, the answer can be given only on the basis of empirical facts (value of the mean density of stellar matter in space). You are asking further whether it is possible to give a perceptual interpretation (imagination) of a finite space. This can be easily done but I have not time to give it in a letter. The method is to work out the three-dimensional analogon of the two-dimensional geometry which holds on the surface of a sphere of finite radius.

(From a letter dated Sept. 30, 1920, to an 8-year-old acquaintance):

I hear you are unhappy because you did not get to see Uncle Einstein. Therefore, I will tell you what he looks like: Pale face, long hair, and a modest paunch. In addition, an awkward walk, and a



Einstein with J. Robert Oppenheimer, director of the Institute of Advanced Study in Princeton. Dr. Oppenheimer led team that developed atomic bomb.

Bohr telling of visits by the physicist, Otto Stern, a consultant to the bomb project.

"A little while ago," Einstein wrote, "Stern came to see me, greatly alarmed, and said in effect that when the war is over there will be in all countries the pursuit of secret armaments with technological means that will inevitably lead to preventive war . . ."

The politicians, Einstein said, seemed unaware of the catastrophic implications of such an arms race. He therefore proposed that scientists with political

influence be mobilized to prevent it. Among those that he mentioned were Peter Kapitza and A. F. Joffe, both in the Soviet Union.

It is not clear, from the letter, whether Einstein meant that this should be done before the war ended, but in any case the idea of bringing the Russians into the effort would hardly have been welcome in Washington at that time, and Einstein in any case was persuaded by Bohr to remain silent.

Einstein had played a role in setting the bomb project in motion with his famous letter to President Roosevelt of

cigar between jaws—when he has one—and a pen in pocket or in hand. However, crooked legs and warts he does not have, and so he is quite handsome, also no hair on the hands, as many ugly men have. So it is a pity, after all, that you did not see me.

(In response to a request for a statement submitted by a Berlin society for aid to the Jewish elderly, late 1926, or early 1927):

Through the lot of the elderly, one can recognize the state of cultural development of the young.

(From a letter dated March 30, 1950, to an elderly cousin in which Einstein discusses, among other things, his efforts to merge his two relativity theories, dealing with gravity and electromagnetism, into a unified field theory):

It has been my fate that, for reasons unknown, my achievements have been immensely overrated. People need a couple of romantic idols to serve as spots of light in the colorless panorama of their mortal lives. They have made me into such a spot of light, but for me their choice of the particular person is inexplicable and irrelevant.

As a result of this, so many are exerting pressure on me that I must live like a prisoner who cannot move at liberty lest he make the dust whirl, leading to unpredictable complications. Moreover, I have acquired a guilty conscience, since I cannot read nor answer the countless manuscripts and queries that are pelting me incessantly—an insufficiency that only grows as the years go by.

As my endeavors go, they are not so

very bright, as you may imagine. But just don't believe everything irresponsible newspaper scribes say. After years and years of incessant effort I perfected the theory of relativity, but because of the enormous mathematical difficulties am unable myself to judge whether the completion of the theory hit the mark correctly.

The present generation of my colleagues think not, so that I stand more or less alone in my basic concepts, without being sure whether I have come upon the right track or not. Nevertheless my arguments are good. . . .

Enjoy your days in tranquility and don't be deluded by the outward appearances of things. Rejoice that only a few people concern themselves with you, and believe me, it has many advantages. Better to be an appreciative spectator than a flood-lit actor.

(From Einstein's last letter to his old friend, Max von Laue, dated Feb. 3, 1955, declining an invitation from scientific societies in West Berlin and East Germany to a joint celebration of the 50th anniversary of his first papers on relativity and quantum theory):

Above all, I am glad that in this unusual case I have been the cause of brotherly cooperation and not of controversies.

Age and illness make it impossible for me to take any part in such celebrations, and I must also confess

Excerpts from the Einstein manuscripts are published with permission from the estate of Albert Einstein, which retains all rights thereto.

developments in physics which would lead to the construction of bombs," he said. He pointed to the alarming news that Germany had suspended exports of uranium from the mines in Czechoslovakia.

In reply, the President wrote: "I found this data of such import that I have convened a board consisting of the head of the Bureau of Standards and a chosen representative of the Army and Navy to thoroughly investigate the possibilities of your suggestion . . ."

It was not until the eve of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor that a decision was made for an all-out effort to develop an atomic bomb. Many physicists who were associated with the development of the bomb became concerned that they would have no influence on how it was used.

A few months before the Hiroshima blast Einstein wrote Mr. Roosevelt to introduce Leo Szilard, who was seeking a hearing for the scientists at the highest level of government. Roosevelt died before taking any action on the letter. It was referred to Harry S. Truman but apparently had little effect on what followed.

Still, Einstein never gave up. He devoted much of his time after the war to an effort to achieve a ban on the use of nuclear weapons. And he never lost his sense of horror, his friends recall, at the prospect that the fruits of his theoretical work should again be used for mass destruction of human life.

that this ordinance of providence has something liberating for me. Because everything connected somehow with the cult of the person has always been embarrassing to me. The more so in this case because here a development of thought is concerned in which many took an essential part, a development which is far from being completed. So I decided not to take part in any way in these commemorative celebrations, several of which are planned at various places.

If I have learned one thing in pondering throughout a long life it is this, that we are much further from a deeper insight into the elementary processes than most of our contemporaries believe (but you are not included), so that noisy celebrations are definitely not very appropriate to the actual state of affairs.

(From a 1930 letter to Prof. Oswald Veblen granting Princeton University permission to inscribe on a mantelpiece his well-known saying, "God is subtle, but He is not malicious"):

Nature hides her secrets through her intrinsic grandeur, but not through deception.

(From a letter dated March 21, 1955, less than a month before his death, to the Besso family on the death of his lifelong friend, Michelangelo Besso):

With the departure from this strange world, he now has gone a little ahead of me. This is of no significance. For us believing physicists, the separation between past, present and future has only the meaning of an illusion, albeit a tenacious one.

Mr. Sullivan has talked with Mr. Holton - will be
going to Harvard Thursday night to see what the Times
might be able to print. Wants to talk with you. Will
phone 4:30 today.

Will see Holton Thurs.
Let him know re Herbert Klein

Jan 15

January 11, 1972

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

I write to repeat my invitation for you to stay at the Institute's guest apartment at 44 Einstein Drive. The door will be open, and there will be a key inside-- also some provisions for you to make yourself breakfast if necessary on Sunday morning.

I learned from John Bahcall that the astrophysicists' jamboree will be going on more or less all day over at the University and that there will be an informal supper at Jerry Ostriker's in the evening to which you will be invited.

I would be glad to see you any time during the day, for lunch if you are free or in the evening after the Ostriker's supper. Either John Bahcall or I will be glad to provide any necessary transportation if it turns out you do not drive.

Why don't you just let me know what your thought is when you get in. You can reach me either at home at 921-7154 or at the office, 924-4469.

I look forward to seeing you Saturday.

Sincerely,

Carl Kaysen

Mr. Walter Sullivan
The New York Times
229 West 43rd Street
New York, New York 10036

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

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RICHARD A. LESTER, RICARDO A. MESTRES, ALBERT REES, NORVELL B. SAMUELS, CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR.,
ALBRIDGE C. SMITH III, RICHARD H. ULLMAN

March 8, 1972

Professor Martin J. Klein
History of Science and Medicine
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut 06520

Dear Martin:

I just wanted to let you know that I had a good talk with Walter Sullivan the other day, and he is going ahead with his three articles. He assured me that he would be careful not to embarrass you by any premature statements about your relation to the Einstein project, though indeed it would be nice if he could say that you are definitely going to be in Princeton next year working on the papers. I am sure he will clear any statement of that kind with you. In that regard, I am sure that both the University and the Institute would like to know --as indeed I would too--what your plans are as soon as they are definite. Of course we are all hoping that you can come for the entire year, but we realize that that may be an impossibility.

I phoned Admiral Strauss in Florida last week, and he seems to be still working, but no definite results yet. It is all very frustrating, but there doesn't seem to be anything that I can do to push the project along until the Admiral has explored his prospects.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely,

Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

Silent copy

→ Dr. Carl Kaysen

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

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CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ALBRIDGE C. SMITH III, RICHARD H. ULLMAN

December 20, 1971

Dr. Carl Kaysen
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Carl:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of December 13 and the enclosed carbon copy inviting Martin Klein to come to the Institute next year. Meanwhile the Princeton Physics Department has approved the plan to invite Martin to come for a term as visiting professor on the same terms, namely that when the Einstein Papers project is funded, the department (like the Institute) will be reimbursed from the project's funds.

I just talked with Martin on the telephone, and he feels quite sure that he will be able to be here for at least a term, and perhaps for the whole year. I certainly hope so, since it would be wonderful to get the project under way. Many thanks for taking the initiative in all this.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

C O P Y
Einstein papers

December 13, 1971

Dear Herb:

Attached is a formal invitation which I have just sent off to Martin Klein. The amount shown is roughly half his current salary but is subject to adjustment if he gets a substantial raise.

As we agreed, if the Einstein papers project is funded, the Press will reimburse the Institute from the funds of the project.

I am most pleased that we can begin on this valuable enterprise.

Cordially,

Carl Kaysen

✓ Mr. Herbert Bailey
Princeton University Press
41 William Street
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

December 9, 1971

Memorandum for the Record

I spoke with Herb Bailey, Tom Kuhn, and Marshall Clagett about inviting Martin Klein for a term next year. The purpose would be to let him get started on his work. I told Bailey I would do it on my money if, when the time came, he still had none; however, if he were to get money, I would like to be paid back.

All agreed this was a good idea. Clagett would be happy to join me in writing to SHS to invite him as a member with the understanding that it was on the Director's Fund budget, not the School's.

C.K.

Follow
Aug. or Sept.
1971

May 14, 1971

Memorandum to Carl Pope

When the Social Sciences move into the new building and the Mathematicians take over the top floor, I want to save Room #413 for Miss Dukas and the Einstein papers. In this connection I want to look into two things. The first is to get enough fireproof locked filing cabinets for the whole collection Miss Dukas has. The second is the utility of replacing the present door with a steel clad door for extra security and fire protection. Please get estimate of the cost involved for both the filing cabinets and a more secure door.

This can be done at your convenience. Miss Dukas' material will probably not be moved before September.

Carl Kaysen

Nathan }
Bailey }
Dubois }

13 May

Klein cited.

Russel McCormack 3 weeks ago.

Talk to Tom Kaden re Klein situation

Fund raising needs.

1,250,000 Prof ~~for~~ plus works

1,000,000 Prof.

300,000 Balance of ed costs.

↓

IAS ^{\$1500} commits for negative of all E documents → to Herb Bundy.

concurrent recovery.

Write for all

Possibility of holdover!

Set of filing cabinets for all papers. Combinations

April 3

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

President, RAYMOND C. HARWOOD *Trustees*, W. FRANK CRAVEN, ROBERT F. GOHEEN,
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CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ALBRIDGE C. SMITH III, RICHARD H. ULLMAN

19 March 1971

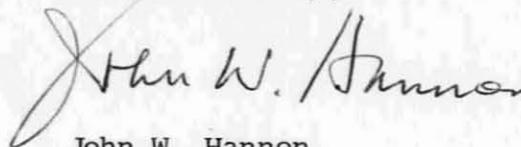
Dr. Carl Kaysen
Director, Institute for
Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey
08540

Dear Dr. Kaysen:

With considerable assistance from Mrs. Bortell, we have fixed the date for the Einstein meeting as Saturday, 3 April 1971, 10:30 a.m. at the offices of the Press. The meeting will adjourn for luncheon at Prospect and will resume back at the Press.

I speak for the Estate of Albert Einstein and the Press when I express the hope that you will be able to attend at least part of the meeting. In any event, we do, of course, plan to keep you fully informed of progress.

Yours sincerely,



John W. Hannon
Science Editor

/k

April 29, 1971

Dear Professor Elkana:

Thank you for your letter of April 13. I appreciate getting the copies of the letters to Dr. Nathan and Mr. Bailey. I hardly need to say that the Institute, of course, would be happy to see the Hebrew University become associated with this enterprise as a full partner, but as you know, this is not a matter for which I have direct responsibility.

The question of whether I can do anything to influence Martin Klein is a difficult one, but I am thinking about it.

Thanks for arranging to send me the material about the Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation; I look forward to receiving it.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Kaysen

Professor Yehuda Elkana
Chairman
Department of History and
Philosophy of Science
The Hebrew University
of Jerusalem
Jerusalem
Israel

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM



Department of History and Philosophy of Science

April 13 1971

Dr. Carl Kaysen
The Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton
New Jersey 18540
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Kaysen,

Permit me to express my gratitude for the kindness with which you received me and for the interest which you showed in the various projects of the Hebrew University. I hope very much that now the Einstein publication will proceed smoothly and that we shall all be able to assist in it in some form or other.

On a personal level, allow me to urge you to do whatever is in your power to persuade Martin Klein to accept the task of editor in chief. We could not do better.

Enclosed are copies of my letters to Dr. Nathan and Mr. Bailey. I shall keep you informed on progress of the Hebrew University Institute of Advanced Studies. At the meeting of the Board of Governors which took place at the end of March a substantial sum was allocated for planning the Institute - so it is indeed serious - and both Oscar van Leer and Isaiah Berlin whom I saw after our lunch in Princeton showed great interest in the project.

Finally, as I promised you, I am sending you some descriptive material on the Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation (Draft of a pamphlet and list of materials ready for publication) and some articles of mine by way of introducing myself also as an historian of science.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours
Yehuda Elkana
Yehuda Elkana
Chairman
Dept. of History and
Philosophy of Science

April 12, 1971

Dr. Otto Nathan,
Trustee,
Estate of Albert Einstein,
24 Fifth Avenue,
New York N. Y. 10011

Dear Dr. Nathan,

It was well worth staying around till the 3rd of April to be able to participate in the moving experience of the Einstein Publications getting under way.

I felt full sympathy with you during your opening speech and was both moved and excited by the possibilities. I also think that if we indeed succeed (with Dr. Kaysen's help!) to persuade Martin Klein to become editor in chief, that we will have done very well indeed. The moment we have an editor in chief, all the other open questions and problems will look small in comparison.

On my return home, I reported to the President and the Rector of the University and you will receive official letters from them. Meanwhile I want to express some personal opinions on the topics concerned and report to you on my activities.

1. Einstein on Peace : We found good English-Hebrew and German-Hebrew translators, so that all those passages which were originally in German will be translated directly into Hebrew. I am discussing the matter now with one of the presses connected with the Hebrew University. May I also remind you that you were kind enough to offer to send me the original German passages which in your edition of the book appeared in English translation. I shall soon send you a formal request for permission to translate.

2. Editorial Board : On my return home I learned that Mr. Harman had sent you a cable suggesting my name for the Board. Though I am greatly pleased and honored by this, I should like to make it very clear that I personally find it inconceivable that Professor Nathan Rosen - the only Israeli scientist to have worked and published together with Einstein - should not be on the Board.

- 2 -

In case you reach the conclusion that you cannot afford to have too many Israelis on the Board, I think that he should have absolute preference. I myself will keep up with what is going on, both in my capacity as coordinator of the Hebrew University and, hopefully, as one of those who will help Martin Klein in his difficult task, under whatever title it may be.

3. In the near future, both you and Mr. Bailey will receive an official offer from the Hebrew University for joint publication and fund raising, which, if agreed to, should in no way interfere with the present agreement between the Press and the Estate. Our hope and wish is that the name of the Hebrew University should appear on the publication, jointly with that of Princeton and the Estate, as you yourself had suggested in the past (alas - it was our fault that it did not materialize) and in accordance with the fact that the Hebrew University is the final depository of the Einstein Papers. The work itself would become substantially cheaper if part of the editing, the translations, and possibly the setting could be done in this country.

4. As I promised you, I shall take up the whole financial problem with Mr. Oscar van Leer whom I shall see in mid-May, and ask him whether he could be helpful in raising funds on behalf of the Israeli contingent of the enterprise.

With warm regards,

Your

Dr. Yehuda Elkana

Chairman

Dept. of History and Philosophy
of Science

cc

Mr. A. Harman

Dr. K. Kaysen

Miss H. Dukas

Mr. H. S. Bailey

April 12, 1971

Mr. Herbert S. Bailey Jr.,
Director,
Princeton University Press
Princeton, N. J. 08540

Dear Mr. Bailey,

As a follow-up to our several enjoyable discussions, allow me to summarize the things which we discussed, especially in view of the fact that you had not realized until our last short and hurried meeting that I was an official representative of the Hebrew University, fully empowered to discuss with you not only matters in principle but also financial details.

It is the hope and wish of the Hebrew University to become a full partner in publication and in fund raising for the Einstein Papers and you will receive as soon as possible a letter to that effect from Mr. A. Harman, President of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

Let me emphasize that on no account do we wish to disturb or to upset the delicately balanced agreement which was finally reached by the Estate and the Press, and only wish that the name of the Hebrew University should appear jointly with the Press and the Estate. Not only do I or we respect your readiness to do it all on your own and the infinite patience with which you have been dealing with this project, but also we fully realize how negligent we were in this matter.

In addition to the purely financial participation, I wish to re-emphasize that we in Israel have facilities and personnel available which might make the enterprise simpler and less expensive. By this I mean translators and scholars, both in the sciences and the humanities, originating from Germany who not only know the language but also know the period and the personalities concerned and thus can be of enormous help. If the Editor in Chief should wish it, we can also offer the editorial help of several Israelis such as Professor Max Jammer, Dr. Joan Bromberg - who is joining the Department of History and Philosophy of Science of the Hebrew University - Mr. Ze'ev Bechler (just completing his Ph.D. in the History of Science and who has done work on the theory of relativity) and myself.

- 2 -

Then, as mentioned in my letter to Dr. Nathan (copy enclosed), Professor Nathan Rosen of the Technion, Haifa, active physicist, who worked with Einstein and who has published for many years on the theory of gravitational waves, could be of very great help. At the Hebrew University, Professors E. D. Bergman and E. Alexander knew Einstein personally, have worked on similar topics and are deeply committed to the success of this publication.

From among the humanists, one must mention Professors Sholem, and Rotenstreich. Brurya Kaufman has also settled in Israel and is resuming work at the Weizman Institute.

With regard to my comments on the Editorial Board, I have nothing to add to what I wrote to Dr. Nathan. In view of the fact that the papers will come to the Hebrew University, the latter should be represented on the Board by three members.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Dr. Yehuda Elkana

Chairman

Dept. of the History and
Philosophy of Science

Cc

Mr. A. Harman

Dr. O. Nathan

Dr. K. Kaysen

Miss H. Dukas

Professor S. Sambursky

Carl.

I thought you should have
this in its present version.

HERBERT S. BAILEY, JR.

DIRECTOR AND EDITOR

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS

Please let me know if you want
more copies. Thank you for
your help.

HSB

March 30, 1971

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for The Writings of Albert Einstein

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Dr. Carl Kaysen, Director

Guest

Professor Yehuda Elkana, Chairman, Department of
History and Philosophy of Science, The Hebrew
University of Jerusalem

The following budget represents our best estimate of five-year costs, on the basis of experience with other large projects such as the Jefferson and Wilson Papers. It is hoped that the editorial work can be largely completed in five years.

THE WRITINGS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

Five-Year Budget

Editorial Salaries (General Editor and Associate Editors) ¹	\$400,000
Secretarial functions	100,000
Translation expense ²	50,000
Office expense (including reproduction of documents)	40,000
Meetings of Editorial Advisory Board	50,000
Administration	10,000
Contingencies	<u>15,000</u>
	\$665,000

1. It is expected that this will be a mixture of full-time and half-time activities. The scholars chosen for these tasks may not be able to give full time except when on leave from university posts.
2. Translation policies have not been established, but it is clearly important to publish at least a Selected Edition in English.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

THE DIRECTOR

March 17, 1971

Memorandum to Faculty Representatives
on Einstein Editorial Advisory Board

There will be a meeting of the Board on Saturday, April 3, at 10:30 a.m. in the conference room of the Princeton University Press at Williams Street and Charlton. The group will have lunch at Prospect at 12:45 and reconvene afterward if necessary at the Press.

Conference Room A

You will probably receive a further notice directly from Mr. Hannon, Science Editor of the Press, who is arranging the meeting.

Paul S. Bortell
Mrs. Paul Bortell, Jr.

Messrs. Clagett, Dyson, Morse
Institute for Advanced Study

cc: Mr. Hannon

Attending the luncheon Saturday will be:

Tom Kuhn

Val Bargmann

John Wheeler

Ch Gillispie

Gerald Holton

Martin Klein

Dr. Elkana (as a guest, not member of committee)

Prof. Sambursky

Prof. Clagett

Prof. Morse

John Hannon

Dr. Nathan

Miss Dukas

Mr. Bailey

Prof. Dyson won't be able to make it.

Mr. Bailey will call on you to make a few remarks about the Institute, Einstein, etc.

April 3

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

THE DIRECTOR

March 2, 1971

To Messrs. Claggett, Dyson, and Morse:

The first meeting of the Editorial Advisory Board will be on either April 1 or April 8 here at the Institute at lunch. Mrs. Bortell will let you know about the details of the arrangements as soon as they are definite.

Carl

Carl Kaysen

Attached: Copy of letter
to Mr. Bailey

Thank you.

I hope this will be April 8
since I have to be in Canada
on April 1.

f. d.

A G E N D A

Editorial Advisory Board
for The Writings of Albert Einstein

Meeting Saturday, April 3, 1971
at Princeton University Press

1. Remarks by Dr. Nathan, Trustee of the Estate of Albert Einstein
2. Remarks by Dr. Kaysen
3. Remarks by Mr. Bailey on the agreement between the Estate and Princeton University Press, and on the administration of the project
4. Discussion of editorial questions:
 - a) The Basic Edition (scientific papers, letters, non-scientific writings)
 - b) Translation? Selected?
 - c) Other
5. Discussion of the choice of a General Editor and Associate Editors
6. Suggestions for financial support? News release?
7. Composition of Editorial Advisory Board. Suggestions for appointments. Future meetings.
8. Other business

March 2, 1971

Dear Herb:

I am responding to your request to name some members to represent the Institute on the Editorial Advisory Board for the publication of the Einstein papers. The Institute wishes to have as its representatives Professor Marshall Clagett - School of Historical Studies, Professor Freeman Dyson - School of Natural Sciences, and Professor Emeritus Marston Morse - School of Mathematics.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Kaysen

Mr. Herbert Bailey
Director
Princeton University Press
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

cc: Professor Clagett
Professor Dyson
Professor Morse

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

March 8, 1971

Dr. Carl Kaysen
Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Dr. Kaysen:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 2, 1971. I was very happy to receive the suggestions which you made for the Editorial Advisory Board. Since receipt of your letter I had an occasion to meet with Mr. Bailey. We discussed your recommendations and decided to ask the three gentlemen suggested by you to join the Editorial Advisory Board. We are also very pleased to accept your invitation to arrange the first meeting of the Board at the Institute. Mr. Bailey or his assistant, Mr. John Hammon, will advise you of the date as soon as that date has been definitely fixed. Mr. Bailey and myself would be very pleased to have you attend the meeting and help us make the difficult decisions which are now upon us.

With kind regards,

Otto Nathan
Otto Nathan
TRUSTEE

ON:jb

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM



Office of the President

Jerusalem, January 19 1971

Professor Carl Kaysen, Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
U.S.A.

Dear Carl,

Thanks for your note of January 5.

I have meanwhile informed Nathan that Professor Sambursky has agreed to our putting his name forward as a candidate for the Editorial Board.

Sambursky's name was considered some years ago, apparently, as Editor-in-Chief, but at that time he was unable to get away from Israel for any length of time. He is now retired from the University, and can more or less arrange his affairs to suit his own convenience. I do hope that this proposal will be favourably considered.

I shall be meeting next week with Bergmann, and possibly we may come up with one or two more suggestions for the Editorial Board. However, like you, I think that these matters will be cleared up. Would that our major concerns in the Middle East were as easily susceptible of solution!

Zena joins me in cordial wishes to Annette and to you.

Sincerely,

Avraham Harman

AH/ea

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM



March 7th, 1971

Dr. Carl Kaysen
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N.J. 08540

Dear Dr. Kaysen,

Thank you for your kind letter.

Dr. Elkana and myself will be privileged visiting with you and we
accept your kind invitation for lunch on Monday, March 22nd, 1971.

Sincerely,


Nathan Rotenstreich.

נח - ר

March 22

February 26, 1971

Professor Nathan Rotenstreich
c/o Dr. I. Balberg
234 North Harrison Street
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Professor Rotenstreich:

Thank you for your letter of February 18 about your forthcoming visit to Princeton. If it suits your schedule, I would be pleased to have you join me here at the Institute for lunch at 12:30 on Monday, March 22. Of course, Dr. Elkana is also welcome. If this is not convenient, I could see you both at 11:00 a.m. that day. You may let my secretary know your decision when your plans are definite. (Mrs. Bortell at a.c.609-924-4400.)

I look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Kaysen

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM



OK
✓

February 18, 1971

Dr. Carl Kaysen
The Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 18540

Dear Dr. Kaysen,

President Harman tells me that you have been kind enough to agree to see me during my forthcoming stay in Princeton.

May I suggest Monday, March 22nd any time convenient to you. Most probably my friend Dr. Yehuda Elkana, the Chairman of our Department of History and Philosophy of Science will join me, subject to your approval.

My address in Princeton will be: c/o Dr. I. Balberg
234 North Harrison
Princeton, N.J.
Tel.: 921 - 7019

Thanking you in anticipation and looking forward to the privilege of meeting you.

Sincerely yours,

Nathan Rotenstreich.

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM



Office of the President

Jerusalem, February 4th, 1971

Prof. Carl Kaysen
Director
Institute for Advanced Studies
Princeton, New Jersey 80540
U. S. A.

Dear Carl,

The enclosed copy of my letter to Dr. Otto Nathan is an indication of some of the new thoughts on the Einstein papers which I referred to in my recent letter to you, and which I hope that Professor Rotenstreich will have the opportunity of discussing with you.

Yours sincerely,


Avraham Harman
President

AH/dg

cc: Prof. N. Rotenstreich

Encl.

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM



Office of the President

Jerusalem, February 4th, 1971

Dr. Otto Nathan
Trustee
Estate of Albert Einstein
24 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10011
U. S. A.

Dear Doctor Nathan,

My conversation with you in New York has been on my mind ever since my return, and I have therefore gone over all the correspondence which you have been conducting so indefatigably over the past ten years with my predecessor and with Dr. Wormann, the former Director of the Jewish National Library at the Hebrew University.

I have discussed the matter with a number of my colleagues, primarily with the Rector, Professor Katz.

Despite the difficult financial condition of the University, I have come to the conclusion that it is a debt of honour for us to have a new look at the proposal you originally put before me. After going into this question with my colleagues and with leading members of our Board of Governors, I would like to re-open with you the whole question of the publication of the papers.

We are prepared to be a full partner with you and with Princeton University in this enterprise, not only in the area of editing the papers for publication as you were good enough to suggest, but also in the full responsibility for the enterprise as a whole.

/...

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM



Dr. Otto Nathan

- 2 -

February 4th, 1971

Another matter which I have taken up here since meeting you is the matter of translating your book "Einstein on Peace", either fully or in a shortened form into Hebrew, and to have it published by the Hebrew University.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the Departments of Philosophy and History, and the Philosophy of Science will collaborate in this. Dr. Yehuda Elkana, who is the Chairman of the Department of History and Philosophy of Science at the Hebrew University, who succeeded Professor Sambursky in this post, will co-ordinate this effort on behalf of the University, and will be in touch with you very soon.

In fact Dr. Elkana has agreed to co-ordinate on behalf of the Hebrew University and under my personal direction all aspects of the contacts between us in regard to the above matters, as well as the content of your letter to Dr. Wormann in 1964, in which you referred to the wishes of Professor Einstein that our library be designated as the ultimate depository of his papers.

We have some specific thoughts on this question, and I hope that Dr. Elkana will be in a position to spell them out both to you and to Miss Dukas in the not too distant future.

I would make it clear that in all aspects of the matter Dr. Elkana will be acting in the fullest cooperation with me and exclusively on behalf of the Hebrew University. I have discussed the whole matter with the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities. We and they are in full accord on this, and it is therefore with the Hebrew University, and with it alone, that you will be dealing.

I am mentioning this in particular because Professor Bergmann and Professor Sholem have had discussions with you in the name of the Israel Academy. They will remain associated with the University's own efforts, but will henceforward will do so in their capacity as members of the Hebrew University's Faculty and Board of Governors.

In addition to Dr. Elkana, Professor Bergmann, Professor Sambursky and Professor Sholem, we have also associated in our discussion Professor Nathan Rotenstreich, who is Chairman

/...

Dr. Otto Nathan

- 3 -

February 4th, 1971

of the Department of Philosophy at the Hebrew University, and a former Rector. Professor Rotenstreich will be visiting New York in March on some University business, and I am taking the liberty of asking him to be in touch with you to discuss the matter.

Dr. Elkana and Professor Bergmann will also be visiting the United States in the near future in connection with their scientific work, and they too will be in touch with you.

I would be very grateful to you if you communicate your formal approval to our proceeding with the translation of your book, and if you could give us the necessary copyright authority.

Yours sincerely,

Avraham Harman
President

AH/dg

cc: Dr. Y. Elkana
Prof. N. Rotenstreich

February 8, 1971

Dear Avraham:

Thanks for your letter about the visit of Professor Rotenstreich. I will be happy to see him when he is here. I expect to be away from Princeton on the 19th, 20th and 23rd of March; so he should try to get in touch with me for either the 18th or the 22nd.

I share your feelings that there is some progress on the matter of the Einstein papers, and I will be glad to help to push it along when I can.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

Carl Kaysen

Dr. Avraham Harman
President
Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Jerusalem, Israel

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM



Office of the President

January 31st, 1971

Prof. Carl Kaysen
The Institute for Advanced Study
Office of the Director
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
U. S. A.

Dear Carl,

I understand that Professor Nathan Rotenstreich, who was until last year the Rector of our University, will be visiting Princeton on the 20th of March for a couple of days. This is in the nature of a private visit which he is tacking on to some business he will be doing for the University in New York. His son-in-law and daughter are at Princeton at the moment.

I would be very grateful indeed to you if you could find the time to have a chat with him. Conceivably he will also be in a position to discuss a particular aspect of the Einstein papers with you. Since I wrote you on the subject there have been some developments here, and I am hopeful that if they crystallize they would be of positive nature.

Yours sincerely,

Avraham Harman
President

AH/dg

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY, Princeton, New Jersey
Office of the Director

COPY

March 2, 1971

Dr. Otto Nathan
Trustee
Estate of Albert Einstein
24 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10011

Dear Dr. Nathan:

I am very pleased that the arrangements between yourself, representing the Estate of Albert Einstein, and the Princeton University Press for the publication of the Einstein papers are now complete. I have suggested the names of three people to Mr. Bailey to represent the Institute on the Editorial Advisory Board. They are: Freeman J. Dyson, Marston Morse, Marshall Clagett. Dyson, of course, is a physicist who has a thorough mastery of the substance of Einstein's work. Morse, now Professor Emeritus, knew Einstein well when he was at the Institute and has an interest in the mathematical background of his thinking. Clagett, who is a historian of science, has had a great deal of experience in the problems of using historical materials, editing papers and the like, although his own field is mediaeval and renaissance rather than modern science. I think all of them will make a substantial contribution to the quality of the publication. I understand that we will have a first meeting of the Board as soon as it can be arranged, and I hope it can be here at the Institute.

With best wishes for the success of this important project,

Sincerely yours,

Carl Kaysen

Comment

THE COLLECTED WORKS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

I The Einstein Legacy

Albert Einstein published during his lifetime 274 scientific ^{papers} and 332 papers of general content (called thereafter "non-scientific papers").
Only ^a few of his writings were published in book form. Access to ^{these} his papers is ~~not easy~~ ^{difficult because} since they were published in a large number of European and American journals, magazines, and newspapers. Besides ^{this} the published material, Einstein left a large archive of scientific and non-scientific documents, many of which are in the form of letters; a ~~relatively~~ limited amount of the unpublished material was assembled in several anthologies and published partly during Einstein's lifetime and partly after his death.

Einstein stipulated in his last Will that the literary property in all his published and unpublished material be vested in a Trust to be established after his death and to be administered by two Trustees. Upon assuming the responsibility with which Einstein had honored them, the Trustees have considered it one of their foremost obligations to make the Einstein material accessible to competent scholars and, eventually, to help prepare the publication of Einstein's Collected Works.

part description
Content

II Activities of the Einstein Trust Since Einstein's Death

Einstein's archives have been housed in one of the buildings of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, of which Einstein had been the first member and which had been his academic home during the 22 years he spent in the United States, after his emigration from Germany. In the

Final
N. Einstein

Draft insert for p. 1

Einstein's revolutionary contributions to the theoretical physics of the twentieth century are too well known to require more than brief summary. Beginning in 1905, with announcement of his Special Theory of Relativity, he pursued the studies of light, magnetism, and gravitation upon which depended the full statement, in 1916, of the General Theory of Relativity, whence the characteristically simple yet pivotal equation $E = mc^2$ derives. By means of these statements of natural laws, Einstein not only equated mass with energy (defining, in effect, mass as concentrated energy), he recognized time as a fourth dimension, and related mass, space, and time in such a way as to render observance of phenomena in the physical world relative to the ~~observer's~~ position ^{of an observer}. He defined the universe as a four-dimensional, space-time continuum. Preparatory to stating the General Theory, Einstein proved ^{and extended} Max Planck's quantum theory, which predicted the existence of energy as small fragments (quanta) rather than a continuous ^{stream} waves, and identified the photon as the quantum of light. He also established a mathematical formula for predicting the motion of particles suspended in fluids, and attributed this Brownian movement to atomic motion. Further, he postulated the effects of gravity on light and on time, and, within his lifetime, saw his theories verified through precise astronomical measurements that proved the Einstein Effect a critical parameter for all subsequent celestial studies. The 1921 Nobel prize in physics was awarded him in recognition of these researches. His ^{Generalized Theory of Gravitation} ~~Unified Field Theory~~, to which he dedicated the last twenty ~~five~~ years of his life, was stated in its final form in 1953. It is an astonishing although inevitable culmination of his work on Relativity, which unites the structure of the microcosm, i.e., atomic particles, with that of the macrocosm, i.e., the universe as a whole. To this day, ^{scientists} ~~scholars~~ continue to assimilate its implications and ^{ponder} ~~predict~~ its ramifications for the tenets of classical physics and the future course of cosmological investigations.

Not yet tested by experiment

-2-

During his research, Einstein prepared numerous papers and entered into significant correspondence, very little of which has ever been published. His writings to such eminent scientific thinkers as Ernst Schroedinger, Wolfgang Pauli, Eli Cartan, Nils Bohr, and Max Born, for example, provide splendid insight into the maturation of abstract ^{theoretical} ~~thought~~. They suggest, as well, further avenues for research, which Einstein himself was unable to follow. Just as he sought harmony in the universe, so, too, did he seek it in the world he lived in. His correspondence on non-scientific topics will not only remind scholars of his devotion to the problems of the world, which he never ignored for the intellectual problems of the universe; it will also show the range of his interests and his agile mind. His concern with the questions of philosophy, ethics, justice, war, peace, music, culture, world government, and the ^{establishment} ~~state~~ of Israel is the frequent subject of his correspondence with such notable contemporaries as Sigmund Freud, Friedrich Adler, Franklin Roosevelt, Albert Schweitzer, and Ernst Cassirer. Only with publication of the complete corpus of his work will the world at large come to know Albert Einstein's true dimensions as scientist, philosopher, and humanitarian.

- 2 -

years since Einstein's death, his archives have been ~~thoroughly and~~
^{for the use of scholars,}
~~scholarly~~ organized. Moreover, the Trustees have been able to add a
large number of often very important ^{documents} ~~material~~ to the collection. Through
extended correspondence with scholars, libraries, and dealers of rare
documents in different parts of the world, it was possible to obtain
originals or copies of letters or other ^{writings of} ~~documents~~ by Einstein, parti-
cularly ^{from} ~~of~~ his earlier years when he mailed out letters and papers in
long hand, without retaining copies. Arrangements, frequently difficult
to accomplish, ^{to} ~~of~~ exchange ^{for} ~~of~~ Einstein material ~~against~~ copies of material
owned by the archives often produced precious additions to the Trust's
collections.

Besides these ^g many successful efforts of the Trustees to enlarge and
enrich the archives, other steps were taken ^{that} ~~which~~ will be helpful in the
editing and publishing ~~of~~ the Collected Works:

(1) Arrangements were made with Readex Microprint Corporation, New
York, to ~~publish~~ ^t (in 1960) a microprint edition of all ~~of~~ Einstein's
published scientific and non-scientific papers and to issue a complete,
chronological Index of his published writings, divided into two
sections, one listing his scientific and the other one listing his
non-scientific papers. The Index enumerates the original publication
of the various papers with bibliographical data of all (then) known
translations.

(2) ^{Dr.} ~~Mr.~~ ^e Valentin Bargmann, a collaborator of Einstein and now
^{Mathematical} Professor of ^{Physics} at Princeton University, has ^{been working on} ~~prepared~~ a thorough,
definitive editing of Einstein's published scientific writings, which,
~~is~~ now nearing completion, ~~and which~~ will be part of the Collected Works.

- 3 -

(3) The correspondence between Einstein and three of his scholarly friends ^{was} published over the years: (a) in 1956, the letters Einstein addressed over half a century to Maurice Solovine, one of his earliest professional friends, who later lived in Paris ^{and} engaged in scientific writings; the publication is in German and in French; (b) in 1968, the correspondence with Arnold Sommerfeld, for many years Professor of Physics at the University of Munich, Germany; the publication is in German; (c) in 1969, the correspondence with Max Born, Professor of Physics at several Universities in Germany, England, and Scotland; ~~The~~ original publication is in German; an English translation is in the process of publication.

(4) The Trustees published (in 1960) a large volume containing all of Einstein's many contributions to the question of war and peace from 1914 until his death in 1955; the original publication (called EINSTEIN ON PEACE) is in English; foreign-language publications are in preparation.

III Arrangements with Princeton University Press

The Trustees have now entered into agreement with Princeton University Press (called ^{hereafter} ~~thereafter~~ "the Press") to assume responsibility for the publication of Einstein's Collected Works in book form. For a number of reasons, the Press seemed to be the most appropriate publishing house for that great venture. Ever since the death of Einstein, the Press has offered its facilities and experience for the publication of Einstein's collected writings. The Press is one of the oldest publishers of Einstein's scientific works. One of his most famous books, THE MEANING OF RELATIVITY, was published by the Press in 1922; the 6th edition of that volume was prepared by Einstein himself as his very last scientific work, and was published ^{in 1956, the year following} ~~after~~ his death ~~in~~ 1956. The experience the Press has gained through the publication of similar

Papers of Thomas

- 4 -

works, such as the [^]Jefferson Papers and the Papers of Woodrow Wilson, will be of great assistance to the Einstein project. Moreover, the physical ^{proximity} closeness of the Press and the Institute for Advanced Study, where the editorial work will be done, will be very helpful.

The Trustees have also been in communication with The Hebrew University in Israel ^{because} since Einstein's Will provides that, upon termination of the Trust, the archives and all other assets of the Trust will become the property of The Hebrew University. The President of the University welcomed the initiative ~~which~~ the Trustees took in making arrangements with the Press for ~~the~~ editing and publishing ~~of~~ Einstein's papers, and has assured them that the University will cooperate with them and the Press to the fullest possible extent.

It was stipulated in the agreement between the Press and the Trustees that the initial edition of the Collected Works will reproduce all of Einstein's papers in their original languages (this refers also to ~~the~~ writings by others, which may have to be included in the volumes for a ^{fuller} ~~better~~ understanding of some of the Einstein documents); this means that a very large part of the material will have to be published in German. This decision was made since the Press and the Trustees are convinced that, for the purposes of historical scholarship, papers of such significance should be preserved in print exactly as the author had prepared them. It is envisaged that the Press will, when it finds it feasible, publish an English translation of the Collected Works and may publish itself, or license to be published, translations in other languages.

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- 5 -

IV The Editorial Work

The editorial work will be done in cooperation with the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton with which, ^{already,} as ~~was~~ mentioned, ~~before,~~ Einstein was closely associated. The Institute offered, and the Press and the Trustees accepted, to make offices (for the Editor and his staff available) and to provide all the necessary mechanical equipment. This generous contribution by the Institute will greatly facilitate the use of the material in the archives, ~~which are~~ located in the Institute. The Press and the Trustees intend to appoint an outstanding scholar in the history of science with particular emphasis on physics as Editor ~~in Chief~~, ^{of the Collected Works.} He will ^{probably,} have several ~~editorial assistants,~~ ^{associate editors,} themselves scholars in physics or the history of science, the number of which cannot be determined in advance. It is hoped that the editorial work on the non-scientific material can be done simultaneously, under the direction of an editor ~~who is~~ particularly qualified for such an undertaking. The editing of the scientific and non-scientific material will raise many difficult questions. The Editor ^E ~~in Chief~~ and his staff will be able to consult not only with the Press and the Trustees, but particularly with an Editorial Advisory Board to be appointed jointly by the Press and Trustees for that specific purpose. The Board will consist of at least seven members and possibly a larger number to be decided upon by the Press and the Trustees. It is envisaged that the membership of the Editorial Advisory Board will consist of scholars from the United States, ~~and~~ several European countries, ^{and} ~~as well as from~~ Israel.

V A Monument to Albert Einstein

Albert Einstein made it known to those who were closest to him that there should not be any funeral or memorial services; there should not be a marked

- 6 -

grave or monument, and his name should not be used for multifarious purposes and interests. As far as humanly possible, these wishes have been obeyed. Although he often wondered about the reverence in which he was held throughout the world, ~~and~~ which he considered undeserved, he realized -- and so expressed himself once more shortly before his death -- that some of his scientific work would constitute a lasting contribution to the knowledge and understanding of man. In giving in his Will ~~the Trustees~~ explicit authority ^{for the Trustees} to publish the documentation he left, he made it clear that this was the area of memorializing ~~him~~ to which he did not object.

The Collected Works will be the ^{most} ~~only~~ fitting monument ^{to} ~~which the Trustees did not hesitate to help erect for~~ Albert Einstein. They will show a man of most extraordinary stature and significance. Among the truly great men of history, there are not many who ~~are~~ not only ^{opened} ~~open~~ new vistas in their chosen field of endeavor, but who also showed deep concern about many other problems facing the world in which they lived. Einstein is one of them. The Collected Works, and particularly the many letters ^{that} ~~which~~ will be incorporated, will bring to ^{light} ~~life~~ the human being Einstein was, and not only the scientist. They will make obvious his deep interest in securing political and intellectual freedom for men and women throughout the world, his opposition against any kind of authoritarianism, his unequivocal antagonism against all types of prejudice and discrimination, his long, never-ceasing struggle against war and in favor of ~~establishing~~ orderly and peaceful relations among the nations of the globe, his devotion to the Jewish people in their efforts to find a home of their own, as well as many other interests to which he gave his active support.

The Collected Works will be a unique publication of the writings of a truly unique man. He exchanged letters, often over many years, with all the "great"

- 7 -

personalities of his time in science, in political affairs, in art, and in literature, but he never tired of corresponding also with the humble and unknown who had addressed themselves to him in anxiety or despair or in the hope ^{of} ~~to~~ ^{ing} obtain information or advice ^{that} ~~which~~ they felt they could not secure from anyone else. ~~What all of Einstein's letters make manifest,~~ ^{is not} ~~only~~ his wisdom and concern about scientific and purely human problems, ^{and} ~~but~~ also his outspokenness and humility.

Whoever will help in facilitating the publication of Einstein's Collected Works, ^{it} will participate in a cultural event of greatest significance for our own times and for ^{ages} ~~many, many years~~ to come.

THE COLLECTED WORKS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

Budget for the First Year of Editorial Work

Editor-in-Chief	\$ 35,000
<i>Associate</i> 3 Assistant Editors (one of which will be editor of non-scientific papers)	90,000
2 Secretaries	20,000
Quarterly meetings of Editorial Advisory Board (expenses of members and stipends)	12,000
Mailing, telephone and cables	2,500
Contingencies	2,000
	<u>\$ 161,500</u>

It should be expected that the expenses for the second and third years will be, if anything, higher than for the first year since it will presumably become ~~possible to employ more than three editorial assistants.~~ As salaries and other expenses may be assumed to increase in the years ahead, total editorial expenses will amount to at least \$600,000 for three years -- the minimum amount of time that will be required for the editorial work. (No provision has been made for rent, light, mechanical equipment, etc., since the Institute for Advanced Study has offered to make all these facilities available in one of its buildings.)

desirable to engage additional editorial assistance. /

Yale University *New Haven, Connecticut 06520*

DEPARTMENT OF
HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND MEDICINE

Box 2036, Yale Station

February 11, 1971

Dr. Carl Kaysen, Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Dr. Kaysen,

Thank you for your very kind letter of January 29. I very much appreciate your offer of the Institute's hospitality. Unfortunately however, I have found it necessary to decline the invitation from Mr. Bailey and Dr. Nathan to become General Editor of the Einstein Papers.

I hope we can meet on the occasion of my next visit to Princeton.

Sincerely yours,



Martin J. Klein

MJK:ls

January 29, 1971

Dr. Martin J. Klein
Professor of the
History of Physics
Yale University
56 Hillhouse Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut 06520

Dear Professor Klein:

I write to add my word on the matter of the invitation that Herbert Bailey of the Princeton University Press has extended to you to become general editor of the proposed complete edition of the Einstein papers, for which the Press will be responsible. As you know, the Institute is cooperating in this enterprise, and all my colleagues tell me that you would be the best choice for the job. If you can accept it, the Institute would be prepared to offer you its hospitality whenever that was appropriate for you, and in general be ready to be helpful in whatever ways we can.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Kaysen

cc: Mr. Herbert Bailey

bcc: Miss Helen Dukas

March 2, 1971

To Messrs. Clagett, Dyson, and Morse:

The first meeting of the Editorial Advisory Board will be on either April 1 or April 8 here at the Institute at lunch. Mrs. Bortell will let you know about the details of the arrangements as soon as they are definite.

Carl Kaysen

Attached: Copy of letter
to Mr. Bailey

March 17, 1971

Memorandum to Faculty Representatives
on Einstein Editorial Advisory Board

There will be a meeting of the Board on Saturday, April 3, at 10:30 a.m. in the conference room of the Princeton University Press at Williams Street and Charlton. The group will have lunch at Prospect at 12:45 and reconvene afterward if necessary at the Press.

You will probably receive a further notice directly from Mr. Hannon, Science Editor of the Press, who is arranging the meeting.

Mrs. Paul Bortell, Jr.

Messrs. Clagett, Dyson, Morse
Institute for Advanced Study

cc: Mr. Hannon

March 2, 1971

Dr. Otto Nathan
Trustee
Estate of Albert Einstein
24 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10011

Dear Dr. Nathan:

I am very pleased that the arrangements between yourself, representing the Estate of Albert Einstein, and the Princeton University Press for the publication of the Einstein papers are now complete. I have suggested the names of three people to Mr. Bailey to represent the Institute on the Editorial Advisory Board. They are: Freeman J. Dyson, Merston Morse, Marshall Clagett. Dyson, of course, is a physicist who has a thorough mastery of the substance of Einstein's work. Morse, now Professor Emeritus, knew Einstein well when he was at the Institute and has an interest in the mathematical background of his thinking. Clagett, who is a historian of science, has had a great deal of experience in the problems of using historical materials, editing papers and the like, although his own field is mediaeval and renaissance rather than modern science. I think all of them will make a substantial contribution to the quality of the publication. I understand that we will have a first meeting of the Board as soon as it can be arranged, and I hope it can be here at the Institute.

With best wishes for the success of this important project,

Sincerely yours,

Carl Kaysen

January 5, 1971

Dear Av:

Thanks for your letter of December 24. I am in touch with Nathan and the Princeton Press, and I hope that we can arrange this matter in a way to satisfy all parties. As you probably know, Nathan himself is a somewhat prickly gent and it is not always easy to avoid wounding his sensibilities. He has some anxieties about the Israel Academy of Science, the exact nature of which is not clear to me, which have made him feel reluctant to talk with Bergmann. However, I think these concerns are on the way to being resolved.

Thanks for your good wishes which I return with the added hope that reason might have a victory in the Middle East this coming year. Annette joins me in warmest personal good wishes,

Sincerely,

Carl Kayser

Dr. Avraham Harman
President
Hebrew University
of Jerusalem
Jerusalem, Israel

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM



Office of the President

Jerusalem, December 24 1970

Professor Carl Kaysen
The Institute for Advanced Study
Office of the Director
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
U.S.A.

Dear Carl,

For your information, I am enclosing copy of a letter I have written to Dr. Otto Nathan.

I am hopeful that it will soon be possible for me to tie the various ends together at this side.

I take the opportunity to send to you and your family best wishes for the New Year. As far as we here are concerned, it looks as though it is going to be a year in which we shall need all the good wishes we can get!

Sincerely yours,

Avraham Harman

Enclosure:

AH/ea

Office of the President

Jerusalem, December 24 1970

Dr. Otto Nathan, Trustee
Estate of Albert Einstein
24 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10011
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Nathan,

I am just beginning to catch up with the material which accumulated in my absence from Jerusalem,

I want to write to tell you how very much I enjoyed meeting you, and our conversations; I look forward very much to our continued association.

I have reported to the Rector on our conversations, and have also brought them to the attention of Professor Scholem. Professor Ernst Bergmann is away for a short period, but I hope to be seeing him soon.

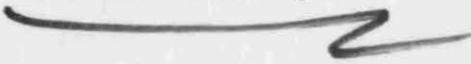
I hope that it will not be long before we can pull all the ends together, and make some specific proposals to you. We shall certainly be very happy to cooperate with you.

Sincerely yours,

Avraham Harman
President

AH/ea

cc: Professor Carl Kaysen



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

December 1, 1970

Dr. Carl Kaysen
Director, The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Dr. Kaysen:

I enclose copy of a letter which was mailed today to President
Harman of The Hebrew University.

With kind regards,

Otto Nathan.

Otto Nathan
TRUSTEE

ON:jb

December 1, 1970

President Avraham Harman
The Hebrew University
Jerusalem
ISRAEL

Dear President Harman:

Princeton University Press and the Estate are sincerely sorry not having received a reply to the letters which they addressed to you on July 13 and September 18, 1970.

The Director of the Press and the Trustees of the Estate have recently met to make a careful review of the situation as it now presents itself. They deeply regret that The Hebrew University has apparently not come to a favorable decision on the suggestion they submitted to it in June to join them in assuming contractual responsibility for the editing and publishing of Einstein's papers. In order to avoid any further delay of the long-overdue project the Press and the Estate have decided to enter into a publication agreement between themselves alone and to take whatever measures will be considered necessary to expedite the work.

We also met with Dr. Kaysen, the Director of The Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. We acquainted him with the decision just taken and repeated our earlier invitation to the Institute to lend its support to the work to be done. Dr. Kaysen very eagerly accepted the invitation and assured us that the Institute would make every effort to assist in what it considers an exceedingly important project. We should like most sincerely to extend a similar invitation to The Hebrew University. While the University was apparently not able to assume the heavy administrative and financial responsibility which it would have incurred by accepting our earlier suggestion, we hope we are not mistaken in counting on the University's valuable assistance as the work proceeds. We should most eagerly welcome a favorable reply from you. Besides an Editor-in-Chief, we intend to appoint an Editorial Advisory Board of not less than five or more than fifteen physicists, to assure the scientific and scholarly quality of the editorial work. As we envisage it now the Board will have an important role in helping make the various difficult decisions both about the scope of the publication and the many details in regard to the editing of the huge amount of material. We hope that The Hebrew University will feel in a position to nominate for appointment to the Editorial Advisory Board, competent scholars in Israel, either serving on the faculty of the University or belonging to other academic institutions. We should sincerely welcome any suggestion you or your associates may like to make or any other type of cooperation the University may want to offer. We are dealing here with an almost unique piece

President Avraham Harman

- 2 -

December 1, 1970

of scholarly work which will be the only kind of "monument" Albert Einstein would have wanted us to build for him. Any help that can be given will be most warmly appreciated by the Trustees whom he appointed in his Will to assemble and administer his papers and to use their discretion in making them accessible to the world.

To avoid any misunderstanding I should like to mention that this letter, as all previous communications, is sent you with the knowledge and approval both of my co-Trustee, Miss Helene Dukas, and the Director of Princeton University Press, Mr. Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

Sincerely yours,

Otto Nathan
TRUSTEE

ON:jb

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

President, RAYMOND C. HARWOOD *Trustees*, JEROME BLUM, W. FRANK CRAVEN,
ROBERT F. GOHEEN, ROBERT C. GUNNING, DONALD R. HAMILTON, RICHARD A. LESTER, A. WALTON LITZ,
HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR., RICARDO A. MESTRES, WHITNEY J. OATES, NORVELL B. SAMUELS,
CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ALBRIDGE C. SMITH III, RICHARD H. ULLMAN

November 24, 1970

Dr. Otto Nathan
Estate of Albert Einstein
24 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10011

Dear Dr. Nathan:

It was good to see you and Miss Dukas in Princeton, and we were particularly fortunate in catching Dr. Kaysen at a moment when he was free. I believe that we have done the right thing in deciding to proceed with an agreement between the Estate and the Press, setting up the basic arrangements for the publication of Professor Einstein's papers, and bringing in the Hebrew University or other outside parties in a secondary role, by mutual agreement. Thus we can give the Hebrew University the opportunity to participate, with or without the Israel Academy as its agent, without putting them in a position to hold things up.

I am enclosing a draft of a possible agreement which I think is self-explanatory, though there are some points worthy of comment. You will note immediately that I have indicated that the work will be "editorially sponsored by the Institute for Advanced Study." This seems appropriate, since the Institute is providing a place for the archives and for editorial work, and we hope that through fellowships and in other ways they will assist in the editorial effort. The cooperation of the Institute is of course essential, and I am confident that this aspect will work out very well.

I have prepared the draft agreement by modifying our standard contract form, a copy of which you took with you last week, and I am sending it as modified rather than retyping it so that you can easily see what changes have been made. The main changes, of course, are the insertions of six paragraphs at the beginning, dealing with the Advisory Board, the Editor and his duties, the comprehensiveness of the work, and financing. The other modifications of the basic agreement are mainly deletions and the insertion of specific royalty arrangements. You will see that I have specified that the Press will undertake the normal publishing costs, but

Dr. Otto Nathan

page 2

the cost of editorial preparation will have to be paid from outside funds, still to be sought.

It seems to me that our first move, after completing the contract, must be to appoint the Editorial Advisory Board. With their advice we can seek an Editor and draw up a budget, while at the same time beginning our search for funds to support the editorial work. We shall all have to make a major effort in fund raising, but I am confident that the necessary funds can be secured.

I am sending copies of this letter and the draft agreement to Miss Dukas and Dr. Kaysen. Although the Institute for Advanced Study will not be a party to the agreement, it seems to me to be essential that Dr. Kaysen should be informed of arrangements, since the Institute is so deeply involved. I shall look forward to having your comments on this preliminary draft.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

HSBJr:eb

Copies

Miss Helen Dukas

Dr. Carl Kaysen

Enclosure to all recipients

D R A F T

Memorandum of Agreement

made at Princeton, New Jersey, this.....day of.....19....

B E T W E E N

THE ESTATE OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

(hereinafter called the Proprietor and designated by the masculine singular pronoun)

A N D

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS, of Princeton, New Jersey (hereinafter called the Publishers)

relating to a work now entitled

THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN,
editorially sponsored by the
Institute for Advanced Study.

Insert
Items 1-6

1. The Proprietor and the Publishers jointly agree to appoint, in consultation with the Institute for Advanced Study, an Editorial Advisory Board of not less than five or more than fifteen persons, to assure the scientific and scholarly quality of the editorial work.

2. On the advice of the Advisory Board, the Proprietor and the Publishers will jointly appoint the Editor, who will have the primary responsibility of organizing and preparing the material for publication. The Editor may appoint, with the consent of the Proprietor and Publishers, associate editors or assistant editors for individual volumes or series of volumes.

3. The Work is understood to include the complete writings of Albert Einstein, published and unpublished, including correspondence, except for such papers as the Proprietor finds it necessary to withhold for reasons of privacy. Standards of editorial section shall be determined by the Editor in consultation with the Advisory Board.

4. The basic edition of the Work shall include all documents in the original languages in which Professor Einstein wrote them. Other special editions (for example an English language edition or an unedited facsimile edition of published scientific writings) will be published on the advice of the Advisory Board and Editor, and to the extent that the Publishers are financially able to do so.

5. Publishing costs after preparation of manuscripts suitable for the printer will be borne by the Publishers. Editorial costs for preparation of manuscripts will be paid from funds raised especially for the purpose and deposited with and administered by the Publishers. The Proprietor and the Publishers jointly agree to seek contributions for this purpose.

6. Other institutions or individuals may be enlisted in the effort to carry out this project, as sponsors or otherwise, by mutual agreement of the Proprietor and the Publishers.

D R A F T

Memorandum of Agreement

made at Princeton, New Jersey, this..... day of..... 19....

B E T W E E N

THE ESTATE OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

(hereinafter called the Proprietor and designated by the masculine singular pronoun)

A N D

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS, of Princeton, New Jersey (hereinafter called the Publishers)

relating to a work now entitled

THE PAPERS OF ALBERT EINSTEIN,
editorially sponsored by the
Institute for Advanced Study.

Insert
Items 1-6

7
AUTHOR'S
GRANT

1. The Proprietor hereby grants and assigns to the Publishers the full and exclusive right during the term of copyright and renewals to publish or to cause others to publish the said work in all forms and in all languages throughout the world.

8
AUTHOR'S
WARRANTY

~~the Proprietor's~~
The Proprietor authorizes the Publishers to take out copyright in ~~their~~ name in the United States, and in other countries if they deem advisable. The Proprietor promises full and seasonable cooperation in effecting copyright renewal, which he agrees to assign to the Publishers.

9
AGREEMENT
TO PUBLISH

2. The Proprietor represents and guarantees that he is the sole author and proprietor of the said work and that he has full power to make this agreement and grant; that the said work does not infringe the copyright or other proprietary right of any other person; and that the said work contains no libelous or other unlawful matter, and makes no improper invasion of the privacy of any other person. The Proprietor undertakes to hold harmless the Publishers from any claim, suit, or proceeding asserted or instituted on the grounds that the said work infringes such rights or contains such hurtful matter, and to indemnify the Publishers for such reasonable expenses as may be incurred in defense against such claim, suit, or proceeding.

PROTECTION
OF SALE

3. The Publishers agree to publish the said work at their own expense (unless otherwise specifically provided in this agreement) within a reasonable period in such form as they deem most suitable. ~~Provided, however, that in the case of a work in substantially incomplete form or in prospectus at the time of this agreement the Publishers' commitment to publish shall be contingent upon the decision of the Editorial Board of Princeton University Press when the complete manuscript is submitted that it is in form and content worthy of scholarly publication; it being understood that this is to be a scholarly decision without reference to commercial expediency; and it also being understood that the Editorial Board has already given general approval to the subject and plan of the work, which is to be approximately~~

4. The Proprietor agrees that he will not, without the consent of the Publishers, publish any abridged or other edition of the work or any book of a similar character tending to interfere with the sale of the work covered by this agreement.

DRAFT

DELIVERY
OF
MANUSCRIPT

5. The Proprietor agrees to deliver the complete manuscript, together with all illustrations, maps, charts, drawings, or other material (except index) to be included in the work, not later than . If the Proprietor shall fail to make delivery by that date, the Publishers shall be released from all obligations under this agreement unless they have advised the Proprietor in writing of their willingness to postpone the delivery date; but the Proprietor shall not be free to cause publication of the said work elsewhere until he shall have reoffered it to the Publishers under the terms of this agreement.

SIZE OF
MANUSCRIPT

6. The manuscript of the work as submitted to the Publishers consists of:

In any revision which he may undertake before the work goes into production the Proprietor shall not add to the size of the manuscript or number of illustrations without the written permission of the Publishers.

FORM OF
MANUSCRIPT

7. The Proprietor agrees to present a legibly typed manuscript and illustrations, charts, etc., suitable for reproduction. If submitted in such form that editing (aside from routine "copy-reading" customary among publishers) is required, or that retyping of manuscript or redrawing or other processing of illustrations is necessary, such work shall be done by the Publishers and charged to the Proprietor's account. Unless a special request as to spelling, capitalization, punctuation, and typographic style shall be made by the Proprietor, and unless a manuscript consistently following such style shall be furnished, the Publishers are authorized to make the manuscript conform to the style which they believe to be most suitable for the work, provided, however, that the Publishers shall not be free, in the process of editing, to make substantive changes in the manuscript without the express approval of the Proprietor. The Proprietor agrees that if the book is to include an index he will prepare it promptly after page proof has been submitted, or, if he fails to do this, will compensate the Publishers for their expense in preparing the index. The Proprietor agrees to pay all permission fees (if any) for the use of text or illustrations controlled by others, and upon request to furnish the Publishers with written evidence of the copyright owner's authorization to use the material.

EDITING

INDEX

PERMISSIONS

AUTHOR'S
ALTERATIONS

8. The cost of Author's Alterations (i.e. changes from the original manuscript submitted by the author, exclusive of the cost of correcting printer's errors) made by the Proprietor in type and/or plates shall be borne by the Publishers to the extent of 10% of the cost of original composition, but beyond that amount shall be charged to the Proprietor's account. The cost of Author's Alterations in illustrations, exclusive of correction of printer's or platemaker's errors, shall be borne by the Publishers to the extent of 10% of the cost of making the original plates or negatives, as the case may be, but beyond that shall be charged to the Proprietor's account.

REVISED
EDITIONS

9. The Proprietor agrees to revise the first and subsequent editions of the work and to supply any new material necessary from time to time to keep the work up to date as may be desired by the Publishers; and in the event that the Proprietor shall neglect or be unable to make such revision or to supply such new material then to permit the Publishers to engage some other person or persons to revise the said editions or to supply such new material and to deduct the expense thereof from royalties accruing to the Proprietor on such revised and enlarged editions.

INSURANCE

10. The Publishers shall take the same care of any manuscript, illustration, or other material placed in their hands by the ~~Author~~ ^{Proprietor} as they would of their own property, but they shall not be responsible for its loss or damage beyond the amount (if any) for which the ~~Author~~ ^{Proprietor} requests in writing that it be insured at his expense.

ROYALTIES

11. Six months after first publication of the work, the Publishers shall prepare a royalty statement covering sales of the work to that date, and within 60 days thereafter shall pay the Proprietor the amount due. Thereafter the Publishers shall pay the Proprietor in the months of March and September of each year the royalty payable as of the preceding February 1 and August 1, respectively, covering sales during the preceding six months. Provided, however, that annual rather than semi-annual payments may be made if a semi-annual payment would be in an

<p>REGULAR DOMESTIC SALES</p>	<p>amount less than \$25.00. No royalty shall be paid in any year in which less than five dollars (\$5.00) has accrued in royalties. The amount of royalty shall be calculated as follows: <u>of each volume</u> On book sales within the limits of the United States (except for the special cases listed below), the following stipulated percentage of the list price: 10% on the first 5,000 copies sold, 12-1/2% on the next 5,000 copies sold, 15% beyond 10,000 copies.</p>
<p>FOREIGN SALES</p>	<p>On book sales outside the limits of the United States, one-half the above stipulated percentage of the list price.</p>
<p>SPECIAL DISCOUNTS</p>	<p>On sales of sheet stock or on book sales at special discounts of 50% or more from the list price, or on book sales of a special edition issued by the Publishers and retailing at less than two-thirds of the list price of the regular edition, the regular domestic royalty rate (as stipulated above) calculated on the net amount actually received by the Publishers.</p>
<p>REVISED EDITIONS</p>	<p>In the event of publication of an abridged, expanded, or revised edition necessitating the resetting of twenty per cent or more of the work, the said edition shall be considered a new work and a new agreement shall be arranged on mutually agreeable terms.</p>
<p>ROYALTY-FREE COPIES</p>	<p>No royalty shall be paid on any copies lost or destroyed, or on damaged or overstocked copies sold at or below manufacturing cost, or given away for the purpose of aiding the sale of the work.</p>
<p>REDUCED RATE-OF- SALE</p>	<p>In any royalty-payment period in which the sale of the work is less than 150 copies, the royalty shall be one-half the regular royalty rate as stipulated above.</p>
<p>PRINCETON PAPERBACK EDITION</p>	<p>If the Publishers should issue their own paperback edition of the work, the regular royalty rate shall be five per cent of the paperback list price, and the above-listed stipulations with respect to foreign sales, special discounts, reduced rate-of-sale, revised editions, and royalty-free copies shall apply. <u>on the first 10,000 copies sold, 7-1/2% beyond 10,000 copies.</u></p>
<p>OTHER RIGHTS</p>	<p>12. The Proprietor grants and assigns to the Publishers the full, sole, and exclusive right to arrange for the sale or licensing of the following rights relating to the said work, and constitutes the Publishers his representatives and attorneys-in-fact for that purpose. If such rights are sold or licensed, the Publishers shall pay to the Proprietor, at the time of the next royalty payment after receipt of the funds, the following portion of the net amount actually received for such sale or licensing: (a) Translation, first and second serial rights, selection, abridgment, paperback, condensation, digest, adaptation, syndication, omnibus volumes, receipts from a license to another publisher to reprint in whole or in part, or from a license to a book club to manufacture its own edition for distribution to its members—50% of the net amount actually received by the Publishers. (b) Dramatization, public reading, radio, television, and motion picture rights (sight and sound) or the right of reproduction by other mechanical devices—85% of the net amount actually received by the Publishers.</p>
<p>AUTHOR'S COPIES</p>	<p><u>each volume of</u> 13. The Publishers shall give the Proprietor 10 free copies of the said work. For additional copies, not for resale, the Proprietor shall pay the list price less 40% discount, f.o.b. Princeton, New Jersey.</p>
<p>TERMINATION OF CONTRACT</p>	<p>14. If, after three years following the date of publication of the said work, the Publishers shall advise the Proprietor in writing to his last known address that they find it necessary to discontinue publication, or if the Publishers fail to keep the work in print and neglect to reprint it within six months of the Proprietor's written request that they do so, then the Proprietor shall have the right to terminate this agreement by written notice. Upon such notice of termination the Proprietor shall have the right at his option within 30 days of such notice to purchase at 25% of the actual cost (including composition) the type and/or plates of the work, should any exist, and to purchase at actual manufacturing cost any copies and/or sheets remaining in the Publishers' hands. If the Proprietor shall fail to exercise this option within 30 days, then the Publishers shall be free to destroy or dispose of the type and plates, if any, and to dispose of any copies and/or sheets in any way they see fit without payment of any royalty on such copies and/or sheets. Upon termination of the agreement, the Publishers agree to assign the copyright</p>

of the said work to the Proprietor; thereupon all the then existing rights granted to the Publishers under this agreement shall revert to the Proprietor.

**OPTION ON
AUTHOR'S
NEXT WORK**

15. The Proprietor agrees to make the Publishers the first offer of publication of his next full-length book. But if the Publishers fail to exercise this option by executing a publishing agreement within 90 days of receipt of the completed manuscript, then the Proprietor shall be under no further obligation under this option, and shall be free to cause its publication elsewhere. The Proprietor is not obliged to accept the Publishers' offer under this option.

**ADDITIONAL
PROVISIONS**

15.

**BINDING ON
HEIRS AND
ASSIGNS**

16. This agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns of both parties.

This agreement may be assigned by either party with the written consent of the other, which consent must be obtained in advance, and the assignee thereof shall have all the rights and remedies of the original parties insofar as the same are assignable. But this agreement shall be assigned only as a whole and not as a part, nor as to any part interest therein.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Proprietor has hereunto placed his hand and seal, and the Publishers have caused this agreement to be executed and their seal to be affixed by authority of their Board of Trustees.

.....
WITNESS TO PROPRIETOR'S SIGNATURE

..... (L.S.)
PROPRIETOR SIGN HERE

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS

.....
WITNESS TO PUBLISHER'S SIGNATURE

by (L.S.)

MEMORANDUM

OF

AGREEMENT

AND

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS

November 16, 1970

Dear Ernst:

Thanks very much for your letter and its encouraging expression of continued interest in the Einstein Papers. In addition to encouraging me, I hope it stimulates President Harman. We all appreciate that he has other things on his mind, but it would be most helpful if he could move on this matter.

With warmest greetings,

Cordially,

Carl Kaysen

Professor E. D. Bergmann
Israel Academy of Sciences
and Humanities
43, Jabotinsky Road
Jerusalem
Israel

האקדמיה הלאומית הישראלית למדעים
THE ISRAEL ACADEMY OF
SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES



Jerusalem, 4 November 1970

Dr. Carl Kaysen
Director
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey
U. S. A.

Dear Carl,

Prof. G. Scholem told me, on his return to Israel, that you and your friends are disturbed by the hiatus and delays which have been created in our negotiations regarding the Einstein Papers. I fully understand your feelings and I can assure you of two things: firstly, that I share them, and secondly, that I know that the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities is as interested as ever in participating actively and prominently in the project which we have discussed and corresponded about.

Perhaps it might be useful to summarize and describe the present situation in this matter. You will remember that the Academy originally entered into this project on the assumption that it will be a joint enterprise between Dr. Otto Nathan - as the Administrator of the Einstein Papers - the Princeton University Press and the Academy. At the time we submitted to our partners-to-be statements by the President and the Rector of the Hebrew University which gave the Academy full power to deal with the project also on behalf of the University. Furthermore, we suggested that the Institute for Advanced Study must be a partner in this project. Things went along quite satisfactorily until Dr. Nathan's letter to the President of the Hebrew University, Mr. A. Harman, in which he de facto excluded the Academy as a direct partner from the negotiations. As I stated already, this has not diminished our interest in the project, but, of course, the Academy as such can do nothing in this matter.

I regret (and I am sure that the members of the Council of the Academy share this regret) that President Harman has obviously not yet had the time to take a decision in this somewhat delicate matter. Naturally, the best

./2.

האקדמיה הלאומית הישראלית למדעים
THE ISRAEL ACADEMY OF
SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES



- 2 -

would be that he reiterates the desire of the University that the Academy continue the negotiations also on its behalf. However, this decision must be left to him, and all we could do in this matter was to supply President Harman with all the "documents in the case".

We understand from President Harman that he wanted to talk to you and perhaps to Dr. Nathan personally, and I am sure that he will do so at the earliest possible opportunity. Of course, it is most regrettable that so much time has been lost, but I hope you will understand that since Dr. Nathan's letter to President Harman, not only you and the Princeton University Press, but also the Israel Academy had to wait.

Naturally, we trust that these initial and only administrative difficulties will be overcome, and that the execution of the project can start actively. As a chemist, I am convinced that this project (as many others) represents an autocatalytic reaction.

With best regards, also from Prof. Scholem, and in the hope to see you soon again, I am,

Yours cordially,

E. D. Bergmann

cc. Prof. G. Scholem, President, The Israel Academy of Sciences & Humanities;
Prof. A. Dvoretzky, Vice-President, " " " " " "
Mr. A. Harman, President, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem;
Dr. Otto Nathan, Trustee - Estate of Albert Einstein;
Mr. Bailey, Director, The Princeton University Press.

Einstein
file

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

JEFFERSON PHYSICAL LABORATORY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

11 December, 1968

Dr. Carl Kaysen, Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Carl,

I have now managed to get to my reading notes and studied them a bit in order to answer your letter in a more informed way.

We have catalogued some 15 "Notebooks" (incl. lecture preparation notes) in the Einstein Archives, all but the last set in Einstein's own handwriting:

- (1) Zürich 1896-1900, "Kollegium über Physik - Prof. Weber".
- (2) Ditto , "Vorlesungen über Physik, Weber"
These are Einstein's notes taken as student, more interesting for what Weber did not teach than for anything else. Einstein was for example, unhappy that Maxwell's equations were never reached in Weber's course.
- (3) Zürich 1909-1910, Notes for lectures on Kinetic Theory and Statistical Mechanics.
- (4) Ditto , "Mechanik I".
- (5) Ditto , "Mechanik II".
- (6) Zürich 1909-1911, "Relativität"(General), also Thermodynamics and Radiation.
- (7) Zürich 1910-1911, Notes for lectures on theory of electricity and magnetism.

Then follow 3 notebooks from the Berlin days, including two interesting ones on his lectures in relativity.

- 2 -

Item (11) is a notebook from Princeton, 1937, mostly on field theory and general relativity theory. Item (12) is Einstein's last writing pad (1955). Item (13) is a pocket memorandum booklet of the years 1911-1914, and item (14) a memo pad (about 1930 and later), mostly of League of Nations Committee work.

Finally, item (15) is a set of notebooks by W. Bloch (1916-1918) who made them while following Einstein's lectures in Berlin.

I have either read closely or at least glanced hastily through all of this material. There is here without doubt excellent raw material for work in the history of science, and I have used small parts of two of the notebooks for two of my own published articles in this field already. To do a serious job, specifically with the notebooks, even only for 1906-1911, would take someone with lots of time and with deep insight into state of physics and of the educational systems of the time. For my part, I would of course enormously welcome it if someone would do this, though I do not know the name of anyone now free of major projects who has these qualifications.

In the meantime, some useful preliminary work might be done with smaller investment of time by others. You are also bound to have scholars turn up for such work when and if the catalogue of holdings at the Einstein Archive becomes available. I still have to get clearance for this from the Estate, but it would not be wise to raise the question just now with Miss Dukas or Otto Nathan.

What would help a lot is if you yourself showed both of them that you are interested in the Archives, and possibly also in the idea of an eventual publication of the scientific correspondence of Einstein. Just a hint along these lines, and your own authority and interest, will reassure Miss Dukas and Otto Nathan, both of whom (rightly or wrongly) felt the previous director was not really sympathetic to this enterprise. Eventually I hope to undertake such a publication, if the Estate agrees.

With best regards,

Cordially,



Gerald Holton

GH:ew

See both People File - Wheeler, John
and IAS file - Einstein--COLLECTA, Pub. of

September 16, 1970

Dear John:

Thanks very much for your note about Klaus Hepp. I think perhaps it is a little too soon to raise the question whether he would like to be involved or not. The negotiations between the Israel Academy of Sciences, Dr. Nathan, the Princeton Press, and myself are not completed. Till they are, any canvassing of who should be on the Editorial Board is premature. If, at a later date, it seems appropriate, I will raise the matter of Hepp with you again.

Cordially,

Carl Kaysen

Professor John A. Wheeler
Department of Physics
Jadwin Hall
Princeton University
Post Office Box 708
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

SCHOOL OF NATURAL SCIENCES

September 14, 1970

Dear Carl:

In answer to your questions.

(1) Klaus Hepp is a good physicist just starting on a productive career, and the last thing I would want to do is to load him with a lot of administrative chores. If you want somebody from Zürich to give advice on the Einstein papers, the best man would be Markus Fierz. Fierz is about 60 years old but still vigorous, and intensely interested in the history of physics.

(2) Your phrase to describe John Wheeler's letter is exactly right. This is not the first time it has happened. The most famous example was a letter John wrote when the original Project Matterhorn was started in Princeton. John was then so enthusiastic that he sounded as if he would build a hydrogen bomb single-handed.

(3) You may have been surprised that the article of Feynman which I sent you discussed only grade-school arithmetic and not university physics. Feynman has put a lot of effort into university teaching and I think he agrees with me that the basic defect of existing teaching is the same in universities as it is in first grade.

Yours sincerely,

Freeman

Freeman Dyson

FD:eg

Dr. Carl Kaysen, Director
Institute for Advanced Study

Princeton University

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS: JOSEPH HENRY LABORATORIES
JADWIN HALL
POST OFFICE BOX 708
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

John A. Wheeler
to 15 Sept: High Island
South Bristol
Maine 04568
7 Sept 1970
(207-644-8138)

Professor Carl Kayser, Director
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton

HEPP AND EINSTEIN

Dear Carl -

What you told me this spring about the idea of getting Klaus Hepp in on the Einstein papers has been a joy to contemplate ever since.

If the enclosed letter would help and not hinder, I would be very happy if you saw fit to send it on to Hepp.

Best regards, as always!

John

Princeton University

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS: JOSEPH HENRY LABORATORIES

JADWIN HALL

POST OFFICE BOX 708

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

John A. Wheeler

to 15 Sept: High Island

South Bristol

Maine 04568

7 September 1970

Professor Klaus Hepp

Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule
Zürich, Switzerland

COLLABORATOR ON
EINSTEIN PAPERS

Dear Klaus,

At the wedding of Atle Selberg's daughter in Princeton this June Carl Kayser told me about his plans to ask you to assume responsibility for the Einstein papers. I was absolutely delighted and told him so. I can think of no one who comes close to combining in the same measure that you do warm interest in the man and his work, profound leadership in theoretical physics in your own right, a deep feeling for the great tradition of scholarship out of which Einstein drew his sustenance, and the responsibility and integrity to carry such a tremendously important enterprise through to completion. It would mean so much to everyone in physics to see this project carried through, and above all under your leadership, that I know all of

Princeton University

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS: JOSEPH HENRY LABORATORIES

JADWIN HALL

POST OFFICE BOX 708

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

we want to see everything possible done to make acceptance by you possible. Of course it would be a marvellous added benefit to everyone in Princeton to have you in Princeton some months each year while this work is being carried through. At the same time I can believe that it would make all the difference to you to have someone continuously on the spot, close to you scientifically and intellectually, with the maturity to accept and do soundly whatever responsibilities you wish to turn over to him.

May I suggest for this post Dr. Lawrence Thomas of ETH, recent Ph. D. of Yale, whom I have known for 5 years. I have a very high regard for him as well in terms of character and responsibility as in terms of his scientific work. His thesis, with Brill of Yale, was

Princeton University

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS: JOSEPH HENRY LABORATORIES

JADWIN HALL

POST OFFICE BOX 708

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

on a theorem about the state functional in the quantum theory of general relativity. To me it showed independence of thinking and real ability in mathematical analysis, and very considerable physical insight. Thomas has scholarly leanings, and an attachment to the tradition of Einstein and his works, that makes me feel he would be an outstanding right hand man to you on this enterprise.

This is a sabbatical year, most of which I expect to divide between High Island and Princeton, except for November at Cal Tech and June in Moscow before the 6th International Conference on Gravitation Physics and Relativity, Copenhagen, 5-9 July 1971 (cf Møller, Rosenfeld, Rozenthal, Strömberg).

Princeton University

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS: JOSEPH HENRY LABORATORIES

JADWIN HALL

POST OFFICE BOX 708

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

4

but if you will be in Zurich in
May it would be a great pleasure
to stop in and see you and other
colleagues for a couple of days
en route to Moscow if that would
fit your plans.

If there is any more
I can add about Thomas or
anything else that will ease your
way to taking on this enterprise,
that means so much to all of us,
please let me know. Every
good wish to you and Mrs. Kepp
from Janette and me!

Sincerely,
Joan

*Einstein papers
(Publication)*

July 7, 1970

Dear Tom:

Just to keep you up-to-date, here for your private information is a copy of Gerry Holton's answer to my letter of 12th June. If you ask some people how they are they tell you!

As ever,

Professor Thomas Kuhn
Princeton University
70 Washington Road
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

LYMAN LABORATORY OF PHYSICS
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

July 1, 1970

Dr. Carl Kaysen
Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Carl:

I am sorry to be late in replying to your letter of June 12, but I have just returned from the Binational Conference on Physics held in India. On the way back I met with some of the Israeli people who are also interested in the Einstein publication project.

This project should yield one of the major scholarly publications in the field of the history of science. So I welcome your personal interest in the matter, for you and your office might provide the missing ingredient to make this cake -- namely the operational know-how in getting a complex job done. The great danger is, frankly, and confidentially, that there have been too many people involved in the half-hearted negotiations so far, and none of them able to see more than a fraction of the great amount of work that looms, or, for that matter, of the challenge implied. If you had occupied your present chair a few years earlier, this would probably not have happened.

You speak only of having the interest of the Institute represented; I welcome this, but urge you to take a more active role if you possibly can; e.g., to help all parties to work out, right at your desk a viable plan of proper scope, with safeguards for the working editors and publishers. From the beginning, the project must in every respect be run as serious business.

As you know, I have worked off and on for years with this material, and it is a glorious goldmine for scholarly work in physics, history of science, philosophy of science, sociology of science. Here, after all, is

Dr. Carl Kaysen

-2-

July 1, 1970

the record both of a good part of the growth of modern physics (intellectually and sociologically), and of the interaction of physics and world history. In my view the publication should consist of several parts or volumes: (1) Runs of correspondence of significant length, possibly excluding those parts published elsewhere (Solovine's, Born's, Besso's [said to be in press]), but publishing items that were left out from such other publications. (2) Correspondence of shorter length, with more-than-usual editorial commentary for those (often brief) items that in fact have an importance that is out of proportion to their brevity or apparently casual character. (3) Unpublished manuscripts, and interesting fragments or early drafts of published manuscripts, by A.E. (4) Notebooks, lecture notes, etc., insofar as at all coherent, if necessary by photographic reproduction.

(1)

I would suggest to leave out MS of published items (except perhaps for some passages of interesting draft changes on MS); (2) reproduction of actual published articles, books, or reprints; (3) unanswered crank letters; business correspondence (but carefully scanned for non-business content!); passages in letters judged by the Estate to be concerned with matter severely embarrassing to the family or to living persons [but omissions marked]; perhaps some other letters that were not answered or only perfunctorily answered by A.E. (but these to be listed by name as being in the Archive); perhaps unpublished MS by others than AE.

As to scholarly apparatus, I suggest: (1) A brief introductory essay, probably by the Editor in Chief; (2) A catalogue raisonné for which a good start has been made under my supervision and with the excellent participation of Miss Dukas and several students. (3) A full index of names. (4) Extensive crossreferences and editorial comments & explanations; e.g., as footnotes -- a desideratum I wish to urge as strongly as possible despite the evident labor this will involve on the part of a carefully chosen team.

Finally, some troubled and fairly obvious thoughts. Miss Dukas wrote me about the project in general terms in February; since then, frequent & contradictory rumors have floated by. I don't have a list of strong candidates for Editor or for members of editorial work and advisory boards, but some person or persons should soon be persuaded to take up the reins. The job is so big that a good man will have to clear the desks for some years to see this through. Possibly Martin Klein can be persuaded. (I have not talked to him about it.) Miss Dukas, if properly used in the good sense, will be invaluable. Young physicists-historians with time and energy have to be identified and mobilized. Hence enough funds must be raised. The presses (Princeton plus Gordon & Breach³) need to gear up to get permissions from owners of literary rights (if I understand the law correctly). Possibly the additions to the Archives, received since I had the collection

Dr. Carl Kayser

-3-

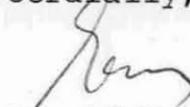
July 1, 1970

microfilmed, should be photographed. Above all, ground rules must be written which satisfy Nathan & the Estate, and yet protect the editors from interventions (for this must not be only the "scientific" correspondence, but as Helen Dukas wrote herself, "also the other correspondence, etc., of general interest," to be sure within reasonable limits, set forth earlier).

My own selfish chief interest is to get the published volumes soon for my library; there are lots of problems left on which I want to work on my own, though at the moment I have been getting rather more intrigued with some aspects of the work of Niels Bohr. Of course, when the things that need doing now are done, I'll be glad to try to give you help and advice, as you requested in your letter.

With every good wish,

Cordially,



Gerald Holton

GH:m

June 12, 1970

Professor Gerald Holton
Department of Physics
Jefferson Lab 359
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Dear Gerry,

You will be pleased to know, I am sure, that the long postponed enterprise of publishing the Einstein papers appears finally to be getting started. Otto Nathan has sufficiently overcome his inhibition, anxiety, and suspicion to be able to start the wheels turning for an agreement amongst the Estate, the Hebrew University, and the Princeton Press which will permit publication to go forward. While the Institute will not be directly a party to this agreement, the Press and I propose to have an understanding that the Institute will be represented in the process of actually organizing the work. This understanding is known to Nathan and has his approval.

These things are still to be done rather than done. When they are, I would be very hopeful that I can get some help and advice from you in connection with the responsibilities we will then be assuming.

With warmest greetings,

Carl Kayser

CK:mys

bcg: *t. Kasher*

June 12, 1970

Professor T S Kuhn
Princeton University
Princeton, N J

Dear Tom,

I hope this pleases you as much as it
will undoubtedly pain me in the future.

Enc:

Russel

McCormack

V of Penn

Marble

(Cleggell)
++

Reiner

June 12, 1970

Professor Ernst Bergmann
Hebrew University
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Ernst,

As I just wrote to Harman, Nathan and the Princeton University Press and I seem finally to have found an acceptable formula for the arrangements with which the publication of the Einstein papers can go forth. Harman will be hearing directly from Nathan on this matter and I'm writing simply to say that I have seen the letter that he proposes to send, and the arrangements contained therein, while somewhat oblique, are workable enough. I trust that Harman doesn't feel bound to follow Nathan's suggestion that the University pick as its representative for the actual contract negotiations someone in New York, but that you come here as you previously had planned. In addition to the purely legal and technical questions that have to be covered by the contract negotiations, I am sure that it is important that you and I get a chance to talk about the editorial committee and similar substantive questions.

Annette joins me in warm greetings to you and Chani.

Cordially,

Carl Kaysen

CK:mvs

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

Office of the President



Jerusalem, June 21 1970

Professor Carl Kaysen, Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
U.S.A.

Dear Carl,

Thank you for your letter of June 12. Meanwhile, I have heard from Otto Nathan, and I shall go into this matter immediately.

Sometimes it is a relief to have problems like this to deal with. These, at least, are tangible problems, about which one can hope to do something. I wish it were true of some of the more fateful issues.

With warm greetings,

Sincerely,

Avraham Harman

AH/ea

June 12, 1970

Dear Avram:

You will shortly be hearing from Otto Nathan about the proposal for the publication of the Einstein papers. I write simply to say that I have discussed this with him and with Herbert Bailey of the Princeton University Press, and as far as I'm concerned, the arrangements are agreeable. While respecting Nathan's feelings about who the contracting party should be, they will permit what I consider to be the proper participation of both the Institute and the Israeli Academy of Science.

It seems difficult in these times for either of us to concentrate on these scholarly matters, harder I am sure for you than for me, but it is what we have to do. I am writing in a similar spirit to Ernst.

With warmest greetings,

Cordially,

Carl Kaysen

Dr. Avraham Harman, President
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Jerusalem, Israel

June 10, 1970

Memorandum for File

Conversation with Otto Nathan in his apartment, 24 Fifth Avenue,
at 5:00 P.M. on Tuesday, June 9, regarding Einstein papers.

Mr. Nathan is eager to go ahead with the project. He is perfectly happy to have the Institute's cooperation; and indeed welcomes it. He agrees that, whatever the past relations between him and the previous Director, he is ready to go ahead now. I expressed my own wish that the Institute get appropriate credit for its share in the endeavors, and he said that he is perfectly happy to see the Institute's name on the title page of the volume. Nonetheless, he wishes to have the basic agreement be one between the Estate and the Hebrew University on the one hand, and Princeton University Press on the other, because in his view they are the parties legally concerned.

I indicated some of the commitments the Institute might be willing to make under appropriate circumstances, i.e. office space for Miss Dukas and a technical assistant; office space for a visitor to work on the papers; one, and occasionally even two, visiting memberships in connection with the project; scholars properly qualified who would be working on it. In this connection I talked about money and made the point that this would be an expensive endeavor. I indicated that I might seek support from the NSF and that I thought the Israeli Government might be induced to make a contribution through the Hebrew University. I also raised the possibility of a contribution from the German Government, to which Nathan reacted sharply and violently. After some discussion on this point he asked me to seek Miss Dukas' reaction independent of his own.

We talked about the need for a scientific advisory or editorial committee and who might be a suitable chairman. He had a positive reaction to the suggestion of Res Jost, although he did not know him. We also talked about Martin Klein at Yale. We agreed that the committee should be international and suggested that be a possibility as well as Europeans and Israelis.

The relation between the proposed complete publication and the reprinting of the major scientific papers under the editorship of Dr. Bargmann came up. We agreed the question should be explored.

I raised the question of xerox copies of all the Einstein documents and the retention of one set by the Institute. Nathan agreed that there should be many xeroxed copies for security as well as accessibility reasons. He had previously talked with Dix about having Princeton Library be the depository,, but he was perfectly agreeable to having one at the Institute as well.

Nathan directed my attention to the two draft letters from him to Harman and Bergmann in Bailey's possession and invited my comments on them. We agreed to be in touch.

Carl Kaysen

June 10, 1970

Dear Herb:

Here is the record of the conversation
I had with Nathan which I promised you.

Cordially,

Carl Kaysen

Mr. Herbert Bailey
Princeton University Press
41 William Street
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Enclosure: Memo for File
re visit with Mr. Nathan

June 10, 1970

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Carl Kaysen

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

Telephone-609-924-4400

THE DIRECTOR

June 10, 1970

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- 2 -

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Carl Kaysen

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

President, RAYMOND C. HARWOOD *Trustees*, JEROME BLUM, W. FRANK CRAVEN,
ROBERT F. GOHEEN, ROBERT C. GUNNING, DONALD R. HAMILTON, RICHARD A. LESTER, A. WALTON LITZ,
HAROLD W. MCGRAW, JR., RICARDO A. MESTRES, WHITNEY J. OATES, NORVELL B. SAMUELS,
CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ALBRIDGE C. SMITH III, RICHARD H. ULLMAN

April 9, 1970

Dr. E. D. Bergmann
Chairman, Science Section
The Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities
43, Jabotinsky Road
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Dr. Bergmann:

Since Dr. Nathan wrote to you on March 6 saying that he and Miss Dukas and I planned to get together, we have been trying to arrange a meeting, but as you may have heard, Dr. Nathan has been in the hospital, and so we have not been able to have our meeting. It is most unfortunate to be faced with delay at this time, when we seem to be about to make real progress, and I am hoping very much that Dr. Nathan's condition will improve soon, so that we can go ahead. Under the circumstances, with an injured back that has given him intense and continuing pain, Dr. Nathan really isn't able to do anything, as I am sure you will understand. No one is more anxious to proceed than he is, and I am sure that as soon as he feels able to address himself to the matter, we shall meet and then be in touch with you again. Meanwhile I hope you will be patient, and I shall write again as soon as I have anything to say.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.
Director

HSBJr:eb

Copies

Dr. Otto Nathan
Miss Helen Dukas

Silent copy
Dr. Carl Kaysen

Baker

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

President, RAYMOND C. HARWOOD *Trustees*, JEROME BLUM, W. FRANK CRAVEN,
ROBERT F. GOHEEN, ROBERT C. GUNNING, DONALD R. HAMILTON, RICHARD A. LESTER, A. WALTON LITZ,
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CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ALBRIDGE C. SMITH III, RICHARD H. ULLMAN

October 29, 1970

Mr. Roger D. Smith
Jackson, Nash, Brophy,
Barringer & Brooks
330 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Dear Roger:

I am writing to ask you for legal advice on a non-tax matter. Enclosed is a copy of the Last Will and Testament of Albert Einstein, whose collected papers we are planning to publish. The question is: would a publication contract between Princeton University Press and the Trustees of the Estate (Otto Nathan and Helena Dukas) be binding after the termination of the Trust, that is after the deaths of Helena Dukas and Margot Einstein? The Estate is anxious to make an agreement with us, but the question has been raised whether the consent of the Hebrew University must be obtained.

It seems to me that Section 13 of the Will, on pages 4, 5, and 6 is particularly relevant. In my opinion, Paragraph (A) gives the Estate discretion to publish "in their sole and absolute judgment and discretion," and Paragraph (F) is not limiting in this regard, so long as the comfort and welfare of Helena Dukas and Margot Einstein are protected. I should add that royalties on the edition would be payable to the Trust. It seems to me further that the only stipulation regarding the Hebrew University is that it shall have whatever is remaining of the Trust when the Trust terminates.

I have given you my own interpretation, which I hope is correct, but of course what I am seeking is legal advice. Suppose the Estate made a contract with us, and at some time later the Trust terminated, would the contract then be binding on the Hebrew University as the final owner of literary rights? Neither Dr. Nathan, who knew Einstein very well, nor I, who knew him slightly, believes that it was his intention to tie up

Mr. Roger D. Smith

page 2

the literary rights so that publication of his papers depended on the consent of the Hebrew University. I should add that we have been attempting to work with the Hebrew University, and they seem to want to cooperate, but they are so dilatory and unresponsive that we cannot make any progress. The project has already been held up for a year simply owing to their failure to respond to letters. Thus we would prefer to proceed without them, giving them every opportunity to cooperate to the extent that they are willing and able, but not giving them the right to call the shots or hinder the project.

I should be very grateful for your help in this matter. With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

HSBJr:eb

Copy

Dr. Otto Nathan

Dr. Carl Kaysen

Enclosure to Mr. Smith

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

June 11, 1970

Dr. Carl Kaysen
Director, The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Dr. Kaysen:

I was very pleased to learn from Mr. Bailey that you did not raise any objections to the draft letters to be addressed to President Harman and Dr. Bergmann. The letters are being mailed today. Copies are enclosed for your information. Mr. Bailey advised me that you may want to send a note supporting our letters to both President Harman and Dr. Bergmann. I should certainly welcome your doing so.

I wish to thank you once more for your kindness in calling on me on Tuesday.

With kind regards,

Otto Nathan.

Otto Nathan
TRUSTEE

ON:jb

June 12, 1970

Dr. Ernst D. Bergmann
Chairman, Science Section
The Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities
43, Jabotinsky Road
Jerusalem
ISRAEL

Dear Dr. Bergmann:

I should like to refer to my note of March 6, 1970, and to Mr. Bailey's letter of April 9, 1970. I am sorry that, because of my prolonged illness, we were not able to reply to your letter of February 24 before now. My health is still not completely restored but I am now well enough to attend to matters of urgency. One of the first things I did when I returned home from the hospital was to arrange a meeting with Mr. Bailey and Miss Dukas which has just taken place.

We have considered your letter of February 24 with great care and in great detail. In fact, the two points which you raised in your letter caused us to reconsider the entire project and the position we had taken in the past. The conclusions we came to in our lengthy deliberations are embodied in a letter to President Avraham Harman which goes out by the same mail and of which a copy is enclosed.

Under no circumstances would we want to lose the important help which we are convinced you and your colleagues at the Academy would bring to the project. Since you are not only a member of the Israel Academy but also a faculty member of The Hebrew University we felt certain that you would be able and willing to be associated with the difficult task of editing and publishing Einstein's papers even if the Academy was not a party to the fundamental publication agreement. We assumed other members of the Israel Academy would be able to do likewise; to our knowledge, a number of them are members of both institutions. Moreover, The Hebrew University should be given authority in the basic publication agreement to seek the cooperation of individual scholars regardless of whether or not they are associated with the University or with the Academy, or The Hebrew University might make a special arrangement with the Academy.

We were very much interested in your suggestion to obtain the assistance of the Princeton Institute. In fact, very preliminary talks with Dr. Carl Kaysen had taken place even before your letter was received. We should certainly welcome any

Dr. Ernst D. Bergmann

- 2 -

June 12, 1970

help and cooperation the Princeton Institute can give us not only because it was Einstein's professional home during the last two decades of his life and has been the domicile of his Archives since his death, but primarily because outstanding scholars are associated with the Institute from whom the project might profit greatly. After very extended discussion of that point we felt that the Princeton Institute should have the same position as the Israel Academy. In regard to the Institute in Princeton, the University Press should be given the same privilege which The Hebrew University would enjoy with respect to the Israel Academy.

This letter, as all correspondence in regard to the project, is being addressed to you on behalf of Princeton University Press and the Estate. Princeton University Press has, of course, seen the draft of the letter and has approved of it.

With kindest regards,

Otto Nathan
TRUSTEE

ON:jb

COOPY

June 12, 1970

President Avraham Harman
The Hebrew University
Jerusalem, ISRAEL

Dear President Harman:

I am approaching you by this letter in regard to a problem which my co-Trustee and myself consider of great importance and with respect to which the two Trustees feel a heavy responsibility. Albert Einstein provided in Article 13 of his Will that all of his manuscripts, correspondence, copyrights, etc., would eventually become the property of The Hebrew University. The two Trustees appointed in his Will have administered the Archives with great care and have been able to add to them a considerable amount of material since Einstein's death in 1955. A large part of the material, some of which is of particularly great importance to scientific research and history, has so far never been made public.

Ever since Einstein's death the two Trustees have been anxious to have the Archives carefully edited by scholars and prepared for publication. The material should be published in the original language and, if possible, accompanied or followed by translations. You may have learnt that the Estate approached President Elath and Professor Sambursky of your University several years ago to discuss with them the possibility of having the Einstein Archives edited and published by, and under the auspices of, The Hebrew University. Those negotiations did not lead to a positive result. About a year ago the Estate renewed preliminary discussions about the publication project with Princeton University Press which is one of the oldest of Einstein's publishers and which has shown great interest in the publication of the Einstein material ever since his death.

Before these negotiations had advanced very far Dr. Ernst D. Bergmann advised the Estate that The Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities together with The University would be interested in preparing the Einstein material for publication. The Estate felt it was advisable to consider the possibility of having the work done jointly by Princeton University Press and the Institutions in Israel. A meeting was arranged between Dr. Bergmann, Princeton University Press, and the Trustees of the Estate. The three participants at the meeting were in agreement that the Einstein material should be made available to the scientific world and history as soon as feasible. They further agreed that the possible cooperation of The Hebrew University should be earnestly explored. In that regard the Estate called attention to Einstein's Will providing that the material will eventually be owned by The Hebrew University. Some letters were exchanged between Dr. Bergmann, Princeton University Press, and the Estate after the Princeton meeting. Copy of a letter is enclosed which the Estate, on behalf of Princeton University Press and itself, addressed to Dr. Bergmann on January 30, 1970.

As is indicated in Point 2 of that letter, the Estate believes that the legal papers pertaining to the editing and publishing of the Einstein Archives should be drawn between The Hebrew University, Princeton University Press and the Estate. In order to include the Israel Academy, we suggested in the letter to Dr. Bergmann that the

President Avraham Harman

- 2 -

June 12, 1970

please "The Hebrew University (acting for and jointly with the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities) be used in the basic legal agreement. Dr. Bergmann advised us in a recent communication that the Israel Academy apparently does not wish to accept the formulation just mentioned.

The Estate is very anxious to obtain the cooperation of any Israeli scholar or any scholarly institution in Israel who are competent for the editorial work to be done. However, for legal reasons and because of Einstein's Will, it seems essential that the basic arrangements be made with The Hebrew University as one of the partners in the project. In fact, we ourselves no longer feel that the formulation suggested in the letter to Dr. Bergmann of January 30, which Dr. Bergmann apparently did not find acceptable, should be used in the legal papers to be drawn up for the project. We believe that The Hebrew University alone should figure in the basic publication agreement and that the University should be given the privilege of arranging for the cooperation by the Israel Academy or by any other scholarly organization, such as the Weizmann Institute, or by individual scholars if such cooperation should be considered helpful to the project. We intend to suggest that Princeton University Press be given the same privilege of arranging for cooperation by other institutions or scholars, such as the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton of which Einstein was a member and a "member-emeritus" for 22 years and in whose building the Archives have been kept since his death.

In making these suggestions, the two Trustees are not only influenced by the legal requirements resulting from Einstein's Will. They also feel a moral responsibility to make the arrangements for this exceedingly important project with The Hebrew University rather than with any other scholarly Israeli institution, regardless of their high regard for them. From their intimate association with Einstein over many years the Trustees know that he felt a particular closeness with The Hebrew University which he destined to be the final owner of all his papers. Einstein was one of the founders of The Hebrew University. As early as 1921, he and Chaim Weizmann made a trip to and through the United States to raise funds for the establishment of the University -- a most unusual action on the part of Einstein.

We are submitting to you the details of the discussions and correspondence that took place during the past year in the hope that you will give them due consideration. In case you decide to accept our suggestion that The Hebrew University become a partner in the project, we wonder whether you would be able to appoint a representative of the University living in the United States with whom the legal instruments of the project could be negotiated. It would expedite matters considerably if that could be done.

We realize that you will need a little time to consider the matter and to come to a decision. We should like to say, however, that we should welcome hearing from you before long. We are anxious to complete the necessary formalities and to be able to start with the actual work.

This letter was discussed with Princeton University Press which has approved of its content. Copy of the letter is being addressed to Dr. Bergmann by the same mail.

Sincerely yours,

Otto Nathan
TRUSTEE

ON:jb

COPY

SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY
CHANCERY DIVISION-MERCER COUNTY
DOCKET NO.

In the Matter of the Estate)
)
)
)
)
)
ALBERT EINSTEIN, Deceased)

Civil Action

AFFIDAVIT OF SUBSCRIBING WITNESS TO WILL

STATE OF NEW JERSEY)
)
) SS:
COUNTY OF MONMOUTH)

DAVID J. LEVY, one of the witnesses to the annexed instrument dated March 18, 1950, filed in this court and purporting to be the last will of Albert Einstein, the testator therein named, being duly sworn, says:

1. I saw the testator aforesaid sign the said instrument and heard him declare it was his last will.

2. Katherine Russell and Kurt Gödel, the other subscribing witnesses to the said instrument, were present with me at the same time when the said instrument was signed by the said testator and by him declared to be his last will as aforesaid.

3. The said Katherine Russell and Kurt Gödel and I subscribed our names to said will as witnesses in the presence of said testator and at his request.

4. At the time of the execution of the said instrument, the said testator was of sound mind, as far as I know and verily believe.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO
THIS 4th DAY OF MAY, 1955

C. THOMAS SCHETTINO (signed)
Judge of the Superior Court

DAVID J. LEVY (signed)

SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY
CHANCERY DIVISION-MERCER COUNTY
DOCKET NO.

In the Matter of the Estate)
))
) of)
))
ALBERT EINSTEIN, Deceased)

Civil Action

AFFIDAVIT OF SUBSCRIBING WITNESS TO WILL

STATE OF NEW JERSEY)
)) SS:
COUNTY OF MONMOUTH)

KATHERINE RUSSELL, one of the witnesses to the annexed instrument dated March 18, 1950, filed in this court and purporting to be the last will of Albert Einstein, the testator therein named, being duly sworn, says:

1. I saw the testator aforesaid sign the said instrument and heard him declare it was his last will.

2. David J. Levy and Kurt Gdel, the other subscribing witnesses to the said instrument, were present with me at the same time when the said instrument was signed by the said testator and by him declared to be his last will as aforesaid.

3. The said David J. Levy and Kurt Gdel and I subscribed our names to said will as witnesses in the presence of said testator and at his request.

4. At the time of the execution of the said instrument, the said testator was of sound mind, as far as I know and verily believe.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO
THIS 4th DAY OF MAY,
1955

C. THOMAS SCHETTINO (signed)
Judge of the Superior Court

KATHERINE RUSSELL (signed)

SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY
CHANCERY DIVISION-MERCER COUNTY
DOCKET NO.

In the Matter of the Estate)
))
 of))
))
ALBERT EINSTEIN, Deceased)

Civil Action

AFFIDAVIT OF SUBSCRIBING WITNESS TO WILL

STATE OF NEW JERSEY)
)) SS:
COUNTY OF MONMOUTH)

KURT GÜDEL, one of the witnesses to the annexed instrument dated March 18, 1950, filed in this court and purporting to be the last will of Albert Einstein, the testator therein named, being duly sworn, says:

1. I saw the testator aforesaid sign the said instrument and heard him declare it was his last will.
2. David J. Levy and Katherine Russell, the other subscribing witnesses to the said instrument, were present with me at the same time when the said instrument was signed by the said testator and by him declared to be his last will as aforesaid.
3. The said David J. Levy and Katherine Russell and I subscribed our names to said will as witnesses in the presence of said testator and at his request.
4. At the time of the execution of the said instrument, the said testator was of sound mind, as far as I know and verily believe.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO
BEFORE ME THIS 4th DAY
OF MAY, 1955

KURT GÜDEL (signed)

C. THOMAS SCHETTINO (signed)
Judge of the Superior Court

SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY
CHANCERY DIVISION-MERCER COUNTY
DOCKET NO.

In the Matter of the Estate)
)
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ALBERT EINSTEIN, Deceased)

Civil Action

QUALIFICATION OF EXECUTOR

STATE OF NEW JERSEY)
)
) SS:
COUNTY OF MONMOUTH)

OTTO NATHAN, the executor in the annexed writing named, being duly sworn, says:

1. The annexed writing contains the true last will of Albert Einstein, the testator therein named, as far as I know and verily believe.
2. I will, as the executor thereof, well and truly administer the estate of the said Albert Einstein first, by paying the debts of said testator and then the legacies therein specified, as far as the estate of said testator will thereunto extend, and the law charges me.
3. I will, when required by law, make and exhibit unto the Clerk of this court a true and perfect inventory of the personal estate, so far as the same have or shall come to my possession or knowledge, or to the possession or knowledge of any other person for my use with my knowledge.
4. I will well and truly account when required by law.
5. Said testator died on April 18, 1955.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO
THIS 4th DAY OF MAY, 1955
BEFORE ME

C. THOMAS SCHETTINO

Judge of the Superior Court

OTTO NATHAN (signed)

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN:

I, ALBERT EINSTEIN, of Princeton, New Jersey, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, and mindful of the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death, do hereby make, publish and declare this to be my Last Will and Testament, in manner following, to wit:

FIRST:

I direct that all my just debts and funeral and testamentary expenses be paid as soon as practicable after my decease.

SECOND:

I give and bequeath all of my furniture and household goods, chattels and effects, of every kind or nature, to my step-daughter, MARGOT EINSTEIN.

THIRD:

I give and bequeath my books and all of my personal clothing and personal effects, except my violin, to my secretary HELENA DUKAS.

FOURTH:

I give and bequeath my violin to my grandson, BERNHARD CAESAR EINSTEIN. If he shall be not of legal age, then I authorize and empower my Executors to deliver the same to his father, my son ALBERT EINSTEIN, JR., in his behalf, to be turned over to my said grandson when he shall attain majority.

FIFTH:

I give and bequeath to my step-daughter, MARGOT EINSTEIN, the sum of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS (20,000.00).

SIXTH:

I give and bequeath to my secretary, HELENA DUKAS, the sum of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$20,000.00).

SEVENTH:

I give and bequeath to my son, EDUARD EINSTEIN, the sum of FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$15,000.00).

EIGHTH:

I give and bequeath to my son, ALBERT EINSTEIN, JR., the sum of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$10,000.00). If he shall predecease me, then I give and bequeath the said sum to my grandson BERNHARD CAESAR EINSTEIN.

NINTH:

If my sister, MARIE WINTELER, shall be living at my death, I give and bequeath the sum of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$10,000.00) to my step-daughter, MARGOT EINSTEIN, IN TRUST, NEVERTHELESS, to hold, invest and reinvest the same, and to pay over or to apply for the use and benefit of my said sister the income and principal thereof, to the extent and in the manner which my said step-daughter shall deem proper, for the care, comfort and welfare of my said sister, for life. If my said sister shall survive me but shall die before said fund shall be exhausted, then the balance of income and principal remaining at her death shall pass and be paid over by my said step-daughter, MARGOT EINSTEIN, to herself, for her own use and benefit. If my said step-daughter shall die or for any other reason fail or cease to act as Trustee of this fund, then I designate my secretary, HELENA DUKAS, as substitute in her stead.

TENTH:

If any of the legatees hereinbefore named shall predecease me, the bequest, legacy or fund provided for his or her benefit shall lapse, except as otherwise specifically hereinbefore provided, and the property or fund in question shall pass as part of my residuary estate.

ELEVENTH:

If the amount of my estate shall be inadequate to provide for the payment of setting up, in full, of the legacies and trust fund provided for in paragraphs FIFTH through NINTH hereof, then there shall be no priority, but the same shall abate proportionately.

TWELFTH:

After the foregoing legacies, bequests and trust fund shall have been paid, delivered or set up, and out of my then remaining estate, other than the specific property allocated by me to the trust fund next hereinafter provided for, I direct my Executor to pay all transfer, estate or inheritance taxes which might otherwise be chargeable or apportionable upon or with respect to the foregoing bequests, legacies and trust fund, to the end that if the amount of my estate shall permit, the same shall be paid, delivered or set up in full as hereinbefore directed.

THIRTEENTH:

I give and bequeath all of my manuscripts, copyrights, publication rights, royalties and royalty agreements, and all other literary property and rights, of any and every kind or nature whatsoever, to my Trustees hereinafter named, IN TRUST, NEVERTHELESS, to hold the same for a term measured by the lives of my secretary, HELENA DUKAS, and my step-daughter, MARGOT EINSTEIN, and during such term to administer the said trust in manner following, to wit:

(A) To sell, publish, license or otherwise dispose of any or all of the said property and rights so bequeathed to them as Trustees as aforesaid, and also any and all property received in exchange therefor, and any investments or reinvestments at any time held in this trust fund, in such manner, and upon such terms and conditions, as they, in their sole and absolute judgment and discretion, shall jointly determine from time to time.

(B) To pay and turn over to my secretary, HELENA DUKAS, all of the net income received or collected from time to time, and as well any sum or sums of money whatsoever which shall constitute principal of this trust fund, and which may be received, collected or held hereunder by my Trustees, at any time or from time to time, all to the extent and in the manner to be solely determined by the said HELENA DUKAS in her own absolute discretion, and which may be required by her, during her lifetime, in writing delivered to the Trustees then acting hereunder, other than herself if she shall then be one of the Trustees.

(C) After the death of the said HELENA DUKAS, to pay and turn over all such net income to my said step-daughter, MARGOT EINSTEIN, and similarly to pay and turn over to her any sum or sums of money out of the principal thereof to the same extent and in the same manner as provided in the foregoing sub-division (B) hereof.

(D) To deliver and turn over to HEBREW UNIVERSITY any funds or specific property held in this trust, at any time, upon the written direction of the said HELENA DUKAS during her lifetime, and thereafter upon the written direction of my said step-daughter, MARGOT EINSTEIN, during her lifetime.

(E) Upon the death of the said HELENA DUKAS and the said MARGOT EINSTEIN, this trust shall terminate, and thereupon all funds or property, if any, still held in this trust, including all accrued, accumulated and undistributed income and all literary rights and property, shall pass and be distributed to HEBREW UNIVERSITY, subject only to the expenses or liabilities of the trust.

(F) In the interpretation of this provision of my will, it is to be borne in mind that my primary object is to make further provision for the care, comfort and welfare of my said secretary, HELENA DUKAS, during her lifetime, my secondary object is to make such further provision for the care, comfort and welfare of my said step-daughter, MARGOT EINSTEIN, during her lifetime and my final object is that any such property which may then remain (whether it consist

of original manuscripts, or literary rights or property still owned by my estate, or the proceeds from the disposition of any such property or rights) shall, to the extent that the same shall not have been distributed or paid over to my said secretary and my said step-daughter, pass to HEBREW UNIVERSITY and become its property absolutely, to be thereafter retained or disposed of by it as it may deem to be in its best interests. To these ends, I direct that if the said HELENA DUKAS during her lifetime, or the said MARGOT EINSTEIN thereafter, shall require that any moneys be paid to them out of this trust, and there shall be inadequate funds available for the purpose, then property or assets of the trust shall be sold or otherwise dealt with as may be necessary to produce such funds, but the Trustees of this fund shall jointly determine what shall be sold or otherwise disposed of, and the time, terms and manner of such sale or other disposition, and no such disposition may be made except upon such joint consent.

FOURTEENTH:

All of the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, of every kind or nature, whether real or personal, and wherever situate, I give, devise and bequeath to my step-daughter, MARGOT EINSTEIN, or if she shall predecease me then to my son, ALBERT EINSTEIN, JR., for her or his own use and benefit.

FIFTEENTH:

Without limitation of the absolute nature of the bequest of my residuary estate, if my sister, MARIE WINTELER, shall survive me and the trust fund for her benefit under paragraph NINTH hereof shall be thereafter exhausted, then I request my said step-daughter, or if she shall predecease me, then my said son, to make other or further provision, as may be necessary from time to time, out of my residuary estate to be received by them as aforesaid, for the care, comfort and welfare of my said sister, as long as she shall live.

SIXTEENTH:

I direct that there shall be apportioned to and charged against the trust fund under paragraph THIRTEENTH hereof that proportion of all federal or state transfer, estate or inheritance taxes imposed upon my estate which the value of the property allocated to said trust shall bear to the amount of my net taxable estate before exemptions, all such values to be taken as they shall be determined in the respective tax proceedings. The amount of such taxes to be apportioned against such fund shall be a charge thereon, and the assets and property allocated thereto hereunder may be sold or otherwise disposed of either by my Executor alone, or by the Trustees of the said fund, as may be necessary to provide funds to meet such taxes.

SEVENTEENTH:

(A) I nominate, constitute and appoint my friend, DR. OTTO NATHAN, as sole executor hereof.

(B) I further nominate, constitute and appoint the said OTTO NATHAN and my secretary, HELENA DUKAS, jointly, as trustees of the trust under paragraph THIRTEENTH hereof.

(C) I further nominate, constitute and appoint my attorney, DAVID J. LEVY, ESQ., of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as substitute executor hereof, and substitute trustee of the trust under paragraph THIRTEENTH hereof.

(D) I direct that my said executor, trustees and substitute shall be permitted to qualify and act hereunder, at any time and in any jurisdiction, without giving bond or other surety.

EIGHTEENTH:

I do hereby confer upon my executor, trustees, and any substitute, the power, authority and discretion, without application to any court, and in addition to the rights and powers otherwise provided by law: (1) To hold and retain any assets or property received hereunder, and any property received in exchange therefor, either permanently or temporarily, as they in their sole judgment and

uncontrolled discretion shall determine; (2) to sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of same, either for cash or upon credit, secured or unsecured; (3) to mortgage, lease or sell any and all real estate on any terms and conditions; (4) to grant options, and to participate, as to assets or property held by them, in any reorganizations or rearrangements, upon any terms; (5) to borrow money, without personal liability, and upon any terms and conditions deemed advisable, and to secure repayment thereof; (6) to adjust, compromise or arbitrate any claims or demands of or against my estate, including tax matters; (7) to hold securities or property of my estate in the names of nominees, or in such form as to pass by delivery; (8) to maintain a custody account or accounts, and to employ investment counsel or accounting services, charging the cost thereof to my estate; (9) to make distributions either wholly or partly in kind, and for that purpose to fix values; (10) to determine and allocate income and principal and charges thereto; (11) to pay or apply income or principal for any minor beneficiary hereunder either directly to such beneficiary or to his parent or legal or natural guardian, or to any person standing in loco parentis, or otherwise; and (12) to do, generally, any and all things with respect to my estate as they in their good judgment shall deem wise and proper and in the best interests of the beneficiaries hereof, it being my intention that all of the foregoing shall be construed so as to give my said executor, trustees and substitute the broadest and widest latitude in the administration and management of my estate, so long as they shall act in good faith.

LASTLY:

I hereby revoke any and all wills or codicils by me at any time heretofore made.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 18 day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty.

ALBERT EINSTEIN

SIGNED, SEALED, PUBLISHED and
DECLARED by ALBERT EINSTEIN,
the Testator above-named, to be
his Last Will and Testament, in
our presence, and we, at his
request, and in his presence, and
in the presence of each other,
have hereunto subscribed our names
as witnesses, this 18th day of
March, 1950

KATHERINE RUSSELL

Residing at Winant Road, Princeton, New Jersey

KURT GÜDEL

Residing at 129 Linden Lane, Princeton, New Jersey

DAVID J. LEVY

Residing at 1092 East 21st Street, Brooklyn, New York

SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY
CHANCERY DIVISION-MERCER COUNTY
DOCKET NO.

In the Matter of the Estate }
of }
ALBERT EINSTEIN, Deceased. }

Civil Action

AFFIDAVIT OF SUBSCRIBING
WITNESS TO WILL

STATE OF NEW JERSEY }
COUNTY OF MONMOUTH } SS:

KATHERINE RUSSELL, one of the witnesses to the
annexed instrument dated March 18, 1950, filed in this court
and purporting to be the last will of Albert Einstein, the
testator therein named, being duly sworn, says:

1. I saw the testator aforesaid sign the said
instrument and heard him declare it was his last will.

2. David J. Levy and Kurt Gödel, the other
subscribing witnesses to the said instrument, were present
with me at the same time when the said instrument was
signed by the said testator and by him declared to be his
last will as aforesaid.

3. The said David J. Levy and Kurt Gödel and I
subscribed our names to said will as witnesses in the
presence of said testator and at his request.

4. At the time of the execution of the said
instrument, the said testator was of sound mind, as far as
I know and verily believe.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO
THIS 4th DAY OF MAY,
1955.

Katherine Russell
KATHERINE RUSSELL

C. Thomas Schettino
Judge of the Superior Court
C. Thomas Schettino

3

SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY
CHANCERY DIVISION-MERCER COUNTY
DOCKET NO.

In the Matter of the Estate }
of } Civil Action
ALBERT EINSTEIN, Deceased. } QUALIFICATION OF EXECUTOR

STATE OF NEW JERSEY }
COUNTY OF MONMOUTH } SS:

OTTO NATHAN, the executor in the annexed writing
named, being duly sworn, says:

1. The annexed writing contains the true last
will of Albert Einstein, the testator therein named, as far
as I know and verily believe.

2. I will, as the executor thereof, well and
truly administer the estate of the said Albert Einstein
first, by paying the debts of said testator, and then the
legacies therein specified, as far as the estate of said
testator will thereunto extend, and the law charges me.

3. I will, when required by law, make and ex-
hibit unto the Clerk of this court a true and perfect
inventory of the personal estate, so far as the same have
or shall come to my possession or knowledge, or to the
possession or knowledge of any other person for my use with
my knowledge.

4. I will well and truly account when required
by law.

5. Said testator died on April 18, 1955.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO
THIS 4th DAY OF MAY, 1955
BEFORE ME

Otto Nathan
OTTO NATHAN

Thomas Schettino

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

Q. THOMAS SCHEITINO

5

EXHIBIT

P-3

MAY 4 1955

D. J. M.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN:

I, ALBERT EINSTEIN, of Princeton, New Jersey, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, and mindful of the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death, do hereby make, publish and declare this to be my Last Will and Testament, in manner following, to wit:

FIRST:

I direct that all my just debts and funeral and testamentary expenses be paid as soon as practicable after my decease

SECOND:

I give and bequeath all of my furniture and household goods, chattels and effects, of every kind or nature, to my step-daughter, MARGOT EINSTEIN.

THIRD:

I give and bequeath my books and all of my personal clothing and personal effects, except my violin, to my secretary HELENA DUKAS.

FOURTH:

I give and bequeath my violin to my grandson, BERNHARD CAESAR EINSTEIN. If he shall be not of legal age, then I authorize and empower my Executors to deliver the same to his father, my son ALBERT EINSTEIN, JR., in his behalf, to be turned over to my said grandson when he shall attain majority.

FIFTH:

⑥

I give and bequeath to my step-daughter, MARGOT

EINSTEIN, the sum of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$20,000.00).

SIXTH:

I give and bequeath to my Secretary, HELENA DUKAS, the sum of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$20,000.00).

SEVENTH:

I give and bequeath to my son, EDUARD EINSTEIN, the sum of FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$15,000.00).

EIGHTH:

I give and bequeath to my son, ALBERT EINSTEIN, JR., the sum of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$10,000.00). If he shall predecease me, then I give and bequeath the said sum to my grandson BERNHARD CAESAR EINSTEIN.

NINTH:

If my sister, MARIE WINTELER, shall be living at my death, I give and bequeath the sum of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$10,000.00) to my step-daughter, MARGOT EINSTEIN, IN TRUST, NEVERTHELESS, to hold, invest and reinvest the same, and to pay over or to apply for the use and benefit of my said sister the income and principal thereof, to the extent and in the manner which my said step-daughter shall deem proper, for the care, comfort and welfare of my said sister, for life. If my said sister shall survive me but shall die before said fund shall be exhausted, then the balance of income and principal remaining at her death shall pass and be paid over by my said step-daughter, MARGOT EINSTEIN, to herself, for her own use and benefit. If my said step-daughter shall die or for any other reason fail or cease to act as Trustee of this fund, then I designate my secretary, HELENA DUKAS, as substitute in her stead.

TENTH:

If any of the legatees hereinbefore named shall predecease me, the bequest, legacy or fund provided for his or her benefit shall lapse, except as otherwise specifically hereinbefore provided, and the property or fund in question shall pass as part of my residuary estate.

ELEVENTH:

If the amount of my estate shall be inadequate to provide for the payment or setting up, in full, of the legacies and trust fund provided for in paragraphs FIFTH through NINTH hereof, then there shall be no priority, but the same shall abate proportionately.

TWELFTH:

After the foregoing legacies, bequests and trust fund shall have been paid, delivered or set up, and out of my then remaining estate, other than the specific property allocated by me to the trust fund next hereinafter provided for, I direct my Executor to pay all transfer, estate or inheritance taxes which might otherwise be chargeable or apportionable upon or with respect to the foregoing bequests, legacies and trust fund, to the end that if the amount of my estate shall permit, the same shall be paid, delivered or set up in full as hereinbefore directed.

THIRTEENTH:

I give and bequeath all of my manuscripts, copyrights, publication rights, royalties and royalty agreements, and all other literary property and rights, of any and every kind or nature whatsoever, to my Trustees hereinafter named, IN TRUST,

NEVERTHELESS, to hold the same for a term measured by the lives of my secretary, HELENA DUKAS, and my step-daughter, MARGOT EINSTEIN, and during such term to administer the said trust in manner following, to wit:

(A) To sell, publish, license or otherwise dispose of any or all of the said property and rights so bequeathed to them as Trustees as aforesaid, and also any and all property received in exchange therefor, and any investments or reinvestments at any time held in this trust fund, in such manner, and upon such terms and conditions, as they, in their sole and absolute judgment and discretion, shall jointly determine from time to time.

(B) To pay and turn over to my secretary, HELENA DUKAS, all of the net income received or collected from time to time, and as well any sum or sums of money whatsoever which shall constitute principal of this trust fund, and which may be received, collected or held hereunder by my Trustees, at any time or from time to time, all to the extent and in the manner to be solely determined by the said HELENA DUKAS in her own absolute discretion, and which may be required by her, during her lifetime, in writing delivered to the Trustees then acting hereunder, other than herself if she shall then be one of the Trustees.

(C) After the death of the said HELENA DUKAS, to pay and turn over all such net income to my said step-daughter, MARGOT EINSTEIN, and similarly to pay and turn over to her any sum or sums of money out of the principal thereof to the same extent and in the same manner as provided in the foregoing subdivision (B) hereof.

(D) To deliver and turn over to HEBREW UNIVERSITY any funds or specific property held in this trust, at any time, upon the written direction of the said HELENA DUKAS during her

lifetime, and thereafter upon the written direction of my said step-daughter, MARGOT EINSTEIN, during her lifetime.

(E) Upon the death of the said HELENA DUKAS and the said MARGOT EINSTEIN, this trust shall terminate, and thereupon all funds or property, if any, still held in this trust, including all accrued, accumulated and undistributed income and all literary rights and property, shall pass and be distributed to HEBREW UNIVERSITY, subject only to the expenses or liabilities of the trust.

(F) In the interpretation of this provision of my will, it is to be borne in mind that my primary object is to make further provision for the care, comfort and welfare of my said secretary, HELENA DUKAS, during her lifetime; my secondary object is to make such further provision for the care, comfort and welfare of my said step-daughter, MARGOT EINSTEIN, during her lifetime; and my final object is that any such property which may then remain (whether it consist of original manuscripts, or literary rights or property still owned by my estate, or the proceeds from the disposition of any such property or rights) shall, to the extent that the same shall not have been distributed or paid over to my said secretary and my said step-daughter, pass to HEBREW UNIVERSITY and become its property absolutely, to be thereafter retained or disposed of by it as it may deem to be in its best interests. To these ends, I direct that if the said HELENA DUKAS during her lifetime, or the said MARGOT EINSTEIN thereafter, shall require that any moneys be paid to them out of this trust, and there shall be inadequate funds available for the purpose, then property or assets of the trust shall be sold or otherwise dealt with as may be necessary to produce such funds, but the Trustees of this fund shall jointly determine what shall be sold or otherwise disposed of, and the time, terms and manner of such sale

or other disposition, and no such disposition may be made except upon such joint consent.

FOURTEENTH:

All of the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, of every kind or nature, whether real or personal, and wherever situate, I give, devise and bequeath to my step-daughter, MARGOT EINSTEIN, or if she shall predecease me then to my son, ALBERT EINSTEIN, JR., for her or his own use and benefit.

FIFTEENTH:

Without limitation of the absolute nature of the bequest of my residuary estate, if my sister, MARIE WINTELER, shall survive me and the trust fund for her benefit under paragraph NINTH hereof shall be thereafter exhausted, then I request my said step-daughter, or if she shall predecease me, then my said son, to make other or further provision, as may be necessary from time to time, out of my residuary estate to be received by them as aforesaid, for the care, comfort and welfare of my said sister, as long as she shall live.

SIXTEENTH:

I direct that there shall be apportioned to and charged against the trust fund under paragraph THIRTEENTH hereof that proportion of all federal or state transfer, estate or inheritance taxes imposed upon my estate which the value of the property allocated to said trust shall bear to the amount of my net taxable estate before exemptions, all such values to be taken as they shall be determined in the respective tax proceedings. The amount of such taxes to be apportioned against such fund shall be a charge thereon, and the assets and property allocated thereto hereunder may be sold or otherwise disposed

of either by my Executor alone, or by the Trustees of said fund, as may be necessary to provide funds to meet such taxes.

SEVENTEENTH:

(A) I nominate, constitute and appoint my friend, DR. OTTO NATHAN, as sole executor hereof.

(B) I further nominate, constitute and appoint the said OTTO NATHAN and my secretary, HELENA DUKAS, jointly, as trustees of the trust under paragraph THIRTEENTH hereof.

(C) I further nominate, constitute and appoint my attorney, DAVID J. LEVY, ESQ., of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as substitute executor hereof, and substitute trustee of the trust under paragraph THIRTEENTH hereof.

(D) I direct that my said executor, trustees and substitute shall be permitted to qualify and act hereunder, at any time and in any jurisdiction, without giving bond or other surety.

EIGHTEENTH:

I do hereby confer upon my executor, trustees, and any substitute, the power, authority and discretion, without application to any court, and in addition to the rights and powers otherwise provided by law: (1) To hold and retain any assets or property received hereunder, and any property received in exchange therefor, either permanently or temporarily, as they in their sole judgment and uncontrolled discretion shall determine; (2) to sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of same, either for cash or upon credit, secured or unsecured; (3) to mortgage, lease or sell any and all real estate on any terms and conditions; (4) to grant options, and to participate, as to assets or property held by them, in any reorganizations or

rearrangements, upon any terms; (5) to borrow money, without personal liability, and upon any terms and conditions deemed advisable, and to secure repayment thereof; (6) to adjust, compromise or arbitrate any claims or demands of or against my estate, including tax matters; (7) to hold securities or property of my estate in the names of nominees, or in such form as to pass by delivery; (8) to maintain a custody account or accounts, and to employ investment counsel or accounting services, charging the cost thereof to my estate; (9) to make distributions either wholly or partly in kind, and for that purpose to fix values; (10) to determine and allocate income and principal and charges thereto; (11) to pay or apply income or principal for any minor beneficiary hereunder either directly to such beneficiary or to his parent or legal or natural guardian, or to any person standing in loco parentis, or otherwise; and (12) to do, generally, any and all things with respect to my estate as they in their good judgment shall deem wise and proper and in the best interests of the beneficiaries hereof, it being my intention that all of the foregoing shall be construed so as to give my said executor, trustees and substitute the broadest and widest latitude in the administration and management of my estate, so long as they shall act in good faith.

LASTLY:

I hereby revoke any and all wills or codicils by me at any time heretofore made.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and

seal, this 18 day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty.

Albert Einstein

SIGNED, SEALED, PUBLISHED and DECLARED by ALBERT EINSTEIN, the Testator above-named, to be his Last Will and Testament, in our presenee, and we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses, this 18th day of March, 1950.

Katharine Russell

Residing at Wenart Road, Princeton, N.J.

Kurt Gödel

Residing at 129 Linden Lane, Princeton N.J.

Samuel Rosenberg

Residing at 109 East 21st St.,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

(19)

Last Will
and
Testament
of

ALBERT EINSTEIN

75

MAASS, DAVIDSON, LEVY & FRIEDMAN
20 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

15

CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY
MERCER COUNTY DIVISION
MERCER COUNTY

In and Matter of the Estate
of
ALBERT EINSTEIN, Deceased.

Civil Action
WILL, AFFIDAVIT OF SUBSCRIB-
ING WITNESS and QUALIFICA-
TION OF EXECUTOR.

FILED
MAY 4 1958
HANNOCHE, WEINSTEIN, MYERS & STERN
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
17 ACADEMY STREET NEWARK 2, N. J.
FILM NO. 40-153

HANNOCHE, WEINSTEIN, MYERS & STERN
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
17 ACADEMY STREET NEWARK 2, N. J.

W- 14556-55
MERCEN

J-5112

With the Compliments of

THE ISRAEL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

P. O. B. 4040, Jerusalem, Israel

האקדמיה הלאומית הישראלית למדעים
THE ISRAEL ACADEMY OF
SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES



Jerusalem, 24 February 1970

Dr. Otto Nathan
Trustee
Estate of Albert Einstein
24 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10011
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Nathan,

I am most grateful to you for your detailed letter of January 30, 1970, which I brought before the Board of the Israel Academy.

We are happy to see that the plan for the edition of Prof. Einstein's writings is crystallising, but I have been instructed by the Board to raise immediately the following questions which seem to us to be matters of principle:

1) You will remember that I came to see you and Mr. Bailey of the Princeton University Press, as the representative of the Israel Academy. The Academy proposed the publication of an edition of Prof. Einstein's writings, and to this effect has obtained from the Hebrew University a written authorisation that the Academy can act in this matter on behalf of the Hebrew University.

Your letter of January 30 suggests, on the other hand, that the partner to the Agreement would be the Hebrew University, which "would act for and jointly with the Israel Academy". This was not the initial intention of the Academy and this was not the proposal which I made to you in Princeton. Of course, the Israel Academy can have no objection to your dealing with the Hebrew University in this matter, but there would then be no reason for the Academy to negotiate with you or with the Princeton University Press.

2) The second point which I would like to raise on this occasion, is as follows:

During Dr. Carl Kaysen's recent short visit to Israel, we brought up, among other things, the conversation I had with you and Mr. Bailey some time ago. Dr. Kaysen gave me to understand that the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton is most anxious to be a partner in this enterprise. He said that he would be able to suggest some useful members for the Board of Editors, and also would be willing, and actually is able, to acquire some part of the budget required for the whole operation.

I would be most grateful if you could let me know, at your earliest convenience, your views on the two points raised above.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

E.D. Bergmann
E.D. Bergmann

Chairman, Science Section

cc: Dr. Carl Kaysen - for your information

Hard Monday

Reveres Hicks

Will get copy

of Will, ~~and~~

of this week.

Handwritten:
H. ...
Thurston

For CK ---- Notes on telephone conversation with Mr. Bailey of P.U.Press
on 2-26-70 --- REB

Mr. Bailey wants to keep you informed of what is going on regarding the Einstein papers and fill in any gaps from the past. He supports the idea that the Institute should be a part of the finished volume and is working in every way possible to handle the Nathan situation in a way that will accomplish this. He will be seeing Dr. Nathan tomorrow (Friday) in New York. At that time he will try to draw the Institute into the picture but has grave doubts about making any definite progress because in telephone conversation with Dr. Nathan this week when the Institute was mentioned, there was a distinct coldness at the Nathan end.

Mr. Bailey has an idea that there may be two agreements. (1) An agreement between the Estate, the Press, and the heir (Hebrew University) to publish. (2) An agreement between the Press and the Institute saying that the Institute will do certain things to help in the matter of the publication of such a book and in recognition of this the Press will give credit on the title page, or tie the Institute into the book in some obvious and acceptable (to you) way. He thinks he can perhaps accomplish this sort of an arrangement without arousing hostility.

Mr. Bailey feels he has made some progress in relations with Dr. Nathan both in getting Freeman Dyson in on the matter and in getting agreement to having G. Holton as a member of the Advisory Committee. He now, in contrast to the past, feels Dr. Nathan really wants to get the volume published--perhaps because he himself is in such poor health and feels this ~~is~~ mission must be accomplished--and, if handled properly, may therefore be more cooperative than previously.

You can reach Mr. Bailey at the Press till about 5:45 this afternoon if you wish to comment or if you are not in accord with his proceeding as outlined above.

4:15 p.m. → Dr. Nathan has called Mr. Bailey to say he is in such pain he cannot have a visit tomorrow, but he has cabled Bergmann to say why hadn't he written, as it is important to get on with the matter. Mr. Bailey will write a letter to Dr. Nathan expressing concern for his health and hoping they can get together soon. But you won't be able to talk to Mr. Bailey Friday as he will be in NYC anyway.

cc: Mr. Bailey -
Pu Press 3-5-70

האקדמיה הלאומית הישראלית למדעים
THE ISRAEL ACADEMY OF
SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES



Jerusalem, 24 February 1970

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Estate of Albert Einstein
24 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10011
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I would be most grateful if you could let me know, at your earliest convenience, your views on the two points raised above.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

E. D. Bergman
E. D. Bergman

Chairman, Science Section

cc: Dr. Carl Kayser - for your information

(Einstein 1953)

NOT TO BE RELEASED BEFORE
SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1955, 2 P.M.

WILL OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

The will of Albert Einstein will be filed for probate in the appropriate New Jersey court within a few days.

This information was supplied to the press by Dr. Otto Nathan, executor of the will, and David J. Levy, New York attorney for the estate, at a meeting with the press held in Princeton at The Institute for Advanced Study, with which Professor Einstein was associated.

Neither a copy of the will nor information as to the amount of the estate were made available, except that it was stated that the will was dated March 18th, 1950, and that the estate was of moderate size.

The scientist's will was drawn in customary legal terms, and it was said that it contained no notable or unusual provisions.

The contents were summarized as follows: The household furniture and effects were given to his stepdaughter, Margot Einstein, and his books and other personal effects to his secretary, Helena Dukas, except for his violin, bequeathed to his grandson, Bernhard C. Einstein.

Legacies of \$20,000 each were left to the decedent's stepdaughter and secretary, \$15,000 to his son Eduard, who is living in Zurich, Switzerland, and \$10,000 to his son Albert Einstein, Jr., of Berkeley, California, who is the father of the grandson Bernhard.

There was a \$10,000 trust fund provided for the support of the scientist's sister, who, however, predeceased him, so that this provision will lapse.

The legacies were to be tax free, and in case of insufficiency of the estate were to abate proportionately, so that there would be no priority among them.

The will contained a direction that all of the "literary property and rights", including copyrights and royalties, were to be held in trust for the benefit of the secretary, Helena Dukas, and Professor Einstein's stepdaughter, Margot Einstein, successively during their respective lives, any remaining amounts or property at their death to pass to The Hebrew University, in Israel, in the welfare of which it was stated Professor Einstein had been deeply interested.

The residuary estate, the amount of which could not be established, was also left to the scientist's stepdaughter, Margot Einstein.

The will designated Dr. Nathan as sole executor, and also named him and Professor Einstein's secretary, Miss Dukas, as joint trustees.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY, Princeton, New Jersey
Office of the Director

Einstein Papers -
COPY
Publication of (1970)

February 24, 1970

Dear Ernst:

Thank you very much for your letter of 15 February and the attached material. I have waited to answer you till I could learn a little bit more about the background here, which I have now done. I continue to feel strongly that the Institute should be a party to the proceedings. Mr. Herbert Bailey of the Princeton University Press shares this view, and he explains our absence in the past as arising from some personal contretemps between Dr. Nathan and my predecessor. I trust that we can surmount this obstacle, although I think we must approach it with caution.

Let me say again how much Annette and I appreciated all the hospitality that Hanni and you showed us and how much we enjoyed our visit. It is the depressing news about all the attacks that seems to fill the papers, but I hope we can find a positive solution. Retaliation seems to me a wrong answer.

I am still exploring the topic I discussed with Simone Peres and you, and I will have some news for him on this in a while.

With warmest greetings,

Cordially,

Carl Kaysen

February 24, 1970

Dear Professor Kayson,

let me thank you first of all for the trouble you have taken in the matter of the v.Laue papers. I shall first take the matter up with Otto Nathan, my co-trustee. I happen to have a nephew who is a member of the Academy in Berlin and who has helped me before in getting material from the archives of the Academy. But I shall wait, until I have talked with Dr.Nathan.

Yours very sincerely,

Helen Dukas
Helen Dukas

Professor Carl Kayson
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton N.J.

February 24, 1970

Dear Ernst:

Thank you very much for your letter of 15 February and the attached material. I have waited to answer you till I could learn a little bit more about the background here, which I have now done. I continue to feel strongly that the Institute should be a party to the proceedings. Mr. Herbert Bailey of the Princeton University Press shares this view, and he explains our absence in the past as arising from some personal contretemps between Dr. Nathan and my predecessor. I trust that we can surmount this obstacle, although I think we must approach it with caution.

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I am still exploring the topic I discussed with Shimone Peres and you, and I will have some news for him on this in a while.

With warmest greetings,

Cordially,

Carl Kaysen

Professor E. D. Bergmann
Department of Organic Chemistry
Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Jerusalem, Israel

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

SCHOOL OF NATURAL SCIENCES

Feb 20.

Dear Carl

Thanks for your note
about the Einstein papers.

I emphatically do not share
Robert's views about this.

Have you any idea
what happened to the Von Laue
papers in the meantime?

Yours

Freeman.

February 23, 1970

Dear Miss Dukas:

The attached documents show the history of the von Laue papers. The long and short of this is that Professor Oppenheimer returned them to the Academy of Sciences in Berlin in the Spring of 1960 shortly after von Laue's death and, as you can see, this was in accordance with von Laue's own wishes. I would be glad to try to get a copy of them but I have no idea of the likelihood of my success. Perhaps you yourself know someone in the Academy to whom you could write.

Cordially,

Carl Kaysen

Miss Helen Dukas
Institute for Advanced Study

cc: Professor Dyson

February 19, 1970

Dear Freeman:

I am returning herewith the memorandum on the discussion of the Einstein papers which I have taken the liberty of xeroxing.

It is not clear to me from your note whether you share Robert's reservations or not. For my part, as I said to you before, I think that the Institute ought to be associated with the project and that there is a little excessive modesty in our allowing everybody else to get the fame and credit in this matter.

Cordially,

Carl Kaysen

Professor Freeman J. Dyson
Institute for Advanced Study

Attachment

*filed in IAS files
"Einstein-Collecta"
Publication of...*

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

SCHOOL OF NATURAL SCIENCES

Feb 17 1970

Dear Carl

Here are our minutes.

The question whether the
Institute should claim any
credit in this enterprise is
complicated by the fact that
our late Director maintained
a highly ambiguous attitude
towards it.

Yours

Freeman

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM



15.2.70 : תאריך
: סימננו
DEPT. OF : מח
ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Dr. Carl Kaysen,
Director,
Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton,
New Jersey,
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Kaysen,

I am sending you the promised documents which have accumulated in our discussions with the Princeton University Press and Dr. Otto Nathan. As I told you, I had raised the question of the participation of your Institute at the first meeting which I had several months ago with Mr. Bailey of the Princeton University Press and Mr. Nathan, but, in addition, the Council of the Israel Academy of Science has asked me to discuss this matter with you. The Council will meet within the next few days and in accordance with what I told you, we shall bring up this point formally in our answer to Dr. Nathan's last letter (I will send you, of course a copy of our answer).

Let me add that both Mrs. Bergmann and myself were very happy to see you in Israel and that we two and all your friends in Israel are hoping that the frequency of your visits will increase in the future.

Yours sincerely,

E.D. Bergmann

Encs.

Production. The Estate and Dr. Bergmann do not wish to have the books produced in Germany. Dr. Bergmann suggested Israeli compositors and proofreaders, which Princeton University Press believed to be a reasonable possibility. Holland, Switzerland, and other countries could also be reasonably considered. In any event, Princeton University Press would probably have the material set abroad, with reproduction proofs, and would print and bind the books in the United States to obtain copyright protection.

As the first step in this project, Princeton University Press will draft an outline agreement treating specifically:

- 1) appointment of Board of Editors
- 2) joint imprint with Israel Academy of Sciences
- 3) joint financing and sharing of receipts
- 4) royalty to the Einstein Estate
- 5) joint selection of working editors
- 6) joint search for outside funds to help underwrite editorial and production costs.

All three parties, when satisfied, will sign this agreement, and will at once begin to work together to carry out the project. Dr. Bergmann will propose several people for the Board of Editors from Israel. He will also furnish documentary evidence of the Library of The Hebrew University's endorsement of the joint publishing venture.

Princeton University Press PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

President, RAYMOND C. HARWOOD *Trustees*, JEROME BLUM, W. FRANK CRAVEN,
ROBERT F. GOHEEN, ROBERT C. GUNNING, DONALD R. HAMILTON, RICHARD A. LESTER, A. WALTON LITZ,
FRITZ MACHLUP, HAROLD W. MC GRAW, JR., RICARDO A. MESTRES, WHITNEY J. OATES,
NORVELL B. SAMUELS, CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR., ALBRIDGE C. SMITH, III

November 6, 1969

Dr. Otto Nathan
Estate of Albert Einstein
24 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10011

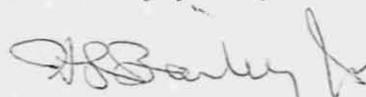
Dr. Ernst D. Bergmann
The Hebrew University
Jerusalem, Israel

Gentlemen:

You have already had the memorandum of our meeting in Princeton regarding the Papers of Albert Einstein, and I am enclosing herewith a draft agreement. As you will see, it is mainly an agreement to agree, but it gives us a basis for going forward. I shall look forward to receiving your comments. On the basis of this draft, or a modification of it, I expect to present the project to our Board at their meeting in early December. I am confident that they will be enthusiastic.

We are looking forward to working with you in developing and carrying out this exciting project.

Sincerely yours,


Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

HSBJr:eb

Enclosure to Dr. Nathan
and Dr. Bergmann

D R A F T

November 3, 1969

Memorandum of Agreement between The Estate of Albert Einstein (hereinafter referred to as the Estate), and The Israel Academy of Sciences (acting for and jointly with The Hebrew University), (hereinafter referred to as the Academy), and Princeton University Press (hereinafter referred to as the Press), regarding publication of The Papers of Albert Einstein (hereinafter referred to as the Work).

Whereas the three parties to this Agreement have met and agreed on the desirability of organizing, editing, and publishing The Papers of Albert Einstein, including previously published and unpublished writings (technical and otherwise) and correspondence,

We therefore agree to work together generally along the following lines, it being understood that the Estate has the ultimate control of Professor Einstein's writings, but that much of the work of editing and publishing will have to be done by the other two parties, so that all three will have to agree on most matters, with many details and arrangements to be worked out later, probably in an agreement that will supplement or supersede this one.

1. The Estate will permit publication of the Work as constituted by agreement of the three parties. The copyright will be in the name of the Estate, but the publishers (the Press and The Hebrew University jointly) will have exclusive publishing rights (in all forms and in all languages throughout the world) for the duration of copyright and renewals to all material not previously committed elsewhere. The Estate agrees to cooperate in the renewal of all copyrights.

2. The Work will be published over the joint imprint of Princeton University Press and The Hebrew University. The cost of publication will be shared jointly by the Press and The Hebrew University, and the receipts from sales (after royalties) shall be divided between the Press and the Academy in proportion to the share of total costs borne by each. The Press shall have the exclusive right and responsibility to sell the Work throughout the world.

3. The Estate will be paid a royalty of 10% of the list price on the first 5,000 copies of each volume sold, 12-1/2% on the next 5,000 copies sold, and 15% on all copies of each volume sold beyond 10,000 copies, with the customary provisions on foreign sales and the like. The Estate will also receive 50% of all receipts by the publishers from subsidiary rights; the other 50% will be divided between the Press and the Academy in the same proportion as the receipts from sales.

4. We shall work together to seek contributions as necessary from foundations or other sources for the support of editing and publication. As soon as possible we shall prepare a budget for planning purposes. For purposes of determining the division of receipts, all funds coming from the U.S.A. will be considered as Princeton funds, and all from Israel will be considered as Academy funds. (Or should we eliminate consideration of grants altogether in determining division of receipts?)

5. We shall jointly agree on and appoint an Editorial Board to advise on editorial policy, assist in selecting working editors, and deal as necessary with specific editorial questions. With the advice of the Editorial Board, we shall jointly agree on the appointment of an Editor-in-Chief.

6. We shall jointly agree on the content and language of publication. It is not yet certain whether the complete edition should be published both in the language as written (German and English) or English or both. The Academy may wish to publish a complete or abridged edition in Hebrew; if so, it will be done as a part of this agreement.

7. If any of the three parties to this agreement should decide to withdraw from the project, he may do so after three months' notice in writing to the other two parties, but he will not be reimbursed for the cost of the work already performed. If any of the three parties should be unable to perform his share of the work, he may be required by the other two parties to withdraw from the project, but in that case he will be reimbursed in full for the work he has already performed, the other two parties sharing equally the cost of this reimbursement.

8. This agreement shall be binding upon the heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns of all three parties, but it may not be assigned without the written consent of all three parties.

The Estate of Albert Einstein

The Israel Academy of Sciences

Princeton University Press

COPY

Department of Organic Chemistry

1st January, 1970

Mr. Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.,
Princeton University Press,
Princeton,
New Jersey 08540,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bailey,

Thank you for your letter of the 6th November and the enclosed Draft Agreement. In the recent meeting of the Council of the Israeli Academy of Sciences, I have reported on our conversations in Princeton and submitted the Draft Agreement which has been thoroughly discussed.

I have been instructed by the Council to communicate to you the conclusions of our discussions:

The Academy reiterates its deep interest in the proposed collaboration, but would like to have a little time to study further in the details of the Agreement. In particular, we feel that paragraph 4 should not be part of the Agreement and that the meaning of paragraph 7 is not clear. Would it not be reasonable to assume that the participation of the parties should be irrevocable? We should be grateful for a clarification on this point.

The Draft Agreement is not clear as to the relative roles of the Hebrew University and the Academy. In paragraph 2, for example, you suggest that the Work be published under the joint imprint of Princeton University Press and the Hebrew University, etc. This should, of course, read "and the Israel Academy".

If I may, I would advise you not to wait for the formal conclusion of the Agreement (which, indeed, is only a formal matter now), but to prepare a first budget outline. This will also make it possible for the Academy to know more or less how much money we will have to contribute to the joint enterprise.

With my apologies for the delay and looking forward to hearing from you, I am

Yours sincerely,

(-)

E.D. Bergmann

c.c. Dr. O. Nathan

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

January 30, 1970

Professor E. D. Bergmann
Department of Organic Chemistry
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Jerusalem
ISRAEL

Dear Dr. Bergmann:

Mr. Herbert S. Bailey and myself arranged to meet upon receipt of your letter of January 1, 1970. We discussed your remarks with great care and used the opportunity for a review of all aspects of the draft agreement dated November 3, 1969 which had been prepared by Mr. Bailey and transmitted by him to both you and myself. The remarks which follow attempt to sum up the results of the discussion between Mr. Bailey and me. Mr. Bailey approved of the draft of this letter which means that what I am about to say represents the position of Princeton University Press and the Estate.

1. We believe it is very important that the three parties arrive at an agreement about a formal contract among themselves. We feel that the idea of a tentative draft agreement, such as the draft of November 3, should be abandoned and the three parties should try to finalize a contract at a very early date. As soon as you advise us of your reaction to the various suggestions in this letter we shall try to prepare a formal contract to submit for your examination and the examination by those in Israel who will eventually sign the contract. Whatever suggestions may come from your side would, of course, be most earnestly considered by us and incorporated into the draft contract unless we feel that further discussion about them is required.

2. We believe -- and particularly the Estate believes -- that the publication contract should be entered into by Princeton University Press, the Estate, and The Hebrew University. According to Einstein's Will, upon the termination of the now-existing Trust (of which Helen Dukas and myself are the Trustees) all the assets of the Trust -- the archives in Princeton, copyrights, royalty rights, etc. -- will become the property of The Hebrew University. Our lawyers have advised us that The Hebrew University should by all means be the contracting party in a project which will most certainly take a good number of years to be completed. If you and the Academy so desire and if it is agreeable to the University, the contract may read "The Hebrew University (acting for and jointly with The Israel Academy of Sciences)." This language would make sure that The Hebrew University and Princeton University Press are entering upon a contract with the Estate, but that the University itself has decided to share its responsibilities under the contract with the Israel Academy of Sciences.

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3. As far as the problems dealt with under Articles 2 and 4 of the Memorandum of November 3 are concerned, we believe that they should indeed be part of a separate agreement between The Hebrew University and Princeton University Press, as you seem to imply in the third paragraph of your letter. As suggested in the November 3 Memorandum, Princeton University Press and The Hebrew University should share equally in the cost of the editorial work and production. Contributions received from outside, solicited either by Princeton University Press or The Hebrew University or the Israel Academy of Sciences, should go into a common fund out of which the cost would be paid. If the cost exceeds the contributions received, the balance is to be covered by Princeton University Press and The Hebrew University. It is obviously impossible to anticipate at this time whether such an excess of cost over receipts will occur. Should Princeton University Press carry a larger share toward the cost than The Hebrew University, the receipts from the sales of books should, in the first place, be used to refund Princeton University Press for that part of its expenses which are in excess of the expenses of The Hebrew University. The same, of course, should be the case if The Hebrew University pays a larger part of the cost than Princeton University Press.

4. We share your view that Article 7 of the November 3 Memorandum should be changed. We agree with you that we should not provide for the possibility of any of the three parties to withdraw from the project. The reasons are obvious: If the Estate were to withdraw, the project would be terminated regardless of how much work and investments had been made by The Hebrew University and Princeton University Press. Similarly, the withdrawal of either Princeton University Press or The Hebrew University might mean a very severe, possibly fatal, blow to the project, depending on the time and circumstances of such a withdrawal. On the other hand, we realize that unforeseeable developments may occur which make a change in the relationship among the three parties desirable, if not unavoidable. We wonder if we should not provide for an arbitration board which, in such cases, would either advise the three parties about the action that ought to be taken, or would even have power to decide on such action. We would suggest that such an arbitration board consist of three members: One outstanding personality (for instance the President of the American Physical Society) to be designated by Princeton University Press and the Estate; a person of similar standing to be designated by The Hebrew University, and a chairman to be selected by joint consultation between Princeton, New York and Jerusalem.

5. We assume that it will take at least a couple of months before the final contractual instrument can be signed by the three parties. The work should not wait for the completion of the contract. We should proceed immediately to appoint an editorial board which would meet to deliberate about the many problems to be solved before the work can be started and to submit definite recommendations to the three contracting parties. The editorial board would also have to make recommendations

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as to the appointment of an Editor-in-Chief. Princeton University Press and the Estate will be prepared to suggest three persons for the editorial board as soon as they are notified that you approve of its formation. Israel would have to appoint three persons (and should be free to select people enjoying its confidence who do not live in Israel but in the United States). Jerusalem, New York and Princeton would then have to agree on a chairman of the editorial board unless it will be arranged that the board will elect one of its members to serve as Chairman. The first meeting of the board should be in Princeton since all the material and documents which will eventually be incorporated in the project are located in the Archives of the Estate in Princeton. The travel expenses of the members of the board would be part of the "cost" of the project as a whole.

We realize that you and your colleagues will require some time to examine the suggestions outlined above. However, since we are most anxious to start with the actual work as soon as possible, we should be deeply grateful to hear from you at your early convenience.

With kind regards,

Otto Nathan
Otto Nathan
TRUSTEE

ON:jb

Freeman Dyson

MEMORANDUM

Please return

To: Professor Valentine Bargmann, Miss Helen Dukas,
Professor Freeman Dyson, Professor Charles Gillispie,
Professor Martin Klein, Professor Thomas Kuhn,
Dr. Otto Nathan

From: John Hannon

on Feb 3 1970

This is the report of an informal discussion^A at which Princeton University Press and the Einstein Estate solicited advice on procedures relevant to publication of the Papers of Albert Einstein.

Present: Valentine Bargmann, Freeman J. Dyson, Charles C. Gillispie, Martin Klein, present as advisors; Miss Helen Dukas, representing the Estate; Herbert S. Bailey, Jr., John W. Hannon, representing the Press. Illness prevented Otto Nathan from attending on behalf of the Estate. Thomas Kuhn, although eager to participate, was unavoidably absent.

1. Complete edition. The scope of the project is to include the complete papers of Albert Einstein: scientific papers, scientific correspondence, and personal correspondence, whether published previously or never published.

Miss Dukas, who has catalogued and annotated the personal correspondence, proposed a distinction between "personal" and "private" correspondence, letters in the latter category to be excluded from the complete edition on the basis of their relative unimportance to the world of scholarship and science. Predominant opinion held that biographers and others who will work with the material years hence would prefer to

have access to all the papers and to decide for themselves questions of comparative significance. Other opinion proposed leaving this and similar distinctions to the Editor-in-Chief and the Advisory Board.

The edition will include the scientific writings with which Professor Bargmann has been working. Some of these have been published and many, particularly the earlier writings, are rife with typographical errors. Borgmann has been correcting these, and has completed 60 to 65 percent of the papers, estimated as the equivalent of three published volumes. He recommends publishing them as faithful reproductions of the originals, except for the correction of obvious errors. Other opinion recommended including brief exposition to introduce the papers and place them in their respective contexts. Such exposition is not to be construed as suggesting a comprehensive, scholarly interpretative, annotated edition, although a scholarly edition must, all agreed, be forthcoming in due course.

2. Cooperative effort. Mr. Bailey explained that the project is to be a joint venture between the Estate, which holds the literary rights in the Papers, the Hebrew University, which will own the Papers at the expiration of the present Trust (the Israel Academy of Science is closely associated with the Hebrew University, although they are legally separate entities), and Princeton University Press. Cooperation will be manifested in many ways during the course of preparing and publishing the Papers.

3. Advisory Committee. The Press and the Estate invited proposals and recommendations of specific scholars to serve as advisors on editorial and procedural matters. Those present agreed to submit the names of additional candidates after further reflection. They suggested, at the meeting:

- a. Russell McCormick, University of Pennsylvania
- b. Gerald Holton, Harvard University
- c. Martin Klein, Yale University
- d. Peter Bergmann, Syracuse University
- e. Thomas Whiteside, Cambridge University, England
- f. Lawrence Badash, University of California, Santa Barbara

4. Editor-in-Chief. Of those named above, Russell McCormick was first suggested as an excellent candidate to be Editor-in-Chief. He is in his early 30's, very able, has written on aspects of Einstein, Lorentz, and Cavendish. Apart from an editorial affiliation with the University of Pennsylvania Press, he was thought to have few commitments, particularly long-term commitments. Professor Bergmann suggested that Professor Klein would be the best choice as editor, and Professor Klein remarked that he is very busy, but he did not rule himself out. There was general support for Professor Klein if he could be persuaded. Holton and Whiteside, in general, have numerous obligations that are likely to preclude their accepting the major editorial responsibility. Whiteside, as editor of Newton's mathematical papers, would have too little time for a prolonged association with this project.

All present believed, however, his fresh experience with Newton's papers would make him an excellent man to approach immediately for editorial advice. They encouraged the Press and the Estate to do so. Professor Gillispie suggested looking into the background and procedures leading to publication of the works of Huygens and the works of Stevins.

5. Languages. The questions of in what languages and in what formats the Papers will be published generated the least unanimity among the advisors. Clearly, editorial advisors must decide at an early stage for whom the Papers are being published. As originally published, about 80 percent of the papers are in German, 20 percent are in English. The translation agency of the Israel Academy of Science was praised and recommended against the time when a superior translation from German to English would be needed. These opinions emerged:

a. The only proper course is to publish the Papers exactly as written (except for rectification of typographical and other obvious, minor errors) on left-hand pages and, on the facing right-hand pages, to publish the best obtainable English translation, complete with full, scholarly annotation. Any format other than this would be unworthy of Einstein and his work and a deplorable disservice, even a handicap, to scholars. The additional time required to prepare the Papers

in this format should not be a deterrent. The world has waited fifteen years for access to the Papers; a few years more before the appearance of a comprehensive, scholarly edition can make no difference.

b. Precisely because the Papers have been inaccessible for fifteen years, as little time as possible should pass before they become widely available. Einstein's Papers are valuable in terms of today's scientific research; their appeal is not merely historical or biographical. Therefore, it is most important to publish an edition that will be immediately useful to the scientific community. Because that edition would need only minimum notation or none at all, it might reproduce the Papers in facsimile and, consequently, could be published in a comparatively short time. Next, not because it is less important, but because it will require far more time to prepare, would come the English translation, complete with scholarly annotation.

c. A third suggestion combined the previous two, proposing rapid publication of a facsimile edition and, in due course, publication of a scholarly edition with original matter and annotated translation on facing pages. Although this involves duplication, it does permit simultaneous examination of the original and the translation, as does Opinion a.

6. Organization of volumes. Some discussion occurred as to publishing the Papers: in chronological order; organized by content; organized by recipients (in the case of letters); and other arrangements. The consensus held that no a priori decisions were possible. Realistic judgments assume familiarity with the Papers. Thomas Whiteside was again cited as a responsive, experienced source of guidelines.

7. Fund raising. No discussion took place, Mr. Bailey explaining that the Press and the Hebrew University would be responsible for finding funds.