

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

file
under
Einstein

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

19 April 1956

To the Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study:

We received this telegram on April 18th, from Lakenpalais:

"Today a year ago Albert Einstein left us and we feel more and more the loss of the voice of this great genius. I know we are all united in thought.

Elizabeth."

R.O

Robert Oppenheimer

Copy to: ✓
Dr. Aydelotte
Dr. Fulton
Mr. Galpin
Mr. Garrison
Gen. Greenbaum
Mr. Hancock
Mr. Hochschild
Sen. Lehman
Mr. Leidesdorf
Mr. Lewis
Mr. Linder
Mr. Maass
Mr. Mitchell
Mr. Rosenwald
Mr. Schaap
Adm. Strauss
Prof. Veblen

ONE TWENTY FIVE PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF

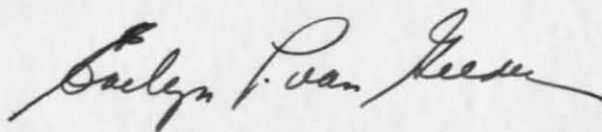
December 6, 1955

Mrs. Beatrice Stein
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Mrs. Stein:

At Mr. Leidesdorf's request,
I am enclosing copies of correspondence
with the late Dr. Albert Einstein which
he showed you during your recent visit
to our office.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Evelyn F. van Hecke". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Secretary to Mr. Leidesdorf

Enclosures

MARGOT EINSTEIN
112 MERCER STREET
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

May 15, 1955

Mr. Ira A. Schur
S.D. Leidesdorf & Co.
125 Park Ave.
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Schur:

I wish to thank you for your letter of May 10th, 1955 and for your kindness in sending me a list of the securities held in my account by the Princeton Bank and Trust Co.

I was very happily surprised at learning from the list to what extent the value of my holdings has increased over the years. I was also advised that the value of the securities owned by my father is very much higher than he would ever have expected. I know that he would have wanted to thank you and Mr. Leidesdorf for the care you have taken in administering his portfolio and would have wanted gratefully to congratulate you and Mr. Leidesdorf on the success you have had in allowing him to leave so much larger an estate than he could have done without your help.

I should like to add the expression of my own gratitude for the interest you have shown in my affairs and for the attention you have devoted to them.

With kindest regards,

Margot Einstein
Margot Einstein.

C O P Y

ONE TWENTY FIVE PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF

April 1, 1955

Dear Professor:

I wrote you on March 30th that the next time I visit you I would bring you a less "aristocratic" plant. As I will probably see you on Tuesday, but will not be able to bring the plant in person, I am having delivered to you a cactus plant, which is less aristocratic and sensitive than the one I sent you on your birthday.

I hasten to do this, because I do not think you should waste your time watering plants, when you could spend it so much more profitably on "subversive" activities.

With kindest regards and looking forward to seeing you, I am

Sincerely,

Dr. Albert Einstein
112 Mercer Street
Princeton, N. J.

C O P Y

ONE TWENTY FIVE PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF

March 30, 1955

Dear Professor:

Thanks so much for your charming note of the 26th, which I enjoyed reading. I am disappointed to know that the plant I sent you for your birthday is so sensitive that it requires special care. When next I visit you, I shall bring you a much less "aristocratic" plant which will be easier to care for.

With best wishes for your good health and looking forward to the pleasure of seeing you next week, I am

Sincerely,

Dr. Albert Einstein
112 Mercer Street
Princeton, N. J.

March 26, 1955

Mr. Samuel D. Leidesdorf
125 Park Ave.
New York City

Dear Mr. Leidesdorf,

you have sent me for my birthday a highly aristocratic and sensitive plant the keeping of which means not a little responsibility. It is also a serious competition for the water-plant you gave me for my 70th birthday and which at this moment is before my eyes. I would hardly be able to keep this enterprize alive without the permanent care of my daughter who is doing it "scientifically".

I thank you for this new proof of your kindness to me inspite of all the "subversive" escapades I performed over the years.

With kind regards and wishes,

yours,

A. Einstein

Albert Einstein.

20 December 1954

Dear Einstein:

This Eddington Memorial Trust seems to be producing a fine lot of lectures. I have just received a copy of the one delivered by Dingle in November and there are so many references to you in it that I thought you might like to look at it. I enclose it herewith. I hope my underscorings will not bother you.

Is there any chance that you might like to make a comment on this lecture? If you did care to do that you could do it in a quite informal lecture here at the Institute which would, nevertheless, be considered as a lecture in the Eddington series. I know that they would love to have you do it.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Dr. Albert Einstein
112 Mercer Street
Princeton, N.J.

Homage to
ALBERT EINSTEIN
on his seventy-fifth birthday

Conference
on the
MEANING OF ACADEMIC FREEDOM

Saturday, March 13, 1954
10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

at the
Nassau Tavern, Princeton, New Jersey

Program inside
Registration, including lunch, \$5.
Facilities are limited and reservations
will be honored in order of their receipt.

Auspices of the
EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE
421 Seventh Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

PROGRAM

10 A.M. Discussion based on Dr. Einstein's written answers to questions put to him in advance by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

MEMBERS OF THE PANEL

The Rev. John W. Bradbury

Prof. John Ciardi

Dr. Barrows Dunham

Dr. Mary Van Kleeck

Dr. Corliss Lamont

Dr. John Somerville

Mr. I. F. Stone

12 Noon Luncheon

Mr. Harvey O'Connor will report on his recent speaking tour in the West.

2 P.M. Discussion resumed.

March 11, 1954

88 Battle Road
Princeton, New
Jersey

Mr. Clark Foreman, Director
Emergency Civil Liberties Committee
421 Seventh Avenue
New York 1, New York

Dear Mr. Foreman:

I am delighted to hear of your proposed conference on academic freedom in honor of Dr. Einstein and I am only sorry I shall not return to Princeton in time to attend it. I hope you will publish some kind of a summary of the discussion.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

12. III. 54.

Lieber Herr Leidesdorf.

Zitternd ergreife ich die Feder in dem Bewusstsein
dass ich Ihnen in meinem jugendlichen Leichtsinne
wieder einmal

Fores

gemacht habe, wie mir unser guter Oppenheimer
und mein Freund Nathan deutlich aber schonend
mitgeteilt haben. Ich tröste mich aber mit der
Hoffung, dass meine neuen Sünden in abschbarer Zeit
durch den Koscher - Stempel von unseren Heiligen
besucht und gereinigt werden. -

So weit ist es einstweilen noch nicht. Umso
mehr hat es mich beeindruckt, dass Sie durch
Ihre wundervolle Blumenspende gezeigt haben,
dass Ihre freundschaftlichen Gefühle mir gegenüber
durch das trennende Ereignis nicht erkaltet sind.

Indem ich herzlich danke grüße ich Sie
mit den besten Wünschen.

Ihr A. Einstein.

TRANSLATION

March 17, 1954

Dear Mr. Leidesdorf:

Trembling, I reach for my pen, in the knowledge that I have, in my youthful irresponsibility, again caused

T R O U B L E

as our good Oppenheimer and my friend Nathan clearly but kindly informed me. I console myself with the hope that my new sins will soon be forgiven by our Holy Ones and made pure by the Kosher Stamp. So far it hasn't happened.

Your wonderful gift of flowers has assured me that your friendly feelings towards me have not been chilled by the misunderstanding.

With my heartfelt thanks, I greet you with my best wishes.

Yours,

A. EINSTEIN

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

421 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N.Y. • OXFORD 5-2863

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MRS. GEORGE G. KIRSTEIN

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CLARK FOREMAN

Director

February 18, 1954

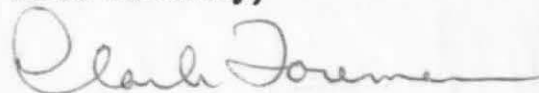
Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

This Committee is planning to pay homage to Albert Einstein on his seventy-fifth birthday by holding a conference on academic freedom in Princeton on Saturday, March 13th. Dr. Einstein has agreed to answer in advance of the conference a list of questions which we shall put to him. The questions and answers will serve as the basis for the discussion during the morning and afternoon sessions.

We would be very happy to have your suggestions as to which questions need most to be answered. We would also like to have you serve on the panel which will open up the discussion.

I hope very much that you will be able to attend the conference.

Yours sincerely,



Clark Foreman, Director

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
88 Battle Road
Princeton, New Jersey

ALBERT EINSTEIN,
12, MURDER STREET
PRINCETON,
NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

July 22, 1951

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Aydelotte
Waterford, Conn.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Aydelotte:

I thank you very much for your kind letter and also for your invitation which I appreciate very much indeed. I feel, however, very satisfied with my pretty place in Princeton and I do not suffer from the heat.

During the years of her illness I became very attached to my sister and I read to her every evening the finest books, mostly of philosophical content. I know it is better for her that she passed away but I miss her very much nevertheless.

I wish you both a pleasant time and a good recreation and I thank you again for your great kindness.

Cordially yours,

A. Einstein.

Albert Einstein.



Waterford, Conn.
19 July 1951

Dear Professor Einstein:

Marie and I were deeply grieved to receive up here in Waterford the sad news of your sister's death. We can well believe from the account Miss Dukas sent us that her passing was a release, but nevertheless we know how greatly you will miss her in your family.

I am sorry to hear that you are still in Princeton and wish very much that you could get a holiday where the air is cooler and fresher. Is there any chance that you and Miss Dukas could make us a little visit any time between now and the sixth of August? We should love to have you and would do our best to make you both comfortable. It is about four hours by train from Princeton to New London, where we would meet you at the station. We have a little guest house which will be occupied up to the sixth of August only by our son, Bill, leaving two rooms and a bath free for you and Miss Dukas, and you would, of course, walk across to our house for your meals. I am afraid it is all a very simple country life, cool and quiet, and right on the water. I need not say that it would give us the keenest pleasure to have you.

Yours sincerely,

→ Professor Albert Einstein
112 Mercer Street
Princeton, N.J.

A. EINSTEIN,
112, MARGOT STREET,
PRINCETON,
NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

July 16, 1951

Dear Mrs. Aydelotte:

thank you so much for your note of the 14th. Mrs. Winteler passed away on June 25th. It was Professor Einstein's wish that cremation etc. was to take place as quickly and as quietly as possible. So it was only Professor Einstein, Margot and myself who followed her to Ewing the very next morning.

Mrs. Winteler on June 7th had another brain-spasm as a consequence of which she fell and broke her arm. Unfortunately the break was a complicated one and in the hospital they had to put her in a traction splint. After a few days pneumonia set in and she fell -fortunately- in a deep coma from which she did not awake anymore. Except for the shock of the fall and some pains connected with it and the first day in the splint she did not suffer at all and never knew what really was the matter. It was a release for her because she already had lost nearly the power of speech and the use of her hands and legs. But she was clear of mind until the coma of the pneumonia and her sweet personality had not changed. We miss her very much although we do not grudge her the release from suffering.

Margot is now in New Hampshire. She was with her aunt until her last breath and as she loved her like a mother she felt the loss very keenly. I would like very much for Professor Einstein too to go away a little, but I have had no success so far. We could all go to the place where Margot is which is where the widow of Walter Mayer spends the summers.

I hope you and Dr. Aydelotte have a pleasant summer. It is hot and humid here but this is one thing we cannot do anything about.

With kind regards to you and Dr. Aydelotte

sincerely yours,

Helene Duleas

MRS. KEITH SMITH, JR.
56 WATERVILLE ROAD
FARMINGTON, CONNECTICUT

Dear Dr. Aydelotte: —

I wish to thank you very,
very much for your kindness in getting Prof.
Albert Einstein to Autograph for me. The ladies
in my Club were thrilled too pleased and
thought it a very great honor indeed. We
all admire Prof. Einstein and wish him all kinds
of good luck in the future. Thank you again, it
was awfully nice of you.

Sincerely yours,
Alice Conklin Smith

Monday.

Chg. Pr. 185

1 of 2

Princeton, N.J.
March 7, 1951

Mrs. Vera B. Goeller
Room 5600
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York City 20

~~Accept with pleasure kind invitation/for Einstein
luncheon Princeton Inn, March 14.~~
from Admiral Strauss

Frank Aydelotte

Delighted accept Admiral Strauss' kind invitation
Einstein luncheon March 14.

C of 2

New York City
March 7, 1951

Dr. Einstein's 72nd birthday on March 14 will be the occasion of the first presentation of the Albert Einstein award. The committee on award has nominated Dr. Julian Schwinger and Dr. Kurt Godel to receive the presentations. It would give me a great deal of pleasure if you would be my guest at luncheon on March 14 at 12:30 at the Princeton Inn, Princeton, N.J. when the presentations will be made by Dr. Einstein. Kindly reply to Mrs. Vera B. Goeller, Room 5600, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City 20.

Lewis L. Strauss

7 March 1951

Dear Strauss:

I received your telegram and wired back immediately to Mrs. Goeller to say that I accept with pleasure your kind invitation for the Einstein luncheon on Wednesday, the 14th. I, of course, know both Schwinger and Godel and if you expect to make this award every year I predict that the committee will find it difficult to keep up to the standard they have set.

Looking forward with great pleasure to seeing you, I am

Yours sincerely,

Admiral Lewis L. Strauss
Room 5600
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York City 20

Einstein

1 of 2

Personal - To

Peace

music

Palestine or
Jews]

science ?

Ben Deukas

Lowie

Weyl

Earl

{ Oppenheimer
Vetken

Mr. Bohr

Van Neumann

2 of 2

Einstein - Mch 14 - 71

Have milk will tel sat 23rd

will come to Pr with records wed Mch 1 or Thurs Mch 2

walking to Gust 1 1/2 miles

station wagon - never uses it.

Caution - behavior - slip to injure

kindness to friends

world wide

Rockefeller check - as took meat -

sailing

simplicity of life

(small nice island, large)?

~~(2nd Mch 2)~~

would Mon Mch 6

OK — or Tues Mch 7 do?

11⁰⁰

ask him to Mch it

Mch 6 - 11⁰⁰ am

London

How long - or how many words? 4-5 min

who are others?

topics as a host



Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Olden Lane
Princeton, N. J.

AMERICAN TECHNION SOCIETY—154 Nassau Street

New York 7, N. Y. Digby 9-0256



CHURCH STREET
STATION

SPEAKERS

JOHN R. DUNNING
Columbia University

WILLIAM FONDILLER
Bell Telephone Labs.

JACOB MARK
Consulting Engineer

LOUIS I. NEWMAN
Rabbi, Rodeth Sholom

You are cordially invited to a Meeting
in tribute to

ALBERT EINSTEIN

on the occasion of
his seventieth birthday

HENRY HUDSON HOTEL
353 West 57th Street

Wednesday evening, March 30th
at 8:00 o'clock

C
O
P
Y

March 25, 1949

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

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

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

With kind regards,
sincerely yours,

(Signed) A. Einstein
Albert Einstein

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

February 23, 1949

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Institute for Advanced Study

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

At the last Faculty Meeting it was resolved to present a gift to Professor Einstein on the occasion of his seventieth birthday in March. It was suggested that this gift might consist of a high-fidelity radio, provided that this would prove to be acceptable, and I was asked to take the necessary steps in the matter. Since Miss Einstein and Miss Dukas received the plan with great enthusiasm, and since Dr. Goldstine of the Computer Project graciously consented to take the matter in hand, the apparatus has now been ordered and its estimated total cost will amount to about \$350.00 so that individual contributions will be in the neighborhood of \$20.00.

We all feel that you, in view of your long association with the faculty and Dr. Einstein, may wish to be included among the donors. If so, you will greatly oblige me by expressing your consent.

With my best personal wishes.

Always gratefully yours

Pan.

Erwin Panofsky

EP:W

February 25, 1949.

Dear Pan:

I am delighted to hear of this proposed birthday gift to Einstein, and shall esteem it a privilege to be allowed to contribute my share. Shall I send you \$20, or shall I wait to hear what the actual cost is?

Yours sincerely,

Professor Erwin Panofsky
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Einstein

December 22, 1948

Dear Miss Dukas:

Warmest thanks for your letter of December 19 enclosing this letter from Dr. Ollendorff. May I have your permission to send it on to Pendle Hill before returning it to Professor Einstein?

I appreciate very warmly your coming to our meeting and only wish Professor Einstein could have been there also.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Miss Helen Dukas
112 Mercer Street
Princeton, New Jersey

Waterford, Connecticut
June 29, 1948

Miss Catherine Owens Pearce
191 Clinton Street
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Miss Pearce:

I have your letter of June 18th which finally reached me here. I resigned my position at the Institute last fall and have since then been pursuing studies at the Yale Law School. It so happens, however, that I am at the moment staying with Dr. Aydelotte at his summer home in Connecticut. He asks me to say that he was under the impression, as I was, that your manuscript had been returned. At any rate he will look it up as soon as he returns to Princeton in the fall and will send it to you if it is still in his possession.

Yours sincerely,

Jane S. Richardson

191 Clinton Street
Brooklyn 2, New York

June 18, 1948

Miss Jane S. Richardson, Secretary to Dr. Aydelotte
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Miss Richardson:

Some time ago I sent Dr. Aydelotte a copy of the manuscript of the children's biography of Professor Einstein that I have been writing, and, as is the way with manuscripts, it has undergone further changes. Since the one you have is no longer up to date, can you please return it to me? If Dr. Aydelotte would like to see it in final form, I shall be very happy to send him one, but I need the one you have to substitute the new pages. The changes have been mostly editorial.

One change that the editors of Henry Holt have made will please Dr. Aydelotte, I am sure. They have taken out a great deal of the "scientific" material and the emphasis on the atomic bomb has been greatly reduced. They feel that since Dr. Einstein never worked on the bomb less space ought to be given to it. Will you pass this information on to Dr. Aydelotte for me, please, when you have an opportunity?

Cordially yours,

Catherine Owens Peare

(Miss) Catherine Owens Peare

Charge to the account of

185

\$

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Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MAY 21, 1948

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

MR. GEORGE PEPPER
ROOM 510
ALGONQUIN HOTEL
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

59 W 44th

Appropriate

GAVE YOUR MESSAGE TO EINSTEIN. HE ASKS ME TO SAY IN REPLY QUOTE I AM ONE OF THOSE IN WHOSE NAME INVITATIONS TO CONFERENCE WERE ISSUED. THEREFORE IT DOES NOT SEEM TO ME RIGHT TO EXPRESS IN ADVANCE MY PERSONAL VIEWS ABOUT THE CONFERENCE AND THE QUESTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED. THE EFFECT OF THE CONFERENCE WILL BE MUCH GREATER IF ITS FINDINGS DO NOT SEEM TO BE STAGED IN ADVANCE BUT ARE THE SPONTANEOUS REACTION OF THE INTELLECTUALS CONCERNING THE TRENDS OF PRESENT AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY ALBERT EINSTEIN UNQUOTE STRONGLY AGREE WITH EINSTEIN IN THE POSITION HE HAS TAKEN.

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Ich bin einer von denen, die zu der
Konferenz einladen. Es scheint mir
daher nicht richtig, wenn von mir
persönlich ausserdem eine Bemerkung
über die Konferenz in die Öffentlichkeit
kommt. Die Konferenz sollte vielmehr
als eine spontane Reaktion von Intellektuellen
gegenüber der gegenwärtig in Washington
geübten ^{Haltung in der} Politik der U.S.A. sein.

Einstein Draft
2. Teil vom W
Harlow Shapiro ant.
yes Peffer was 21, 1948

Charge to the account of _____ \$

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
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TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
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NIGHT LETTER	NIGHT LETTER

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY
--

NEW YORK CITY

MAY 21, 1948

DR. FRANK AYDELOTTE
INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

IN CONNECTION WITH OUR CONFERENCES JUNE 4 to 6 I WISH YOU WOULD ADVISE ~~ME~~ MY
COLLEAGUE GEORGE PEPPER WITH REGARD TO EINSTEIN'S COLLABORATION. HE WILL
TELEPHONE YOU FRIDAY MORNING FOR AN APPOINTMENT IN PRINCETON FRIDAY IF POSSIBLE.

HARLOW SHAPLEY

at Conquer Hotel

M H 6-

5:35 PM

Television

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Cast

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TELEGRAM

May 18, 1948

Will you join Dr. Albert Einstein and me and a group of leading scientists and professionals in an off record conference which would explore seriously the dangerous potentialities for war facing us today. Such a conference might consider these questions:
How is this cold war boomeranging on us? What would ^{be} the physical, economic, and social consequences of a new world war and what steps can be recommended that might avert the catastrophe to civilization. The meeting will be held June 5 and 6 in New York City under the auspices of the Independent National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, of which I am chairman and Dr. Einstein a member. Please wire your acceptance collect to me, Room 510, Algonquin Hotel, 59 W. 44th St. New York City. After hearing from you further transportation and hotel accommodation will be paid for those living outside greater New York.

Harlow Shapley
Chairman, National Council

15 January 1948

Dear Mr. Pickett:

Your letter of the 13th arrives during Dr. Aydelotte's absence, since he and Mrs. Aydelotte are spending the month of January in Florida.

I know that you will want Dr. Aydelotte's personal advice in this connection, and for that reason I am forwarding him your letter. As soon as he has thought the matter over I am sure I shall have word from him as to (1) whether he recommends you write to Mr. Einstein without delay (2) whether he suggests that he make inquiry for you after he returns, (3) or whether he thinks it would be well for me to talk with Mr. Einstein's private secretary for you.

I shall give you further news on this the moment I am able.

Yours sincerely

Gilmore Stott
Assistant to Dr. Aydelotte

Clarence E. Pickett, Esq.
American Friends Service Committee
20 S. 12th St.
Philadelphia 7, Pa.



Henry Holt and Company, Inc., Publishers

TRADE DEPARTMENT

November 10, 1947

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

I have just seen a copy of your letter to Miss Pears which you kindly sent to us. We shall, of course, follow your suggestion and see that no share of responsibility for the book is unwittingly thrust upon the Institute. I want you to know, however, that the manuscript is now being edited and checked. If there are any changes or emendations that you would care to suggest, I shall be happy to see that they are incorporated.

I have to speak about the book in a somewhat tentative way, inasmuch as it is a publication of our Children's Book Department and for this reason I have not yet read it. I am wholly opposed, however, to any publication likely to give young people a mistaken idea of Mr. Einstein, a feeling that does not spring only from having been a close neighbor of his. For this reason if you have any serious misgivings about the wisdom of publishing the book, I should be grateful if you would let me know.

With best regards,

Faithfully yours,

Denver Lindley

Mr. Frank Aydelotte
The Rhodes Scholarship Trust
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N. J.

DL:rs

12 November 1947

Dear Mr. Lindley:

Many thanks for your letter of November 10th.

The criticism that our mathematicians make of Miss Peare's book is that she simply does not have the equipment to understand Einstein's work, much less to explain it. She admires Einstein very much and is eager to take any suggestion, but it would simply mean writing the book for her if it were to be put into any state which scholars could approve.

Yours sincerely,

Denver Lindley, Esq.
Henry Holt and Company, Inc.
257 Fourth Avenue
New York City 10

18 November 1947

Dear Miss Peare:

I appreciate very warmly your understanding letter of November 8th. I have a terrible time bringing people like yourself and our mathematicians into agreement. The fact is that your manuscript in its present form would not be approved by our scholars. They, on the other hand, do not want to interfere with your publication if it is designed to meet the demands of a specialized market. The one thing that they do insist on is that they should not be mentioned as having given approval to the book.

You may be trying an impossible task, but if you want to make such a success of it as would be approved by scholars, you ought then to set yourself to study mathematics and mathematical physics for the purpose of understanding Einstein's theories.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Miss Catherine Peare
191 Clinton Street
Brooklyn 2, New York

191 Clinton Street
Brooklyn 2, New York

November 8, 1947

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

I have your letter of November 6, and I am dreadfully sorry that a misunderstanding seems to have arisen between us. There is nothing final or conclusive in the fact that my editor now has the Einstein manuscript, and the preliminary "editorial work" to which I referred in my last letter consists in great part of additions and revisions similar to those which you and Miss Dukas have suggested, except that these are from the editor's point of view. My letter to you was really in the nature of a progress report, and it will be some time before the manuscript reaches the galley proof stage. However, there is a time element involved, since Holt wants to bring it out some time in the early fall, and eight or nine months are needed to get a book through the mechanics of galley proofs, page proofs, etc. until the type is locked up on it. As a matter of fact, I had no idea you would need any appreciable amount of additional time, since when I talked to you on the phone in September you told me that it would be all cleaned up by October 16.

As for "sending the manuscript to the publisher", that has been going on since I first started the job. The editor-author relationship is a close and personal one, and Miss Andrews has seen the manuscript through all of its various stages. Of course, I submitted some manuscript to her before Holt ever indicated any interest in publishing; she saw the first manuscript I sent you that you disapproved of so heartily; she saw each subsequent revision and rewrite that I made of it under the guidance of yourself and Miss Dukas; and now she has the present one.

Your criticism and suggestions and sincere interest have been most valuable to me, and I hope you will continue to give me the benefit of them, since I would like to write the best book possible. And, of course, your approval and support in the final analysis will mean a great deal, and I hope I may count on that, too.

Dr. Frank Aydelotte

-2-

November 8, 1947

May I explain one other thing about the children's book market? And, please, Dr. Aydelotte, this is in no way designed to give offense; it is simply a statement of fact that any one outside of the publishing field could not possibly be aware of. The situation in the children's book market today is as follows: There is a terrific and unanimous demand for biography, chiefly biographies of great men, men of achievement, career men, who can inspire young people in their moral life and in their choice of career. Children's book editors are shopping constantly for ideas along these lines, looking for names of important and outstanding men who have not yet been done for children. Sooner or later it will occur to one of them that Einstein has not yet been done. A writer who is careless about research and a less reliable publisher than Holt could make an embarrassing and sad combination and could rush into print without even consulting you folks in Princeton. I should hate to see that happen, and I'm sure you would, too; because there is so much published information around about Dr. Einstein that is woefully inaccurate, and the average individual with no personal contact with the subject has no way of separating the true from the false. All I can say in my own behalf is: no doubt my book is not the most brilliant job you could wish for, but at least you have some control over its content and a lot of inaccuracies have been avoided thanks to your help. Once it is published and on the market it will automatically prevent a worse one from being published. As a matter of fact, now that a definitive adult biography (Frank) has been brought out, with a young people's biography on the market, Professor Einstein will probably be left in peace by the publishing world for many years.

I have tried to write this letter as though I were sitting right in your office talking to you, and I hope I have conveyed to you my good faith and my sincere wish to do an accurate job.

Sincerely yours,

Catherine Peare

Copy to: Miss Siri Andrews

18 November 1947

Dear Robert:

I have your letter of November 14th and immediately consulted Professor Einstein's family as to whether there would be any possibility of his giving a Collection talk at Swarthmore. They feel very strongly that there would not. Professor Einstein has retired, his health is not good, and he steadfastly refuses to make public speeches anywhere. I am sure you can find someone else who would be much more effective on the subject of the atomic scientist.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Robert L. Roemer, Esq.
Swarthmore College
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE
SWARTHMORE • PENNSYLVANIA

DIVISION OF ENGINEERING

November 14, 1947

DR. FRANK AYDELOTTE
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

The Engineers' Club of Swarthmore College is planning a Collection program. We would like very much to have Dr. Albert Einstein as a speaker.

I am writing to you because I feel that you could explain to him in person more fully what our Collection programs are than I could by mail. We would particularly like to hear about the work of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists. However, the subject matter would be entirely up to Dr. Einstein.

The dates we have in mind are January 8 or January 15, 1948. If neither of these dates is satisfactory, I am sure a later date could be arranged.

Thank you for your kind cooperation.

Respectfully yours,

Robert L. Roemer

ROBERT L. ROEMER, President
ENGINEERS' CLUB

RLR:fs

October 10, 1947

Miss Helene Dukas
Secretary to Professor Einstein
112 Mercer Street
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Miss Dukas:

I enclose a letter from my old friend, Joe Brandt, which I think outlines admirably the action which Professor Einstein should take in this matter of royalties. My advice to you would be to write to Peter Smith making the points which Mr. Brandt suggests. I don't suppose that Professor Einstein will get any further royalties but at least he will reserve his rights.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Enc. 1

September 26, 1947

Joseph A. Brandt, Esq.
Henry Holt and Company, Inc., Publishers
257 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Joe:

I apologize for a mistake in my letter of yesterday. This check for \$100 for Einstein came from Peter Smith and not from Hartsdale House. Einstein and I would like to be guided by your advice as to how to proceed.

Einstein feels it undignified to accept a check for so small an amount. I on the other hand have a feeling that he is not likely to get any more and that it would be quixotic to return this check. What do you think?

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Copy to Professor Einstein

September 25, 1947

Joseph A. Brandt, Esq.
Henry Holt and Company, Inc., Publishers
257 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Joe:

Professor Einstein is rather embarrassed to have received a check from J. M. Baruch for \$100, being a payment of royalty on the Hartsdale House edition of his book. This is obviously a most inadequate royalty. What would you advise Einstein to do? Should he return the check and insist upon some regular percentage or should he cash the check on the theory that it may be all that he will ever get and that much better than nothing? I should be most grateful if you would let me know what you would do in a similar situation.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Copy to Miss Dukas

Einstein

Contract was

Methuen in 20's

Peter Smith

Did it grant world rights?

for Braudt - (or am
right? from Methuen
or from Einstein)

1945 - sale to Peter Smith

Waterford, Conn.
9 August 1947

Dear Einstein:

I wrote to Joseph Brandt, the president of Henry Holt, and have just received a rather encouraging letter from him, which I enclose herewith. You will note that Brandt asked Peter Smith to write to you confirming the undertaking which he gave to Brandt to pay you royalties. If you do not hear from Peter Smith within a week or ten days, I suggest that you let me know, or if you prefer, write directly to Joseph Brandt.

I think it very important also that you urge Hartsdale House to renew the copyright, which apparently will expire in October 1947. If I can be of any further help in all these details, please let me know. I hope you are having some kind of a vacation. We have finished our moving and have settled down here for a little holiday ourselves before we go back to arrange the house.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Albert Einstein
112 Mercer Street
Princeton, New Jersey

COPY

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS

August 6, 1947

Dear Frank:

Hartsdale House is perfectly within its legal rights, although the book still is in copyright according to my understanding, since we sold to Peter Smith the plates and assigned to him the copyright. The omission, of course, was in not getting in touch with Mr. Einstein before publishing; unfortunately, publishers sometimes fail in their human relations.

Mr. Einstein will be getting royalties from Peter Smith. I called Mr. Smith, thinking that would simplify the matter both for you and for Mr. Einstein, and he told me that he felt that it was perfectly all right to make the arrangements with Hartsdale House, in view of his purchase of the rights from us. The arrangements will be this, that Hartsdale House will pay Peter Smith a royalty which Mr. Smith, I presume, will divide with Mr. Einstein, since this is a rather common arrangement where a reprint is involved.

I asked Mr. Smith if he would write Mr. Einstein confirming his conversation with me, namely, that he did plan to pay Mr. Einstein royalties, and he said he would do so in several days. If, therefore, after a week or so, Mr. Einstein hasn't heard, let me know and I will call Mr. Smith again.

I do think that Mr. Einstein should straighten out with Hartsdale House, the question of copyright. I find that we copyrighted the book in October, 1920, which means the renewal date would be October, 1947.

Cordially yours,

(S) JOSEPH A. BRANDT

Frank Aydelotte, Esq.
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Waterford, Conn.
1 August 1947

Dear Joe:

As a result of all our correspondence I drafted a letter for Einstein to send to Hartsdale House expressing his surprise that they should propose to issue a new edition of his book without even speaking to him about it and inquiring about the subject of royalties. Einstein received a reply from J. M. Baruch of Hartsdale House, a copy of which I enclose. I take it that Hartsdale House has a valid right to the book by virtue of their purchase from Peter Smith, who apparently purchased the rights from you. This does not, however, seem very consistent with Mr. Baruch's statement that the book has no valid copyright in this country. Do you think Einstein has any case for royalties?

Yours sincerely,

Joseph A. Brandt, Esq.
257 Fourth Avenue
New York City 10

Waterford, Conn.
1 August 1947

Dear Einstein:

I am not at all satisfied with this letter from Hartsdale House and am sending a copy of it immediately to my friend, the president of Henry Holt, in order to get his advice. It looks to me as if Mr. Baruch expected Peter Smith to divide up the royalties with you, but from what I hear of Peter Smith I think this is most unlikely to happen. I am afraid there is nothing that can be done, but at least I shall explore all the possibilities.

With kindest regards in which Marie joins, I am

Yours sincerely,

Professor Albert Einstein
112 Mercer Street
Princeton, New Jersey

AL EINHSTEIN,
112, MERCER STREET,
PRINCETON,
NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

July 29, 1947

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
R.F.D.1,
Waterford, Conn.

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Enclosed I am sending you the answer of Mr. Baruch of Hartsdale House. It is clear that those people are influenced by "legal rights" alone. If there is no copyright on the book they would not have bought those rights from Mr. Peter Smith- especially if it is true that the plates were destroyed. Those rights came indirectly from Methuen & Co. in London who acquired them from me. The only question seems to be whether, according to that contract I had to be paid by a fixed amount or royalties per sold copy. If your friend of Henry Holt's could inform you on which basis he acquired the rights from Methuen we could judge whether I was to be paid per copy. If not-then nothing can be done. In any case I want to thank you very much for all your kindness in the matter. I do not worry about ~~it~~ since it is good that the little book is again in the market.

I am very sorry that Siegel is so dangerously ill that it seems already improbable that he can be here at the beginning of the new semester. I shall gladly write him following the advice of Professor Bohr.

Wishing you and your dear wife a pleasant vacation,
I am

with kind regards,

sincerely,

A. Einstein.

Albert Einstein.

encl.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

July 23, 1947

Joseph Baruch, Esq.
Hartsdale House
220 West 42nd Street
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Baruch:

I was very much surprised to see an announcement that you were re-publishing my book on "Relativity." It would not have occurred to me that you would announce the publication of this book without consultation with me even though you may have the legal right to the publication. If it is true that you do have the legal rights to the publication, may I ask for my own information just how you acquired them and whether I may expect to receive any royalties on the edition which you expect to produce?

Yours very sincerely,

Albert Einstein

July 17, 1947

Professor Albert Einstein
112 Mercer Street
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Einstein:

I have discussed the question of your book very carefully with Datus Smith and have written to three publishing friends of mine (one of whom, I am ashamed to say, could not read my signature) and enclose their replies herewith. I think Joseph Brandt gives the most accurate picture of the situation and my advice to you would be that you write to Hartadale House as he suggests to say that you are surprised at their announcement of the publication of the book, that you did not realize that they had the rights to it and that you would be grateful if they would let you know just how they acquired them. I should ask them at the same time whether you can expect royalties on their publication of the book. I take it from what Miss Dukas told me that you are not prepared to take any measures to prevent the publication of the volume.

If it would be any convenience to you to have me write this letter, I could do it in five minutes and should be glad to do so. I wish first, however, you would read over the letters which I enclose and let me know whether you approve of the line which I have suggested you should take. I may say that the one thing I don't like about the whole business is that this is apparently a purely commercial venture with no interest so far as I can see in the dissemination of scientific knowledge. Perhaps I am unfair but that is the way it looks to me.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Enc.

10 July 1947

Dear Tead:

Einstein has just telephoned me. I think it a sad situation when Harpers is unable to decipher the signature of one of their own authors. In the future when you have any letter from a man whose name you cannot read you had better reply to me.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Ordway Tead, Esq.
49 E. 33rd Street
New York City



OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS LONDON • CLARENDON PRESS OXFORD

OXFORD MEDICAL PUBLICATIONS

NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

ONE FOURTEEN FIFTH AVENUE

TELEPHONE: WATKINS 9-1100

July 9, 1947

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Mr. Walck is in England at the present time, so your letter of 3rd July has come to me. Comparing the advertisement in the June 22nd issue of the New York Times with the entries in the Cumulative Index, it would appear that the book Hartsdale House is publishing is one which was published by Henry Holt and Co. in 1920. If this is the case, and Holt's had the book copyrighted, it is still in copyright and Dr. Einstein can take legal action to prevent its republication. (U.S. copyright is valid for a term of 28 years and is renewable at the end of the first term.) On the other hand, if the book was originally published abroad and Holt's merely imported sheets or bound copies for distribution in the U.S., it could not have been copyrighted. The copyright status of the book is, therefore, the first point to be determined. I shall be glad to call Holt's and ask about this, if you wish me to do so.

It seems to me that Dr. Einstein should protest, to the publisher who first brought it out in the United States, the unauthorized republication of his book. Should he wish to seek legal advice, may I suggest that he get in touch with Mr. Benjamin H. Stern, of the firm of Stern and Reubens, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. Mr. Walck usually consults with Mr. Stern on legal matters which are peculiar to the publishing industry, for he is an expert in that field.

I am sending a copy of your letter over to Mr. Walck, and if he has any further suggestions to offer, I shall pass them on to you at once. Meanwhile, if I can, in any way, be of assistance to you in this matter, please don't hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Staber
Secretary to Mr. Walck

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

ds

2 of 2



ESTABLISHED
1817

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TELEPHONE: ASHLAND 4-1900

HARPER & BROTHERS

PUBLISHERS
NEW YORK AND LONDON

49 EAST 33^d STREET, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

July 9, 1947

Professor Albert Einstein
112 Mercer Street
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Professor Einstein:

I am in the embarrassing position of having received a letter on the Institute stationery dated July 3 from one of your colleagues and I cannot decipher his name. //

May I therefore venture to answer to you directly the inquiry which he made?

I understand that your book on relativity was originally published by Hartsdale House and of course you realize that under our copyright laws, the copyright runs for twenty-eight years. It would seem, therefore, that they were within their legal rights in a reissuance of the book, but you are correct in believing that the courteous, ethical thing to do would have been for them to consult you about a revision which you would make before the new edition appeared.

It would seem to me that it would be wholly appropriate for you to address them directly and request an opportunity to at least write a new preface prior to the issuance of a new printing.

another
I have clipped off the original letter the name of your colleague which I attach to this letter. I would be glad if you would inform him that I have tried to answer to you directly.

Cordially yours,

Ordway Tead
ORDWAY TEAD
Editor, Social & Economic Books

OT:ry

July 8, 1947

Miss Helen Dukas
Secretary to Professor Einstein
112 Mercer Street
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Miss Dukas:

As a result of a good many inquiries I am getting to the bottom of this problem of Einstein's book on Relativity. It was apparently first published in England by Methuen and the American edition was published by Henry Holt and Company. The President of Henry Holt is an old friend of mine and I immediately wrote to him about the matter. I enclose copy of his letter herewith. You will note that he suggests that Professor Einstein should write to Joseph Baruch at 220 West 42nd Street. This may be the best thing to do but my own suggestion would be that Professor Einstein hold off a few days until I am able to make some other inquiries. I send you this letter just as a report of progress.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Enc. 1



Henry Holt and Company, Inc., Publishers

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 7, 1947.

Dear Frank:

It was true that Holt published the American edition of Mr Einstein's book on Relativity, but during the depression when sales had dropped off, plates and all rights were sold to Peter Smith, in 1937, and it is possible that Smith in turn has sold the rights to Hartsdale House. I would assume the book still to be in copyright, and it is possible that Hartsdale House figures it has the legal right to bring out the book.

Mr Einstein, I think, should write Hartsdale House asking for a clear statement of how and when they acquired the rights to the book. I don't think that Mr Einstein can stop the publication of the book if Hartsdale House feels it has a defensible legal position; on the other hand, any legitimate publisher would respect the request of an author not to publish, particularly a book which would now have principally an historical interest only.

I have done some checking on Hartsdale House and find that it is operated by Joseph Baruch who is engaged principally in publishing illustrated editions of the classics; his address is 220 West 42nd Street. I would suggest that Mr Einstein write him immediately requesting that the book not be published.

Cordially yours,

Joseph A. Brandt
Joseph A. Brandt.

B:P

Frank Aydelotte, Esq.,
The Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, New Jersey.

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS

Office of the President

July 7, 1947

Dear Frank:

It was true that Holt published the American edition of Mr. Einstein's book on Relativity, but during the depression when sales had dropped off, plates and all rights were sold to Peter Smith, in 1937, and it is possible that Smith in turn has sold the rights to Hartsdale House. I would assume the book still to be in copyright, and it is possible that Hartsdale House figures it has the legal right to bring out the book.

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Cordially yours,

JOSEPH A. BRANDT

Joseph A. Brandt.

B:P

Frank Aydelotte, Esq.
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

257 Fourth Avenue . New York 10 . Telephone: Orchard 4-4140 .

Cable Address: Aytcholt

Same letter to: Henry Z. Walck, Oxford Univ. Press
Ordway Tead, Harpers

3 July 1947

Dear Datus:

Did you by any chance happen to notice in the New York Times book review for June 22nd an advertisement by Hartsdale House of a book on Relativity by Einstein? This book was published twenty years ago and I suppose the copyright has now expired. At any rate, Hartsdale House has announced its re-publication without consulting Einstein. The first information that Einstein had of the project was seeing this advertisement in the Times. The fact is that he does not want the book republished, since it reflects his ideas of twenty years ago and he has raised the question with me as to whether there is any legal way he can prevent its republication.

Do reputable publishers do this kind of thing? They used to in the middle of the 19th century, but I should not have thought it would have been considered ethical in these days. I should be most grateful if you would give me the benefit of your advice as to how Einstein should proceed, and I should be glad to keep whatever you say confidential.

Yours sincerely,

Datus Smith, Esq.
The Princeton University Press
Princeton, New Jersey

3 July 1947

Dear Joe:

Did you by any chance happen to notice in the New York Times book review for June 22nd an advertisement by Hartsdale House of a book on Relativity by Einstein? This book was published twenty years ago and I suppose the copyright has now expired. At any rate, Hartsdale House has announced its republication without consulting Einstein. The first information that Einstein had of the project was seeing this advertisement in the Times. The fact is that he does not want the book republished, since it reflects his ideas of twenty years ago and he has raised the question with me as to whether there is any legal way he can prevent its republication.

I have talked this whole matter over with Datus Smith. He has the impression that Holt used to own the rights, that Einstein made his original contract with Methuen, and that Henry Holt and Co. bought the American rights either from Methuen or from Einstein. Would your records show?

Datus Smith is inclined to guess without any information on the subject that Peter Smith may have got hold of these American rights and sold them to Hartsdale House.

I should be most grateful if you would give me the benefit of your advice as to how Einstein might proceed to stop the publication of the book. I should be glad to treat whatever you say as confidential.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Joseph A. Brandt, Esq.
Henry Holt and Co.
257 Fourth Avenue
New York City

Thought in the Ancient Near East

THE INTELLECTUAL ADVENTURE OF ANCIENT MAN. By H. and A. Frankfort, John A. Wilson, Thorkild Jacobsen, William A. Irwin. 401 pp. Chicago, Ill.: The University of Chicago Press. \$4.

By HENRY JAMES FORMAN

BY the time Thales in the Greece of 650 B. C. declared that "all things are one," and that being is but becoming, the thought of the Near Eastern world was already old. It had come a long way from the myths of Shumer and Babylon and the Valley of the Nile. Early man, even after he had attained sufficient leisure to speculate and think, still confronted nature as a living "thou," and every happening was an individual event. Did rain descend from a darkened sky? That, to the Babylonians, was the great bird Imdugud covering all the heavens with its wings to relieve the searing drought.

Such nature myths are to be found among primitive people, even today. As to larger, more abstract issues, how did ancient

man view them? Their revolt against death and extinction, for example, was, if anything, more vehement than our own. Somewhere, the Babylonians taught, there is a "plant of life" that once found, will assure man of immortality. The hero Gilgamesh overcame fearful monsters and perils, dived to the bottom of the sea and brought up the plant. On his homeward way, when he was off guard for a moment, a snake came up and ate the plant. Thus snakes live forever and men die. Such is one of the myths of Mesopotamia in the second or third millennium B. C. The idea of justice, however (as a right, not as a favor), was already strongly articulated in the second millennium in the Code of Hammurabi.

Primitive democracy had already appeared in Mesopotamia as early as 3500 B. C., after a long career of agriculture. The assembly of adult freemen was more or less patterned on the assembly of the gods, who were numerous. A system of myths,

myths of origin, of organization and evaluation, provided the details of function of the gods in the cosmic state. The king was representative of the gods on earth.

In Egypt, that "green gash" of life, the Nile Valley, cutting through brown stretches of the desert, the sun god Ra was of blazing importance, supreme among all gods. Self-created, he first appeared on an island hill showing above the Nile flood, and he created man in his own image. All men and gods were ultimately of the same nature. That would argue for basic equality of all men, but Egypt never attained that ideal—nor made any direct contribution to the philosophy, world consciousness, or ethics of later times. The Greeks and the Hebrews had to rediscover for themselves any elements of these which Egypt had found and lost again.

TRUE supremacy in thinking was achieved by Israel, a materially inferior people in the Near East, as compared to Egypt or Babylon. "In her achievements," concludes Dr. William A. Irwin in the longest section of the book, "she [Israel] stood head and shoulders above the best of her oriental contemporaries at their highest outreach." With full recognition of even the contributions of Greece and Rome, he summarizes, "one may well question whether any other nation has so profoundly influenced the course of human life or has contributed comparable impulse to the thought and action of our day."

This series of essays by members of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, given as a public course in the Division of the Humanities, is one of the most searching and scholarly digests yet published on the thought of the Near East, background of our own culture. It is meant for the layman, but it is the work of scholars.

Exploring the Moslem World

MODERN TRENDS IN ISLAM. The Haskell Lectures in Comparative Religion Delivered at the University of Chicago in 1945. By H. A. R. Gibb. xiii+141 pp. Chicago, Ill.: The University of Chicago Press. \$2.50.

TO most Americans, the religion of Islam is an almost total unknown. Yet one seventh of the world's population are Moslems, and they live in areas extending from Atlantic Africa through the Arab heartland to the isles of the Pacific. Their destiny affects us no less than does the destiny of Canada or Mexico. It is time we studied Islam, a comprehensive church without a hierarchy, a species of theocracy, a way of life, an order of society.

Professor Gibb's six lectures explore "what Moslems have been thinking and how their thoughts have been translated into acts." Approaching through theology and philosophy, the author probes the religious tension in Islam to expose the conflict between an obstinate orthodoxy and modernism. Christendom, launched by the Reformation upon a similar struggle, has required the ensuing four centuries to recognize what Professor Gibb calls "the essential principle of modernism"—the Protestant principle of the right of free examination of the sources and the application of modern thought to their interpretation, irrespective of the constructions of early doctors and legists."

Because the infallibility of the Koran is still central to Moslem belief, change involving a break with the Koran can come about only through revolution, as in Turkey. In such case, what is the future of Islam? Professor Gibb anticipates slow change, if any. He examines pessimistically three alternatives to the vanished Caliphate, and illuminates the contradiction between Islamic principles and modern nationalism.

This scholarly book is warmly recommended as an introduction

for the general reader, even though it assumes some acquaintance with elementary but unfamiliar special terms. Professor Gibb's primary concern with ideas and principles affords the reader no instruction on such contemporary political-religious phenomena as the Holy War, the Saudi-Hashimite dynastic rivalry, Iraqi Shi'ites and Saudi Arabian Wahhabis, and the attitude of certain Middle Eastern rulers toward the Caliphate. For those who wish to pursue Islamic thought in action beyond the present study, Professor Gibb's earlier Chicago lectures will prove additionally rewarding. These are: "Social Change in the Near East" and "The Future for Arab Unity."

THOMAS VAIL MOTTER.

Trends in Education Today

(Continued from Page 22)

the pressure to concentrate their pursuit of knowledge and understanding on less and less and thus will have relatively little impact on the development of the student's character."

The frank and witty chapters called "The Customer Is Not Always Right" and "Degrees of Honor," in which Dr. Keezer tears away the silken curtain hiding the frenzied competition for cash customers and benefactors, should bring the shock of recognition to many a college president. And an arresting chapter on adult education in residence is worth a second reading for the possibilities it suggests of re-evaluating the whole college curriculum.

In the final chapter, "The Ideal Liberal College," which is sound without being pontifical, Dr. Keezer not only asks for "top-flight teaching as a basic characteristic," but also suggests "for a first-rate liberal arts college * * * a basic salary scale

which would provide salaries of from \$3,000 to \$4,500 per year for instructors, \$4,500 to \$7,500 for junior professors of one kind or another, and \$7,500 to \$12,000 for senior professors."

Few people interested in a democratic America would quarrel with Dr. Keezer's informal commentary on liberal education. If college presidents made the honest criticisms he voices in his book while they were still in office (rather than afterward when their influence is neutralized), the pattern of a liberal college today would not be so sad a patchwork of compromises among the demands of pure science, practical-eyed trustees and Rose-Bowl-minded alumni. As Dr. Keezer himself points out, the great light of liberal education "will remain merely the light that flickers * * * until the institutional machinery involved is greatly improved in design and lubrication and is better focused on the goals set by the philosophers."

Practical aid for productive dealings
with unions...

GETTING ALONG WITH UNIONS

By RUSSELL L. GREENMAN

Director of Personnel Relations, General Cable Corporation;
Author of "The Worker, the Foreman and the Wagner Act"

and ELIZABETH B. GREENMAN

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challenging list
of CONTENTS

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Union Recognition
Union Objectives in Collective Bargaining
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Union Security from the Company's Standpoint
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Here is a book of guidance for wiser methods at the bargaining table and in the shop so that managers will be helped to get along better with unions. Thousands of collective agreements are negotiated and peaceably operated every year. The results of these continuing dealings can be better in morale and production if managers and foremen know how to follow through on collective dealings. Effective plant management requires local managers who know how to be firm but friendly. Here are working methods spelled out to help every executive. \$2.50

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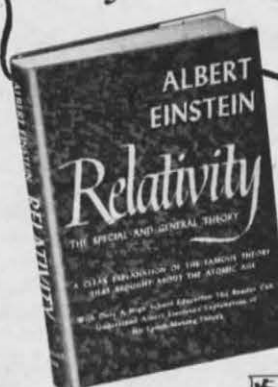
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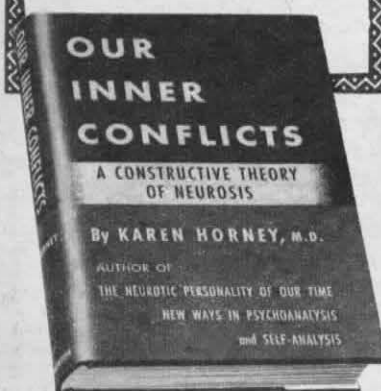
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South of the Border

A TREASURY OF MEXICAN FOLKWAYS. By Frances Toor. Illustrated by Carlos Merida. 566 pp. New York: Crown Publishers. \$5.

By **BERTRAM D. WOLFE**

GOING to Mexico a quarter century ago for a brief visit, Miss Toor fell in love with the land and its people and stayed on to become better acquainted with their colorful folkways. She never seemed to be "working" at it; but on foot and horse and mule and burro, on bus and auto and train and plane, she has been wandering up and down the countryside—collecting her treasures of folklore.

She has followed fiestas round the brightly colored calendar of Mexican days (in Mexico every day is some saint's day, and every month is studded with fiestas). She has joined in pilgrimages to paganized-Christian and Christianized-pagan shrines, feigned illness to be charmed and cured by healers and witches; she has questioned local inhabitants, aged story tellers, Mexican and visiting savants, has rummaged through the vast literature of padres and conquistadores, travelogues and modern investigators, and has published her own magazine, Mexican Folkways, as well as occasional little guides and monographs. Now she has piled all this experience into one volume.

If ever a book were entitled to redeem the hackneyed word "treasury," this is it. It is a treasury because the myths, legends, fiestas, traditions, beliefs, dances, songs, games of the Mexican people, still so largely living a pre-industrial life, have true value; because the author has presented this material so successfully, and because of the striking photographs (107 of them) the 100 illustrative line drawings and ten sumptuous color plates.

The "Treasury" is divided into five parts but the compartments spill over into each other. After a brief preface explaining the working concepts employed and an introduction concerning the ancient heritage of the pre-conquest cultures, the major divisions deal with Work and Worship; Society, Custom, Fiesta; Music, Verse, Dance and Song; Myths and Tales. And then, for good measure, there is an added section, entitled Miscellaneous, giving a few random illustrations of "folkloric" names on catinas, push-carts, trucks and buses, nicknames for individuals and inhabitants of regions, riddles, slang, insults, and proverbs.

THE first section on work and worship has been more or less covered by others and is only intermittently interesting. But the second section brings in the author's own pilgrimages to fiestas, funerals, weddings, processions; the third, her eyewitness account of folk dances, and the scores (for piano) of the dances as well as the words and music of many games and songs; and the fourth brings the book to a climax in tales dealing with animals, the creation, folk and culture heroes, about all the per-

sonages that linger in the folk memory from the undying corn god to immortal ballad heroes like Augustin Lara, Emiliano Zapata and Pancho Villa.

Through it all one is continually impressed by the way the folk in the rural districts have converted the Christian God and saints to its ancient cults, made its fragmentary knowledge of Spanish and European history a part of its own timeless folk history, and fused all its moods and thoughts and bits of lore into the multi-colored fiesta. Christ is made drunk by Saint Thomas (the inventor of brandy!) so that he should not destroy the human race again (an echo of the ancient belief in the repeated destructions of mankind).

The Virgin is a local deity so close to the heart of each people that there are places where they hasten to dispatch a letter to her after the Passion Play to relieve her anxiety and let her know that her son is alive again and has gone up to Heaven.

The churches are built on the ancient sacred hills and caves and often the new inhabitants of the shrines are forgotten or transformed, so that the offerings are made, the candles burned, the incense clouds arise, the dances are danced to entertain, propitiate and thank a "talking ear" of corn or the earth goddess or the inventor of pulque.

Though there are notes and a bibliography, the book is not written primarily for folklorists. It makes little attempt to disentangle heritages or note exact sources. Yet no folklorist can afford to be without it, since it is the first over-all survey of the field of Mexican folklore.

EL COYOTE, THE REBEL. By Luis Perez. Illustrated by Leo Politi. 233 pp. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.75.

AT the age of 11, Luis Perez was a full-fledged soldier in a Mexican rebel army. The boy's rifle was bigger than he was, but looking back today, Mr. Perez gets down more of the meaninglessness, the waste and the melancholy charm of life in such an internecine war than half a dozen historians. His whole book is a study in understatement; and its impact, like everything really Mexican, is delayed.

When he had served a week, his captain posed Luis with his Mauser against a century plant—to get a recruiting poster. "Be brave like our general," admonished his commander when battle loomed. "Stick close to me so that in case you get killed, I can bury your body."

"Thank you," said the youngster. "I shall try to be close to you so that in case you get killed before I do, I shall do the same for you."

He never knew what he was fighting for; and he doubted if the others did. When the time came to fire, he was terrified. The officer commanded, "Shoot!" and he pleaded, "At what?" "No importa, shoot!" screamed the officer. He obeyed; and continued shooting aimlessly all morning, like everyone else. Then a mes-

senger came running with the news that "we had won the battle for freedom."

His comrades named him "El Coyote" for his prowess at acquiring roast chickens from the general's mess. A Moralista bullet nipped his finger in a skirmish at Rio Verde. His treatment by one doctor and half a dozen nurses has something of the psychopathic humor of Danny Kaye going through the manual of arms. El Coyote became adept at desertion and at returning unpunished to the ranks. He was once sentenced to death, but his jailer enlisted him in his cell. Finally his general, Contreras, after tortuously figuring out that a boy born in 1904 was 13 in 1917, gave him an honorable discharge and a \$20 bill. He walked across the border and made friends with an

American citizen named José who had never been to Mexico.

José had been called up by the United States Army.

"Who in hell wants to fight Germany?" he asked, reasonably. "I am a Mexican."

The whole nostalgic maladjustment of the American-born Mexican is brought out in the last pages of the book with remarkable economy and absolute ease. Even when as a World War I *bracero*, or agricultural worker in Arizona, Luis was defrauded of most of his wages, he was utterly lacking in malice. And when he took the oath of allegiance to the United States, it was with the assurance that he would make a good American because he was a good Mexican—and a wise and modest young man.

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May 15, 1947

Dear Einstein:

I have your note of the meeting scheduled for May 20th. I am sorry to say that I have another engagement for that evening but if I can possibly get away, I shall look in for at least part of the evening as I did last year.

Yours sincerely,

FA:kr

Frank Aydelotte

Professor Albert Einstein
112 Mercer St.
Princeton, N. J.

ABRAHAM FLEXNER
MAGNETAWAN, VIA BURKS FALLS
ONTARIO, CANADA

August 26/43

Dear Hank:

Mrs. Bailey wrote me more fully than she wrote you about the Einstein matter. I send you a page of her letter dealing with the subject.

We have had a fine, though very brief summer. There are few camps here; & we have had only 4 guests, for two ^{with} each: Jean + Paul, Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Boyd of Iowa. Luckily we have fared better in respect to food than would have been possible in the States. There are practically

no shortages ^{here}! The weather has been lovely.
Hope that you, Marie & Bill got some
rest & change. The humane & sensible
point about Education is that it gives
those engaged in it at least a two
months' vacation, when one can cool
off & have leisure to play & to think.
Too much occupation is as bad as
too little. Remember that next year.

Anne joins me in love & best
wishes to the three of you!

Always yours,

A. E.

HUNTERS LODGE
HENDERSON HARBOR, NEW YORK

August 24, 1943

Dear Mr. Tlexner.

I have just written Dr. Aydelotte, enclosing your letter, that my recollections agree with yours except that I do not recall the precise salary suggested by Prof. or Mrs. Einstein in your early interviews.

I may add to you that you told me about your interviews with the Einsteins on your return to the U.S. and said that they requested a salary much too low. I also recall that the memorandum of terms was typed abroad - on very thin paper - and this memo must be in the ^{Institute} files. Later,

you went over to his house in Princeton
with the annuity application blanks
for him to fill out and sign. Surely
it must have been clear to him
then that he was supposed to retire
at 65 unless retained by mutual
consent of Institute and him.

Of course, Mrs. Einstein occa-
sionally got things mixed up, for she
told me ^{once} they would never have to
pay income taxes because "her
husband was presented with a golden
key to the U. S." etc. And you remember
how I had to explain away that erroneous
idea. Well, she may have gotten confused
about his appointment at first, but
certainly later he must have known - and
has probably forgotten.

HUNTERS LODGE
HENDERSON HARBOR, NEW YORK

August 14, 1943

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

My recollections
agree with those of Dr. Flexner
as given in his letter of August 10,
1943, except that I do not
recall the exact salary
Professor ^{or Mrs.} Einstein suggested in
the early interviews.

Sincerely yours,

Esther S. Bailey

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
The Institute for Advanced Study

Director's Office: Director Frank Aydelotte files: Box 2: Einstein, Albert

From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA

Paul Gold

1 of 2
(attached)

ABRAHAM FLEXNER
MAGNETAWAN, VIA BURKS FALLS
ONTARIO, CANADA

May 10/43

Dear Hans:

No institution that I have
ever heard of ever appointed anyone to
"a post for life" at a maximum sal-
ary.

I never wrote Professor Einstein because
I made the arrangement with his wife, who,
after communicating with Mr. Bamberger,
and Einstein asked for \$3000 a year,
to pay as his assistant, & permission
to go to Berlin in April, so as to keep
up with the Berlin Academy. I explained
that he could not live in Princeton on
\$3000 a year & that the Institute intended

ed to set a new standard in academic
salaries & pensions: hence \$15000 a
year, \$8000 pension at 65, unless
term extended by mutual consent. He
& his wife were amazed & delighted at
the proposed terms; I also added the
item of transportation. The excerpt from
the minutes corresponds with my recollection;
but I shall send this to you via
Mrs. Bailey, tho' I doubt whether she can
add anything to it.

We are having a superb summer, - one
of the best ever. We are happy that Son,
Lanie & Bill are well. Love to you
all from us both. Ben & Paul ar-
rive today for a two weeks' stay.

Love,

G. T.

Einstein

August 4, 1943

Dear Dr. Flexner:

After the last Board Meeting I promptly notified all the members of the faculty of the terms of their appointment, date of retirement, arrangements for annuities, etc., as passed by the Trustees, having in each case first explained the matter informally in conversation with the individual concerned.

In this connection Professor Einstein tells me that the formal letter of appointment which he received from you assured him of his position for life at a salary of \$15,000, only giving him the right to retire at age 65 on a pension of \$8000 if he preferred to do so. I can find no such letter in our files and Professor Einstein says that his own files were confiscated by the Germans when they seized his house in Kaputh. He is quite clear and definite, however, in his recollection and feels that the terms of his appointment as embodied in the Minutes of the Board for October 10, 1932, were not the same in this respect as the letter which he had received from you. I enclose copy of the Board Minutes so that you may see exactly what you recommended and what was passed by the Board.

I have gone carefully through the files of your correspondence with Professor Einstein and fail to find any single formal letter of appointment, though there are many letters discussing this and that aspect of the terms as to salary, pension, etc. I must say that I have not found in any of the letters a definite statement from you to him that the retirement age would be fixed at 65 unless altered by a vote of the Trustees.

Have you any recollection as to what you said to him about the date of retirement or as to whether you wrote him a formal letter sometime after October 10, 1932, informing him of the terms on which the appointment had been approved by the Trustees? I should be grateful if you would throw any light on the whole matter that you can.

- 2 -

Einstein is not in the least disposed to insist upon what he thinks were the original terms of his appointment and is quite ready to have the same rules apply to him that will apply to other members of the faculty, but it is evidently firmly fixed in his mind that his original appointment was for life.

If you do not remember the terms of your letters (and it would certainly be quite excusable if you do not after all these years) perhaps you would be kind enough to send this letter on to Mrs. Bailey and ask her to send me any recollections that she may have in the matter.

I hope you are having a good summer. It has been hot here, but we had a week at Duck Hill Falls at the end of June and I am just back from another week there at the end of July. A great many people are around the Institute this summer and Fuld Hall is buzzing with activity. Our traffic to and fro to Princeton has increased to such an extent that we have bought a small bus from the Geology Department of the University to supplement the station wagon.

Marie is well and Bill was home last night, looking tanned and hearty from a month spent on the Pittenger farm. He is going back there to continue his farm work until the 1st of September and I am sure it is going to put him on his feet as far as health is concerned.

Marie joins me in affectionate regards to Anne and yourself.

Ewars sincerely,

Dr. Einstein said to W.O.A. about F.A.
on Dec. 24, 1941.

It is rare to find some one who is
devoted & independent & without vanity -
rare to find a man of capacity without vani
vanity.

June 21, 1940

Dear Professor Einstein:

Many thanks for your letter of June 5, concerning Mrs. Gertrud Heller-Falke. I am sorry to say that I do not believe there would be any possibility of an opening for her at Swarthmore. I find it very difficult to make a suggestion as to where she ought to apply. The work she is fitted to do is so specialized and so new to the United States and must evidently depend so much upon personality that I should think it unlikely that she could find a position in this country until she had come here in person and made acquaintances herself. It is not the kind of thing that could be easily described in letters and documents.

If Mrs. Heller does come to the United States I should be most happy to have a talk with her and to give her any advice that may occur to me, and meanwhile if I think of any promising suggestion I shall not fail to let you know.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor Albert Einstein
112 Mercer Street
Princeton, New Jersey

FA/MCE

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

June 5, 1940

Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton N.J.

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Professor Niemeyer of Princeton University visited me a few days ago to tell me of the case of Mrs. Gertrud Heller-Falke, the widow of the very distinguished economist and political scientist Professor Hermann Heller who died in Spain a few years ago. - Since several years Mrs. Heller has been teaching at the Joos-Leeder School in England but the institution will soon stop to exist. She is a prominent authority in a very specialized field of physical education, a special kind of training initiated and developed by Elsa Gindler formerly in Hamburg now in Berlin. Mrs. Heller is the most prominent pupil of Elsa Gindler and is known as an inspiring personality of high capacities. I am convinced that she could render valuable services in teaching and employing her method in this country.

Can you give any advise in this matter and especially do you believe that there is a possibility for her employment at Swarthmore College? I am sending you enclosed two informatory papers concerning essence and value of the methods in question. Professor Niemeyer would be delighted to speak with you in connection with this matter.

With kind personal regards,

yours sincerely,

A. Einstein.

- THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Mr. Frank Aydelotte
Institute for advanced Study
Princeton N.J.

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

The purpose of this letter is to ask you for an appointment with Madame Jaques Errera and her young daughter. Madame Errera, the wife of my dear colleague, Professor Errera of the University Brussels, is staying here with her children for the duration of the war. She is seeking your advise concerning the college-education of her daughter who is finishing High School this spring. It would be very kind of you if you could arrange a meeting with Mrs. Errera and her daughter. The address is: 3 Palmer Square West, Princeton, Telefon 2135-W.

With kind regards,

yours sincerely,

A. Einstein.

February 24, 1940

Dear Professor Einstein:

I should be very glad to talk with Madame Errera about her daughter's plans. I am asking Miss Eichelser to get in touch with her over the telephone and to make an appointment for me for Thursday or Saturday of next week.

I do not know whether you have heard that my wife and I are giving a tea for the young members of the Institute on Saturday afternoon, March 2, at four o'clock, in the Common Room of Fuld Hall. I hope that a good many members of the faculty will be present on this occasion, and it would give us particular pleasure if you found it possible to attend.

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor Albert Einstein
114 Mercer Street
Princeton, New Jersey

FA/MCE

Bericht über Arbeitserfahrungen

in der Jooss - Leeder Schule

(von Mai 37 bis Dez. 1938)

von Gertrud Heller-Falke

Eigentlich aufgenommen wurde die Gindlermethode in den Unterrichtsplan der Schule, weil man durch "Entspannen" ein Gegengewicht gegen anstrengendes Training und Übermüdung suchte, verkrampte Menschen lockern wollte und auch die Frage der Körperbeziehung (Beziehung zum eigenen Körper) als spezielles Studium für wichtig hielt.

Ich habe meine Arbeit zuerst sehr auf das Gebiet begrenzt, das man für sehr speziell das meine hielt, und ich glaube sagen zu dürfen, dass auch noch heute, wo der Themenkreis der Arbeit sich ungeheuer erweitert hat, ich mich immer noch auf dem Gebiete befinde, das man mir anvertraut hat, obschon ich alle Probleme, die auch in den Aufgaben und Forderungen anderer Klassen der Tanzschule akut sind, auf mein Gebiet gezogen habe, wie z.B. Bewegung, Empfindung Ausdruck, Raum etc. Alle Grunderfahrungen und Erkenntnisse, die ich mir durch das Studium bei Elsa Gindler und Heinrich Jakoby zu eigen gemacht habe, haben sich auch in diesem erweiterten Arbeitsbereich bestätigt.

Für mich selbst bedeutet die Arbeit der letzten eindreiviertel Jahre ein einziges grosses Experiment, das sich in dem Versuch konzentriert, Erkenntnisse und Lösungen vielfältiger Einzelprobleme im lebendigen Zusammenhang zu sehen, die Bezogenheit und Bedingtheit der Erscheinungen, ihre gegenseitige Durchdringung zu erkennen und so im Einzelnen das Ganze zu begreifen.

Im Folgenden will ich versuchen, soweit ich mich rückblickend der Entwicklung erinnere, den Weg zu schildern, den ich eingeschlagen habe. Das Ziel stand als etwas zu Ahnendes immer vor mir, der Weg zu ihm war unbekannt und alle tastenden Versuche, sich dem Ziel zu nähern, konnten in der ersten Zeit besten Falles nur Lösungen von Einzelfragen sein, bis der Weg mehr und mehr Sicht gab und die Erfahrungen begannen, sich zu einem Ganzen zusammenzuschliessen.

Im ersten term von Mai bis Juni 1937 habe ich mich ausschliesslich mit dem Problem der Wahrnehmung während der verschiedenen Funktionsabläufe im Organismus befasst. Liegen, Sitzen, Stehen, Gehen war das jeweilige Thema unserer Wahrnehmungsversuche mit allen Problemen, die es in sich schliesst, wie z.B.: Was heisst und wie entsteht bewusste Wahrnehmung eines Vorganges, eines Zustandes, was ist Empfindung, Gefühl, Beziehung, "Einstellung" und Reagieren. Wie empfinden wir Balance, Gewicht (Gleichgewicht), was ist "Entspannung", Atmung etc. Ich hatte alle unsere Hilfsmittel wie Stangen, Böcke, Balancierbalken, Eisenkugeln, Bälle und Rollen zur Verfügung und habe sie viel beansprucht. Die Schüler waren interessiert und willig. Es war eine Voraussetzung meiner Arbeit, dass die Bedeutung der Entspannung für alle "technische" sowie künstlerische Produktion den Lehrenden der Jooss-Leeder Schule als wesentlich bewusst ist. Mein

besonderes Aufgabengebiet war es nun, jene Erscheinung, die man allgemein unter dem Namen "Entspannung" versteht, in ihrem ganzen Umkreis mit den Schülern zu erforschen. Es ist selbstverständlich, dass diese Forschungsarbeit und die von ihr ausgehenden praktischen Versuche, die auf keinen unmittelbaren Zweck gerichtet sein können und niemals den Charakter des Experimentierens verlieren dürfen, einem anderen Tempo verhaftet sind, als die auf faktische Endleistungen gerichtete Arbeit einer Tanzschule. Es ist mir eine Beruhigung gewesen, im Laufe der vergangenen zwei Jahre zu sehen, wie diese Discrepanz sich mit der Zeit milderte und ich den Eindruck haben konnte, dass meine Arbeit den Schülern unmittelbaren Erfahrungs- und Kräftezuwachs für ihre Arbeit in der Schule einbrachte.

In meinen Ferien nach dem ersten term habe ich mich dann sehr gründlich mit dem funktionellen Problem im Lauf befasst. Ich war vorher, nach meinem Empfinden, niemals ganz an den Kern des eigentlichen Problems herangekommen. Ich war mehr im Tun und Beobachten meines Tuns stecken geblieben, als dass es mir gelungen wäre, den Ablauf des Geschehens unmittelbar wahrzunehmen, wobei natürlich auch die Schwierigkeit ins Gewicht fiel, einen "schnellen" Geschehensablauf wahrzunehmen. Bei diesen ersten Versuchen täuschte ich eine Qualität der Leichtigkeit und Elastizität vor, die der Körper in Wahrheit garnicht besass. Dieses Täuschungsphänomen erinnere ich als ein altes Überbleibsel von Laufübungen früheren Gymnastikunterrichts. Diese falsche Leichtigkeit führte schnell zu Erschöpfung und Atemlosigkeit. Mit wurde dann spürbar, dass ich mein funktionelles Grunderlebnis, das nie mehr aufgehört hatte, sich in allen meine Wahrnehmungserlebnissen lebendig auszuwirken, ausser Acht liess, nämlich: mich dem Gesetz der Schwere zu fügen, mein Gewicht niederzulassen durch die Beine und Füsse auf den tragenden Boden, spürend, wie er mich aufnimmt, mir ermöglicht, mich auf ihm auszubalancieren und im Lauf abstossend gegen ihn nicht spannend, im engsten Kontakt mit ihm erst überhaupt meine Elastizität zu gewinnen. Mit dieser Wahrnehmung war das Funktionsproblem im Lauf so gut wie gelöst, mit dem Resultat, dass die Schwere des Körpers mehr und mehr überwunden war, wie aufgenommen und in Leichte verwandelt durch eine immer spürbare lebendige Kraft, die das Laufen zu einem unmittelbaren Bewegungserlebnis machte. Wie sehr ich es während der Bewegung wesentlich mit dieser Kraft zu tun hatte, spürte ich bald, und so entstand unmittelbar die Frage nach Wesen und Wirkung dieser im wahren Sinne bewegenden Kraft, die Frage: was macht mich den überhaupt laufen? Und dmit war ich beim eigentlichen Bewegungsproblem angelangt, beim dynamischen Geschehen. Ehe ich aber im Dynamischen nun das Problem erkannte, das alle anderen in sich schliesst, wie z.B. die Frage nach Empfindung, Raum, Zeit etc. in sich schliesst, ehe ich die Durchdringung dieser Erscheinungen unmittelbar in der Bewegung wahrnehmend erleben durfte, musste ich zunächst noch manches Einzelproblem zum Gegenstand meiner Untersuchung machen.

In der Arbeit mit den Schülern war ich mit dem abschliessenden ersten term über die Wahrnehmung funktioneller Abläufe beim Liegen, Sitzen, Stehen und Gehen (Atmung immer eingeschlossen) nicht hinausgegangen. So ausbalanciert und entspannt, so unmittelbar wahrnehmend und in Beziehung zu ihrem Tun sie nun auch alle mehr oder weniger sein mochten, so waren sie doch ausschliesslich diesem Tun oder der Wahrnehmung dieses Tuns verhaftet. Bei ihrem Anblick wurde mir spürbar, wie wenig Bewusstsein ihres eignen Seins während des Tuns in ihnen leben musste, eines Seins, aus dem heraus dies Tun geschieht, das je tiefer und grenzenloser es empfunden wird, wogleich der Wahrnehmungsmöglichkeit die engen selbstgebauten Grenzen nimmt; des Seins, in dem das Selbst sich ~~mit~~ erlebt, ohne das nach meinem Empfinden überhaupt kein Erlebnis seine wahre Sinnhaftigkeit erhält und auch niemals eine echt empfundene Gestaltung oder Reproduktion in der Kunst erfahren kann. So ist es mir dabei klar geworden, dass auch die Reflexion durchaus ihren Platz im schöpferischen Akt beansprucht. Sie ist das Verhältnis eines Seins zum Inhalt seines Tuns und zu sich selbst, wobei ich unter "Sein" das Überlassen des Selbst an den allgemeinen Daseinsgrund verstehe, nenne man ihn nur Natur, Leben, Gott. Das Hinführen der Schüler zu solchem Begreifen ihrer Gesamtsituation in der Welt halte ich für die zentralste Aufgabe meiner Arbeit.

Aus dieser relativen Unlebendigkeit der Schüler bei ihrer Arbeit haben dann die Wahrnehmungsversuche aus dem sogenannten Gesamtzustand herausgeholfen, ebenso wie die Erfahrungen der Umwelt mit Hilfe des Sehens und Hörens.

Ich liess die Schüler nun liegen, stehen, sitzen, mit der Verabredung, sich nicht ausschliesslich für die Tatsache zu interessieren, dass man z.B. liegt, oder gar am Liegen arbeitet, sondern liess sie dieses Liegen als zufälliges Sosein, als nun einmal gewählte Seinsweise oder Funktion des Körpers empfinden, in der man selbstverständlich da ist, sich dieser Seinsweise überlassend, um in ihr lebend wach zu sein für alles, was uns über Empfindung mitgeteilt und was in seinem wesentlichen Sosein bewusst wahrgenommen wird.

Ich habe, um den Schülern das Verhalten gelöster Bereitschaft zu erleichtern, sie daran erinnert, dass man für jedes neue Photo einen neuen Film brauche, dass sie sich zugunsten ihrer eigenen Aufnahmefähigkeit so unbeeinflusst von Erinnerungen und Wunsch nach Wiederholung desselben Erlebnisses halten müssten, sich in ihrem Wollen nicht einmischen in das Werden, ihr immer vorwegnehmendes Ich mutig aufgeben, sich dem Unbekannten überlassend, wie die Platte sich dem Licht aussetzt oder ausgesetzt wird.

Es geschah meistens eine ausserordentliche Verwandlung in den Schülern, wenn sie durch diese Wahrnehmungsversuche vorbereitet, zunächst liegend, sitzend, stehend, den Raum und die Umwelt empfangend, Beziehung zu Raum und Umwelt in ihnen erwachte, ihr reagierendes "Tun" Sinnhaftigkeit erhielt, wie sie dann den Raum und sich im Raum erlebend Beziehung zu seinen Dimensionen im Gehen bekamen, zueinander im sich Begegnen etc. Es war oft wunderbar zu sehen, wie aus Schülern vernünftige, reagierende Wesen wurden, deren Tun aus einem starken Seinserlebnis seinen Sinn erhielt. Und wie niemals eine solche Erfahrung von starker Unmittelbarkeit des Erlebens

vergessen wird, so gibt die gemeinsame Erinnerung an sie immer wieder die Basis zur Verständigung über das, was man eigentlich sucht und erreichen will.

Von diesen und ähnlichen Versuchen habe ich viel gelernt. Ich erweitere und verändere ihre Themen wie es nötig ist, sie immer im Sinne der Wahrnehmung, des Eingestellt-werdens durch die Situation vorbereitend. Ich versuche den Schülern spürbar zu machen, dass wir nur Teil haben am wirklichen Geschehen, wenn die Umwelt direkt, unmittelbar zu uns reden kann, wenn wir unser Wahrnehmungsvermögen nicht trüben durch gewohnheitsmässiges, mechanisiertes Sich-auf-die -Dinge-Einstellen (Routine), sondern uns der Einstellwirkung des Eingestellt-werdens überlassen. Wahrnehmung und Beziehung sind in ihren Gründen aufeinander angewiesen; es gibt keine Beziehung ohne echte Wahrnehmung, und keine "echte" Wahrnehmung ohne Beziehung. Beziehung entsteht, wenn eine Wahrnehmung oder die Wahrnehmung einer Empfindung uns in unserem bewussten Sein berührt und dieses durch ein erkennendes begreifendes Reagieren antwortet.

Auf solche Weise verstanden, kann es natürlich keine Beziehung auf Vorrat geben, was wir so gerne annehmen möchten. Umwelt und Menschen wechseln in ihrer Seinsweise, alles ist bewegt und wandelbar. Was wir heute begreifen, wozu wir Beziehung haben, würden wir mit unsrer unveränderten "Beziehung" morgen vielleicht schon missverstehen. Es kann also nicht die Beziehung gemeint sein, sondern über Beziehung nur das Lebendige, und nur die Erfahrung von der Unerschöpflichkeit des Lebendigen kann ja allein solches Dienen um seine Offenbarungen rechtfertigen. Wie wenig aber sind wir geeignet, diese Unerschöpflichkeit zu erfahren.

Ich glaube wohl, dass in dem Thema Wahrnehmung, Beziehung, Reagieren, mancher Beitrag zu dem Kapitel "Begabung" enthalten ist. Es ist mir immer wieder aufgefallen, wie verschieden die Schüler auf die der Wahrnehmung gegebenen Objekte reagieren, wie verschieden dasselbe Objekt sich in ihnen auswirkt. Um den Unterschied der Auswirkung durch ein Beispiel anzudeuten: dem einen bedeutet ein Ton von fernher durch leere Räume eines grossen Hauses zu ihm dringend, eine Welt, ein Ereignis, das ihm im Augenblick eine weite Bezogenheit zur Umwelt gibt, ein Raumempfinden, wie er es vorher nicht ahnte. Dem andern erzählt dieselbe Wahrnehmung: das ist der Fritz, der oben in der Schule etwas repariert (was der erste nebenher auch noch weiss). Der eine sieht schlendernde Kinder in der Nachmittagssonne und sieht sie wie in einer Vision, in der ganzen verhalten Intensität ihres Daseins, in einer unvergleichlichen Symbolhaftigkeit des Erlebnisses. Der andere sieht sehr lebhaft dieselben Kinder und hat irgend ein unmittelbares Teilerlebnis, das auch durhhaus dem tatsächlich Wahrnehmbaren entspricht.

Kommt es nicht darauf an, in welches Bewusstsein, welchen Menschen so eine Wahrnehmung trifft? Könnte man nicht sagen, dass auch die Wahrnehmungswirkung relativ ist und Art und Ausmass des begreifenden Reagierens der Weite und Wachheit des Seins entspricht?

Ich versuche den Schülern klar zu machen, dass es nicht am grösseren oder kleineren Objekt der Wahrnehmung liegt, das für die Tiefe und Unmittelbarkeit des Erlebens verantwortlich zu machen wäre, sondern dass es entscheidend ist, in welcher Weite der Bezogenheit zum Ganzen wir den jeweiligen Teil des Ganzen erleben. Je bescheidener und liebender wir sind, um so tiefer werden unsere Erfahrungen und Wahrnehmungen sein.

The Elsa Gindler method was originally founded on experience and as the result of research into the function of breathing made by Elsa Gindler while she herself was seriously ill with tuberculosis.

The application of the results of this research work completely healed the affected lung. In her case it was a matter of consciously shutting off the working of one lung. It goes without saying that experience of this kind, gained in such a vitally important function as that of breathing has enormous possibilities in other directions for the whole system; it can be applied both physically and psychologically.

In this way it came about that a system of exercises and practical attempts was formed to enable others to gain knowledge of their own organism and as an aid in healing or at least improving it.

Nature herself offers the one and only real means of establishing a physical and mental contact with ourselves through a sense of feeling. This sense of feeling is either dormant or exists subconsciously, but it is present in every human organism; it can only be killed through pathological changes such as follow upon

Empfindung!
sensitiveness?

- 2 -

cancer, infantile paralysis, stroke, etc. It is an acknowledged fact that the capability of "sensing" in the human being of to-day is greatly inhibited on account of the demands of modern life, in as much as man tends to leave the direction of his body and spirit entirely to his already overconcentrated brain. This leads slowly but surely to a purely mechanical activity which must exclude ~~from~~ *all productive powers*. All the experiences and exercises of our Method aim at strengthening the power of feeling and sensing that which is going on within one's body at a given moment. And thus gradually is increased the ability to respond more sensitively and more finely to manifold influences and demands. This strengthening of the conscious will, which is the result of these exercises, is wholly different (in that it is more productive) from systems of more mechanical training. The Gindler system does not result in undue concentration upon symptoms of ailment but enables a pupil to obtain in a productive way direct perception of and reaction from what is happening.

The work is not concerned only with the body.
and
Success therefore embraces the whole being/physically and psychologically each step of progress has direct influence

- 3 -

on the whole; relief therefore is not only physical but also mental.

A detailed account of the ways and means of all this would take book form. I therefore have to be content with a few lines on essentials. For this reason I shall mention only a few of the results obtained. These include all kinds of disease pertaining to breathing, asthma, nervous asthma; all kinds of cramp, etc.; strengthening of imperfect breathing in general, through which the whole constitution and in particular the heart function is greatly enhanced. Further, great improvement and recovery in all nervous illnesses, strokes, shocks, insomnia and fright. People suffering from the results of infantile paralysis could, through the strengthening of such functions as were left to them, gain great relief. Those suffering from hip joint disease have gained through our method great ease in moving their already heavily distorted bodies. These successes are all documented and filed, photographs have been taken in the various stages of recovery - in the same way films are being made during a treatment in which can be seen exactly the progress which the pupil is making.

Apart from the treatment of illnesses and

- 4 -

disease a great deal can be done in an educational way in co-ordinating discipline, freedom, mental and spiritual activity. It will be obvious that as all this is an extremely intimate and personal kind of work, a certain type of personality together with years of experience are necessary for anyone undertaking such a responsible task.

20 October 1938

Trust Department
Princeton Bank and Trust Company
Princeton, New Jersey

Gentlemen:

I hand you herewith the securities described in the "Schedule" annexed hereto for the following purposes:

(1) You will safely keep in your custody the said securities, collecting and receiving all income arising therefrom (with the right to sign necessary ownership certificates as my agent in connection with the collection of such income).

(2) You will at the end of each month pay over the net income collected during that month to my personal checking account in your Banking Department, or to such other account as I may instruct you in writing (after first deducting therefrom any amounts properly chargeable against it).

(3) You are instructed to use your best efforts to make sales, exchanges and/or purchases of securities from time to time as you may be directed in writing by Samuel D. Leidesdorf of 100 East 42nd Street, New York; and generally to carry out the instructions of the said Samuel D. Leidesdorf about the investment or reinvestment of principal funds arising from sales or maturities of securities now or hereafter held by you under this letter.

(4) You are instructed to furnish to the said Samuel D. Leidesdorf at least quarterly (and oftener as he may require) statements of the principal and income of this account and a list of all securities held by you for me.

(5) You are authorized to pay the necessary charges, disbursements and commissions incurred in carrying out the purchases, exchanges and/or sales directed by the said Samuel D. Leidesdorf and to charge the same either to the principal or income as may be proper; and you are also authorized to retain as full compensation for your services under this letter the sum of 5% of the gross income collected hereunder.

(6) The securities to be held by you hereunder shall be kept in such form, as to registration thereof, as the said Samuel D. Leidesdorf shall direct.

This arrangement is to terminate at any time on thirty days' written notice by either party to the other; and upon such termination you will assign and deliver over to me all the securities then in your possession under this letter.

Accepted: Princeton Bank & Trust Co
By Oliver Spaulding, Vice-President

... Albert Einstein ...
Albert Einstein

COSMOS CLUB
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

*Don't write
to Einstein
in secret*

You make light of our Commission
in approval of a policy document
which depends upon the result of
our report - lives & refugees in
Europe & in fear & blood in
Palestine

You believe tension between
fear & Arab in Palestine is
deliberately fomented by British
officials. ~~and~~ you put only 2 ✓
lines in evidence - books ~~at the~~
~~about~~ ~~for~~ which you have
not read but which you believe
will put your point, statements
about British support in
the matter, personally before

a person a refugee from
British justice) and similar
material

Thousands, people in all
countries will follow any
statement for which there
is such a. you will pardon
me & point out the
fact reproaches this fact
say you are to ask us
statement the truth & about
you do not know from that
the witness, you prove
charges against British
opponents & Palestine was
supported by an independent witness

3

COSMOS CLUB
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

Prof Yehuda's statements show
it might be possible that
in regard to the dis-
posed by our reserved club
it might be necessary - so far
from being supported by
Berkel, would be to be as
a new organization of the Berkel
could meet him.

Your opinion is as to what
shows to the situation of
Palestine, your consideration
of the idea, a future of
state, your emphasis upon
it necessarily is very important

4

immediat food rules in
personal fears in Europe.
we need to be arm with
attention & respect.

Your sketch and the
mother's fact, your days
against Berlin, etc.
made a history and for
upon what you understand
to be the contents of work
which for her at least
cannot claim serious
attention, you are a scientist.
You understand the importance

5

COSMOS CLUB
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

is very much interested
feels you have made an
effect criminal charges
against men whose
names are well known
and who, if the charges
were substantiated, would
be subject to future arrest
and disgrace. It seems
to me & to my American
& British colleagues on
the commission that you
are bound, having made
these charges, to pursue

6

them and to furnish
evidence for them or
otherwise to confess to
further statement that he
wrote them out or heard
and that you or not prefer
to follow them up

I wish the statement
out to be a matter of
you & out to satisfy that
you should not see you were
reputation as a scholar in the
field of physics by making
changes in a field of physics

COSMOS CLUB
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

Science is not which is
reputable scholar is those
field and with nature
first chapter houses is
from hand in every day that
a chapter are true.

to insert upon the house
in the field which for
has now entered the form
structure upon the common
human life as a whole
and our false statement to
what we may have for
from century may not

8

GOSSOM CLUB
WASHINGTON D.C.

he corrected R. H. Howard
a movement was shown.

for say an early
radical movement would
close their membership
with a few in positions
and had no real loyalty.

and from a few who he
had a great deal of the

was a position error
as that the statement is

false. Can you drop for

the conclusion. D. on the basis

9

COSMOS CLUB
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

I (or left hand) ascertain
in short answers continued
unimpaired with P. Nelson
in a number from 11 to 12.
The unimpaired does
result in a number of
thousands of innocent persons
(as seems only too clear)
or we may say that
there must follow from
your recommendations of
not to that for short
that a more cautious

COENOS CLUB
WASHINGTON D.C.

Stewart. We advise our

members about the new

report on our today.

in which we show that

reaches the sources,

ever in form and the order

which we follow in these

sources. You may find in

your hands the question

is up or death for

thousands, and to

find. You may be

more to look that

COSMOS CLUB
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

respectfully, but have
specimens for you brought
in to say that you should
not take it except you
it back, I feel sure
you have not lost it

to make statements the truth of which you do not have first hand evidence.

more important by no means whatsoever
made heavy and you changes against British Affairs in P.
the contents of books which you have not read cannot claim serious
attention - you are a ... you understood to be
man of scientific documents of first, you have made an effort
on all charges against officers whose names are well known, and
who, if your charges were substantiated, would be subject to
and his grave. It seems to me & to my friends.
British colleagues on the Committee that you are forced, having
made these charges, to pursue them and
to furnish evidence for the maintenance to confirm that by
further statements that you make the out of
and that you are not prepared to follow them up.

I make the statement out of deep respect for you & out
of anxiety that you should not risk your reputation as a
scholar in the field of physics by making charges in the field of
political science - and for which no reputable scholar
in these fields would make attacks first satisfying himself by
first hand investigation that these charges were true.

I write you this because in the field which you have
now entered to get evidence before the Committee
and any false statement for which
you may have your authority assumed as should

with your continued
On my to British friends would cease
the mechanism's make - Jews ... in Poland would get on well together
New British - Jews

Can you dispense this conclusion? If it is the basis of your
— assumption or should authorize continued
with I desire in a of that should remain
in a measure of thousands of innocent Jews - (as even only too likely)
Are you prepared to say that these results followed from your
accumulations of or not and I think you should make a
more cautious statement ~~to be added~~ to be added as
evidence which you refer on assumption to keep which
in which you should indicate the source from information &
The which you attach to these sources. You may in your
looks the question of life or death for thousands of Jewish Jews you
may responsibility but by affecting to you
prompts me to say that you should not take it except from the
basis of facts which you know at first hand