

Einstein

NEW YORK POST, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1954 30

## Einstein Puts Israel's Ideals First

Princeton, N. J., Sept. 20 (AP)—Famed scientist Albert Einstein says Jews are able to shape public life according to their traditional ideals only in Israel.

The ideal, he said yesterday, is represented by the teacher, rather than the ruler, politician, soldier or merchant.

Speaking before a conference of the American Friends of the Hebrew University—an organization dedicated to raising funds for reconstruction of the university—the noted mathematician and physicist said:

"The ideal is represented by the teacher, that is to say the person who is able, through his work and his efforts, to enrich the intellectual, moral and artistic life of his people. This implies a definite repudiation of what is commonly called 'materialism.'"

Einstein said man must be able to rid himself "within the limits of human nature of the striving for wish-fulfillments of a material kind" before he can attain a "worthy and harmonious" life.

"The goal is to raise the spiritual level of society," the 75-year-old scientist continued.

Voicing the hope that Israel's public life would be "worthy and gratifying," Einstein remarked that "to what extent this goal is reached depends significantly on

the growth and development of the university."

"I regret, I feel even ashamed, that the Jewry dispersed through the countries of the earth has

not yet succeeded to put our university on a solid material basis so that it still has to exist precariously from hand to mouth," Einstein said.

Prof. Snyder's letter

August 6, 1954

Dear Mr. Snyder:

Thank you for your letter of July 30th. Professor Einstein is working on his unified field theory; but as far as I know, he has not published a book under that specific title. You may be referring to a previous book of his "The Meaning of Relativity". The Fourth Edition includes in its appendix the Generalization of Gravitation Theory. It was published in 1953 by the Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J.

I hope the above information is of some help.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Russell

Mr. Stanley F. Snyder  
The ARO Equipment Copr.  
Bryan, Ohio



# THE ARO EQUIPMENT CORPORATION

General Offices: BRYAN, OHIO

July 30, 1954

Institute of Advanced Research  
Princeton University  
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Sirs:

Could you please advise me if Dr. Einstein's  
"Unified Field Theory" has been published or not.  
If it has been published, by whom was it published,  
or in what book does it appear. Thank you.

Sincerely,

THE ARO EQUIPMENT CORPORATION

Stanley F. Snyder

/jw

Einstein

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: The Director

FROM: Minot C. Morgan, Jr.

SUBJECT: Portrait of Einstein

DATE July 2, 1954

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

I have just had a call from the lady who runs the Little Gallery here in Princeton. She has recently been in New York and seen a portrait of Dr. Einstein by the Swiss painter Hansegger. It is presently on display at the Gallery Moderne, 49 West 53rd St., New York. She claims it is not only one of the finest portraits she has ever seen of anyone but that it is also a very fine study of Dr. Einstein. The price the Gallery has put on it is \$2500.00 but the owner of the Gallery informed my informant that Hansegger would undoubtedly knock a very sizable figure off this (say \$1,000) if it were purchased by an educational institution.

Shall we do anything about this?

Respectfully submitted,

Wike

no

R.

MCM:ck



31 March 1954

Dear Mr. Hooley:

Professor Einstein's book on "Unified Field Theory" is published by the Princeton University Press, 41 William Street, Princeton. I am forwarding your letter to them, and you will no doubt hear from them shortly regarding the availability of the book.

Sincerely yours,

Rosanna W. Jaffin  
Office of the Director

Mr. W. S. Hooley  
487 Victor Street  
Winnipeg, Canada

cc: Princeton University Press

CROSS REFERENCE

EWL correspondence with Mr. Group - painting of Leibnitz

SEE: Institute General File - Group, Irving

29 March 1954

Dear Miss Morris:

For information on the life of  
Albert Einstein I would suggest that you write  
to his secretary, Miss Dukas, 112 Mercer Street,  
Princeton, New Jersey.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Wilder Hobson)  
Secretary to the Director

Miss Caroline I. Morris  
209 South Union Street  
Concord, North Carolina

Feb. 26

Einstein

Dr. Amram Blum, Chief Rabbi of Argentina, and professor at the University in Buenos Aires, telephoned to ask for Professor Einstein. I said I would relay a message to his secretary.

He said he had written two weeks ago asking for an appointment to see Prof. Einstein, and had received no reply.

He is leaving the country next Wednesday, and would like to know if he could see Prof. Einstein Sunday, Monday or Tuesday. Dr. Blum is at the Park Crescent Hotel in New York, telephone TRafalgar 3-6200

VH

VH -

done - if he

calls again, Miss

Dukas said Prof Einstein

doesn't want to see

him so say that

Prof E regrets -

Van

Princeton, 23. III. 54.

Liebe Kollegen!

Der Eigensinn des Alters versetzt zwar oft das Zuhören, besonders wenn sich um Wissenschaft und die mit ihr verknüpften Steckpferde handelt. Aber die Musik erreicht das Herz auch der Alten, sodass es eine Leichter ist, sich dem Zuhörer so ganz hinzugeben.

Meinen herzlichsten Dank der Fakultät, die durch ihr gütiges Geschenk gezeigt hat, dass sie mir's nicht verübelt, dass ich immer noch da bin.

In alter Verbundenheit Gruß

A. Einstein.

*Inst file:  
Einstein*

LAWRENCE S. GREENBAUM (1915-1951)

EDWARD S. GREENBAUM  
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MORRIS L. ERNST  
LEO ROSEN  
HARRIET F. PILPEL  
WILLIAM F. WOLFF, JR.

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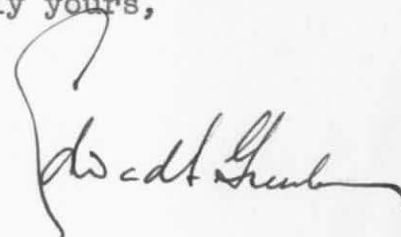
January 19, 1954

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

Dear Robert:

Thanks for sending me the letter from  
Mildred F. Heslin which I am returning herewith.  
Unless there have been a sizeable number of similar  
communications I would not advise taking any action  
in reference to it.

Sincerely yours,



ESG/gbl  
Encl.

*file - Einstein*

13 January 1954

Dear General Greenbaum:

Thank you for your very good note of congratulation. I have wanted very much to talk with you but have been pressed with a great variety of problems. As soon as I can, I shall call.

I am sending you this letter, not because I want to take any action on it, but for your information and for any suggestions that you may have. My own inclination would be not to respond.

With warm greetings to you both,

Robert Oppenheimer

General Edward S. Greenbaum  
285 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York

Enclosure: Letter of 12/22/53  
from Mildred F. Heslin  
addressed to Princeton University.

The  
Laurill  
Co., Inc.

1182 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

December 22, 1953

Princeton University  
Princeton, N. J.

Attention: Faculty Director

*Referred to Inst. of Adv. Study  
at request of writer.  
Dean of Faculty  
Office 1/11/53*

Gentlemen:

No doubt you and the other members of your faculty were surprised to read in the newspaper accounts last week that Professor Einstein had instructed one of the men who appeared before Senator McCarthy's Committee not to give any information, or to answer any leading questions put to him by any Congressional Committee.

As an American citizen who is utterly and completely opposed to Communism, I implore you and the other members of the Princeton University faculty to ask for the resignation of Professor Einstein. It is a disgrace that a fine university such as Princeton - which is one of the oldest universities in the country - should have on its teaching staff a man who is doing everything he can to thwart those officially appointed by the government to seek out those suspected of aiding and abetting Communism.

It is a well-known fact that those seeking to indoctrinate Communistic principles seek out schools, universities and all other sources of education. They know that if the young men of our nation receive this Communistic indoctrination in their early youth that the fallacies of Communism will remain with them and be spread further.

It is almost impossible for me to conceive how Princeton University can continue to retain Professor Einstein as a member of its teaching staff. The reputation of your college is at stake and if Princeton University is as interested as all true Americans of ridding this nation of Communists, and those suspected of teaching the Communist policy, then it simply must demand Mr. Einstein's resignation.

Very truly yours,



Mildred F. Heslin



C O P Y

C O P Y

The  
LAURILL  
Co., Inc.

December 22, 1953

1182 Broadway  
New York 1, N. Y.

Referred to Inst. of Adv. Study  
at request of writer.  
Office of Dean of Faculty  
1/11/53 (sic)

Princeton University  
Princeton, N. J.

Attention: Faculty Director

Gentlemen:

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Very truly yours,

/sgd/ M. F. Heslin

Mildred F. Heslin

87% of All Consumer Paint Brushes Are Bought by Women Who Shop in Retail Stores

C O P Y

C O P Y

July 20, 1953

Professor A. Einstein  
112 Mercer Street  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Professor Einstein:

It was kind indeed of you to answer my recent second letter by yours of July 18. Thank you very much.

Apparently it is true that our difference in viewpoint rests to a large extent on a difference in premise; viz., that there has been or has not been real danger to our national security from infiltration of communists. Perhaps I should say that I, in common I think with most of my fellow citizens who have feared this infiltration, were not so fearful of direct overthrow of the government as that these elements would obtain valuable secret information which would help them as enemies from without. It would be the combination of internal infiltration and external aggression that we would fear. Be that as it may, we have apparently been much more fearful of it than you are and this is a basic reason for our different conclusions.

I accept the validity of your statement in regard to the overthrow of democratic government in Germany as having been produced not by infiltration but by fears amongst the privileged classes who financed the Hitler Movement and its private army.

Further, I can see why you would fear an analogous situation in this country. While some fascist tendencies in certain quarters are indeed disturbing, I, in turn, do not take as serious a view of them as you do, much as I regret them. I do not believe, for instance, that Mervin K. Hart, Joseph Kamp and Gerald K. Smith and others of their ilk are being financed by big industry generally, though unfortunately there are two or three notable exceptions. Industry generally I think is keeping quite clear of this sort of thing. There will, of course, always be individuals who will take an extreme or perverse slant.

Please do not think that I expect a response to this further letter of mine. I am already most grateful for your patient consideration. Whether we agree in all points or not I am sure we accept each other's full sincerity.

With deep respect, I am

Sincerely yours

Edwin B. Lindsay

EHL:BL

July 18, 1953

Mr. Edwin B. Lindsay  
Lindsay & Phelps Comp.  
501 First Federal Bldg.  
Davenport, Iowa

Dear Mr. Lindsay:

I am answering you again impressed by the sincerity of your reasoning. I find it astonishing, however, that you believe in earnest that there was ever a danger of our government being overthrown by infiltration of so-called communists. There is no such hysteria in the Western European countries and there is no danger for their governments of being overthrown by force or subversion, in spite of the fact that communist parties are not persecuted or even ostracized. Eastern Europe would never have become a prey to Russia if the Western powers would have prevented German aggressive fascism under Hitler which grave mistake made it necessary afterwards to beg Russia for help.

The overthrow of the so-called democratic Government in Germany was not produced by "infiltration" but by fears of the privileged classes who financed the Hitler movement and its private army.

But even if a danger for America would exist as you suppose it seems to me that the cure one has engaged in is much worse than the alleged illness. It is nothing less than a systematic move to destroy the political rights of the individual in favor of the unbridled rule of a reckless and adventurous political group, subsidized by big industry. This is the analogy between the present happenings in our country and the events in Germany which brought about Hitler's dictatorship.

Sincerely yours,

*A. Einstein.*

Albert Einstein.

July 13, 1953

Professor Albert Einstein  
112 Mercer Street  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Professor Einstein:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 4 (significant date!) in response to mine of June 29. Certainly your viewpoint as you present it is most reasonable and persuasive. If one accepts your premises I think he must accept your conclusions. I hope you will pardon me if I trespass upon your patience to the extent of pointing out two premises which seemed doubtful to me.

The first is the premise that the communists who want to overthrow the government by force are an impotent group. I should like to share your optimism on this point further than I can. Their methods of infiltration at high levels have evidently been successful to a degree that I never would have thought possible. I agree that they have no prospect of "political success" in the usual sense of that phrase in a democratic country; but as you know from your experience in Germany, communist or fascist infiltration can reach dangerous proportions before a slow moving democracy is alert to the danger. This apparently did occur in our former administration in this country. It should have been taken care of through the ordinary processes of law and the courts which, however, require for their success that the administration shall be alert and willing to prosecute. When it became apparent that this was not being done our people became alarmed and have given their support to the unusual process of legislative inquiry as the only protection available, under the circumstances. Now that the administration has changed and is showing itself alert to the danger, the necessity for resort to the unusual legislative process of inquiry may have passed; but such things once started tend to survive their necessity or usefulness for a period.

The second premise which I would have to question is that legislative inquiry is unconstitutional and invades a realm which is exclusively reserved to public prosecution and the courts. I am not a lawyer, but my understanding of American history and constitutional government leads me to believe that there is a rightful place for legislative inquiry. It would seem to be a part of our system of constitutional checks and balances of the division of power which our Founding Fathers devised primarily to protect the rights of individuals and minorities against the tyranny of

Professor Albert Einstein

-2-

government and even of majorities. We have a long history of legislative inquiries being instituted when there was a feeling that the administrative arm was failing in some notable respect; in this case in the task of protecting our liberties against possible subversion by conspiracy.

It is true, of course, that such procedures should be carried on in such a way as to protect the civil rights of the persons subjected to inquiry. I am far from being in sympathy with the methods some times used by Senator McCarthy and some others. I think the constitutionality of the legislative inquiry is not to be questioned, but only a tendency recently to abuse it. I believe there is adequate defense against such abuse available in protest and petition and that these remedies have by no means been exhausted. I have a great deal of confidence that the common sense of our people will assert itself in the long run.

On the other hand, the suggested remedy of civil disobedience - rebellion against constituted authority - is a very extreme measure. With my premises, first, that there is a real danger of subversion of our government by conspiracy and, second, that legislative inquiry is a constitutional process proper to use when the administrative arm of our government fails in its responsibility to protect our liberties, a tendency to abuse that power, however aggravating and rightly to be resented and opposed, is hardly sufficient warrant for the advocacy of so extreme a measure as civil obedience, which, carried to its logical conclusion, would also lead to the subversion of our government and the destruction of our freedoms generally.

So as it seems to me we are both interested in preserving our individual freedom and civil rights. It is seemingly a question of the relative importance which we attach to the different threats against such freedom.

Please pardon the temerity of a very ordinary person in venturing to cross logical swords with an intellect such as yours. Perhaps you will excuse it because it is our American Way and as fellow citizens we are both rightly concerned about our liberties.

Sincerely yours

Edwin B. Lindsay

EEL:EL



A. Einstein  
112 Mercer Street  
Princeton  
New Jersey, U.S.A.

July 4, 1953

Mr. Edwin B. Lindsay  
501 First Federal Building  
Davenport, Iowa

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your letter of June 29th. The danger in the present situation lies in the fact that professional politicians have succeeded to deceive the people by telling them that the nation is in peril. In reality those organized communists who want to overthrow the government by force are an impotent group with no prospect of political success.

What the congressional committees - who have the protection of immunity - are doing at present can only be described as a misuse of constitutional rights. It is an attempt to ruin independently minded citizens economically and to intimidate them to such a degree that they are unable to exercise the criticism so necessary just now.

In the face of this systematic misuse of governmental powers I see no other way out than to refuse to cooperate. I regard this method not only as the only practical one under the present circumstances but also as the only one reconcilable with the personal dignity of a free citizen. A citizen should only be interrogated if he is publicly accused of having broken the law. This is exclusively a matter for the courts with careful observation of the safeguards of the law.

Sincerely yours

(signed) A. Einstein

Albert Einstein

July 4th, 1953

Mr. Edwin B. Lindsay  
501 First Federal Building  
Davenport, Iowa.

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your letter of June 29th. The danger in the present situation lies in the fact that professional politicians have succeeded to deceive the people by telling them that the nation is in peril. In reality those organized communists who want to overthrow the government by force are an impotent group with no prospect of political success.

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Sincerely yours,

*A. Einstein*

Albert Einstein.

June 29, 1953

Sure

Excellent !!

J.L.

Professor Albert Einstein  
School of Advanced Studies  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Professor Einstein:

While I have had no personal contact with you I have been much interested in the United World Federalists and have noted with interest your membership on the National Advisory Council of the organization. I also heard your message read at the recent national assembly of the U. W. F. in Chicago.

I trust you will not feel that I am impertinent in writing to express concern about your recent public letter advising the intelligentsia to refuse to testify before committees of Congress. While I have at least the normal American's regard for my own and others' civil rights and am strongly opposed to the methods being used by Senator McCarthy and others which tend to trespass upon those civil rights, I do have great confidence in the common sense and the love of freedom of the majority of my compatriots. I think whatever danger there is in Senator McCarthy's methods will be overcome.

In any case, the danger from his methods must be set over against the undeniable danger of subversive elements that are trying to destroy all of our freedoms, including our civil rights. We must use all legitimate processes to try to ferret out these conspirators who will use any methods and any subversion of the truth to accomplish their ends in the destruction of our free system and the substitution for it of a miserable dictatorship. I am opposed to dictatorship by either the left or the right and I think a free society has to undertake to defend itself against both. I do believe, however, that our normal constitutional procedures in the hands of a competent administration and the courts are sufficient. However, there is a place for legislative inquiry under unusual circumstances. While the rights of those who are called to appear before such committees of inquiry should be protected, as an American I have enough respect for Congress to feel that no class of Americans, intelligent or otherwise, are above the law or entitled to hold Congress in contempt.

I share with you concern about the truth and loyalty to the truth under all circumstances. Sometimes, as you have so much more reason than I to know, it is necessary to suffer for the truth. I believe this experience of



Professor Albert Einstein

-2-

yours is the basis for your position at present which seems somewhat extreme to some of the rest of us or rather it seems not to take account of the fact that we are having to deal here with certain persons who have no respect for the truth and who exalt the big lie technique to try to subvert all truth and freedom. As long as we face such a situation some unusual methods of dealing with such a conspiracy appear to be in order. There are times when our privileges as members of a free society are in such danger that we must all consent to a little curtailment of our usual personal freedom in order to protect what freedom we have and hope to return to a more normal and full enjoyment of it.

I am taking the liberty of enclosing a special article by William Henry Chamberlin of the WALL STREET JOURNAL touching on your recent public letter. I hope you will forgive my temerity in writing you personally without prior personal contact. I am doing so only because of my respect and admiration for you and my concern for the issues involved.

Sincerely yours

Edwin B. Lindsay

EBL:BL  
Enc.

CC to Joseph S. Kimmel

# The Lord & Taylor Awards

Established 1937

*For Einstein*

## Committee

April 3, 1953

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Mrs. DeWitt Wallace  
Mr. Thomas J. Watson  
Mr. John Hay Whitney  
Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie*

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

May I express our deep appreciation for the great generosity you extended us by joining Dr. Compton in seeing Dr. Einstein on our behalf.

At Dr. Compton's suggestion I have attached a copy of the letter to Dr. Einstein, formerly notifying him of the tribute we would like to pay him. Certainly one cannot think in terms of "intellectual adventurers" without Dr. Einstein heading the list. And certainly there is no one man who more exemplifies, to a lay or scientific audience, what the world can gain from the intellectual adventurer than Dr. Einstein.

I would be deeply grateful for any further words you might say to bring Dr. Einstein to the luncheon. Although a formal invitation will reach you later, we would be greatly privileged to have you among the guests of honor at the luncheon on May the fourth.

Sincerely,

*Dorothy Shaver*

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

For  
Miss Dukas

March 25, 1953

Dear Miss Dukas:

When the group of boys and girls visited us from the Fieldston School some weeks ago, one of the students took some pictures of Professor Einstein and Dr. Oppenheimer. They have sent several prints, and I am sending you a few of Professor Einstein on the chance that you might be interested in having them, and also at the request of the student to took the pictures. They are not too good; but you may find use for a couple for autograph hounds.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Russell,  
Secretary to the Director

Miss Helen Dukas  
112 Mercer St.  
Princeton, N. J.

*Einstein*

March 23, 1953

Dear Mr. Flaum:

Thank you for your letter of March 17th, which has been referred to this office by Princeton University since Professor Einstein is a member of our Faculty and not that of the University.

I have made brief enquiry; but find no one who is interested in purchasing a portrait of Professor Einstein. I thought I should let you know this at once. I shall be glad to keep your offer as a matter of reference on the chance that we might at some future time have enquiries from a prospective buyer.

Thank you for your interest in coming in touch with us, and letting us know of the availability of the portrait.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Russell,  
Secretary to the Director

Mr. Louis L. Flaum  
437 Sixtieth Str.  
West New York, N. J.

LAW OFFICES  
LOUIS L. FLAUM  
437 SIXTIETH STREET  
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.  
UNION 3-6777-6728

March 17, 1953.

Princeton Museum  
Princeton University  
Princeton, N. J.

Gentlemen:

You will please find enclosed a photograph of a colored crayon and charcoal portrait of Professor Einstein.

This portrait was done by Morris J. Kallem in 1942. Mr. Kallem died a few days ago and his estate desires to sell this portrait.

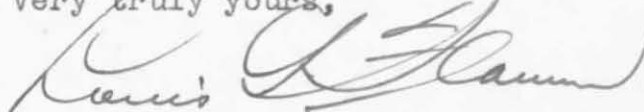
The artist, one of the finest portrait painters in America had made portraits of world figures for the New York Times Sunday magazine covers. Among them are Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Dwight D. Eisenhower, George Marshall, Winston Churchill, and many others.

Mr. Kallem was a great admirer of Professor Einstein and personally cherished this work. However, his estate has authorized me to offer it to the Princeton Museum for sale.

The size of the portrait is twice life size and the price is Five Hundred (\$500.00) Dollars.

If you are interested, I would be happy to show you the original piece.

Very truly yours,



Louis L. Flaum

LLF:MH

Refer to last note

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

*Einstein*

September 29, 1952

Dear Miss Dukas:

Following your call, I confirmed the appointment for the Japanese Ambassador for this Saturday, October 4th. He plans to take the 11:00 a.m. train from New York, arriving in Princeton at 11:57; and he will come directly to the house from the station.

His name is Juichi Tsushima. The appointment was arranged through Mr. Morris Hadley of the firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope and Hadley in New York.

Sincerely,

Katherine Russell

Miss Helen Dukas  
112 Mercer St.  
Princeton, N. J.

May 6, 1952

Professor Einstein:

This book was sent to the  
attention of you and Dr. Oppenheimer.  
He has looked at it.

"Sincerely  
Stanley"  
A. Einstein  
5/28/52

Ch Underwood  
book  
throug

December 6, 1951

Dear Mr. McGrady:

Thank you for your letter of November 30th. When we last talked, I believe I mentioned to you that we in this office do not arrange for appointments to see Professor Einstein, and that the procedure which must be followed for consideration of such an appointment is a letter, directed to Professor Einstein or his secretary, in care of the Institute, explaining in detail the purpose of the visit. Because of the very many requests for appointments with Professor Einstein, his staff must strictly adhere to this established procedure. I have taken the liberty of referring your letter to me to Professor Einstein's secretary; and I know that if it is at all possible to arrange an appointment for you, that she will be glad to come in touch with you immediately. I am sorry that we cannot be of more help.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Russell,  
Secretary to the Director

Mr. Patrick M. McGrady, Science Editor  
American Cancer Society, Inc.  
47 Beaver St.  
New York 4, N. Y.





## AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, INC.

47 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N. Y. • HANOVER 2-3277

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Edwin B. Wilson, Ph.D. (Mass.)  
David A. Wood, M.D. (Calif.)  
Floyd W. Woodcock (Del.)  
Chauncey B. Wright, M.D. (W. Va.)  
James R. Young, M.D. (So. Car.)

November 30, 1951

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

Dear Miss Russell:

I would appreciate it very much if you or his personal secretary would ask Professor Einstein whether we could explore his thinking on cancer research with a view toward preparing a news release on his views.

You will recall that I proposed this earlier this month -- just before I went to Princeton to interview scientists working on our grants. At that time, however, you said it took some time to arrange an interview and that the time then was too short.

For your help -- many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Patrick M. McGrady  
Science Editor

pmg:aw

November 10, 1951

Dear Mr. McGrady:

Thank you for your letter of November 9th. We do not, in our office, make any arrangements for appointments with Professor Einstein; and requests for an appointment must be made directly to his own secretary. I doubt very much that it will be possible to fit in an appointment for you, particularly on such very short notice; but I will be glad to refer your letter to Professor Einstein's personal secretary. I know that if there is any possibility of your seeing him, she will come in touch with you before your visit to Princeton.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Russell,  
Secretary to the Director

Mr. Patrick M. McGrady  
American Cancer Society, Inc.  
47 Beaver St.  
New York 4, N. Y.



## AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, INC.

47 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N. Y. • HANOVER 2-3277

November 9, 1951

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Edwin B. Wilson, Ph.D. (Mass.)  
David A. Wood, M.D. (Calif.)  
Floyd W. Woodcock (Del.)  
Chauncey B. Wright, M.D. (W. Va.)  
James R. Young, M.D. (So. Car.)

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

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

I am going to be in Princeton on  
Wednesday to talk with some of the scientists  
whose research we are helping finance.

It occurred to me that Dr. Einstein  
might have some views on cancer research which  
would be to our advantage to publish prior to  
our 1952 campaign. I wonder whether it would  
be possible for me to talk with him about this  
for a few minutes. I'll call you on Tuesday.

Sincerely yours,

*Pat McGrady*  
Patrick M. McGrady  
Science Editor

pmg:aw

*Ja.  
Einstein*

February 15, 1951

Dear Miss Dukas:

This note is just to inform you of a telephone call I had today with Mr. Dembuo of Popular Mechanics Magazine. They are directing a letter to Professor Einstein, care of the Institute, attention of Miss Underwood, asking whether he would write a piece of whatever length he would like to serve as an editorial introduction to their 50th anniversary issue to come out in January, 1952. The issue will include special features, which they have in hand, by Karl Compton (writing the leading article), Rickenbacker on aviation and Sarnoff on electronics. They would like the editorial to summarize what can be expected in the future, to be written in a general, editorial type of way.

I told Dembuo that all I could do was to let Professor Einstein's secretary know that they had called and that a letter would be forthcoming. I told him not to be hopeful about an acceptance; but he said he understood and it was worth trying since it would mean so much to them. I am sending a copy of this letter to Miss Underwood.

Miss Helen Dukas  
112 Mercer St.  
Princeton, N. J.

12/21/50

Stuart Maltin of Faye Emerson television program has wired Miss Dukas re Einstein appearing on program. He only gave telephone number in the wire and Einstexin does not want her to call; but Maltin may phone here - if so, say no possibility, etc.

EWL

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

September 29, 1950

Dear Miss Dukas:

Mr. Milton Kaye of the radio program "Books on Trial" has asked me to contact you with his request. Eliot's book on the H-Bomb, to which Professor Einstein wrote an introduction, will be reviewed on October 10th over the air. Mr. Kaye has asked whether they might record Professor Einstein's voice for the program, either his comments, or the wording of the introductory. I told him it was very unlikely that Professor Einstein would wish to do this; but that I would at least transmit his enquiry. I will be pleased to call him back for you Monday, if you wish.

Sincerely,

Kay Russell

*[Handwritten notes and signatures]*

*NY-NH 8-1000*  
*(W M G M)*

*For Einstein*

Fac  
fifteen

July 6, 1950

Dear Dr. Kopp:

Thank you for your letter of June 29th. Professor Einstein's latest work "The Meaning of Relativity" has been published by the Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J.; and a copy of this book may be purchased directly from them.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Russell,  
Secretary to the Director

Dr. W. Kopp  
Greithstrasse 10  
St. Gallen, Switzerland

Prof. Dr. W. Kopp  
Greithstrasse 10  
St. Gallen  
Switzerland

St. Gallen, 29.6.50

To the Institute for Advanced Study

Princeton, N.J.

Dear Sir,

I take the liberty of asking you, whether there exists any publication of Prof. A. Einstein's latest theory and if so, would you be good enough to let me have a copy of it together with the respective invoice.

Thanking you in advance for your services

Yours faithfully

*W. Kopp*

member of the American Physical Society



THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

*J. Einstein*

May 16, 1950

Dear Mr. Jemail:

Professor Einstein's secretary has replied in answer to my enquiry that she is very sorry, but the Professor does not wish to comment on the question you asked. That is only because he receives so many requests from the press that it would be impossible for him to comply with all, and unfair not to do that if he were to comment at all. I am sorry.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Russell,  
Secretary to the Director

Mr. Jimmy Jemail  
New York Daily News  
220 E. 42nd St.  
New York, N. Y.

16

May 12, 1950

Dear Miss Dukas:

Mr. Jimmy Jemall of the New York Daily News has asked me to transmit to you his telephone call to me, and to ask whether Professor Einstein would be interested.

Jemall is initiating in the Sunday Supplement of the News a section in which people all over the country are offered an opportunity to ask a question which they would like answered, and to ask it of the particular person they wish to reply to it. The News then tries to get the individual to give an answer for publication. The question from Mr. Martin Waters of Forest Hills, Illinois was directed to Professor Einstein, and he has asked "Does Professor Einstein think there is a conflict between science and the Bible."

I told Mr. Jemall that I doubted very much that Professor Einstein would answer the question; but that I would ask and let him know. Jemall was so excited about how wonderful he thinks his idea about the question and answer section is that it was hard for me to be unkind; but I shall be glad to say no for you, unless there is something to say to the contrary.

Katherine Russell

Miss Helen Dukas  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, N.J.

Alvin Austin, Executive Director

National

Father's Day

Committee

50 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Murray Hill 7-6952

*X*  
*Joe Einstein*

April 14, 1950

Miss Katherine Russell  
Institute of Advance Study  
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Miss Russell:

Since talking to you, we have heard from Professor Einstein who says he cannot attend any public function, just as you indicated.

Thank you for your kindness.

Sincerely,

National Father's Day Committee

*Alvin Austin*  
Alvin Austin  
Executive Director

AA:drb

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

*Einstein*

*Mrs. Russell  
Air Letter*

Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.

February 2, 1950

Dear Doctor van Wyk:

Your letter of January 25 to Dr. Oppenheimer has been referred to me for reply. Professor Einstein's new paper will appear as an appendix in a new edition of his "Meaning of Relativity" to be published by the Princeton University Press on February 20 next, at a price of \$2.50. This seems to make advance copies of the manuscript unnecessary.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary, School of Mathematics

Dr. C. B. van Wyk  
University of Natal  
P.O. Box 375  
Pietermaritzburg  
South Africa

# UNIVERSITY OF NATAL

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Dept. of .....



P.O. Box 375

PIETERMARITZBURG

SOUTH AFRICA

25 January 1950

The Director,  
Institute for Advanced Study,  
Princeton,  
New Jersey.

Dear Professor Oppenheimer,

A new development in Relativity  
Theory by Einstein was very much in the  
news lately.

Probably - as in the case of the  
Schwinger papers on Electrodynamics -  
copies of the Einstein-manuscript are  
available for distribution before publication.  
I realise that the demand for such copies  
would be very great, but I should be very  
grateful if you could send me a copy or  
two, especially since scientific journals  
take quite a time to reach this part of  
the world. Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

C. B. van Wyk.

*Handwritten signature: C. B. van Wyk*

*Handwritten: 50/21*

*Handwritten: 220*

*Fletcher*

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Mr. Fletcher called to say that Mrs. Mannheim died recently. The contact for the Einstein portrait is now one of her daughters:

Mrs. Jeanne Reitzell  
1425 Capimero Drive  
Pasadena, California

The estate has not been settled, but it is likely the daughter will inherit the paintings and will give us first call on the Einstein portrait, according to Fletcher.

## PATHFINDER

1323 M STREET, N. W. -:- WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

EDITORIAL OFFICES

January 9, 1950

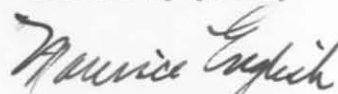
Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

Here is a copy of Pathfinder containing the news story in which I know you are interested and which I would like you to see.

You will find it on page 32. Please feel free to make any comment or criticism on it that you may care to express.

Cordially yours,



Maurice English  
Science Editor

ME/rs

417 Cadagua Avenue  
Coral Gables, Florida  
January 8, 1950

*James Allen Dunlap*

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

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

Attached to this letter you will find an article entitled "Has Einstein Gone Too Far?" It was written by an ignominious Herald Staff Writer named Lawrence R. Thompson. Editorial writers are certainly entitled to express their own personal opinions in the American free press but can't they adhere to veracity in so doing. This piece of writing was, without question, the most assinine, revolting, and disgusting display of one man's ignorance as I have ever had the misfortune to read.

I, myself, am only an undistinguished third year student of mechanical engineering who, although never having personally met or seen Dr. Einstein, thinks he is a genius. However, Mr Thompson on the other hand, is going to make a farce out of this most brilliant idol of mine. I quote his words from this article which appeared in the Sunday, January 8, 1950 issue of the Miami Herald. "Now I am not a child and I know that doesn't make sense. So I am going the whole hog on this thing and exposing Einstein for the intellectual humbug he is." Mr. Thompson was referring to the manner in which Dr. Einstein employed advanced mathematics in explaining the relativity and gravitational theories.

From the glaring stupidity evidenced by his remarks, Mr. Thompson would be obfuscated by a high school physics formula for a gravitational effect on a freely falling body, so why wouldn't he fail to comprehend what he says does not make sense.

Dr. Oppenheimer, you have worked with this great scientist and know of his contributions to science and mankind in general. You are a great scientist and I am merely an average student trying to understand a small fraction of what you know, but there is at least one thing that we have in common. That is agreement on the fact that this fatuous article was hardly a fitting and proper tribute to Albert Einstein.

I may be wrong but I think someone should apologize to someone else and write a kind article just on general principles. Also in the future he would do well to abstain from trying to write of something about which he is totally ignorant, and endeavor in his crude way to pen articles which parallel his mental development.

Thank you very much, sir, for your time consumed in reading this letter and for anything you or the Institute might do to squelch this sort of thing.

Very sincerely yours,

*James Allen Dunlap*  
James Allen Dunlap





THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Princeton University

Princeton, N.J.

*Institute for Advanced Study*

756 South 52nd Street, Philadelphia 43, Pa.

Gentlemen:

12-28-49

*mc*

It certainly must be apparent to every one how Mr. Einstein's & the newspapers tunes have changed from the Newton Law of Gravity (which heretofore produced earth homogeneity, human balance & what-not) to the NEW AND GENERALIZED THEORY OF GRAVITATION and then only since this foxy peddler of other peoples discoveries has been reading my circular letters for past nine months. Well there are no such forces as gravity, gravitation, earth pull, attraction, vacuum, or RELATIVITY (AS SUCH) in the entire interstellar-cosmic-solar-terrestrial-celestial universe and I am ready to prove it to the United States Government any time they will give me a fair and honest hearing.

Resp.

Ross C. Patton

*For Einstein*

ADDISON-WESLEY PRESS INC.

*Publishers of Books*

KENDALL SQUARE BLDG., CAMBRIDGE 42, MASS. TROWBRIDGE 6-4052

November 2, 1949

WARREN H. BLAISDELL  
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer  
Office of the Director  
The Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Doctor Oppenheimer:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of October 31st regarding my suggestion for publishing the collected papers of Professor Einstein. It was very kind of you to speak to him about it. I am sorry that his modesty prevents him from agreeing to such a publication during his lifetime.

However, I still hope that this may be done some day. Were it to be done, it is too bad that the work could not be started while he is still available for consultation and advice. I wonder if he might agree to your going ahead with the work with the understanding that it would not be published while he is still living.

If you think that there is any possibility that he would agree to this procedure, I would like to talk with you further about it. As I attend all meetings of the American Physical Society, perhaps I might speak with you about this at the forthcoming meeting in Chicago or the January meeting in New York.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

*Warren Blaisdell*

Warren Blaisdell  
Vice President

WB/ejc

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

For  
Einstein

Mrs. Russell :  
~~Miss Sachs~~ : For your information - the calculations live in my Einstein file

November 2, 1949

Dr. A. Papapetrou  
The Physical Laboratories  
The University  
Manchester 13, England

Dear Doctor Papapetrou:

As requested by your letter of October 19, which has just reached me, I am sending you separately by registered mail the calculations referred to in the 1938 Annals of Mathematics paper of Einstein, Infeld and Hoffmann. These, however, are not a copy, but the original calculations, and I shall therefore have to ask you to return them to me as soon as you are through with them.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary, School of Mathematics

*See  
Einstein*

October 31, 1949

Dear Mr. Blaisdell:

Thank you for your good letter of October 25th. It seemed appropriate to me to tell Professor Einstein of your wish to publish his papers, and to ask how he felt about this. Einstein is not willing to let such a volume be published during his lifetime. He has as a matter of fact already refused to give his consent to another publisher for such a collection; and he feels that he must take the same stand in this case.

We do appreciate your good offer; and on my own part, my thanks for asking me to take part in the project.

With every good wish,

— Robert Oppenheimer

Mr. Warren Blaisdell  
Addison-Wesley Press, Inc.  
Kendall Square Bldg.  
Cambridge 42, Mass.

October 28, 1949

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

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

I have already refused the request of an other publisher to give my consent to the publication of all my papers in one collection and I have told him that I do not wish such publication made during my life time. So I have to take the same stand in the present case.

Yours very sincerely,

*A. Einstein.*

Albert Einstein.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

74  
10/23

October 26, 1949

Dear Miss Dukas:

We are sending you the attached  
letter for Professor Einstein's information  
and any comments he may wish to make.

Katherine Russell,

Miss Helen Dukas  
112 Mercer St.  
Princeton, N. J.

ADDISON-WESLEY PRESS INC.

*Publishers of Books*

KENDALL SQUARE BLDG., CAMBRIDGE 42, MASS. TROWBRIDGE 6-4052  
October 25, 1949

WARREN H. BLAISDELL  
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

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

Dear Doctor Oppenheimer:

You may recall that I visited you at your office when you first came to the Institute. At that time I was editor of science books for Prentice-Hall Inc. I am now with Addison-Wesley Press, a new technical publishing company here in Cambridge. We are specializing in physics books and are developing an excellent new series of which you may have heard.

A suggestion was made to me recently by a physicist which I thought might appeal to you. He suggested that we undertake to publish the complete papers of Doctor Einstein, including all papers which he published from the very beginning. You may recall that the collected papers of Gibbs were published and were fairly well-received. Certainly a great many people would be interested in having the complete writings of Doctor Einstein if it were possible to publish them in one volume.

It occurred to me that it might be a nice idea to publish such a volume in connection with Doctor Einstein's 75th birthday in 1954. It might make a nice tribute to him as well as being welcomed by physicists in general. Were this done, I think that you should be the person to oversee the work and to write an introduction to the volume.

Since the publication of such a work would present serious problems from the publisher's point of view, I think I ought to mention them here. I believe that the majority of these papers were written in German. They would have to be translated. Also, due to the large amount of formula matter, the book would be a very expensive undertaking. It would not be economically possible, unless the book were subsidized by some interested foundation, to keep the price of the book within reason so that people would want to buy it. However, if the idea has merit, there must be some organization which would be willing to underwrite the project. I offer it as a suggestion to you for your consideration.



Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer

October 25, 1949

We do not make a practice of publishing subsidized books ordinarily but would certainly make an exception in this case due to the great prestige of such a work and because there is probably no other way in which it could be done.

I would be very pleased to discuss the matter with you in detail if the idea appeals to you. I shall be at the American Physical Society Meeting in Chicago in case you will be there or I could come down to Princeton at any time.

I look forward to hearing from you.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

*Warren Blaisdell*

Warren Blaisdell

WB/ejc

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

*Einstein*

November 16, 1949

Dear Mrs. Russell,

this telegram came today. I have no idea what it means. I guess some offer to buy that bust may have come to the Institute. In any case Prof. Einstein is not interested and you may throw the wire away and not bother to answer.

Sincerely,

*Helen Dukas*

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# WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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CARE SCHOOL OF ADVANCED STUDIES PRINCETON NJER=

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Joe  
Einstein

Miss Fitzpatrick called from Life asking whether we knew if another biography was coming out on Einstein. They had a rather confused letter suggesting that they look into it. The writer of the letter seems to have ~~egg~~ gotten the information second or third hand. Schlipp is supposed to be preparing several biographies and Einstein's will be one. Fitzpatrick's guess is that it is just another reissue of his book (Einstein's). Do you know anything?

Robt - x -

7  
*Emerson*

October 20, 1949

American Library Service  
117 W. 48th St.  
New York 19, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

On the receipt of the package of books (as listed on the attached sheet) which was directed to this office by your library service, the question of purchasing these was raised with our Librarian. Our Librarian does not wish to purchase any of these for our Library; and I am therefore having the books returned to you under separate cover today. Thank you for your interest in writing.

Yours sincerely,

Katherine Russell,  
Director's Office

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JOSEPH L. EGAN  
PRESIDENT

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Das Relativitätsprinzip der Lorentztransformation  
Dritte vermehrte Auflage mit 24 Abbildungen,  
Branschweig, 1919 TWO VOLUMES

\$8.75

LA RELATIVITE RESTREINTE avec un Appendice, sur la Relativite  
Generalisee les idees de Lorentz et D'Einstein, exposees  
a l'aide de calculs elementaires par G. Fontene, Paris,  
1922

3.75

LUCIEN FABRE Une Nouvelle Figure du monde LES THEORIES D'EINSTEIN  
avec une preface de M. Einstein, Payot Paris, 1921

3.95

LES THEORIES D'EINSTEIN ESSAI DE REFUTATION - Examen Critique  
ouvrage de vulgarisation a la portee de tout le monde  
par Louis Warnant, Paris 1922

3.25

CHRISTIAN CORNELISSEN - LES HALLUCINATIONS DES EINSTEINIENS  
ou Les Erreurs de Methode Chez les Physiciens-Mathematiciens  
Paris, 1923

3.75

CARVALLO, E - Directeur des Etudes honoraire a l'Ecole Poly-  
technique, LA THEORIE D'EINSTEIN DEMENTIE Par l'experience  
Paris 1934

2.95

ESCLANGON, Ernest Membre de l'institut Directeur de l'Observatoire  
de Paris, LA NOTION DE TEMPS TEMPS PHYSIQUE ET RELATIVITE  
LA DYNAMIQUE DU POINT MATERIEL, Paris, 1938

3.25

GRAVITATION EINSTEINIENNE - CHAMP DE GRAVITATION D'UNE SPHERE MATERIELLE  
ET SIGNIFICATION PHYSIQUE DE LA FORMULE DE SCHWARZSCHILD Par  
Jean Becquerel, Paris, 1923

3.00

LES INTERPRETATIONS PHYSIQUES DE LA THEORIE D'EINSTEIN Par Pierre  
Dive, Professeur de mecanique rationnelle a la faculte des  
sciences de Clermont-Ferrand, Preface de M. Ernest Esclangon  
Paris, 1945

2.50

CALCULS ET ARTIFICES DE RELATIVITE Par Gustave Bessiere, Paris,  
1932

2.95

LIBRARIE JOSEPH GIBERT - Charles Nordmann Astronome de l'  
Observatoire de Paris EINSTEIN ET L'UNIVERS UNE LUEUR  
DANS LE MYSTERE DES CHOSES, Paris 1921

3.75

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Simkin*

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TELEPHONE CIRCLE 7-0656  
CABLES: BROADCASTS, NEW YORK

June 28, 1949

Miss Katherine Russell  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton  
New Jersey

Dear Miss Russell,

Thank you for your  
letter of June 27th. I am grateful  
for the trouble that you and Miss  
Dukas have taken.

Yours sincerely,

*N. G. Luker*

N. G. Luker  
North American Representative

NGL:rw



*For  
Einstein*

June 27, 1949

Dear Mr. Luker:

Your letter of June 13th to Dr. Oppenheimer has been received in his absence from Princeton; and I am taking the liberty of sending you this reply.

It seemed appropriate for me to enquire of Professor Einstein's secretary whether he would possibly accept your good invitation, since we handle none of his affairs in this office, and do not know much about his plans or engagements. Miss Dukas, Professor Einstein's secretary has informed me that she thinks it very unlikely that Professor Einstein would be willing to record a talk.

I am sorry that we cannot be of more help, and regret that it is not possible for Professor Einstein to take part in your program.

Yours sincerely,

Katherine Russell,  
Secretary to the Director

Mr. N. G. Luker  
The British Broadcasting Corporation  
630 Fifth Avenue  
New York 20, N. Y.

MEMORANDUM

Fac. Einstein

June 24, 1949

To: Miss Trinterud  
Mr. Bradley

The following resolution has now been approved and included in the minutes of the February 15th meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees:

"RESOLVED, That the Institute for Advanced Study pay and contribute to Albert Einstein for the term of his natural life the difference between the amount paid to him each year as an annuity by the Teachers Insurance & Annuity Association and the sum of \$15,000."

(Mrs. John D. Leary)  
Assistant Secretary to the Board

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

Dear Mrs. Russell,

thanks for your note. I suppose  
it is better that answer the letter. The  
answer is, of course, no. Thanks very much.

Sincerely,

*Heleen Faber*

6-16-49

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION  
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CABLES: NEWSCASTS, WASHINGTON

NEW YORK OFFICE  
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 7-0656  
CABLES: BROADCASTS, NEW YORK

June 13, 1949

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton  
New Jersey

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer,

Mr. Ed Delong has suggested that you would be able to give me some advice which would be of great value to me.

As perhaps you know we have in England what we call The Third Programme devoted to the best in music, drama and speech. Leading scholars from all parts of the world are frequent contributors to this programme and we would very much like to invite Professor Einstein to record a talk for it. The subject would of course be for him to choose: we do not usually extend such talks much beyond thirty minutes but could accommodate anything between fifteen and forty-five. We could make the recording in Princeton at any time convenient to Professor Einstein.

My reason for writing to you instead of to him is that I have heard his health is not good and that he likes to avoid new commitments. If therefore the answer to our invitation would almost certainly be no I would prefer not to worry him with the matter at all. It is on this point that I would welcome your advice.

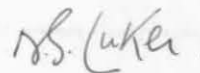
Dr. Robert Oppenheimer  
Page 2 -

June 13, 1949

If you encourage me to do so I will write to  
Professor Einstein direct.

I hope you will forgive my venturing to ask your  
assistance.

Yours sincerely,



N. G. Luker  
North American Representative

NGL:rw

b7

May 27, 1949

Dear Mr. Schofield:

Your letter of May 19th to Professor Albert Einstein has been referred to this office for reply. We do not know of any plan, either of Professor Einstein or of the Institute, to send two members of our staff to study problems of the Oregon Vortex. I do not know where Mr. Litster obtained this information; but to the best of our knowledge, it does not seem to be accurate. I am sorry we cannot be of help.

Yours sincerely,

Katherine Russell,  
Director's Office

Mr. F. Perry Schofield  
Ruthrauff and Ryan, Inc.  
405 Lexington Avenue  
New York 17, N. Y.

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

May 20, 1949

Dear Mrs. Russell:

have you any idea what this is  
all about? I have not. If you don't care  
to answer yourself will you be good enough  
to tell me ~~want~~ to write these people?  
Thanks very much.

Sincerely,

*Helen Dukas*

Helen Dukas

Mrs. Catherine Russell

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May 19, 1949

Prof. Albert Einstein  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Prof. Einstein:

About two years ago Mr. Litster told a visitor to the "Oregon Vortex" that you were planning to send two members of your staff to study this gravitational and optical phenomenon.

My wife and I are planning to visit the Vortex and are endeavoring to collect in advance as much data as we can concerning its aberrations and their possible causes. So far, all we have uncovered is summarized in the sheet appended to this letter. As you can see, it is very vague and unscientific.

Since we are taking with us such cameras and simple instruments as our little plane will carry, we would value highly any information, opinion or advice you can give us regarding the Oregon Vortex.

Very respectfully yours,

*F. Perry Schofield*  
F. Perry Schofield  
(Princeton '22)



## THE OREGON VORTEX

This phenomenon is located on Sardine Creek, near Gold Hill, Oregon. Its ground area is encompassed by an imaginary circle 165 feet,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter.

Within the circle is a realm of force which extends upward for about 130 feet and into the earth for approximately the same depth.

People stepping within the circle experience a gravitational pull which makes them incline  $7\frac{1}{2}$  degrees from the perpendicular in order to maintain balance.

People changing direction while walking rapidly within the field of force are thrown off balance.

There is an optical inversion of distance. Objects and people inside the field look smaller to those outside, while objects and people outside the circle look large to those inside. Along certain lines of force within the circle, people appear to grow slightly larger as they recede.

So-called "terralines" are bent lens-fashion on entering and leaving the field of force.

All animals and birds shun the place.

Many visitors report nausea and violent headaches on entering or after visiting the Field of Force.

While the field of force is always 165'  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, its position oscillates with a mean period of approximately 22.33 seconds.

Compasses and dip needles are unaffected. Lead is said to furnish no shielding, although gold-bearing quartz does.

The ground is auriferous gravel over underlying strata of sedimentary rock and serpentine.

Two other somewhat similar vortices are located at Stalheim, Norway and somewhere in Tibet.

A small vortex "reached by a dirt road where car engines go dead" is located somewhere in the Alleghenies. (Clues leading to exact location of this vortex are desired).

F. P. Schofield  
325 East 41st Street  
New York City

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

March 25, 1949

57.  
A. Einstein

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

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

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

With kind regards,

sincerely yours,

*A. Einstein.*

Albert Einstein.

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

Profs. Panofsky ✓  
Stewart ✓  
Warren ✓

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

den 1. Oktober 1948

Herrn Arthur Mayer  
425, 3rd Ave.  
New York 16, N.Y.

Sehr geehrter Herr Mayer:

Ich danke Ihnen für Ihren Brief vom 29. September. Sachlich möchte ich bemerken, dass Ihr Bruder ausdrücklich gewünscht hat, dass Ihnen von seiner Krankheit keine Mitteilung gemacht würde. Er war nicht der Mann, der sich von einer Frau führen liess. Auch mit dem Nachruf hat Frau Helli nichts zu tun gehabt.

Nachdem ich Ihre Einstellung erfahren habe, denke ich, dass eine Fortsetzung dieser Korrespondenz nicht begründet wäre.

Mit ausgezeichneter Hochachtung

*A. Einstein*

Albert Einstein.

P.S. Es kann keine Rede davon sein, dass die Witwe Ihres Bruders mit einem "kleinen Vermögen" zurückgeblieben ist, ganz abgesehen von den Aerzte- und Krankenhausrechnungen.

den 21. September 1946

Herrn Arthur Mayer  
425, 3rd Ave.  
New York 16, N.Y.

Sehr geehrter Herr Mayer:

Es hat keinen Sinn, dass Sie zu mir kommen. Ich weiss, dass Walter Mayer Ihnen das Leben gerettet und durch für seine Verhältnisse grosse Opfer Ihre hiesige wirtschaftliche Existenz begründet hat. Ich weiss auch, dass Sie sich ihm gegenüber nicht entsprechend benommen haben. Nun ist seine Frau unter sehr schwierigen finanziellen Bedingungen zurückgeblieben und es bietet sich Ihnen eine letzte Gelegenheit, Ihre moralische Schuld zu tilgen.

Wenn Sie willens sind, diese Pflicht zu erfüllen, ist es am richtigsten, mir konkrete Vorschläge schriftlich zukommen zu lassen.

Mit ausgezeichneteter Hochachtung

*A. Einstein.*

Albert Einstein.

*I  
Sincerely - Einstein*

August 2, 1948

My dear Mr. Arneson:

Dr. Oppenheimer has asked that I write you concerning an informal inquiry you have made him about the possibility of Professor Einstein attending the Congress on Intellectual Cooperation meeting in Breslau.

Professor Einstein has been invited to the meeting but he is not going. Our understanding is that this is one of many invitations he has received and that he has no present intention of leaving Princeton in the near future.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs. John D. Leary)  
Aide to Dr. Oppenheimer

Gordon Arneson, Esq.  
State Department  
Washington, D. C.

Copy to Mr. Arneson  
United Nations Atomic Energy Commission  
2 Park Avenue  
New York City

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

*See  
Einstein*

PRESIDENT'S ROOM

June 9th, 1948

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

Thanks very much for taking up with  
Professor Einstein the matter of his famous  
letter which Tom Beck asked me to raise with him.  
I have a letter from Professor Einstein saying  
that it has already been reprinted in various  
publications, and informing me where a copy may  
be secured.

With all good wishes, I am

Faithfully yours,

*Harold Dyer*

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

7  
Einstein

May 26, 1948

Dear President Dodds:

Thank you for your good note in which, on behalf of Tom Beck, the publisher of Colliers, you raise the question of the existence and availability of a letter allegedly written by Professor Einstein to President Roosevelt, in connection with the uranium project. I am giving Professor Einstein your letter, together with a copy of this, my answer to you, in the hope that if the letter does exist and he does wish, in the public interest, to make it available, he will so do.

With every warm good wish,

Robert Oppenheimer

Harold W. Dodds, President  
Princeton University  
Princeton, N. J.

Copy to: Professor Albert Einstein

8

For the  
Princeton

Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President  
Princeton University  
Princeton N.J.

Dear President Dodds:

Dr. Oppenheimer has sent me your inquiry concerning the letter I wrote to President Roosevelt in 1939. This letter has already been reprinted in various publications. I have only one copy in my files but I know that Mr. Alexander Sachs (72 Wall Str. New York City) who transmitted the letter to the President, has available photostatic copies and might be willing to give one to Mr. Tom Beck.

Yours very sincerely,

Albert Einstein.

C  
O  
P  
Y



PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

PRESIDENT'S ROOM

May 25th, 1948

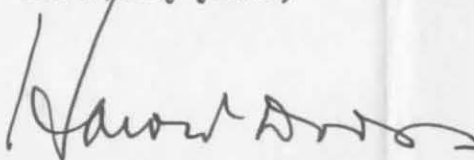
Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

I happened to sit at lunch yesterday with Tom Beck, the publisher of Colliers, who told me that he was very anxious to get the famous letter by Professor Einstein to President Roosevelt that, according to the general impression, persuaded the President to begin work on the atomic bomb. I told him that I didn't know anything about the letter. If it exists it is probably in Hyde Park. He replied that Professor Einstein undoubtedly has a copy. I rebutted by saying that I had no jurisdiction whatever over him. He rejoined by asking me to mention it to you, with a request for help if you can give it.

This I now do by means of this letter. Whatever answer you give I shall transmit to Mr. Beck, which may save you an interview with him.

As always,

Faithfully yours,



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

May 21, 1948

Dear Einstein:

I am very sorry to hear from Swarthmore that Bernard's grades in high school last term were three C's and a D. This is rather lower than the entrance requirements to Swarthmore, but the officials of the College have decided not to reach a decision until they get the results of the College Board Examinations. On the whole, however, I am afraid that Bernard's chances to not look very good. In writing about him I was compelled to say, of course, that both you and I would wish that he should not be shown any favoritism, but should take his chances on his merits. I will let you know as soon as I hear the final decision.

If this decision should be adverse, my suggestion would be that Bernard attend some college in California and if he has no place in mind, I would suggest Pomona. With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Professor Albert Einstein  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE  
SWARTHMORE, PENNSYLVANIA

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSION OF MEN  
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JOHN M. MOORE, ASSOCIATE DEAN  
JEPHTHA J. CARRELL, ASSISTANT DEAN

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSION OF WOMEN  
SUSAN P. COBBS, DEAN  
ALICE L. MORAN, ASSOCIATE DEAN

17 May 1948

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

Dear Frank:

Bernard Einstein's grades in high school last term were three C's and a D. They have been slightly better in some preceding semesters. I have promised not to reach any decision until we get the College Board scores, but I shall be surprised if the whole record warrants admission. I shall not write this to Professor Einstein unless you think I should.

Sincerely yours,

*Everett Hunt*

May 3, 1948

Dear Professor Einstein:

I enclose a letter which I received from Dean Hunt of Swarthmore today in regard to your grandson. It gives clear directions as to what he should do and I hope that he will comply with them immediately. You understand, of course, that Swarthmore insists upon a personal interview with every applicant for admission. Dean Hunt has graciously suggested that he can arrange this in California, and as soon as he hears from your grandson he will make the arrangements directly with him.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Professor Albert Einstein  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

May 10, 1948

Dear Everett:

Einstein got his grandsons mixed up and it is Bernard Einstein who is eager to enter Swarthmore rather than his brother Eduoard. I enclose a nice letter which I received from Bernard today and hope that you will make the correction on your records. The mistake, needless to say, was Einstein's and not mine.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Dean Everett Hunt  
Swarthmore College  
Swarthmore, Pa.

28 April 1948

Dear Everett:

Would you like to have a grandson of Einstein at Swarthmore? I am writing in behalf of young Eduoard Einstein, son of Albert Einstein, Jr., who is the son of our Professor Einstein at the Institute. Eduoard Einstein's father is a professor of hydrodynamics at the University of California at Berkeley and the boy is graduating this year from the Berkeley High School. He has been inexcusably slow in making up his mind about Swarthmore, but you have always to consider the fact that individuals with a European background do not realize the force of our rules and regulations.

I do not know young Eduoard and Professor Einstein is very diffident about asking any favors for him. Perhaps the whole thing is impossible for September, 1948, in which case I would advise the boy to enter the University of California and plan to transfer to Swarthmore in September, 1949. If, however, you think there is any chance for September, 1948, let me know and I will see that he forwards his papers to you. I should like to repeat that neither Professor Einstein or myself would feel easy at having you take any action which you do not think is fair.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Dean Everett Hunt  
Swarthmore College  
Swarthmore, Pa.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

✓  
Einstein

April 30, 1948

Dear Mr. Zackim:

Thank you for your good note of the 20th. It seemed appropriate to Dr. Oppenheimer to refer your letter to Professor Einstein himself for such comments as he may wish to make.

Yoursincerely,

Katherine Russell,  
Director's Office

Mr. Ralph I. Zackim  
253 West 27th St.  
New York, N. Y.

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TODAY

Princeton, N.J.  
April 8, 1948

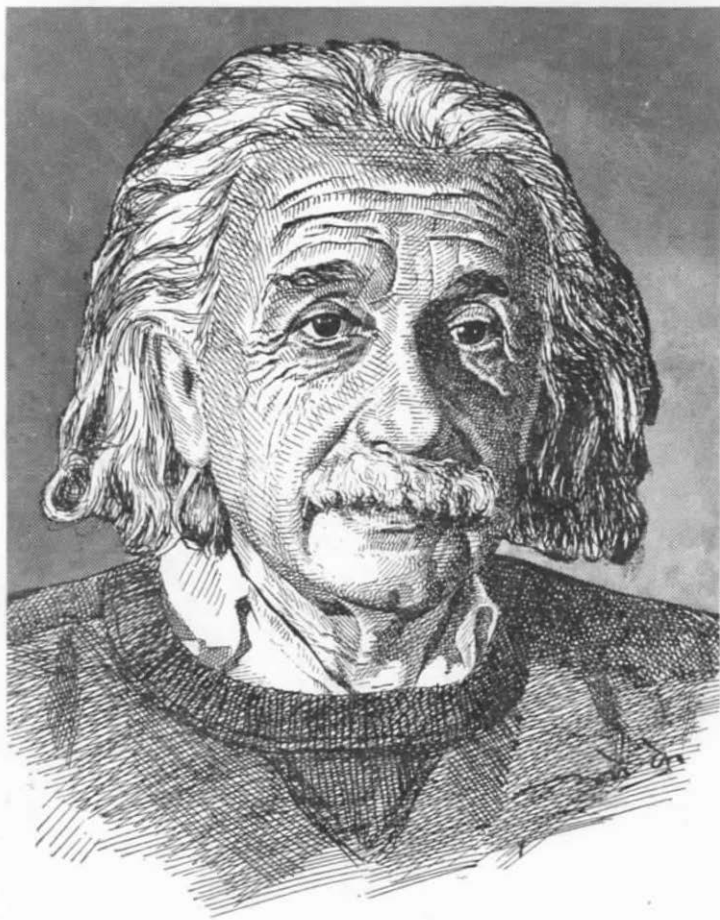
Roy Smith  
Tele-News  
1600 Broadway, New York City

Consulted Einstein. He regrets cannot give news reel  
interview about Condon case.

Frank Aydelotte

Charge 185





[ चित्रकार ओके ]

विज्ञानमहर्षि आल्बर्ट आइन्स्टाइन

[ जगदीश विज्ञान मंदिराकडून सप्रेम भेट, १४-३-५० ]

For Dr. Oppenheimer

*Jacobi  
Einstein*  
March 31, 1948

Einstein, Albert

Physics

1933-

Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, Zürich, 1896-1900

Ph.D. 1905 Univ. Zürich

Dr.h.c. (list from Miss Dukas in 1930's): Univs. of Geneva, Switzerland; Zürich, Switzerland; Rostock, Germany; Princeton, N.J.; Manchester, Eng.; Cambridge, Eng.; Oxford, Eng.; Glasgow, Scotland; Madrid, Spain; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Sorbonne, Paris, France

Born Mar. 14, 1879, Ulm, Germany

Citizenship - ~~Swiss~~; naturalized USA Oct. 1/40 (arrived from Europe Oct. 17/33)

Nationality - German

~~Marrried~~ (Stepdaughter - Miss Margot Einstein)

Princeton home address - ~~7/1111/1111~~ 112 Mercer St. Phone (privately listed - 1606)

Permanent address - 112 Mercer Street, Princeton

Honors and societies: (List from Miss Dukas in 1930's)

Member and honorary member of the following Academies of Science - NAS (USA) 1922-;  
Copenhagen, Denmark; Amer. Phil. Soc. 1930; London Eng. Roy. Soc. and other scientific societies, Göteborg, Sweden; Rome, Italy; Bologna, Italy, Amsterdam (Hon. membr.); London Math. Soc. (Hon. mem.); Buenos Aires Academie of Sciences; Barcelona, Spain; Saragossa, Spain; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Montevideo, Uruguay (Hon. Engineer); Boston, Mass. (Hon. mem.); Membre de l'Academie francaise à Paris (nommé 1933); Athens, Greece; Leningrad, USSR; and many others (diplomas were left in Germany)

Medals etc. - Gold Medal, Columbia Univ.; Gold Medal, Royal Soc., London; Copley Medal, Eng.; Gold Medal, Rome; Gold Medal, Paris; Astronomical Soc. Medal, London; Mathematical Soc. (?) Medal; Nobel Prize 1922; many other medals left in Germany

Positions held:

Univ. Zürich - a.o. Professor 1909-1911

German Univ. Prague - Professor 1911-12

E.T.H. Zürich - Prof. 1912-14

Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin - Mitglied 1914-33

IAS - Professor 1933-44; Emeritus 1944-

Publications - See printed Bibliography 1901-30 by E. Weil

93 BATTLE ROAD  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

March 19, 1948.

The portrait of Dr. Albert Einstein shown in the accompanying Kodachrome slide was painted in 1931 or 1932 by the California artist, Jean Mannheim.

At the time it was painted, Dr. Einstein was in Pasadena at the invitation of Dr. Robert Millikan of California Tech. The artist met Dr. Einstein and was so much impressed with his personality that he made some sketches of him in characteristic pose while speaking. The painting was made from these sketches. Dr. Einstein did not specifically sit for the portrait, nor did he order it. In fact, he may not know that such a painting was ever made. Mr. Mannheim had hoped, through the help of Mr. Millikan, that Dr. Einstein would come to his studio to check the portrait before it was finished. That was impossible, because of many engagements, but the artist finished the painting for his own satisfaction.

Mrs. Jean Mannheim, the artist's widow, has the portrait in her possession and believes it would be an acquisition of value to an appreciative owner. It has been shown previously on loan in the Pasadena City Hall and much admired.

The painting is approximately life-size, 28" x 36", (five or six inches larger in the frame.) Mrs. Mannheim has set a price of \$200. on the portrait, framed, and through her acquaintance with a friend of Mr. R. E. Fletcher, has asked Mr. Fletcher to investigate the possibility of sale in Princeton.

(Mrs. Mannheim requests the return of the Kodachrome slide after viewing.)

*Institute  
given as address  
1-16-48*

Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton University  
Princeton N.J.

Gentlemen:-

I have received sufficient information to understand that Professor A. Einstein is a member of your organization. It would do me great pleasure if you could possibly forward me an address whereby I may contact Prof. A. Einstein by mail. If by chance, you do not happen to be in possession of such an address, then perhaps you may know of some person whom I may receive this address from. I will be expecting your reply as soon as possible.

Yours.-  
Mrs. W. Szkwyra  
1052 Queen St. West.,  
Toronto, Ontario.,  
Canada.

1052 Queen St. West.,  
Toronto, Ontario  
Mar. 15/48

*Silv  
Einstein  
Szekely-*

*2/26/54*

*Einstein*

Appointment with Professor Einstein

Thursday, February 26th,  
11:30 a.m.

Dean I. S. Yun of the Graduate School, Soeul National  
University in Korea. (Very distinguished  
cancer expert)



February 5, 1948

Clarence Pickett, Esq., Secretary  
American Friends Service Committee  
20 South 12th Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Clarence:

I have just had a most stimulating conversation with Dr. F. Ollendorff, the honorary secretary of a kind of combination of Jews, Arabs and Christians in Palestine, initiated by the Rotary clubs in Palestine but now an independent organization. It seems to me to have an importance out of all proportion to its size because of the fact that the avowed purpose of this organization is to bring these groups together on a non-political basis. Needless to say, I am terribly cheered up by what Dr. Ollendorff tells me of the success which they have been having for the last decade.

Dr. Ollendorff is in this country both to enlist interest in the activities of this organization and to collect an extremely moderate sum of money for the support of the organization. Dr. Ollendorff had \$4,000 a year, for three years, in mind--half from Jews and half from Christians. I suggested including the Arabs and making it \$6,000., and I do not say that Dr. Ollendorff objects very seriously to this plan. As a matter of fact, I think the gifts ought to be anonymous anyway, and money could of course be given on behalf of the Arabs, although it would be better if it were given by rich Arabs in the United States.

Dr. Ollendorff is going to Philadelphia tomorrow and will attend the FPA luncheon at the Bellevue-Stratford on Saturday, will spend the week end with Dr. Scattergood and could look in at 20 South 12th Street on Monday morning, February 9, if you are to be in your office at that time. I am suggesting to Dr. Ollendorff that he drop in some time between 10 and 11, but I am sure any other time will suit just as well, and you can get him on the telephone at Alfred Scattergood's house (GE 8-2720).

I was sorry not to get to the Board of Directors meeting on Wednesday of this week but it seemed the only possible time for the first meeting of the Committee of Selection for the Guggenheim Foundation, and I have, as a matter of fact, been here since Sunday evening. Dr. Ollendorff came to me with a letter of introduction from Einstein, who shares my opinion of the importance of the work which Dr. Ollendorff and his colleagues are doing.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Dictated by Dr. Aydelotte but  
signed in his absence.

Faid

Frank Aydelotte

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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

A. N. WILLIAMS  
PRESIDENT

1206

*Albert Einstein*

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

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

DEFERRED CABLE  
February 2, 1948

Professor P. M. S. Blackett  
University of Manchester  
Manchester, England

Einstein not attending Solvay conference.

Robert Oppenheimer

Charge: Institute

Charge to the account of

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
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

*Secretary Einstein*

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

*Solvay Conf*

DEFERRED CABLE  
February 2, 1948

Professor P. M. S. Blackett  
University of Manchester  
Manchester, England

*quote*  
Einstein *unquote* not attending Solvay conference.

Robert Oppenheimer

Charge: Institute



*South - Einstein*

January 26, 1948

Dear Mr. Bailey:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter. I believe that if you were to write directly to Professor Einstein, explaining to him the purposes behind your proposed visit, there would be a good chance of his acceding. He has not been well, and the present may not be the best of all possible times.

It seems to me that the Institute should in no way put pressure on him to do what he would not freely do of his own desire, and I shall therefore not invite you to come to the Institute as a method of interviewing him.

Yours sincerely,

Robert Oppenheimer

Mr. Gilbert P. Bailey  
Sunday Department  
New York Times  
229 W. 43rd St.  
New York, N. Y.

The New York Times  
Times Square

January 22 1948

Prof. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Director  
Institute of Advanced Study  
Princeton University  
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Sir:

There are some of us here on the New York Times Magazine who feel that Professor Einstein and what he stands for symbolize the best, if not the only hope for the future. And we have been trying to find some way to put this in the form of an article for the magazine--a story which might start a few more people thinking.

I understand that Professor Einstein does not often talk to newspapermen and I hesitate to intrude on his privacy. Yet I have hopes of gathering enough material to prepare an article for the New York Times Magazine. One of my editors has given me permission to work towards such an article any way I can.

Dan Coyle, Public Relations Director at Princeton University, has suggested that I contact you. He thought there might be some way of working through the Institute of Advanced Study, perhaps an informal visit to the Institute on a day when Prof. Einstein would be around. I feel that I would gain something just by seeing him or hearing him talk to a group of students.

I should be grateful to you if you could advise me whether this would be proper or advisable.

Frankly I am searching for a way to do a story which would stand against the rising nationalism and the talk of war. But I doubt that one can get such a story into a national magazine these days <sup>without seeing it</sup> on a man like Prof. Einstein.

If you have any suggestions as to how I might proceed, I should be deeply indebted to you.

Sincerely Yours,  
*Gilbert P. Bailey*  
Gilbert P. Bailey

Sunday Department, New York Times  
229 W. 43rd St., New York City, N.Y.

January 18, 1948

Clarence E. Pickett, Esq.  
American Friends Service Committee  
Twenty South Twelfth Street  
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Dear Clarence:

I did not know that Einstein was going to Mexico, and I am a little skeptical as to whether this report is reliable. If he does go, I should think he would be delighted to attend such a meeting as you suggested.

We should be back in Princeton the first week in February, and if that is time enough I shall be glad to consult him, learn about his plans, and put the matter of your meeting up to him. If you cannot wait that long, my assistant, Gilmore Stott, would, I am sure, be willing to handle the matter. Perhaps you had better reply to him at the office of the Institute. I am sending him a copy of this letter.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

FA/p

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.

COPY

13 Jan 1948

Dear Frank

I r has just been reported to us here that Albert Einstein is soon to go to Mexico to open a series of Jewish schools. I am writing to find out whether you think we might arrange for him to meet with a very highly selected group of a few Mexicans and a few American s in Mexico City while he is there.

A few weeks ago we held the first Peace Institute ever held in Mexico at one of the State Teachers' Training College near Cuernavaca. It was really a great success, and it has made Mexicans feels they can do this kind of thing with great profit to themselves. We think that if Einstein could meet with some of them, it would be most useful.

.....  
(Sd) Clarence E. Pickett

Chairman  
HENRY J. CADBURY

Honorary Chairman  
RUFUS M. JONES

Executive Secretary  
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

## American Friends Service Committee

Twenty South Twelfth Street

Philadelphia 7,  Pennsylvania

Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

January 13, 1948

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

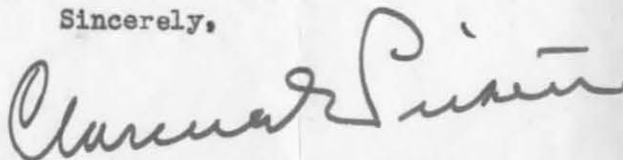
Dear Frank:

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I have just met Mr. Einstein, but don't really know him, so I am writing you to ask you whether you think it is reasonable for us to write him, making this request, or would it be better for you to talk it over with him. I would appreciate your advice on this.

Sincerely,



Clarence E. Pickett

CEP:st

Berlin Friedman  
Rainwater 104  
Amwick. Schlor

N. 9. Jan 48

X

An die Direktion der  
Institute für astronomisch

Sehr geehrter Herr!

Vergessen Sie, daß ich mich mit einer großen  
Bitte an Sie wende. Da es mir unmöglich  
ist hier die Adresse von Herrn Prof. Einstein  
zu erfahren wie ich Ihnen sehr dankbar  
wäre wenn Sie es bekommen könnten ich würde  
Brief an Herrn Prof. Einstein zu senden.  
Wie Sie mir dasselben sehen können habe  
ich mich mit einer Bitte an Sie gewandt da  
ich in großer Not bin. Wenn Sie es bekom-  
men könnten meine Bitte zu erfüllen wie  
ich Ihnen sehr dankbar sein würde  
mit verzweifelter Hast  
sehr ergebene

Margarete Gypser.



*Faculty - Einstein*

T R A N S L A T I O N

January 9th, 1948.

Berlin, Friedenau  
Kaiserallee 109,  
American Sector.

Director's Office,  
Institute for Advanced Study.

Dear Sir:

I beg your pardon for addressing myself to you with a request. Since it is impossible for me to obtain the address here of Professor Einstein, I would appreciate it very much if you would be so kind as to forward the enclosed letter to Mrs. Einstein. As you can see from same, I have taken the liberty of making a request as I am in very great need. If you would be so kind as to fulfill my request, I should be most grateful to you, and beg to remain,

most sincerely yours,

signed: Margarete Hipser.

gdem/

June 11, 1947

Professor Albert Einstein  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Einstein:

I am terribly sorry I could not get up to see you before you left today. I was holding a conference in my office which I could not get finished in time.

I have studied the letter of Dr. Julian Aleksandrowicz and very much regret that his subject is not one which we cultivate at the Institute. The best place for him in the United States would be the Rockefeller Institute in New York, the head of which is Dr. Herbert S. Gasser. I do not know that the Rockefeller Institute would have an opening for him but if he could find a place there they would have plenty of money to support him and it would be the best place so far as his scientific work is concerned. I return Dr. Aleksandrowicz's letter to you herewith and suggest that you write to Dr. Gasser. (The address of the Rockefeller Institute is 66th Street and York Avenue, New York 21.) I think it would be worthwhile to say to Gasser that if he does not have an opening at the Rockefeller Institute, you would be very grateful for his advice as to another place where Dr. Aleksandrowicz could find support.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte



# 1947 PRINCETON UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

ON BEHALF OF  
JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE - UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL  
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ESTHER SCHWARTZSTEIN  
SIEGFRIED SCHWEIZER  
DR. MARION SPEAR  
NAT WOLMAN

Box 347  
Princeton, N. J.

May 7, 1947

Dear Friend:

We cordially invite you to attend a special meeting on Tuesday evening, May 20, at 8:30 P.M. at the Nassau Tavern.

An urgent challenge confronts Americans in rehabilitating the lives of the surviving Jews. Their plight appears even more desperate today than a year ago. Few Jews are permitted either to return to their former homes, or to enter other countries where they might hope for any kind of productive life. The impending dissolution of UNRRA and the failure of any other international relief organization to assume the burden of rehabilitating and resettling displaced persons places a greater responsibility than ever before on the agencies of the United Jewish Appeal.

There is no word that can exaggerate the urgency. For the overwhelming majority of the Jews remaining in Europe, liberation thus far has merely substituted the futility of the D.P. camp for the horrors of the concentration camp.

The survivors of the Nazi terror need the warmth and spiritual sustenance of knowing that somewhere in the world there are people willing and anxious to lift them above the level of mere existence. But for us, they stand alone.

The meeting on May 20 will afford you an opportunity to hear a first hand account of the needs and program of the U.J.A. We urge you to attend.

Sincerely yours,

*A. Einstein.*

Albert Einstein, Hon. Chairman

*Erwin Panofsky.*

Erwin Panofsky, Co-Chairman

*Percy Siskowitz.*

Percy Siskowitz, Co-Chairman

March 25, 1947

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

Dear Miss Dukas:

I hope you and Einstein will approve  
the tactful way in which I excused him  
from giving interviews on the occasion of  
his 68th birthday.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

FA:jer

# EMERGENCY COMMITTEE *of* ATOMIC SCIENTISTS

INCORPORATED

ROOM 28, 90 NASSAU STREET  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

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HANS A. BETHE

T. R. HOGNESS

PHILIP M. MORSE

LINUS PAULING

LEO SZILARD

V. F. WEISSKOPF

March 20, 1947

Dear Friend:

I write to you for help at the suggestion of  
a friend.

Through the release of atomic energy, our generation has brought into the world the most revolutionary force since prehistoric man's discovery of fire. This basic power of the universe cannot be fitted into the outmoded concept of narrow nationalisms. For there is no secret and there is no defense; there is no possibility of control except through the aroused understanding and insistence of the peoples of the world.

We scientists recognize our inescapable responsibility to carry to our fellow citizens an understanding of the simple facts of atomic energy and its implications for society. In this lies our only security and our only hope - we believe that an informed citizenry will act for life and not for death.

We need \$1,000,000 for this great educational task. Sustained by faith in man's ability to control his destiny through the exercise of reason, we have pledged all our strength and our knowledge to this work. I do not hesitate to call upon you to help.

Faithfully yours,

*A. Einstein.*

AE/ef

UNITED STATES  
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

9 June 1947

Hu  
COPY

Memorandum for THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Subject: Meeting with Professor Albert Einstein.

1. On Friday afternoon, June 6, 1947, I spent 2-1/2 hours with Professor Albert Einstein at his home in Princeton, New Jersey, pursuant to his indirect request to the Secretary, referred by Mr. Benjamin V. Cohen, to have a representative come to his home for discussion of a matter to be communicated to the Secretary.

2. SUMMARY: The topic that concerns him and his views regarding it may be summarized as follows:

- (a) The world is heading for an atomic war. Our monopoly, if we have one, cannot be maintained for more than a few years. The premium on surprise attack is greater with the atomic bomb than ever before. When two sides have the bomb, one or the other will surely use it, from nerves or fear if not from policy. The devastation from atomic warfare will be fully up to the popular conception.
- (b) The United Nations has been ineffectual and there is every indication that it cannot control the situation.
- (c) The only way of averting an atomic war within a few years, say 2 to 10, is through an effective supra-national World Government to which military power will be transferred.
- (d) The destruction of civilization can be averted only if the United States takes the lead in establishing a World Government. He hopes for bi-partisan political leadership for such a scheme.

\*\*\*\*\*

3. THE INTERVIEW: Professor Einstein spoke with deep feeling but with almost childlike hope for salvation and without appearing to have thought through the details of his solution.

The field of international politics is clearly not his metier. He recognizes that World Government would be difficult of accomplishment but says that no matter how remote the chance, every effort should be made to achieve it since otherwise all will be lost.

4. Certain specific points which he made are listed below:

- (a) Russia will surely develop an atomic bomb.
- (b) If an effective World Government is not established, an atomic war is a certainty within a few years since the premium on the attack has become so great that one side or the other will shoot first, from fear or from nerves if not from policy. This is inevitable.
- (c) For civilization to survive, it must have an effective supra-national World Government. The United States of America must be the leader if a World Government is to be established. Military power must be turned over to the World Government. All countries should be invited to join. If Russia does not join, proceed without her. If the World Government is strong, Russia will join eventually, but even if she does not join, she would not be so foolish as to attack so strong a group. And the group will not attack Russia, either, because it will be so strong it need have no fear. When I suggested that the measure of power today is the possession of the "A" bomb and that therefore the United States, even by itself, would meet his definition of a strong "group", he replied that this monopoly cannot last for any appreciable period of time and that intangible matters of public sentiment and moral regard were also important.
- (d) Non-members of the World Government would be invited to send observers to its councils so that they could assure themselves that they were not being plotted against. He felt that security problems could be handled somehow or other and that anyway secrets are transitory.
- (e) Delegates to the World Government should be elected directly by the citizens of the nations, not appointed by the Governments. He stressed this point and returned to it several times. Perhaps the number of votes of each country should be in proportion to the number of professional men (or college graduates or some other such standard of intellectual hegemony) rather than the total population. He merely cited this as a possibility, pointing out that the idea was not original with him, and he did not urge it.

- (f) It pains him to see the development of a spirit of militarism in the United States which follows from our experiences in the last war. The American people are tending to become like the Germans -- not, he hastened to add, the Nazis but those of the Kaiser. He says that Americans are beginning to feel that the only way to avoid war is through a Pax Americana, a benevolent world domination by the United States. He pointed out that history shows this to be impossible and the certain precursor of war and grief. There can be no lasting enforced peace. The benevolent despot becomes a tyrant or a weakling; either way his structure crumbles.
- (g) The German people have been ruined by their military spirit which stems from Bismarck.
- (h) He would like the United Nations to govern Palestine. This would be an excellent chance for it to assume authority and re-establish its tarnished prestige.
- (i) He referred to the Catholic church in connection with political longevity and pointed out that it is the outstanding and only historically durable organization.
- (j) In reply to my question, he expressed the opinion that the atomic bomb would surely have been devised even if it had not been for the stimulus of World War II. The war accelerated it but it would have come within, say, 10 years anyway.

5. Professor Einstein's manner was warm and completely informal. He seemed to speak from emotion rather than from reasoned conclusions and it was surprising, though perhaps it should not have been, that, out of his metier of mathematics, he seemed naive in the field of international politics and mass human relations. The man who popularized the concept of a fourth dimension could think in only two of them in considerations of World Government.

William T. Golden



# EMERGENCY COMMITTEE *of* ATOMIC SCIENTISTS

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LINUS PAULING

LEO SZILARD

V. F. WEISSKOPF

January 20, 1947

Dear Friend:

I write to you for help at the suggestion of  
a friend.

Through the release of atomic energy, our generation has brought into the world the most revolutionary force since prehistoric man's discovery of fire. This basic power of the universe cannot be fitted into the outmoded concept of narrow nationalisms. For there is no secret and there is no defense; there is no possibility of control except through the aroused understanding and insistence of the peoples of the world.

We scientists recognize our inescapable responsibility to carry to our fellow citizens an understanding of the simple facts of atomic energy and its implications for society. In this lies our only security and our only hope - we believe that an informed citizenry will act for life and not for death.

We need \$1,000,000 for this great educational task. Sustained by faith in man's ability to control his destiny through the exercise of reason, we have pledged all our strength and our knowledge to this work. I do not hesitate to call upon you to help.

Faithfully yours,

*A. Einstein.*

AE/ef

November 21, 1946

The Editor  
The Daily Princetonian  
Blair Tower  
Princeton University  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Sir:

Professor Einstein asks me to call your attention to a mistake in your issue of November 19th in which you allude to him as "Professor Emeritus of the Princeton Graduate School." Actually Dr. Einstein is Professor Emeritus of the Institute for Advanced Study which is an independent institution with its own endowment fund and its own Board of Trustees.

Yours sincerely,

Jane S. Richardson  
Secretary to the Director



November 19, 1946

The Editor  
The Daily Princetonian  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Sir:

I notice that in this morning's issue you have done me the honor to put me down as Professor Emeritus of the Graduate School of Princeton University. In the interests of journalistic accuracy I must inform you that I am not connected with Princeton University but am instead a member of the Faculty of the Institute for Advanced Study which is a totally separate institution with its own endowment fund and its own Board of Trustees. While the Institute and the University work in close cooperation they are nevertheless separate institutions.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

Albert Einstein

At Professor Einstein's request, I telephoned the contents of this letter to the Editor of the Daily Princetonian, November 19, 1946

2300, ext. 687

November 3, 1946

Samuel D. Leidesdorf, Esq.  
125 Park Avenue  
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Leidesdorf:

Einstein's physician in New York is Dr. Gustav Bucky, 5 East 76th Street. His telephone number is Rhineland 4-2434. Einstein has been delayed in going over to see him but Dr. Bucky is sending a car for him tomorrow, Monday, and if you want to inquire about him you could suitably do so on Tuesday morning, November 5th. I don't know how serious this heart trouble is but it is certainly true that Einstein has not looked well for several months. The members of his family are very much worried and I think, myself, that he ought to be very careful of his health.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

FA:jsr

October 2, 1946

The March of Time  
769 Lexington Avenue  
New York City, New York

Gentlemen:

I send you my warmest thanks for these excellent photographs of Professor Einstein taken from your recent March of Time film "Atomic Power." We are glad to have these to add to our collection of Institute photographs.

With renewed appreciation of your kindness in sending us these prints, I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

FA:jar

*Guillaume, G*

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

August 24th 1946

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

Dr. G. Guillaume, whose family was well known to me in Switzerland, has explained to me a method for mechanized determination of the relative values of the various commodities (in function of time).

I believe that the use of this method may be practical and useful in providing an objective way to obtain an incontestable measure of economic values.

*A. Einstein.*

---

Albert Einstein.

August 19, 1946

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that Dr. Albert Einstein was appointed to a permanent professorship in the Institute for Advanced Study in October, 1932; that he is in receipt of a salary of \$7,000.00 a year and a pension of \$5,996.48 a year; that in 1933 he became a resident of Princeton, New Jersey, and has been a resident continuously since that date.

---

Assistant Secretary

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 19th day of August, 1946.

---

Notary Public of the State of New Jersey

July 23, 1946

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that Professor Albert Einstein is a member of the faculty of the Institute for Advanced Study, that he has a salary of \$15,000 a year, and that he is a man of high character and complete financial responsibility. He may be counted upon to fulfill any contract which he may undertake.

Frank Aydelotte  
Director

FA:sh

June 15, 1946

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that Dr. Albert Einstein was appointed to a permanent professorship in the Institute for Advanced Study in October, 1932; that he is in receipt of a salary of \$7,000.00 a year and a pension of \$5,996.48 a year; that in 1933 he became a resident of Princeton, New Jersey, and has been a resident continuously since that date.

---

Assistant Secretary

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 15th day of June, 1946

---

Notary Public of the State of New Jersey

Albert Einstein  
Princeton, New Jersey

April 10, 1946

Dear Friends:

As the Honorary Chairman of the Jewish Council for Russian Relief for the past four years, I have been privileged to work with you in the great cause of helping those who contributed so much in the fight for the freedom of the world. Through our unstinted support of the Jewish Council, we have been able to express our heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet Union, which saved two million of our fellow Jews from almost certain extinction.

Soviet Jews, together with all the Soviet people, now are engaged in the greatest reconstruction effort in the history of mankind. They need continued help--American help--the help of American Jews. We must help meet this need.

At the same time we must, as leaders of the American Jewish community, chart our peace-time plans with relations to the Soviet Yishuv and the Soviet Union as a whole. In this task, we must keep uppermost in our hearts and minds the prime necessity for close, friendly relations between the two powerful Yishuvim of America and the USSR, between the American and Soviet peoples, as the keystone of world peace.

Thus once again, I am calling upon you to participate in the Fifth -- and most important -- Annual Conference of the Jewish Council for Russian Relief to be held Sunday, May 12th at the Hotel Astor in New York. I sincerely hope you and your organization contribute to the success of this essential undertaking by immediately securing representation to the May 12th Conference.

Sincerely yours,

*A. Einstein.*



Albert Einstein  
 Princeton, New Jersey

April 10, 1948

Dear Friends:

In the Emergency Committee of the Jewish Council for Russian Relief for the past four years, I have been privileged to work with you in the great cause of helping those who contributed so much in the fight for the freedom of the world. Through our un-aided support of the Jewish Council, we have been able to ex-press our heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet Union, which saved two million of our fellow Jews from almost certain extinction.

Soviet Jews, together with all the Soviet people, now are engaged in the greatest reconstruction effort in the history of mankind. They need continued help—American help—the help of American Jews. We must help meet this need.

At the same time we must, as leaders of the American Jewish community, direct our peace-time plans with relations to the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union as a whole. In this task, we must keep ourselves in our hearts and minds the prime neces-sity for closer, friendly relations between the two powerful nations of America and the USSR, between the American and Soviet peoples, as the impetus of world peace.

Thus once again, I am calling upon you to participate in the Fifth — and most important — Annual Conference of the Jewish Council for Russian Relief to be held Sunday, May 15th at the Hotel Astor in New York. I sincerely hope you and your organization contribute to the success of this essential under-taking by immediately securing representation to the May 15th Conference.

Sincerely yours,

*A. Einstein*

orig. in:

Wagner Labor Archive, Tamiment Library, N.Y.U.  
 Jewish Labor Cttee. Collection

February 5, 1946

Mr. Hal Jacques  
342 Madison Avenue  
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Jacques:

Thank you for telling us about the portrait of  
Professor Einstein which is being offered for sale.  
The Institute has representations of Einstein of  
various sorts which in the opinion of the Standing  
Committee make it unnecessary for us to acquire  
additional works of art.

Yours sincerely,

Marston Morse  
Chairman of the Standing Committee

MM:jsr

VANDERBILT 6-0492  
6-0493

HAL JACQUES

*Publicity*

342 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

January 30, 1946.

President  
Princeton University  
Princeton, New Jersey.

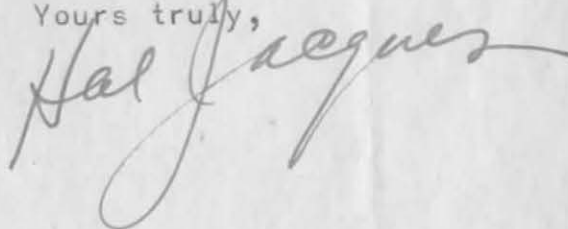
Dear Sir:

You will recognize the enclosed portrait of the eminent Professor Albert Einstein as the work of the artist, Morris J. Kallem, which has been reproduced in the N.Y. TIMES and other leading publications here and abroad.

Mr. Kallem will shortly put the original portrait up for sale and it is my thought that the University with which Mr. Einstein is affiliated might be interested in acquiring it.

HJ:es  
enc.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Hal Jacques". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

October 15, 1945

Head Master Allan V. Heely  
The Lawrenceville School  
Lawrenceville, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Heely:

A sound scientific training in secondary schools is important for two reasons: first, for the requisite preparation of those students who will specialize in scientific subjects in college; and second, for the purpose of giving all educated persons the mental development which comes from a well-rounded knowledge of the fundamentals of science even though they may not plan to make use of this knowledge in their professional work.

Mental development is more important than acquiring detailed information. The task of the secondary school, as I see it, is to develop the mental powers and qualities of character of its students in the broadest possible way. As a part of this training an understanding of the general principles and methods of science is of great value.

Yours sincerely,

ALBERT EINSTEIN

*Einstein*

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

October 15, 1945

Memorandum to Dr. Aydelotte:

I reply to your inquiry of October 9, that when asked I have given occasional advice -- no continuous work -- to the Navy Bureau of Ordnance on various subjects.

AE:GB

*Consultant*

*Albert Einstein*

Einstein diet: No fat; no vegetable of cabbage  
family or bean; nothing ice cold

Suggested lunch: Orange juice (cool to warm)

Boiled eggs (4 min.)

Peas or asparagus or preferably  
carrots

Boiled or baked or mashed potatoe

Dessert: fruit, preferably baked apple



1406

THE LAWRENCEVILLE SCHOOL  
LAWRENCEVILLE, NEW JERSEY

THE HEAD MASTER

September 22, 1945

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

I enclose the sort of statement I should like Mr. Einstein to sign. Any corrections or abridgments you may care to make will be entirely acceptable.

We have a statement from Dr. Millikan, another from Dr. Vannevar Bush, and the assurance of one from Mr. Compton at M.I.T.

With kindest regards and many thanks for your help, I am,

Sincerely yours,

*Allan V. Healey*

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

The war has interrupted the process of education in science to a serious extent. A scarcity of trained men has resulted in the fields of both pure and applied science. This is especially noticeable in medicine, engineering, and teaching.

All educated citizens should have a well-rounded knowledge of the fundamentals of science, whether or not it is to be used professionally.

Adequate training in science requires increasingly more time, in order to cover the multiplicity of new developments.

An appreciation of the values inherent in a knowledge of the sciences should be instilled in youth at an early age.

For these and other reasons, I recommend that The Lawrenceville School and all preparatory schools give more and more attention to the process of a varied and thorough training in the field of science, to the end that the students may enter college prepared to profit to the full from the curricula of higher education.



August 21, 1945

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:**

This is to certify that Dr. Albert Einstein was appointed to a permanent professorship in the Institute for Advanced Study in October, 1932; that he is in receipt of a salary of \$7,000.00 a year and a pension of \$5,996.48 a year; that in 1933 he became a resident of Princeton, New Jersey, and has been a resident continuously since that date.

---

Assistant Secretary

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 21st day of August, 1945.

---

Sotary Public of the State of New Jersey

August 21, 1945

Miss Helen Dukas  
Secretary to Professor Einstein  
No. 6, Knollwood  
Saranac Lake, New York

Dear Miss Dukas:

Thank you for your letter of August 19th.

The five notarized statements went off to Mr.

Hirsch today. I hope they will be satisfactory

and that the visa will come through without

too much trouble.

Sincerely,

Jane S. Richardson  
Secretary to Dr. Aydelotte

Enc. 2

August 21, 1945

Mr. Leopold Hirsch  
30-16 90th Street  
Jacksdn Heights  
Long Island, New York

Dear Mr. Hirsch:

At the request of Miss Dukas, Professor Einstein's secretary, I enclose herewith five notarized copies of the statement to be attached to the affidavit of support to be used to secure the visa of your son to the United States. I hope you will find the statement in order. If it should not be satisfactory for any reason, please do not hesitate to let me know.

I am also sending a copy of this letter and the statement to Miss Dukas.

Yours sincerely,

Jane S. Richardson  
Assistant Secretary

Enc. 5

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

No. 6 Knollwood  
Saranac Lake N.Y.  
August 19, 1945

Miss J. Richardson  
Secretary to Dr. Frank Aydelotte  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton N.J.

Dear Miss Richardson:

Today I have to trouble you for the following matter. Professor Einstein needs corroborative evidence for a statement of his financial assets to be attached to an affidavit of support to secure a visa to this country for a young cousin, at present in a UNRRA camp in Algiers. Would you be kind enough to draw up a letter or statement stating Professor Einstein's status at the Institute, his salary and the annuity income. I do not think that Dr. Aydelotte himself has to sign it- as in former years Mrs. Bailey often made out and signed these statements. I am sorry to tell you that the requirements are for five copies and all to be notarized!

To save time the letters should be sent to the young man's father who is taking care of the matter and whose address is:

Mr. Leopold Hirsch, 30-16, 90th Str.  
Jackson Heights, L.I.N.Y.

I should be obliged if you would be kind enough to send me a sixth copy for my files.

Apologizing for the trouble and thanking you in advance for everything, I am

yours sincerely,

*Helin Dukas*

Sec'y to Professor Einstein.

May 28, 1945

Professor Albert Einstein  
112 Mercer Street  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Professor Einstein:

I suggest you ask Mr. Straus to  
answer the enclosed.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

FA:jsr  
Enc. 1

March 22, 1945

Visa Division  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

To whom it may concern:

It gives me great pleasure to certify that Professor Albert Einstein is a member of the Faculty of the Institute for Advanced Study. Professor Einstein is a loyal citizen of the United States and is financially able to fulfill any commitment he may make in connection with the support of an immigrant to the United States.

I have known Professor Einstein since 1932 and can testify in the warmest terms as to his loyalty, his integrity, and his financial responsibility.

I myself am an American citizen. I was born in Sullivan, Indiana on October 16, 1880, and am the Director of the Institute for Advanced Study in which Professor Einstein holds his professorship.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte  
Director

Sworn and subscribed before me this 22nd day of March, 1945

A Notary Public of the State of New Jersey

C O P Y

of

a handwritten letter written by Professor Einstein

Lieber Herr Hlavaty!

Ich hatte behauptet, dass das System  $g_{ik,l} = 0$  (64 lineare Gleichungen für die 64 Größen  $\Gamma_{ik}^l$ ) nach den  $\Gamma_{ik}^l$  im Prinzip eindeutig auflösbar sei. Sie haben ein Gegenbeispiel angegeben, das zutreffend ist. Charakteristisch ist dabei das Verschwinden der Determinante  $|g_{ik}|$  der symmetrisierten  $g_{ik}$ . Diesen Sonderfall habe ich schon mit Herrn Straus herausgefunden. Allgemein betrachtet ist es so:

Die symmetrisierte  $g$ - $\Gamma$  Gleichung lautet

$$g_{ik,l} - g_{ok} \Gamma_{il}^o - g_{is} \Gamma_{ek}^s - g_{sk} \Gamma_{il}^s - g_{is} \Gamma_{ek}^s = 0$$

Wenn nun in einem Punkte die Determinante  $|g_{ik}|$  verschwindet, dann gibt es dort einen Vektor  $A^k$ , sodass

$$g_{ik} A^k = 0$$

Es ist nun leicht zu beweisen, dass man eine Identität erhält, wenn man obige Gleichung mit  $A^i A^k A^l$  multipliziert und über  $i, k, l$  summiert. In diesem Falle sind also die Gleichungen  $g_{ik,l} = 0$  nicht voreinander unabhängig, und es gibt unendliche viele Lösungen für  $\Gamma$ .

Dies ist indessen aus Stetigkeitsgründen nicht von wesentlicher Bedeutung.  $|g_{ik}|$  kann ja, wenn es nicht überall verschwinden soll, nicht in einem endlichen Raumgebiet, sondern nur in einer "Fläche" verschwinden. Wenn also  $\Gamma$  bei einer Annäherung an diese Fläche nicht unendlich wird, so kann man den Wert von  $\Gamma$  in dieser Fläche durch einen Grenzübergang gewinnen, wodurch die Eindeutigkeit wiederhergestellt wird. Man wird also nach wie vor behaupten können, dass die Definition der  $\Gamma$  durch die Gleichung  $g_{ik,l} = 0$  vollständig ist, und dass man die  $g_{ik}$  selbst einschränkt, wenn man weitere Bedingungen hinzufügt. In der Theorie geschieht es durch die Zufügung der Gleichungen  $\Gamma_i = 0$  und  $R_{ik} = 0$ .

Mit freundlichem Gruss

Ihr  
 A. Einstein

P.S. Würde es eine (den Gesamtraum teilende) Fläche geben, in welcher die  $\Gamma$  unendlich werden, trotzdem die Determinante  $|g_{ik}|$



der unzerlegten  $g_{\alpha\beta}$  nicht verschwindet, so würde das Gebiet der Werte  
der  $g_{\alpha\beta}$  eine zusätzliche Einschränkung erfahren. Es scheint aber  
nicht, dass es so etwas gibt.

10

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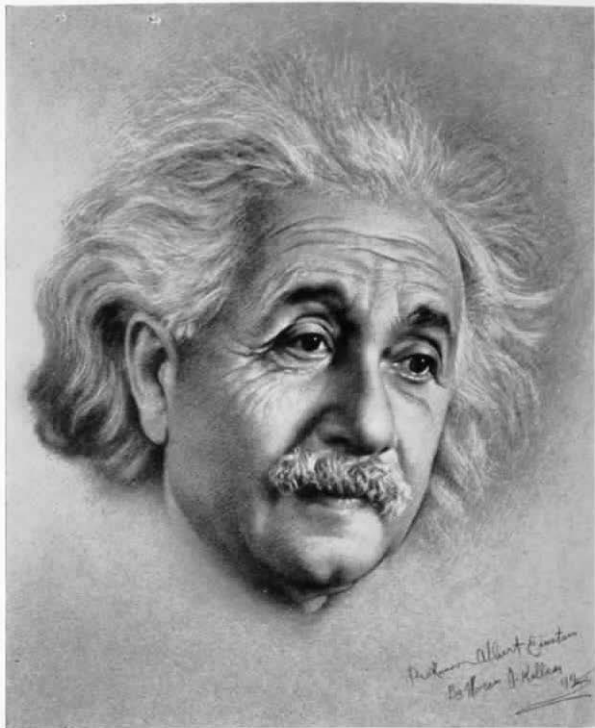
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A large block of handwritten text, likely a detailed note or a draft of a paper.





*Professor Albert Einstein*

*By Morris J. Kallem*

# POST CARD

CORRESPONDENCE

ADDRESS

PLACE  
STAMP  
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GRAPHIC POST CARD CO. 220 WEST 18 ST. NEW YORK 11, N. Y.