

✓EINSTEIN

Verse on Einstein attached.

On the Death of Albert Einstein

HE plotted his own death some
years ago,
Not as a Brutus or a Cain would
scheme
To champion a region or regime
By bending that man's neck or this
man's bow;
Nor did he die for love like Romeo
Duped by the fatal overdose of
dream
That bargained a pure pair twice
to blaspheme
Their Maker. He died not these
deaths, although—
His plot for realms to spread an
influence
Inclined us to a plane from which
we stared
At kin kinetic as the grave
expense.
He divined the cross where Man
and God are shared:
Then under stress of tensile and of
tense,
Passed—particle—to E from M C
squared.

From "Logarhythms: Collected
Verse and Translation," by James L.
Well (Poetry Library).

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✓ EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

Notes from Einstein, His Life and Times by Philipp Frank.
This book was recommended as approved by Einstein by Miss Dukas.

Discussing Einstein's family background, Frank says that as far as Einstein's memory extended, his forebearers lived in Swabia in southwestern Germany near the border of Alsace-Lorraine. The people were far different from the sober-practical Prussians. They were more refined on the other ~~hand~~ hand, than the earthy Bavarians. Their speech was softer, their manners better, and their liberality racially and culturally was notable.

Thus the fact that Einstein's ancestors were Jewish made but little difference in the community. Jews in the small towns of Swabia were not treated differently, nor did they act differently in living their lives from the Gentile population. "They no longer clung so firmly to their complicated customs and usages, which rendered difficult the growth of any intimacy between them and the rest of the population; and with the disintegration of these barriers they tended, to an ever increasing degree, to lose their position as a separate and

unique group. The life of the Jews in these districts was not similar to that in Berlin, where there was a class of rich, educated Jews, who themselves developed a specific variant of Berlin culture. [In Swabia] the Jews...led a quiet life, associated with their natural environment, and were but little influenced by the nervous haste and bustle of the metropolis."
(Page 4)

Not only the Bible but the other belles-lettres, classical German authors such as Schiller, Lessing, and Heine were honored like the preacher Solomon in the Book of Job as teachers of morality and conduct. Schiller, particularly, with his moral, almost Biblical pathos and glorification of a general love of mankind, became extremely popular among Jewish families and was an important element in the education of their children. In Einstein's family the Schiller cult was very important.

After 1871 and the end of the Franco-Prussian ~~XX~~ War, Prussia became the dominant power in Germany with its

arbitrary and military character. Bismarck was a man of "blood and iron," and was opposed by all the intellectually progressive groups in Germany. The culture of the new Germany came not from the older cultures of the Swabians, the Rhinelanders, and the Austrians who had produced Schiller, Goethe, Mozart, and Beethoven. They came from the tribes of the east who were composed of conquerors of the partially exterminated original Slavic population and of the descendants of the subjugated tribes. "They thus formed an amalgamation of oppressors and oppressed well able to command and obey." (Page 5) This created a grave difficulty in the new German empire. German scholars felt inferior toward Prussian officers, and learned to restrict themselves to their own discipline, leaving public life to the Prussians, "and to stand at attention, even intellectually, at the sound of a commanding voice.

"All this was equally true of the Jews. They, too, admired the new Empire, and the energetic methods of its rulers. Even though in their homes they cultivated the intellectual tradition of the Jews and of the German classical

period, yet in public life they tried to assimilate themselves to the ruling class in conduct and ideas." (Page 6)

It took the spiritually strong and the intellectually strong to resist the prevailing trend.

Einstein's father was such a Jew as was described just above. He was afraid of the dominant Prussians, but admired the new German empire, Bismarck, Moltke, and Emperor Wilhelm I.

Einstein's mother was musical and artistic, and had a fine sense of humor.

An uncle lived with the family who was an engineer and quite scholarly, "and it was from him that Albert received his first impulsions in mathematics." (Page 7)

Albert was no child prodigy. He was slow in learning to speak. His parents "began to be afraid that he was abnormal." (page 8.) After he spoke, he was always taciturn and never inclined to enter into the usual games of children, but on the contrary, to separate himself and to daydream and meditate.

He hated at playing soldier and cried when marching troupes came by and his parents said, when you grow up you will march like that.

"At this time Einstein apparently already revealed one of his most characteristic traits: his intractable hatred of any form of coercion arbitrarily imposed by one group of people on another...On the other hand Albert was also conscious of the natural laws of the universe; he felt that there are great eternal laws of nature. As a child he was able to understand them only in the form of traditional religion, and felt attracted toward it and its ritual precepts, which symbolized a feeling for the laws of the universe. He was offended by the fact that his father always scoffed at religion, and he regarded this derision as resulting from a type of thought that is in a certain sense disharmonious and refuses to submit to the eternal laws of nature." (Pages 8 & 9)

Einstein was sent to a Catholic elementary school in Munich. He did not find this unpleasant, and received

regular instruction in the Catholic religion.

He hated the brutality of the story of the Crucifixion, but no one made the class feel that this was the work of the Jews. He saw no conflict between what he learned of the Catholic religion and what he remembered of the Jewish religion. But he resisted the barrack-like character of school.

When he was nine years old and in the highest grade of the elementary school, he still was taciturn and lacked fluency of speech. Therefore, he meditated before he answered, and came to be known as Biedermeier (Honest John) by his classmates.

At ten he left the elementary school and entered the Luitpold Gymnasium in Munich. There he had to study the Classics. He resented this, since he was interested in mathematics and physics. He hated the representation of the WASIENS culture to the students. Einstein got a great deal from him, and was terribly disappointed when years later he

went back very informally dressed to see Ruess, was not remembered by Ruess, but was suspected of calling to seek a loan.

He encountered his first systematic textbook on geometry at the age of 12 and loved it. His uncle aroused his interest in mathematics by giving him his first understanding of algebra. X was the animal they were hunting; they had to catch it.

The Gymnasium was Jewish, and though Einstein profited greatly by the Jewish treatment of the Old Testament and the ethics of the Jewish law, his views of religious services in the Jewish temples alienated him from the Jewish religion. He made up his mind he would not become a member of any religious group. "because he wanted to avoid having his personal relationship to the laws of nature arranged according to some sort of mechanical order." (Page 15).

Reverting to his origin in the gentle and friendly community, Frank says, "There can be no doubt that this

origin in a provincial, semi-rural milieu was of the greatest significance for Albert Einstein's entire psychological development. He has never become a completely urban person. He was always somewhat afraid of Berlin and later also of New York. Connected with this attitude is a certain trait that characterizes his artistic taste and that certainly appeared old-fashioned to modern Berliners." (Page 7)

He studied violin at six and acquired a light touch through admiration for Mozart exercises.

His father failed in business, and went to Milan with the family leaving Einstein at the gymnasium. He suffered from solitude. He faked a reason for departure: a physician's certificate stating that because of a nervous breakdown he had to leave the school for six months. He loved Italy when he arrived, but shortly after arrival his father failed in business again and told Einstein he was on his own. Meanwhile, Einstein had told his father that he wished to renounce German citizenship which his father did not do, and

simultaneously he renounced his legal adherence to the Jewish religious community. (Page 17)

His happiness at the freedom and grace of Italy was short-lived.

He had difficulty completing his education. He tried to qualify for the Swiss Federal Polytechnic School in Zurich, but failed in languages and zoology and botany. He had to go to school in Aarau for a year to qualify. Here he lost his aversion to school and became friendly. He took his diploma in one year and was admitted to Polytechnic.

"During the year at the cantonal school Einstein had become certain that the actual object of his interest was physics and not pure mathematics..." Though the lectures were not enlightened and very old-fashioned, they stimulated Einstein to read Helmholtz, Kirchoff, Boltzmann, ~~Max~~ Maxwell, and Hertz. He renounced interest in pure mathematics at that time,

1920 (?)

EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

DUKAS, H.

Miss Dukas told me today that she did not know of her own knowledge that Princeton University had offered Einstein a professorship in Physics before he came to I. A. S., but had understood it was so. He declined Einstein was in U. S. A. in 1921 and not again until 1930.

Interview Miss Dukas, 3/22/56

1930

NOTES

4/17

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY (FINE HALL)

Educational Institutions

✓EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

VEBLEN, O.

Veblen to Einstein.

"We are going to have a mathematical building here which will be dedicated to the memory of Professor Fine, whom you doubtless remember from your visit in Princeton. In one of the rooms there is to be an inscription over the fireplace, and we have thought that a remark which I heard you make when you were here in Princeton would be suitable. The remark is as follows:

Raffiniert ist der Herr Gott aber boshaft ist er nicht.

It was your reply when someone asked you if you thought that Miller's results would be verified. I've always supposed that the remark was an original epigram made on the spur of the moment, but there is a bear possibility that it was a quotation. Would you mind telling me if this is the case? Also, I hope

you will not object to our using this 'child of your wit' which we have probably forgotten long ago." Veblen sends greetings to Mrs. Einstein.

Einstein to Veblen, April 30, 1930.

In German, this is Mrs. Stern's rough translation: I remember the one-time remark which I made, and the occasion on which I made it. I have no objection to your using the expression in the manner suggested, and regard it, indeed, as an indication of your friendly consideration.

5/24 I might suggest to you, however, that this expression might seem in the circumstances to the reader who might not understand the context appear as light and frivolous. One *to be* can speak such thoughts in a conversational manner, but nature conceals her secrets in the sublimity of her law, not through cunning."

V File, Flexner, Abraham

1931-1932

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

HARVARD

MORSE, MARSTON

Biographical

VEBLEN, O.

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

DICKSON

BIRKHOFF

WEYL, HERMANN

Interview with Professor/ Morse, May 25, 1956/.

Filed in Vertical File under Morse Interviews.

Interview with Morse, 5/25/56

1932-33

✓ EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biography

FLEXNER, A.

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Relations with Other
Academic Institutions

June 14, 1932

Flexner to Frau Einstein:

"...welcome note from your husband and your own kind note as well. I need not say that I am delighted at the decision that you have both reached not only for the sake of the Institute but for the sake of Professor Einstein and yourself...I shall make no announcement whatsoever...Will you send me a line...whenever you and your husband are willing to have it known that your decision has been reached.

"May I ask you to explain to Professor Millikan that I desire not only to treat him with courtesy but to give your husband permanently and without need of further thought on his or your part the security...to which he is so amply entitled."

September 10, 1932

Flexner to Frau Einstein

1932-33 (cont.)

Einstein, Albert
Flexner, A.
California Institute of Technology

"...thank you most cordially [for sending]...your husband's letter to me. I can quite understand that Dr. Millikan and Dr. Hale are disappointed, but I am equally certain that it would be in every way unfortunate for your husband if he endeavored to make any future arrangement at this time with the California Institute of Technology, and I have so written both Professor Millikan and Professor Hale. They are both my close and warm friends and have been so for many years, but in these matters one cannot act on the basis of personal friendship. As far as anyone can now see, Professor Einstein has accepted the arrangement which will be best for him and you and best for the advancement of science. Under these circumstances, were I Professor Millikan or Professor Hale, I should simply congratulate him and not endeavor to disturb his plans or his peace of mind.

"You may be very sure that your letter will be regarded as absolutely confidential by me. No one but ourselves shall ever know anything about it, though as a matter of fact it contains nothing that Millikan and Hale should not themselves understand.

"The announcement which appeared in the American papers of your husband's permanent appointment to the staff of the Institute for Advanced Study has awakened great enthusiasm in America not only on account of the Institute but on account of him. I have been deluged with letters and telegrams, but I shall make no announcement on the part of the Institute until I return to New York and the Board has met in early October.

1932-33 (con't.)

Einstein, Albert
Flexner, A.
California Institute of Technology

"There are two things that I should like to ask you: (1) Are there any steps which I can take during the winter in reference to your living accommodations when you come to America in the autumn of 1933? (2) I hope that Professor Mayer may put his domestic affairs in order according to American standards. This will relieve him and me of any possible embarrassment. Would you also be good enough to send me the date and place of Professor Mayer's birth, institutions in which he has studied and worked?"

March 6, 1933
Flexner to Frau Einstein

..."Let me reassure you and your husband about the future. I have in some measure to contend with the same difficulties with which your husband contends, namely, invitations to speak, to visit institutions, and to do all sorts of things. I simply pay no attention to them. My secretary either answers them or throws them into a wastebasket with the result that I lead as quiet a life here in New York as I would lead in Caputh, and the same is true of my brother. It is altogether a question of fixing upon a routine and adhering to it. I suppose I have had two hundred and fifty invitations this year to make speeches, and I have not made a single one."

...

Einstein, Albert
Flexner, A.
California Institute of Technology

May 29, 1933
Flexner to Frau Einstein

"You will remember that, when Professor Einstein agreed to come to America, I said that the Institute would pay the expenses of your transportation from Europe to Princeton. If you will let me know the amount required, I shall be delighted to send you a remittance.

"We now have our office in Princeton, and for the present I am living at the Princeton Inn. Mrs. Hall communicated with me on Saturday, telling me that she had received a cable from you that you would rent her house from November 1. I told her that I thought there must be some misapprehension, inasmuch as the Institute would begin October 1, and Professor Einstein had agreed to be present at that time. I have written Professor Einstein explaining why it is necessary for the group to assemble here at the beginning of the appointed time. Mrs. Hall tells me, however, that her son and his wife will be visiting her at the beginning of October, so that she cannot vacate the house until the middle of the month. I assume that for a fortnight you and Professor Einstein will perhaps do, as I am doing, namely, live at one of several possible inns. I find the Princeton Inn very comfortable and agreeable."

..."

July 6, 1933 Flexner to Frau Einstein

"...

"I enclose a copy of the memorandum which I prepared for Professor Einstein when I was in Berlin a year ago and which he accepted in writing. Subsequently Mr. Bamberger insisted that the salary should be \$15,000 and the retiring allowance \$8,000 in order that Professor Einstein might be thoroughly protected against the need of undertaking outside work that might interfere with his own researches.

"While I wish to be as kind and considerate in everything as is possible, I think you should realize that I have undertaken a great responsibility to Mr. Bamberger and his sister, namely, the founding of an institution of higher learning. I have emphasized in my letters and in pamphlets the fact that the scholars and professors will be free to follow their own desires, but on the other hand we shall have no institute at all unless a few fundamental facts are recognized. I cannot understand, for example, why when you were in New York, you should have decided when you would come to Princeton, though you could easily have asked me the question as to when the Institute would begin. At the beginning of October the mathematical group will be assembled, and there will be ten or twelve advanced students - foreigners and Americans - who have mainly held academic posts and whose qualifications Professor Veblen has very carefully examined. These have been accepted, though we have had hundreds of applicants. Now at this time things are of absolute importance to the Institute: (1) that the professors should have an opportunity to talk over the general plan which will be pursued, though of course each of them will retain his own individuality; (2) that these workers who have made great sacrifices to come to Princeton shall find there men with whom they can consult or work in ways that they may arrange between themselves.

July 6, 1955

"When the appointment of Professor Einstein was first announced, Professor Millikan and Professor Hale wrote and asked me to allow him to spend part of the time in Pasadena. Despite my long and intimate friendship with them both, I declined because I realized that, if this sort of thing began, it would be difficult to stop and because further, if it began, people would not understand that Professor Einstein's connection with the Institute represented his main academic connection. Unfortunately from the point of view of the Institute when he and you went to Europe, he accepted a number of engagements so that American newspapers at once began to question the nature of Professor Einstein's relation to the Institute. Only a few days ago the following was printed in the New York Times: 'Professor Einstein has accepted professorships in Madrid, Paris, Brussels, Leyden, and Oxford.' The only institution not actually mentioned is the Institute for Advanced Study. On going to Princeton I found great confusion and doubt as to the nature of Professor Einstein's connection. At first I thought that I would issue a statement, but on second thought I decided that there was only one way in which to set the thing straight, namely, to assemble in the beginning of October and get to work. That will prove to the world that Professor Einstein's position in reference to the Institute is that of a professor precisely of the same nature as my own connection. Do not for a moment believe that I think either you or your husband have consciously done anything that is not entirely correct, but you cannot possibly know the American press, including the scientific press, and American institutions. The sacrifices which you and Professor Einstein are making are precisely the same as those which I am going to make. I feel that it is required of me by Mr. Bamberger's generosity, and no domestic or other consideration of convenience shall be allowed to interfere with it as far as I am concerned. We have all undertaken to create a 'heaven for scholars' and to that purpose all other considerations must yield.

July 6, 1933

"You must feel perfectly free to make any arrangements you please regarding your secretary and assistant. The Institute will provide in Fine Hall a thoroughly competent secretary, whose services Professor Einstein and his associates may use.

"I hope very much that you will not misunderstand the spirit in which I write. I wish to do everything in the world to make your husband's life and efforts profitable and happy. On the other hand, I have undertaken a very heavy responsibility, and I cannot carry it out unless those associated with me put the Institute first and foremost.

"I am doing everything in my power to secure opportunities for the German professors, who have been displaced. The situation is heart-breaking, but here again the Institute must come first, and we must not do anything except on the basis of sheer merit. It is not easy to live up to these standards, but I have promised Mr. Bamberger and his sister that I will do so, and I shall keep my undertaking.

"Please give my affectionate greetings to Professor Einstein and your children, and believe me, with all good wishes,

"P.S. Since dictating this letter the New York Times announces that Professor Einstein has accepted a chair in the University of Jerusalem. The Institute for Advanced Study is thus once more placed in a really absurd position, from which it can be rescued in only one way, namely, by assembling at Princeton on October 2 and showing that the connection there is actual and that the appointments received elsewhere are honorary or semi-honorary in character."

July 19, 1933

Flexner to Mrs. Einstein

"Since writing you last week Mrs. Fuld, who is one of the founders of the Institute for Advanced Study, as you know, has sent me without comment the enclosed clipping, which shows that in consequence of the various appointments, honorary or otherwise, the relation of Professor Einstein to our Institute as his real post is not understood. I know that neither you nor your husband would under any circumstances knowingly embarrass me, but I assure you that I have had a great deal of trouble on the score of these connections, which must be merely nominal. I wish that Professor Einstein could take the same attitude towards foreign offers that I myself took in dealing with American institutions. In no other way will he secure the peace and continuity which should constitute the great charm of the Institute. I would not advise him to withdraw from anything at once, but I think that, first, he should decline further invitations and, second, one by one these outside appointments should be dropped in the course of time. I believe he will be happier and more effective in this way than in any other, and the position of the Institute in reference to its other professors will be very greatly simplified and helped. I leave it to you to bring this change about in the way that seems to you feasible. You can well understand that I do not wish in the slightest degree to control Professor Einstein's use of his free time, but at his age, with his great possibilities, and with the future of the Institute at stake I venture to call your attention to a point that has evidently escaped your notice."

Undated letter from Flexner to Professor Einstein

"I write in German so as to make sure that all is clear. Your understanding regarding Prof. Mayer is correct. Professor Mayer receives \$100 monthly until October 1st; from October 1st he will be in Princeton with the Institute and receive \$4,000 a year. The Institute also pays the travelling expenses of himself and his wife to America. As to the future, we will confer in Princeton. His monthly checks have been sent to him regularly.

"I am sorry that I have been unable to make your wife understand the situation. The Institute is new; its members desire to confer with one another at the outset. The members and about ten or twelve advanced workers already holding academic posts will be in Princeton on October first. They want and need your suggestions and criticism. They cannot postpone this conference for two or three weeks. Hence, it is necessary for you to be in Princeton by October 2nd, when the members of the School of Mathematics will meet for discussion. As to your own work, I stand by our agreement: you shall work in your own way; there will be the utmost possible freedom for you as for all other professors.

"I am delighted that your work continues to be important and fruitful. I shall do everything in my power to continue Professor Mayer's association with you.

"With highest regards and best wishes,"

Story in New York Times - August 4, 1933 - Belgium

"Professor Albert Einstein passed through here today on an automobile trip from Le Coq, another Belgium seashore resort, where he has been staying since his return from the

United States. He deplored the numerous unfounded reports regarding his future activities, particularly concerning his contracts with numerous universities.

"My obligations,' he said, 'for the coming season are as follows: First, I have a permanent contract to lecture at the Abraham Flexner Institute at Princeton. Second, I have accepted a chair at the College de France in Paris. Third, I am engaged to lecture in Madrid. The Paris and Madrid engagements are for April and May, 1934. Fourth, I have been invited to lecture next Spring at Christ Church College, Oxford. All other reports are devoid of foundation.' "

and

Clipping September 8 from Istanbul ~~to~~ Blankenberghe in New York Sun (A.P. dispatch) relating to Einstein's decision to leave Belgium because "recently a number of prominent Nazis were at nearby Coq-Sur-Mer...

"...planned to get out of the country aboard the yacht of a friend. Their destination was said to be South America.

"The police placed a guard at his villa after hearing reports that a secret German Nazi organization had set a price of 20,000 marks (\$6,800) on his head."

Prof. Albert Malche of Geneva University, engaged by the Turkish Government to direct the modernization and Westernization of tis university's standards, is elated by his success in securing the promise of Albert Einstein to give a series of lectures at the university this winter.

October 25, 1933

Flexner to Frau Einstein

"I am enclosing Governor Moore's letter. Yesterday afternoon I went to Trenton to see him. He was perfectly charming and thought that we were right in declining the invitation which had been extended to your husband. I expressed your and your husband's profound appreciation of his courtesy, and Governor Moore assured me that it would not be necessary for you or your husband to write him.

"I then saw Rabbi Silberfeld. To my surprise [he] told me that he had seen you and your husband Saturday evening and that you had both agreed to attend the dinner." (Governor Moore evidently aided Flexner in convincing Silberfeld that Einstein could not and should not accept at this time.) "Now, of course, it is idle for me to try to protect your husband on Monday, if you and he agree, as Rabbi Silberfeld said, to a different course of action a day or two before. The Governor's judgment entirely supports the policy we have been pursuing on the advice of the authorities at Washington. Unless therefore you and your husband will take the same line, it is useless for me to continue to protect Professor Einstein. Of course, it is quite possible that Rabbi Silberfeld attached more importance to what you said than you yourselves meant, but, if you will simply say, 'Professor Einstein has undertaken to make no public appearances', and stick to that, there will be no trouble. The happenings in New York in the last few days in consequence of attempted Nazi activities show that the Washington authorities know that danger exists and there are in New York, close to Princeton, absolutely irresponsible persons."

November 14, 1933

Flexner to Mrs. Einstein arranging to persuade Dr. Einstein to cancel commitments made to play the violin at a Benefit concert at the Waldorf Astoria, and he points out that he, Flexner, could have been likewise used to raise money but "I will not do it because it will interfere with my duties to the Institute and to Mr. Bamberger and to Mrs. Fuld."

November 15, 1933

Flexner to Mrs. Einstein

"I thank you sincerely for your frank and candid letter of the 14th. It is quite clear to me and to President Dodds, with whom I have discussed the entire question, that, while your ideals and intentions and those of your husband are of the highest possible character, you do not understand America. Every person of prominence is in this country subjected to pressure, precisely as your husband is. President Dodds has a secretary, who protects him from publicity which may be injurious to him or the University. In my own case, Mrs. Bailey is absolutely inflexible, and she makes it impossible for any one to reach me unless, in her judgment, the matter is really worth my time and attention. Letters come to me daily requesting interviews, articles, etc., for which I would receive considerable sums which I should be happy to devote to the relief of the Jews in Europe. Mrs. Bailey declines them without even consulting me. You are apparently afraid that I wish to limit your husband's freedom. Precisely the contrary is the case, as I assured you at Caputh. I wish to protect his freedom in order that the dignity of the Institute and the dignity of Princeton University, with which we are so closely associated, may be preserved. You say in your letter that *Wenn man mit Menschen nett ist, so ist es hier in diesem Lande üblich, eine Pressenotiz darüber zu machen.* This statement shows, as I said above, that you do not understand America. There are undoubtedly many people, whose

names constantly appear in the newspapers, but they suffer in the judgment of their colleagues and of the best persons in the country for this very reason. Persons connected with the institutions like the Rockefeller Institute never permit their names to appear in the newspapers except in connection with something directly associated with their work.

"There is another consideration which I think you lose sight of. It is perfectly possible to create an anti-Semitic feeling in the United States. There is no danger that any such feeling would be created except by the Jews themselves. There are already signs which are unmistakable that anti-Semitism has increased in America. It is because I am myself a Jew and because I wish to help oppressed Jews in Germany - not only scholars but ordinary people - that my efforts, though continuous and in a measure successful, are absolutely quiet and anonymous.

"There is no danger that there will be any breach of friendship between us. I write you in the kindest and most helpful spirit and only after conference with those who know American and Europe and who are as deeply concerned for your husband, for you, and for oppressed Jews as I am.

"Let us once more assure you that you are entirely wrong if you think that I wish to make 'irgendwelche Vorschriften in Bezug auf seine Lebensführung'. I wish only to do for your husband what a first-class American secretary does with intelligence and inflexibility for her chief and thereby saves him from interruption and saves the institution, with which he is connected, from unfriendly criticism which can only harm him and the institution and the causes which he would like to help.

"To show you how far I am from wishing to limit your real freedom, I may say that I have been asked by many Princetonians in the faculty and out of the faculty whether

they were free to call on you. In every case I have said, 'Yes', because I thought you and your husband would enjoy their company and that they would help to make you feel at home here. Let me repeat again and again that there is no question of freedom or 'Vorschriften' involved. The questions involved are the dignity of your husband and the Institute according to the highest American standards and the most effective way of helping the Jewish race in American and in Europe. Fortunately, not only in my judgment but in the judgment of others, Jews and Christians, whom I have consulted, all these good causes can be helped by the same course of action."

1932-1939

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

GENERAL

GENERAL /

FLEXNER, A.

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

VEBLEN, O.

Relations WOA1

Public Relations

Academic Organization

Biographical

For notes taken on material in the Princeton Alumni Weekly
see Vertical File under "p" for Princeton University.

1932

2/13

FOUNDERS

Corporation

EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

BIRKHOFF,

Flexner to Bamberger, February 13, 1932.

He has visited Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld, apparently, in Phoenix, and has just returned.

"Yesterday at luncheon, I saw Mr. Leidesdorf and Mr. Maass and told them the substance of what I had told you and Mrs. Fuld regarding my conferences at Pasadena. They were both quite thrilled at the possibilities, but of course we cannot count any 'unhatched chickens.'

"I shall, in a cautious way, open negotiations with Birkhoff and Weyl and shall endeavor to keep in touch with Professor Einstein, but I shall keep within the financial limits which we mentioned in our conference.

"I had written my brother Simon, whose judgment I very greatly value, regarding my talk with Professor Einstein and I was very happy indeed to find on my desk on my return the following note from him:

"Dear Abe:

'I was sent the other day an abstract from one of your letters in which you report a remarkable talk with Einstein and his interest in your Institute. It would be a great triumph to attach him to it. He would bring it very great strength. I do hope that the possibility is realized. You will be congratulated. Then for him it will be most valuable, assuring him a security which in the disturbed state of Germany he can hardly have.

'Do let me see you very soon after your return.

'Love,

'Simon'

"I know that you and Mrs. Fuld will rejoice at his approval and I do hope that it may be possible to perfect an arrangement with which will enable us to give Einstein the opportunity which, in my opinion, he cannot now enjoy either in Germany or at Pasadena."

Earlier in the file (December 8, 1930) Flexner ~~informs~~ writes Bamberger "enclosing Professor Einstein's reply. I imagine that he has already made some arrangement for his brief stay, but in any event you and Mrs. Fuld did a most gracious act in a most modest and beautiful way."

D, Bamberger, Louis, 1930-1936

1932

3/15

✓ EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

Copy of a translation of a letter from Albert Einstein
to Isaac Don Levine, Marcy 15, 1932.

SS. San Francisco
March 15, 1932

My dear Mr. Levine:

During my voyage I finally got around to reading your book on Stalin. It is undoubtedly the best and the most profound concerning that great drama that has yet fallen into my hands. I do not know which to admire more, your dramatic (the portrayal of the external events) or psychological interpretation. Besides, I have the impression that you are incorruptibly impartial. I am truly most grateful to you for this fine bit of knowledge I have acquired through you. Aside from the many facts, the conception that the Five-Year Plan was the result of fear and privation rather than a creative act came as news to me.

The whole book seems to me a symphony on the theme:
Violence begets violence; liberty is the prerequisite of
everything of real value. Also, one sees clearly that without
morality and trust it is impossible for society to flourish.
The older I grow, the greater respect do I acquire for the
figure of our Moses; he realized better what counts above all
than did the other political leaders of whom I have any sort
of accurate understanding.

With sincere regards,

Your,

A. EINSTEIN.

File III-10

1932

5/18

EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Einstein to Flexner.

He writes from Christ College and says he looks forward with great joy to speaking again with Flexner in such a short time. He says that he will hold the following Thursday and Friday entirely subject to Flexner's time, with the exception of the evenings when he has engagements.

D, Einstein, Albert - 1932-1933

1932

June - August

APPOINTMENTS

Academic Personnel

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

The memorandum Flexner sent to Einstein early in June provided the following:

- (1) Salary \$10,000 per annum free of American income tax plus transportation for self and wife.
- (2) Is eligible for retirement at 65. The age can be postponed by mutual consent.
- (3) Retiring allowance \$7500 per annum.
- (4) Pension for wife in case she should survive her husband \$5000.
- (5) Term shall run from approximately beginning of October to approximately middle of April.

(6) Object of the Institute research and training of a few competent workers chosen by the professor. "Salaries will all be at a high level in order that the faculty may be free from the necessity of outside earnings."

(7) Mayer to be appointed as assistant--salary shall begin at October 1, 1932 at \$100 per month. "Should he come to America his salary would be \$4,000 free of American income tax."

Einstein replied June 6 thanking Flexner for formal statement of the proposals with which he is in the main in accord. Particularly appreciative for the tax and travel cost provisions--very generous.

Items three and four, he thought, were too high and proposed instead \$6,000 and \$3500 respectively.

* (Supplying something at the end).

He asked for an independent appointment for Mayer who did not want to find himself without a position in the case of Einstein's death.

Flexner to Einstein June 14, 1932. Agreeable to everything except items three and four, first of which should read not less than \$6,000 nor more than \$7,500, and the second not less than \$3,500 nor more than \$5,000 with the precise sum to be settled later.

The misunderstanding about taking the position arose here. Apparently Einstein meant any October but Flexner took it to mean October, 1932, and said the new relationship would begin in October, 1933. On point six he agreed, "We will so phrase the condition that you will be absolutely protected, and the same will be true of College. I will myself protect them against applicants or students or conferences, according to your and their wish. On the other hand, you may be very sure that I shall myself never ask you to do anything which does not seem to you to be worth your while." Mayer did receive an independent appointment.

Flexner to Einstein July 12, 1932. Returned home two weeks ago. Founders delighted and insisted on the Institute paying Einstein \$15,000 either directly or part to be set aside to be available to Einstein at any time. Also extremely anxious that

a retiring allowance and pension for his wife should be the higher figure that he mentioned. (Flexner mentioned). Wants Einstein to be permanently relieved of any concern about income in the future.

Will probably make no announcement about the Institute until the beginning of next October. "I hope that in the meantime you may have arranged matters to your satisfaction with Professor Millikan and the Berliner Akademie. I shall...make no announcement whatsoever until you have given me notice that I may do so."²

* (Supplying something at the end). *(See translation of Miss Dukas under 6/8/32).*

D, Einstein, Albert

1932

6/6

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

It was on 6/6/32 or 6/5/32 that Einstein agreed to accept appointment to I. A. S. (See Flexner's letter to Veblen, 6/6/32.)

File IV-2

1932

8
June ← August

APPOINTMENTS

Academic Personnel

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Translation by Miss Dukas of letter Einstein to Flexner 6/8/32.

I thank you for your kind letter and for the quick formulation of the proposals concerning our agreements about which we already agreed in the main. It is very generous of you to pay the taxes and our travelling expenses. To six points three and four I must remark the sums are too high. I propose \$6,000 retiring allowance for \$3,500 to \$5,000. I want to ask you not to oblige me to start in October. This would be very uncomfortable for me here and it doesn't mean anything for the fruitfulness for my work there (Princeton). Point six should be drafted that officially I am not free to choose my collaborators because if this would be known I would be in a very annoying position because of the colleagues who would lay siege to me. (This holds not only for myself). To point seven I would like it if some way would be established that Mr. Meyer's appointment is independent of mine in case of my death. Otherwise I would feel that he would be without a position. I am really overjoyed

to be united with you in such a wonderful cause and I am
convinced that we will have joy in working together.

With kind regards

P. S. I am sorry to say Dr. Mayer didn't get a message of the
telephone call. He is very sorry that he couldn't present himself.

D, Einstein, Albert

1932

6/14

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Frau
Flexner to ^{Frau}Einstein, June 14, 1932, a letter.

Filed in Chronological File under 1932, 6/14.

II-16

1932

7/7

VEBLEN, O.

Biographical

WEYL, HERMANN

EINSTEIN, A.

GÜDEL

Veblen

~~ХХХХХХ~~ in Germany to Flexner, July 7, 1932.

"Your telegram saying that the question of my appointment was settled reached me in Vienna. Some days later there came a very pleasant letter from Eisenhart. And I am now quite comfortably thinking of myself as a part of the new Institute.

"From Weyl I hear that he is coming to Berlin next Monday (11th) for an interview with the Ministerium. He says he has also spoken with some of his colleagues in Göttingen (which he had to do, I think). I have managed so far to say nothing except to Weyl and Einstein. On our arrival here we found two letters from Mrs. Einstein and we spent yesterday evening with the Einsteins and Dr. Mayer. It was interesting to find that Einstein is strong for the All Souls idea. He is against luxury. Pressed for details, he said that the public rooms of

the Athenaeum in Pasadena are too luxurious but the dwelling rooms are not. I found the latter extremely comfortable, to say the least. The great question in the Einstein family now is what sort of a letter will come from Millikan...

"In Vienna I confirmed all the favorable accounts of Dr. Kurt Gödel that I have been hearing. He is 25 years old and has made the most important discovery in of recent years in mathematical logic. What I wanted to check up was his grasp of mathematics in general, and I found this extremely good. He is well mannered and cultivated. My suggestion would be to offer him a lectureship for one year at \$3,000 (salary of a Commonwealth Fellow). From his point of view this would probably come best a year from now as his 'Habilitation' and first regular teaching are scheduled for next year. But from our point of view it might be well to get him in touch with American conditions before he has had time to grow into a position here. His value is well understood both in Germany and in Austria.

"Also I was much impressed with the fact that Menger, with whom Gödel studied, is himself only 30. He has done a lot in a few years."

He then goes on to tell Dr. Flexner that he has decided he wants to take on Dr. Alfred Foster as his assistant. He could be very useful in general in a different way from Vanderslice. He thinks that Foster may make another connection which would be good for him. He has been a Rockefeller Fellow in Göttingen this year. Veblen was his professor when he took his doctorate at Princeton.

1932

7/12

APPOINTMENTS

Academic Personnel

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

Flexner to Einstein, July 12, 1932.

Mr. Bamberger suggested that Einstein should allow the Institute either to pay him the sum of \$15,000 or to set aside for his benefit the difference between the salary Einstein specified and \$15,000 in order that it might be available to him at any time for any purpose. He was extremely anxious that the retiring allowance for Einstein and pension for his wife should be the higher figure (\$7,500) (pension for wife in case she survives her husband \$5,000 per annum)

From an undated memo with this appointment material it also says he should be eligible for retirement at 65--the age can be postponed by mutual consent. Term to run from approximately the beginning of October to approximately the middle of April. Dr. Mayer's salary to be \$100 per month, but should he come to America, his salary would be \$4,000 per annum free of American income tax. (Einstein's salary also to be free of American income tax (Einstein also to get transportation for self and wife.)
D, Einstein

1932

7/18

WEYL, HERMANN

Biographical

~~KLEINER, KAY~~ EINSTEIN, A.

Flexner to Bamberger, July 18, 1932, from Magnetawan.

He has had a letter from Weyl of Göttingen dated July 4, telling him that he has not yet been able to see the Ministry but that he will do so within the near future. He has, however, had a note from Professor Einstein telling him that Weyl of Einstein's acceptance of our offer.

Weyl says, "This is what can be certainly called a most excellent beginning, and I congratulate you on your success."

D, Bamberger, Louis, 1930-1936

1932

7/25
7/30
8/15

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Relations WOAI

GENERAL

Finance

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

MILLIKAN, ROBERT A.

Millikan (Calif. Inst. of Tech.) to Flexner (New York): 7/25/32

"I have just had a letter from Dr. Einstein saying that you are establishing in Princeton a theoretical research institute and that he has accepted some sort of a permanent part-time annual commitment to participate in the work of this institute beginning in the fall of 1933, and that this is likely to make his continued association with the corresponding institute which has been laborously built up here during the past ten years impossible.

"Whether the progress of science in the United States would be advanced by such a move, or whether Professor Einstein's own productivity will be increased by such a transfer, is at least debatable. The work in which his interest and his activity lies is certainly such more strongly developed here than it is at Princeton, and I am inclined to think that with the astrophysical advances that are in prospect here this will continue to be the case.

"Our own arrangement with Professor Einstein has been one which he himself has expressed the desire to make as permanent as possible, but one which so far has been made possible by financing arranged for from year to year through various interested persons and agencies. We had both hoped that it would be possible to continue it indefinitely, and had we been in a position to make a definite commitment Dr. Einstein had expressed a readiness to enter into such a permanent arrangement.

"After your visit here last fall I had hoped that you would think over pretty carefully the question as to whether you could not accomplish your end better by in some way joining forces with us in our efforts at creating a research center of the highest quality in this country, at least in the field of the mathematical and physical sciences, for I feel quite certain that the net result will be finer through such combined effort than by endeavoring to build an entirely new center, especially in a city in the location of Newark. I judge from the disclosures of Dr. Einstein's letter that you have come in part, at least, to the same conclusion, since you now appear to be developing your institute of theoretical physics in connection with Princeton rather than in Newark. But isn't there the possibility of doing what you have in mind without pulling Dr. Einstein entirely away from his association with the California Institute? Indeed, I feel quite certain that the end you seem to have in mind, so far as New Jersey is concerned, can be practically entirely accomplished with very much greater satisfaction to Dr. Einstein, and also greater stimulus to his work, by letting him spend half the time which he would normally be in this country in Princeton and half the time here. Indeed, by such an arrangement I cannot see how there can be any doubt but that at least twice - and probably more than twice - as large a development in the direction in which you are aiming would be made in the United States if you could make your permanent arrangement with him one of the sort in which he would split his time in this country in that way. From our past experience I am sure that he would get nine-tenths of what he can get out of us any way

in five or six weeks instead of in twelve, and that the same relation would hold with respect to what we could get out of him. I think, too, that his contribution to the institute at Princeton would be practically as large with a five or six weeks' stay as with twelve.

"As you probably know, on account of the failure of the Fleming Trust we are very hard hit financially at the present time, and the whole job that we have been trying to do - in which you have expressed an intense interest - is being jeopardized by the curtailment of our funds.

"Won't you think this whole situation over pretty carefully and let me know if you don't think I am right? I should be glad to have some sort of a reply at rather an early date because I made a definite arrangement with Professor Einstein to be here through the whole of the next winter quarter, and succeeded in getting the financing for carrying that through, and he has written me asking whether in view of the arrangement which he has made with you I will wish to have him keep this engagement for next winter. I am of course going to write him that we shall wish him to do so, but in doing so I should like to say something in response to his letter, which tells me something of the offer you have made him in the way of a permanency and his feeling of obligation on account of his relations to Dr. Mayer to accept it even at the sacrifice of his own desires and stimulus. He does not say that the arrangement which you wish to make with him is entirely incompatible with ours, nor reveal enough about it to enable me to have a definite judgment on that point myself. I am writing you, therefore, in the hope that some such adjustment as I have suggested may be a possibility, and that you yourself when you have your attention called to it will wish it as the best means of accomplishing the real purpose that you have in mind. The Mayer part of the arrangement would not add anything to our effectiveness, and being pretty familiar with Dr. Einstein's own situation and preferences I feel quite confident that he would welcome an arrangement by which he and Mrs. Einstein alone divided the time that they could spend in this country between Princeton and the California Institute.

"Hoping that these suggestions will not seem to you presumptuous, and that they may seem to give a prospect of at least doubling the effectiveness of our joint efforts, I am Very cordially yours,".

Fleming Foundation (Ontario, Canada) to Millikan (Calif. Inst. Tech.): 7/30/37

"I am glad that you wrote me with complete candor in regard to Professor Einstein. I shall be equally candid in replying to you.

"In the first place, let me say that, when I was in Pasadena last winter, I was so deeply concerned by what I heard of the financial situation of the California Institute that upon my return to New York I ventured to take it upon myself to endeavor to obtain for the California Institute the sum which you need to capitalize your deficit - so highly do I esteem the work which you and your colleagues are doing and have done in so brief a period. I assume from your letter that the parties to whom I presented the matter have not yet acted, but I am hopeful that they will do so, and, unless you prefer otherwise, I shall revive the subject with them on my return to New York. I may add that the funds, if thus obtained, would not interfere with any plans which you may have for raising funds for any other purpose. So much by way of demonstrating the regard in which I hold you and the California Institute of Technology, for I have made no such effort in behalf of any other institution since leaving the Rockefeller Foundation.

"The situation as respects Professor Einstein can be most clearly presented chronologically. I have had three interviews with Professor Einstein: the first, on the last day of my stay in Pasadena. I called on him at the Athenaeum about ten o'clock Sunday

morning, and we discussed the general idea which I had in mind, namely, the creation of a small institution at the highest possible level, beginning with mathematics and mathematical or theoretical physics and gradually extending into other fields. No word was said either by Dr. Einstein or myself regarding any association with it on his part. I told him, however, that after a long experience with scholars and scientists both in this country and in Europe, and after conferences in this country and abroad respecting the proposed Institute, I had come to the conclusion that men can as a rule be effective to the full extent of their powers only if they enjoy tranquillity, and are left free, each of them, to work in the way he prefers, and are made absolutely and permanently secure from all financial concern during their lifetime and the lifetime of their wives. Mr. Sauerberger wished that his gift be used to create a 'paradise', if I may use the word, for scholars and scientists, and that retiring allowances and pensions be provided so that such men and their wives might after retirement be able to live as they had lived during active service. Professor Einstein was deeply interested in the plan, but beyond this neither of us said anything further at that time.

"Altogether by accident I happened to be in Oxford while Professor Einstein was spending a few weeks at Christ Church College. I saw him again, and we had a pleasant visit together, strolling in the Fellows' Garden. We reviewed the general plan which I had previously outlined to him, and I mentioned to him the names of a few persons whom I hoped to secure for the School of Mathematics. Professor Einstein was quite enthusiastic, so much so that, towards the end of our talk, we discussed briefly the possibility of his participation, and we arranged that I was to see him again when I reached Berlin.

"Thereupon several weeks elapsed. I assume that in that interval Professor Einstein was considering the opportunities which the Institute for Advanced Study would offer. I was myself profoundly moved by the consideration that a man of Professor Einstein's eminence was still at his time of life in an uncertain position from year to year, for, as you state in your letter, you are compelled even now to finance Professor Einstein annually without an assistant. Professor Einstein himself lays great stress upon the importance of associating Dr. Mayer with his work permanently. It seems to me in his interest and in the interest of science for him to have whatever he judges he needs and wants.

"Our discussion at Caputh lasted from the middle of the afternoon till late in the evening. I made no effort to persuade Professor Einstein in the ordinary sense of the term, but it was clear to me that Professor Einstein attached importance to the cooperation of Dr. Mayer and to the other features of the new Institute. As we parted, Professor Einstein uttered a sentence which I noted verbatim: 'Ich bin Feuer und Flamme dafür.' On the following Monday I prepared a memorandum covering the details upon which we had agreed, location contiguous to Princeton University, residence from autumn until about the middle of April, salary, pension, etc., and an independent appointment for Professor Mayer. This offer Professor Einstein accepted. I cannot believe that annual residence for brief periods at several places is sound or wholesome. Looking at the entire matter from Professor Einstein's point of view, I believe that you and all his friends will rejoice that it has been possible to create for him a permanent post of the character above indicated.

"Please be assured that your suggestions do not seem to me in the least 'presumptuous'. On the contrary, I hope you will not hesitate to write and talk with me with the utmost candor and freedom."

Millikan (Calif. Inst. Tech.) to Flesner (Ontario, Canada): 8/15/32

"I am writing to acknowledge receipt of your very candid letter of July 30th, and

particularly to thank you for taking it upon yourself to endeavor to obtain for the California Institute of Technology some financial assistance in the present crisis. You were right in assuming from my letter that we have heard nothing from the results of that effort and I am free to confess that I am not very hopeful of its success in case the request was made merely to the Rockefeller Foundation, for that Foundation was given a fairly clear statement of our situation last April when we applied to them for some funds to enable us to go on with some important research activities which were under way and which would have to have been discontinued if such help had not been granted. Your letter gives me the hope, however, that you may have other sources of funds in mind. In any case you may be fully assured that if upon your return to New York you are able to exert any influence in any quarter which will result in our being able to weather better our present difficulties, we shall be exceedingly grateful.

"Now, with regard to the Einstein matter, I am grateful to you for giving me so detailed an account of the history of your negotiations with Dr. Einstein; though, as I see the situation, it is possible that the last word has not yet been said regarding the way in which the largest values can be derived from everybody's point of view from Dr. Einstein's participation in the scientific life of our country. I shall hope to have the opportunity to discuss this at greater length with you some time during the coming year. Meanwhile, however, since Professor Einstein is to be here in Pasadena during the next winter quarter in any case, there will be opportunity for much reflection and discussion between all of us, before there is any necessity for any action that might look to some sort of readjustment."

1932

7/30

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

CAL TECH

Relations WOAI

Flexner to Einstein, July 30, 1932.

Transmits a copy of a letter from Millikan in which Millikan suggests that Einstein spend a period of five or six weeks a year in each of several institutions. Flexner comments that this will not be satisfactory either to Einstein or to the scientists, nor will it permit Mayer to be with Einstein.

On the same day Einstein writes Flexner in German about staying in one place and about Mayer, translated exactly later.

D, Einstein, Albert, 1932-1933

1932

6/22
8/30
9/7
9/20

HALE, GEORGE E. (MT. WILSON OBSERVATORY) Biographical

✓EINSTEIN, A.

FLEXNER, A.

Correspondence regarding Einstein and time for Cal. Tech
and Mt. Wilson Observatory.

D, Institute Organization

1932

8/30

FOUNDERS

Corporation

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Flexner to Bamberger, August 30, 1932.

"Yesterday I had a letter from Professor Einstein in reply to the letter which I wrote him after speaking with you and Mrs. Fuld requesting that he accept the higher rather than the lower salary which he proposed. He expresses his warm thanks for our generous offer and says that, in view of the severe economic conditions which may involve him in obligations to children, relatives, and friends, which he cannot foresee, he will accept the same. He looks forward confidently to a fruitful and joyous life at Princeton and to a permanent connection with us all. He tells me further that he has spoken with the President of the Berlin Academy and has agreed for the present to spend his summers in the neighborhood of Berlin. It is, in my opinion, this conversation that undoubtedly leaked out and led to the announcements in the papers."

D, Bamberger, Louis, 1930-1936

1932

8/30

CAL TECH

Relations WPAI

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Flexner to Einstein, August 30, 1932

Says that Bamberger and he are delighted that Einstein has accepted the Institute's offer, and assures him that Wayer is well taken care of. The letter of appointment and the terms are not in the file. They have been removed.

Flexner alludes to a suggestion by Professor Hale, suggesting alternate years in Princeton and Pasadena, and expresses sympathy with Hale and Millikan, but is sure that the Institute should make no compromise on the on the full-time theory at that time.

D, Einstein, Albert, 1932-1933

1932

9/8 9/23
9/13

CAL TECH

Relations WDAI

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Flexner receives a hearty agreement from Einstein to the full-time commitment at Princeton, and points out, of course that he is committed to go to Pasadena the winter of 1932-1933. He suggests that it would be friendly if Flexner should send travel money to Mayer.

On the 13th of September, 1932, Einstein reinforces his distaste for the prospect of leaving Princeton for Pasadena after he comes to Princeton. He wants it understood by Pasadena that he has made a commitment to the Institute, and that he cannot break it. He, therefore, confirms his understanding with Flexner that Flexner should write Hale this fact, and expresses the hope that relations with Pasadena between Pasadena and the Institute will not depend upon his dividing his time between the two institutions.

Flexner in responding to this September 23, 1932, congratulates Einstein on his clarity, and says that until the

Institute becomes stabilized, it would be quite impossible to arrange for any such partitioning of time. There is left the implication that later on it might be considered as a special emergency.

D, Einstein, Albert, 1932-1933

1932

9/27

EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

WEED, LEWIS H.

FLEXNER, A.

Weed to Flexner, September 27, 1932.

Miss Sabin "told me that you had confirmed the newspaper accounts of Einstein's appointment to the new Institute. I want you to know that I am thoroughly delighted as I think the appointment is a 'ten strike'. We could not have started out in any better way, both as a demonstration of the ideals of the new institute and as a matter of selection of proper personnel. Many, many congratulations to you on this very definite and outstanding first step. And Miss Sabin tells me that there are other steps of equal significance to come before the Board at the October meeting."

D File, Weed, Lewis H., 1930-1940

NOMINATIONS

Academic Personnel

BENEFITS

SALARY

✓ EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biography

VERLEN, OSWALD

MAYER, WALTHER

VANDERSLICE, J. L.

Appointments, salaries, retirement benefits, etc. approved

Vol. 1, No. 8, pp. 4-6

1932

10/11
11/5
11/7
12/6

GENERAL (I. A. S.)

Public Relations

FRANKFURTER, F.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Einstein and Veblen.

Vertical file, Frankfurter-1

1939 1932

10/11 11/28

GENERAL

Cooperation

PRINCETON

Relations WPAI

EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

VEBLEN, O.

FLEXNER, ABRAHAM

Flexner ^{in Virginia} to Aydelotte, November 20, 1939.

Flexner sends to Aydelotte the original New York Times story dated October 11, 1932, of the formal announcement of the opening of the Institute, the appointment of Einstein, Veblen, and Mayer, the cooperative arrangement with Princeton University and carrying photographs of Flexner, Einstein, and Fine Mathematical Hall.

Filed under Public Relations. To be returned to Aydelotte's Institute File in his Transfer Case.

There is also a copy of a New York Times editorial presumably of the same date which begins: "At last the dream of Dr. Abraham Flexner has

come true." And quotes from page 217 of the book on Universities American, German. Among other things the editorial says, "President Lowell, in discussing the founding of Johns Hopkins, said that President Gilman would have done better to confer no degrees, if the main object was to develop original thinkers, 'men expected to contribute deeply to knowledge, who cannot be very numerous in any generation.' It is understood to be the purpose of the Institute not to confer degrees--habitually at any rate--but simply to give opportunity to the most promising and earnest advanced students, under the ablest scholars and scientists to push beyond the present limits of human knowledge...Princeton must be especially pleased to have near its own democratic doors, a place where, as President Wilson once said in describing the perfect place of learning, 'calm science may sit ascetic, not knowing if the world passed, if only the truth came in answer to her prayer.'

"The Institute will not carry in its title the memory of its founders, but they are to be congratulated upon seizing such an opportunity to establish and perpetuate such a Fellowship of Scholars."

A File, IAS, (T)

1932

10/26

WEED, LEWIS H.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

VEBLEN, O.

A letter of fulsome from Weed to Flexner, October 26, 1932.

"You have achieved a perfect balance between the outstanding world figure and the best of the American school; it is the most desirable combination that we could have for the inauguration of a great undertaking in Mathematics. Comment here in Baltimore is widespread, and universal approval and commendation are heard on every side. I am more proud than ever to be connected with the new Institute even in a thoroughly minor capacity. Again many congratulations."

D File, Weed, Lewis H., 1930-1940

10/29
10/31

BENEFITS

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

VEBLEN, O.

Academic Personnel

Biographical

Flexner to Bamberger, October 29, 1932.

Bamberger has raised the question as to the eligibility of the widows of either Einstein or Veblen to receive a pension should the annuitant pre-decease her. Flexner's interpretation of the wording is that it is clearly implied.

Bamberger says on October 31, 1932, "It does not appear clear to me that pensions cease in such circumstances...if it ~~was~~ ever was left to a jury for decision, the Institute would get off second best."

D, Bamberger, Louis, 1930-1936

December

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

A very satiric clipping, apparently from the New York Times on the editorial page, a very satiric statement about the request of Mrs. Randolph Frothingham of the Woman Patriot Corporation inveighing bitterly against the menace involved to the United States in the coming of Einstein. They call Einstein a "dangerous alien." They says he is "affiliated with more anarchist and communist groups than Joseph Stalin himself," and is "an advocate of the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States." The writer of the Times article suggests that perhaps the officers of the American research foundation which has engaged the distinguished German discoverer of relativity to work part of his time in scientific investigation on our inhospitable Atlantic shores are now exposed to a criminal indictment for conspiracy and high treason.

1932

December

✓ EINSTEIN, ALBERG

Biographical

Early in December, 1932, The Women's Patriot Corporation of Brookline, Massachusetts, passed resolution against permitting the entrance of Einstein into the United States on the ground that he was unAmerican, unpatriotic, and extremely detrimental to the welfare of the nation.

On December 17, 1932, the United States Veterans Association passed a resolution calling the women's resolution silly, and approving thoroughly Einstein's coming to the United States as one of the greatest scientists in the world and deploring the humiliation which the resolution of the women and the attendant publicity have offered him.

D, Einstein, Albert, 1932-1933

1932

12/5

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

FRANKFURTER, F.

FLEXNER, A.

Felix Frankfurter to A. Flexner (from Cambridge, Mass.)
Visa will be granted tomorrow.

D File, Flexner

1932

12/6

FOREIGN PERSONNEL

Government Relations

EINSTEIN, A.

Biography

FOSDICK, R. B.

Fosdick (Curtis, Fosdick & Bellknap, Attorneys at Law, NYC) to Flexner (NYC)

"Dear Flexner:

"Well, I see that Einstein got his visa after all. As you said last night, it was one of those damn fool things that could only happen in the United States. Last evening I sent Stimson the following telegram:

'Action by American Consul in Berlin in regard to Dr. Einstein's visa is a deep humiliation to America. Strongly urge that steps be taken at once to remedy situation so that we may not become ridiculous before the whole world. If as a result of blundering stupidity of our representative in Berlin Einstein's visit is made impossible, history will never forgive us.'

Harry also sent an indignant telegram to Hoover and we called up Nicholas Murray Butler and got him started on the war path. He was mad as the devil about the whole proceeding and promised to raise hell. I also got Shotwell started and he sent telegrams to

Washington. I got in touch with Finley of the New York Times and we were just planning out a campaign when the flash came over the wires that the visa had been ~~granted~~ granted.

"That the State Department should have dignified that absurd petition from the Woman Patriot Corporation is nothing short of a national humiliation."

1932

12/7

VEBLEN, O.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Flexner to Veblen.

Authorizes Veblen to ask Whitney to visit him at Princeton at
Institute expense.

"The tornado about Einstein was terribly funny for everybody except
for Mrs. Bailey who was kept at the telephone from 9 a. m. until almost
midnight. I, myself, talked to nobody. There was terrific chagrin
here among sensible people. Stimpson must have been peppered with
telegrams, for I have heard of many, and by no means, all. However,
'All's well that ends well.'"

V-5

1933

1/10

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Flexner telegraphs greetings of the Trustees to the
Einsteins at Pasadena.

D, Einstein, Albert, 1932-1933

1933

1/21

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Flexner acknowledges a letter from Einstein dated January 17, not in file. This contained a statement for the Bulletin on Einstein's contemplated work during ~~the~~ his first session at the Institute. In this letter Flexner cautions Einstein against the "Jewish Telegraphic Agency" and other newspapers and publications who are besieging Einstein.

D, Einstein, Albert, 1932-1933

1933

1/28

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Einstein to Flexner, January 28, 1933.

A cordial letter saying that he had reached the conclusion on his own that the Jewish Telegraphic Agency was really ~~not~~ furthering the Jewish interests ~~at all~~, and also saying that he had been very suspicious of Mr. Landau who was, ~~apparently~~, with the agency.

Flexner has made arrangements for the Einsteins to stop at the Bambergers in Newark on the way back to Europe. There also was an arrangement that he would stop at Mr. Warburg's which Flexner, likewise made, but the evidence in the file would indicate that Mr. Landau finally knew where he was. There is some correspondence in German which I have not translated which may be necessary.

D, Einstein, Albert, 1932-1933

MSA 193-195 175

March

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

FOUNDERS

Corporation

When the Einsteins came east from Pasadena to return to Europe, they stopped at the home of Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld ~~and~~ while they waited for their boat. This was the period of the bank moratorium, the banks ~~are~~ reopened on March 13, 1933.

D, Bamberger, Louis, 1930-1936

1933

3/5

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

A very cordial letter from Frau and Dr. Einstein thanking Felix Warburg for his invitation to spend time in New York pending their departure for Europe, but indicating that they were probably leaving on the same day of their arrival.

D, Felix Warburg

1933

3/10

FOUNDERS

Corporation

✓EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Flexner to Mrs. Fuld, March 10, 1933, wire to Arizona, that Professor and Mrs. Einstein cannot sail on the Deutschland as expected and they will have to remain in New York a few days. Acting on something they once said to him he has invited them by wire to spend a few days quietly in Mrs. Fuld's home in South Orange which he happily accepted. Hope you approve.

March 11, 1933, welcoming statement from Mrs. Fuld.

The Einsteins apparently accepted, but later sent Flexner a wire from Chicago changing the arrangements. They stayed with Mr. Warburg instead, or he put them up at the Waldorf--it's not clear which. Because of the short time they were in New York it was more convenient. There was a banquet given for Einstein at the Commodore Hotel.

D, Fuld, Mrs. Felix

1933

3/3 4/3

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Flexner cables to Einstein THAT THE newspapers report German government has confiscated Einstein's bank deposit and if he needs salary it can begin immediately.

Einstein replies on April 3, 1933, "Hearty thanks. ~~UNNECESSARY~~
Unnecessary."

D, Einstein, Albert, 1932-1933

1933

4/13

POLICIES

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

FLEXNER, A.

Administration

Biographical

Simultaneous letters, one from Flexner to Einstein, April 13, 1933, noting that publications in this country say report Einstein has committed himself to the Institute, to Madrid, to Brussels, and to Oxford, also to France. Flexner calls Einstein's attention to Bulletin No. 2 which calls for full-time work at the Institute.

Einstein to Flexner the same day. "You will be by now have learned through the press that I have accepted a chair at the Madrid University. As the French government is pressing me very hard to accept a Chair at the College de France without any obligation on my part, I think I shall have to accept that one. I made it clear in both cases that I cannot give up any of my present engagements and that they would have to content themselves with whatever time I could give them, if any.

"In view of my new relations to the Spanish Government I feel it is my duty to write y to you about my assistant Prof. W. Mayer. The Spanish Government has conceded me the right to recommend them a Mathematician to be appointed as full professor under my direction. Now as I have very great regard for Prof. Mayer's abilities, not only as my collaborator but also as an independant researcher in Pure Mathematics, whose achievements are notable and valuable, he would be the right man to take up such a professorship. He would not have thought of asking me to recommend him for this post had he not felt it as a set-back that he was appointed at your Institute, not as a full professor, but only as an associate professor with a salary which hardly corresponds to his merits and his needs. I therefore, find myself in the difficult position: either to recommend him for Spain or to ask you whether you could make it possible to extend his appointment to a full professorship. This would be the only way of retaining him for your Institute and for a collaboration with me. I would deplore it very much indeed, if I were deprived of his valuable collaboration; and his absence from the Institute might even create some difficulties

for my own work. Besides, his retirement would be a great loss to your *instituta* institute.

"As the matter is of some urgency, I should be very much obliged for an early reply."

D, Einstein, Albert, 1932-1933

1933

4/15

POLICIES

Administration

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Flexner to Einstein, April 15, 1933.

Notes that by the morning's paper Einstein was nominated to a professorship in the Collège de France. He ventures the suggestion that this be made as the Brussels appointment was, according to the press, honorary professorship, an excellent solution to the problem.

D. Einstein, Albert, 1932-1933

1933

4/24

/EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

Dr. Flexner reported in part:

"On the first of April the newspapers carried the statement that Professor Einstein's salary had been stopped by the present Prussian Government and his bank deposit confiscated. With the approval of such members of the Executive Committee as I could consult at once I cabled Professor Einstein to the effect that the Institute would be willing to begin payment of his salary immediately instead of next autumn. On April 3, I received a cable reading, 'Hearty thanks. Unnecessary. Einstein.' Since then I have received a letter of very grateful appreciation from Professor Einstein and another from his wife, in which she states that as a prudent housekeeper she had long feared some such calamity and had therefore kept most of their savings in a foreign bank."

Vol. I, No.13, Minutes, p. 3

1933

4/26

POLICIES

Administration

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

A long letter from Flexner to Einstein in answer to the letter of April 13, 1933.

He adheres to the arrangements which were agreed upon between Flexner and Einstein at Caputh; namely, \$1200 a year salary for Mayor in 1932-1933 until he comes to America when he would begin to receive a salary of \$4,000 a year, and given the title of associate. Flexner says the Trustees have approved this, and nothing could be done to change it, at the present time. He also points out that since Mayor is going to work under Einstein's direction, he is not a full professor and should not be made one. The letter is a very long letter and very tactfully written.

D, Einstein, Albert, 1932-1933

1933

5/29

POLICIES

Administration

/ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

PLEXNER, A.

Flexner to Einstein, May 29, 1933.

Announces the moving of the office to 20 Nassau Street,
and the opening meeting of the Institute on the morning of
Monday, October 2, 1933. At this meeting the members are
supposed to be present.

D, Einstein, Albert, 1932-1933

1932

June - August

6/6?
6/8
6/14
7/12

APPOINTMENTS

Academic Personnel

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

The memorandum Flexner sent to Einstein early in June provided the following:

- (1) Salary \$10,000 per annum free of American income tax plus transportation for self and wife.
- (2) Is eligible for retirement at 65. The age can be postponed by mutual consent.
- (3) Retiring allowance \$7500 per annum.
- (4) Pension for wife in case she should survive her husband \$5000.
- (5) Term shall run from approximately beginning of October to approximately middle of April.

(6) Object of the Institute research and training of a few competent workers chosen by the professor. "Salaries will all be at a high level in order that the faculty may be free from the necessity of outside earnings."

(7) Mayer to be appointed as assistant--salary shall begin at October 1, 1932 at \$100 per month. "Should he come to America his salary would be \$4,000 free of American income tax."

Einstein replied June 8 thanking Flexner for formal statement of the proposals with which he is in the main in accord. Particularly appreciative for the tax and travel cost provisions--very generous.

Items three and four, he thought, were too high and proposed instead \$6,000 and \$3500 respectively.

* ~~(Supplying something at the end).~~ *See Dulles Translation*

He asked for an independent appointment for Mayer who did not want to find himself without a position in the case of Einstein's death.

F to

See Mrs. Einstein for 6/14 (3rd acknowledging a commitment on
L's part)

Flexner to Einstein June 14, 1932. Agreeable to everything
except items three and four, first of which should read not less
than \$6,000 nor more than \$7,500, and the second not less than
\$3,500 nor more than \$5,000 with the with the precise sum to be
settled later.

(The misunderstanding about taking the position arose here.
Apparently Einstein meant any October but Flexner took it to mean
October, 1932, and said the new relationship would begin in
October, 1933.) On point six he agreed, "We will so phrase the
condition that you will be absolutely protected, and the same will
College be true of College. I will myself protect them against applicants
or students or conferences, according to your and their wish.
On the other hand, you may be very sure that I shall myself
never ask you to do anything which does not seem to you to be worth
your while." Mayer did receive an independent appointment.

Flexner to Einstein July 12, 1932. Returned home two weeks
ago. Founders delighted and insisted on the Institute paying
Einstein \$15,000 either directly or part to be set aside to be
available to Einstein at any time. Also extremely anxious that

a retiring allowance and pension for his wife should be the higher figure that he mentioned. (Flexner mentioned). Wants Einstein to be permanently relieved of any concern about income in the future.

Will probably make no announcement about the Institute until the beginning of next October. "I hope that in the meantime you may have arranged matters to your satisfaction with Professor Millikan and the Berliner Akademie. I shall...make no announcement whatsoever until you have given me notice that I may do so."

* ~~(Supplying something at the end).~~

D, Einstein, Albert

1933

NOTES

8/21

VEBLIN, O.

Biographical

WEYL, HUBRANH

FLENNER, A.

DAUSLBOER

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Fleener to Veblen, August 21, 1933.

We are hopeful that we shall make the permanent appointment for Weyl and a year's invitation to Courant (Richard), though I do hope that Courant will be reinstated in Göttingen.

Veblen has been in correspondence with Lowen in regard to the full-time work expected of Einstein, apparently. Fleener agrees with Veblen that we don't want to establish too many precedents. "I think there are one or two things that we will have to insist upon, and full time during the abbreviated year is one of them, that ought to apply not only

to workers, but to members of the Faculty. Of course, I do not mean that you or Alexander or Einstein should not during the term attend scientific meetings or make scientific addresses, but I do mean that the taking on of additional chairs and professorships, as Einstein has done, does not seem to me to harmonize with the spirit of our undertaking. However, this is a matter which I shall take up with Einstein in the course of the year. I beg you not to mention it to anyone."

V File, Flexner, Abraham

1933

NOTES

8/30

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

FLEENER, A.

Biographical

VEBLER, O.

EINSTEIN

MAYER

Fleener to Veblen, August 30, 1933.

Postscript to ^{of} letter. "I should like to have an informal meeting with the members of the staff of the School of Mathematics on October 3, at 10:30 a. m. at Fine Hall in your room. Will you undertake to call the members together? I am afraid that Einstein and Mayer will not return until a few days later, but that will not matter."

V File, Fleener, Abraham

1933

1933

7/27

VEBLÉN, O.

Biographical

WEYL, ROHMANN

FLENER, A.

BARBEROSH

✓ EISENBERG, A.

Flexer to Veblen.

This morning I received from Leydenburg a telegram
from London which reads: "very urgent. Official invitation
that German professors be expedited as they may not be allowed
to leave."

V File, Flexner, Abraham

1933

August

✓ EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

There is quite an exchange complicated by press relations in German on the question of whether Einstein has winter half-year. This is finally ironed out, but it is clear that the Einsteins and Mayor will not arrive until after the Institute opens, since they embark on October 7. Flexner (September 7, September 28, informs Einstein that he has been authoritatively requested to ask Einstein to enter the country quietly and offers him facilities to disembark at Quarantine and avoid the press, coming directly to Princeton. Arrangements, made by Maass, for the disembarkation, Edgar Bamberger to drive him down to Princeton).

D Einstein Albert, 1932-33

D Einstein Albert 1932-1933

1933

9/8

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

New York Times' story (A. P. dispatch) from Blankenberghe Belgium. Einstein has decided to leave Belgium because of fears for safety. Will leave on Yacht-supposedly for South America, but really for England. Police placed a guard at Einstein's villa after hearing German authorities placed a price on Einstein's head.

II-16

1933

9/9

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

Associated Press to New York Times (9/10)

Einstein renounces pacificism and as to need for citizens of Belgium to join in military service for country's own defense. But he still feels that if all people renounce military service, it will mean the end of wars and favors that. Arrived in London 9/9/33.

II-16

File III-18

1933

10/9

✓EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

WEYL, HERMANN

Dr. Flexner reported in part:

"I have been a good deal concerned about the publicity which Professor Einstein has received since he left America last spring, and I have endeavored by communicating with him and his wife to make them realize that notoriety may be a source of peril to him and certainly does not help his standing in the scientific world. My most recent communication from his wife would indicate that they have at last come to realize the soundness of this view. In consequence of having previously made engagements which he did not feel free to break, Professor Einstein will not arrive in Princeton until the middle of the month, but the name of the boat upon which he sails has thus far not been revealed. He will be called for at Quarantine and motored to Princeton as quietly and inconspicuously as possible.

"The minutes of the Executive Committee meeting held on September 6, 1933, when distributed, will show that Professor Weyl of Göttingen, having completely recovered his health, has been invited to be a member of the faculty and has accepted; but he has asked me to keep the information absolutely confidential until he succeeds in getting his family safely out of Germany. At the moment of this dictation he has not yet accomplished this end, so that I beg the member of the Board to regard this matter as confidential. His acquisition to the faculty will be a source of immense strength. He occupies the

most famous chair of mathematics in Germany - the chair which for a hundred years has made Göttingen ~~XXE~~ a great center of mathematics, now, alas, utterly destroyed. Professor Weyl is not a stranger in Princeton, for he spent an entire year there two or three years ago, and he has also lectured in other American universities. He will become an American citizen, and he has written Professor Veblen that he feels that he is beginning his scientific life a second time. Professor Weyl will spend October and November lecturing in Swarthmore, after which he and his family will take up their residence permanently in Princeton."

1933

10/10

10/13

✓ EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

FLEXNER, ABRAHAM

MAASS, HERBERT

Dr. Flexner to Mr. Maass:

Flexner wrote to Mr. Coulter, head of the Visa Division of the Department of State, about a visa for Prof. Einstein.

"Before I returned to Princeton this morning, the mayor of the town and the chief of police called on Mrs. Bailey to offer their services in the matter of Professor Einstein. I shall see them both and get them to cooperate with us in maintaining quiet. I shall send you a letter of introduction to Professor Einstein when I communicate the results of my letter to Mr. Coulter."

Flexner to Maass:

"...I have put in writing the point, which I think cannot be too strongly emphasized, namely, that Professor Einstein's safety and his scientific reputation both depend not only in my judgment but in the judgment of everybody with whom I have canvassed the

the subject upon his leading a quiet and unobstrusive life at Princeton.

"This week I have been deluged with requests that he make speeches on political or other topics in New York...I have made the same reply to all, namely, that Professor Einstein has come to Princeton to pursue his scientific work and will not be deflected therefrom...!"

The next day Dr. Flexner sent Mr. Maass a letter he had received from Mr. Billikopf of the Federation of Jewish Charities of Philadelphia which said:

"I do hope that our people will not exploit Einstein during his stay here. I wish your leaders would realize what Lucretius once said, that man has a limited amount of moral enthusiasm, and even though Einstein is the greatest scientist, even he can readily reach the point of saturation. He must be left alone to do his scientific work and speak on other subjects at rare intervals."

Source: IAS Trustees - Maass, Herbert H.

1933

10/11

✓EINSTEIN, A.

Biography

FLEXNER, A.

Flexner to Judge Julian W. Mack (NYC)

"Thank you for your kind note of October 4. There is only one way to procure quiet and safety for Einstein and that is by saying 'No' without exception, and this I have done without consulting him for the last year. He himself is so amiable that his natural tendency is to say 'Yes' to everything. I should not make an exception in favor of Jesus Christ, not to say, the President of the United States. Professor Einstein and his wife have written me and told me that they want Ruhe and no publicity. Whether they mean that or not or know what that means, their conduct in Europe causes me to doubt, but it will be absolutely impossible for him to stay in the United States, unless he completely divests himself of the role which he has in recent months played in Europe. He has hurt himself, his work, and in my opinion and in that of others, has done the Jews - neither in this country nor in Europe - any good at all. So, if anybody asks you in future to intercede whether for a speech or a dinner or his mere presence, please tell them that under no circumstances will I make an exception in favor of anything or anybody."

File III-17

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Flexner had to cable Einstein, October 16, 1933, on the S. S. Westernland, the ship on which he came to America, as follows:

"Have just learned of O'Brian Untermeyer plans. Please avoid them as they are concerned in a racial political quarrel involving forthcoming Mayor election. Your dignity and that of Institute endangered. Follow advice and arrangements made for you by national government which Mr. Herbert Maass who will meet you at Quarantine alone understand/s."

D, Einstein, Albert, 1932-1933

1933

10/17

FOUNDERS

Corporation

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

MAASS, HERBERT H.

FLEXNER, A.

Flexner to Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld, October 17, 1933.

"You will be interested and amused to know that Mayor O'Brien and Mr. Untermyer got up a committee to wait at the dock in the rain in order to meet the Einsteins and make a great to-do over them during the day. Without authority from us they printed in the morning paper my name and Felix Warburg's, though neither of us had authorized such use. Meanwhile, Mr. Maass arose at daybreak, took a little motor boat, reached Quarantine, met the Einsteins and turned them over to the two cars, and they are now here, very happy and enormously delighted that they escaped the New York reception. Mr. Parrier and Edgar brought them down easily and quietly... They are overflowing with gratitude."

D, Bamberger, Louis, 1930-1936

1953

11/1

FRANKFURTER, F.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

MITRANY, D.

✓EINSTEIN, A.

STEWART, W.

WOODWARD, L.

LOWE, E.A.

Vertical File, Frankfurter-1

1933

11/3

✓ EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

Mr. Maass sent the enclosed clipping to Flexner stating: "The enclosed clipping from last night's Evening Post will indicate to you that there must be a leak somewhere in Princeton."

"Silver Spoon Standard Shifts Einstein Home"

In the wake of yesterday's news that Professor and Mrs. Albert Einstein became neighbors of their close friend, Raymond Leslie Buell, research director of the Foreign Policy Association, by moving into the two-family house at 2 Library Place, Princeton, we would like to remind you of the house at 11 Cleveland Lane which had been prepared for them. The house was ready, the corners swept, and, as we remarked last week, a plaster Madonna and Child over the fireplace mantel had been wired into place more securely so that it would not fall on Professor Einstein's valuable head.

There was a last minute hitch, however, ~~circumstance~~ The story told in Princeton is that when Frau Einstein came to get the keys, the owner of the house said that, as is her custom she had locked the door to the attic and deposited her silver in the bank. The wife of the savant raised her eyebrows, allowing that she was not in the habit of taking

silver from houses she rented. So now the Einsteins are at the address given above on Library Place, near Mercer Street, presumably with silver spoons and a free run of the attic."

Source: IAS Trustees - Maass, Herbert H.

1933

11/3
11/4

FOUNDERS

Corporation

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

FULD, MRS. FELIX

The Flexners had given a party for the Einsteins on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Fuld sat next to Dr. Einstein. Her letter expressed great appreciation.

About the dinner Flexner said: "We tried to let you see without any publicity whatsoever something that you and your brother had made possible--something too that I believe will be memorable in the history of American culture. You have no idea how many people have told us in the two days that have passed since the dinner what a successful affair it was and how glad the Princetonians are that we have come to this quiet and hospitable place..

Then Flexner said that he wants to give a second dinner

early in December after the Weyls have moved to Princeton
to enable the Trustees of the Institute to meet its faculty.
Asks for a day agreeable to the Fuld's and Mr. Bamberger.

D, Fuld, Mrs. Felix

1933

11/3

DIRECTOR

Administration

GENERAL

Public Relations

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

✓EINSTEIN, A.

Letter from Flexner to President Roosevelt re invitation to Einstein. File IV-3

See DIRECTOR - Administration

1933

11/13
11/14
11/15

GENERAL
EINSTEIN, ALBERT
STEWART, WALTER
FLEXNER, ABRAHAM
MAASS, HERBERT

Corporation
Biographical

Mr. Maass to Mrs. Bailey:

"...I have no corrections except a slight one in the case of the trustees' meeting in which, at the end, the Director reported on the developments of the School of Economics and Politics. I think it would be well to interpolate at the point where I have made a cross, the following:

'Because of his great familiarity with the subject of economics, the Director requested Mr. Stewart to express his point of view in connection with the Director's report and recommendations. This was done, and thereupon, a general discussion among the Trustees ensued.'

Flexner to Maass:

"Thank you for yours of the 13th and for the suggested interpolation. I promised

Mr. Stewart personally that his name would not be mentioned in connection with any expression of opinion. It seems to me that in preparing the minutes we must make the following distinctions: The Chairman of a committee or the Director, who makes a report, is presumed to have given the matter careful thought and to be ready to stand by his words. He can therefore be named, but the Trustees discuss matters informally and may wish to change their minds. They will hesitate to speak freely if a permanent record of their names is made. In the interest therefore of encouraging free and unhampered discussion, I should think that the minutes should avoid as far as possible the use of names.

...

"I have spoken with Mrs. Einstein about the Miller concert. Her account is as follows: Professor Einstein wants to help three families, whom he knows intimately, to go from Berlin to Jerusalem. Mr. Miller and his associate know the same people or are related to them. He therefore agreed to play privately to a small group, whose names would be known to him in advance. In my judgment, this is a mistake, and I told Mrs. Einstein this, for, if this kind of things begins, there is no telling where it may end.

"I am beginning to weary a little of this daily necessity of 'sitting down' upon Einstein and his wife. They do not know America. They are the merest children, and they are extremely difficult to advise and control. You have no idea of the barrage of publicity which I have intercepted. I should suppose half my time is devoted to protecting Einstein..."

Maass to Flexner:

"In respect to the Einstein situation, the thing that disturbed me about the proposed concert was that it apparently had taken on an aura of publicity far beyond what you described in your letter. The solicitation of strangers to purchase tickets intimated to me that the proposed audience would be far from a selected group but rather indiscriminate in its nature and that the matter would have some publicity. I can sympathize fully with your position as a buffer between Einstein and Einstein's publicity, yet I feel sure that before the end of the year the novelty of the situation will have worn off to such an extent that the only safeguards needed will be a sort of watchful waiting over Einstein's personal re-actions rather than to stand between him and requests of a public nature which he may receive.

"As to the minutes of the Trustees' meeting, I believe, upon reflection, that you are right and that it would be just as well to omit any reference to Mr. Stewart's expression of opinion."

Source: IAS Trustees - Maass, Herbert H.

1933

11/13
11/15
11/16

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

A quarrel breaks out between Einstein and Flexner over whether Flexner is interfering with Einstein's private undertakings and commitments. Einstein disputes this heatedly, Flexner and says, "Hereafter, however, I shall refrain from any intervention at all. I think you will agree with me that I have done everything possible to live up to my promise to give you the utmost security and freedom for your scientific work and have made most liberal possible ~~max~~ provision for you and your wife throughout your lives."

He makes two points, however, that he hopes Einstein won't misunderstand: the Institute is an independent institution but for the moment a guest of Princeton, and must, therefore, curb its activities to suit Princeton in a sense. There is grave danger of anti-Semitism in other countries than Germany. Whether it becomes a serious problem in America depends almost entirely upon American Jews...

D, Einstein, Albert, 1932-1933

1933

11/16

✓ EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

FLEXNER, ABRAHAM

MAASS, HERBERT

Flexner to Maass:

"I am still uneasy about the Einstein situation. Have you any way of ascertaining the price of tickets, how they are being distributed, and to whom? Neither Professor nor Mrs. Einstein appreciates the danger of his giving a concert in such a well-known place as the Waldorf-Astoria."

Source: IAS Trustees - Maass, Herbert H.

1933

11/26

HALLE, HIRAM J.

Biographical

11/27

✓EINSTEIN, A.

GENERAL

Public Relations

Cable - Halle (London) to Flexner (Princeton University): (11/26/33)

"I saw at Jacob Epstein's Studio here today the marvelous bronze head of Einstein for which he recently sat. It will be exhibited at Arthur Tooth and Sons gallery here beginning December sixth. I shall be glad to present to the new university with which Einstein is associated a bronze replica of it without credit or publicity if you would like to have it Epstein says it can be done in about four weeks please cable me Berkeley Hotel here."

Flexner to Halle (London, England): (11/27/33)

"In reply to your cable regarding the Epstein bust of Professor Einstein I am cabling to you today as follows:

'Many thanks for cable. Am writing.'

"I appreciate profoundly your ~~great~~ generosity in offering the Institute for

Advanced Study a replica of this bust, and I have no hesitation in saying that, if the bust could be reproduced and set to America and kept in its box until all publicity regarding Professor Einstein has died out, it would be gratefully received, but Professor Einstein's work and his personal safety come first. It would therefore be impossible for us to accept the bust unless we were free to keep the fact of its existence and of your generosity a secret until in due course both could be announced and the bust itself exhibited without any danger of publicity."

1933

11/30

12/4

✓EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

HILB, EMIL

Hilb (New York City) to Flexner (Princeton): (11/30/33)

"Although it is almost a week since our telephone conversation concerning Prof. and Mrs. Einstein, I have not been able to forget what you said about them both.

"Naturally I cannot understand that you should speak about them in the manner you did, considering myself a perfect stranger to you, whose relationship to the Einsteins must of necessity be unknown to you. It is this very fact that prompts me to write this letter.

"I was shocked to hear you make the accusations you did concerning them. Your warning, that Professor will get 'fired', is still sounding in my ear, and still more unforgettable is the fact that you said the same thing to Mr. Neuer, personally unknown to Prof. and Mrs. Einstein.

"No doubt Professor Einstein does not need a defender. Although I realize that his openhearted and undiplomatic frankness may occasionally lead to misunderstandings, I cannot conceive why his simple dignity should be the cause of so much acrimony as you displayed in your conversation over the phone.

"I do not know whether you are aware of the insistence of newspapermen. Prof. Einstein hates publicity, but his kindness of heart and the lack of sophistication have oftentimes overcome his desire to avoid it. In answer to your question 'why don't the Einsteins simply throw the reporters out' I may tell you that 'throwing (sic.) out' is perfectly unknown in the home of the great scientist.

"I myself have many a times seen him refuse interviews, and it is only through playing upon his kindness that here and there articles about him are obtained. Were he more ~~worldly, unworldly~~ worldly, he probably would be more immune to the wiles of reporters.

"And yet, Dr. Flexner, is'nt it a fact that the great reputation which Professor Einstein enjoys and which has been popularized by the newspapers is the very thing which prompted you to engage him for your new school?

"Considering the thousands of pictures and articles that have appeared all over the world do you really believe, that the Einsteins can still derive any pleasure from newspaper-writeups? Do you really believe, that vanity is a dominating factor with them?

"As far as the letters to the Knabe Company are concerned, it was my suggestion that Mr. Neuer send a piano to Prof. Einstein. Mr. Neuer gladly consented with no motive, except a sincere admiration for a great man. Not a word has breathed of an endorsement or a recommendation (sic.). The letters that were exhibited in the window were merely the expression of thanks of two gracious people and were not sent to be used for publicity. However I do not blame Mr. Neuer for putting them in the window, though I do know, that the Einsteins had no idea that he would do so.

"I really believe that in the same way you have misjudged them about other

things you do not give them credit for their actions in regard to the coming concert. The idea sprang from a desire to help the needy friends in Germany. As you say 'Prof. Einstein is a scientist and not a violinist, but he also is a human being with a great heart.'

"Whatever both of the Einsteins do, you can be assured, is prompted by high ideals and lofty motives. To ascribe other reasons for their actions is unworthy.

"It may be presumtious (sic.) on my part to defend Prof. and Mrs. Einstein, but if you recollect the freedom of your telephone-conversation with me you will understand, why I -- as an outsider -- am taking the liberty of writing this letter."

Flexner to Hilb (New York City): 12/4/33 /

"I have never before received a letter of the kind which you wrote me on November 30, but your letter is so full of misstatements and misunderstandings and I am so deeply concerned about Professor and Mrs. Einstein that I am nevertheless answering you.

"I did not say either to you or to Mr. Neuer anything about Professor Einstein's being 'fired', for that is a word which I never use. I did say that unpleasant publicity would make his position unstable certainly in Princeton and probably in the United States.

"I quite understand Professor Einstein's difficulty in dealing with reporters - a fact which he frankly confessed to me at Potsdam two years ago. I told him then how readily reporters could be dealt with in this country and how I myself dealt with them, and he and his wife expressed themselves as overjoyed if I would take reporters off their hands, leaving them to my secretary, who deals with them when they try to see me.

"In respect to the letter to the Knabe Company, I asked you and Mr. Neuer first of all whether you had secured Professor Einstein's permission to use the letter. You both said, 'No'. Thereupon I said and still state that you had no right to use it at all, still less had you any right to use it in connection with the letterhead of the Institute for Advanced Study. I said very emphatically that the Institute for Advanced Study could not be utilized to advertise the Knabe piano. Mr. Neuer admitted this promptly and followed his admission by having the poster removed before we finished our conversation.

"As far as the concert is concerned, Mrs. Einstein told me that it would be small and private. I told her that it would get into the newspapers and thus bring unpleasant criticism not to them (for they would not hear of it), but to the Institute and to me, which has proved to be the case. Mrs. Einstein assured me that there would be no such publicity. You yourself now know that she was wrong and that I was correct. In my morning mail appear two long clippings sent to me by a person from New York who has absolutely no interest in the concert, but these clippings and others previously sent to me show that I was correct. The concert is meant to be neither small nor private.

"You have no conception nor have Professor and Mrs. Einstein of the trouble which I have taken to protect them not only from useless annoyance but from positive danger. Otherwise they have been absolutely free. When I originally mentioned the fact of danger to Mrs. Einstein, she expressed her gratification that I could make arrangements to take them from the steamer at Quarantine - something that required me to make two trips to Washington. I have the highest admiration for Professor Einstein, but I confess to you quite frankly that, in my judgment, he does not understand America and that you and Mr. Mueller have given him unsound advice.

"As far as your statement that I offered Professor Einstein a position because

he had been popularized by the newspapers is concerned, let me say emphatically that this was the one thing that made me hesitate. The Institute for Advanced Study is not interested in newspaper popularity, and it is determined at any cost to avoid it."

1933

11/30
12/9

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Einstein to Flexner, November 30, 1933.

Not sure of translation, but it is a ~~seven~~ 6-line letter objecting strenuously to something Flexner has said or done. Apparently it concerned the exploitation of Einstein at the recital at the Waldorf Astoria (See Herald Tribune press account, November 30, 1933 in the file).

December 9, 1933, Einstein makes three points, four paragraphs in German, requiring translation, signed by A. Einstein, and, evidently, laying down the law on his privileges as an individual ~~at~~ while at Princeton.

D, Einstein, Albert, 1932-1933

1933

12/4

✓EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

FLEXNER, ABRAHAM

MAASS, HERBERT

Flexner to Maass:

"I wrote Mrs. Hall a kindly letter saying that the Institute did not wish her to lose anything but took no position whatsoever in regard to the difference of opinion between her and Mrs. Einstein. Thus far I have heard nothing from her. Meanwhile, the E's have broken their promise in almost every possible way and have brought down upon themselves very serious criticism not only in Princeton but elsewhere. Last week two vagrants seeking Einstein were arrested and jailed. I have not mentioned this fact either to Professor or Mrs. Einstein, since the Mayor and I are taking care of things of this sort between ourselves, but the Einsteins are absolutely insappreciative and touchy in reference to imaginary matters beyond any conception."

Source: IAS Trustees - Maass, Herbert H.

1933

12/11

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

BAMBERGER, LOUIS

Flexner to Bamberger, December 11, 1933.

"I have had a two-hour talk with Professor Einstein, and I wish to assure you and Mrs. Fuld that all the little misunderstandings, which had disturbed him and his wife, have been completely removed. He is thoroughly happy and satisfied with everything which I have done. Some day I will explain to you the details. They are not important enough to put into a letter.

"This morning we had a meeting of all five professors, and we discussed the way the Institute had been functioning up to this time and our plans for the future. I wish you could have both been there for anything more ideal and coöperative I have never witnessed. Professor Einstein was really extremely helpful

in some of his suggestions, as were the others also.

"We have asked Professor and Mrs. Einstein to share your box Thursday night of this week, and they have accepted eagerly. They have asked us to a Deutsches dinner tomorrow evening, which we shall eat with relish. So everything is lovely, and the goose hangs high."

D, Bamberger, Louis, 1930-1936

1934-1935

EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

Flexner and Mr. Phillips of the State Department and Mr. John Farr Simmons at Washington, arranged for the Einsteins, his secretary, and their daughter to make a trip to Bermuda with a view to applying there for immigration visas in order to effect their permanent entry into the United States. Correspondence with Simmons began December 22, 1934, the trip was finally consummated in ~~1934~~ May of 1935.
Biographical data on Margo

D, U. S. State Department Correspondence, 1947

1934

STRAUS, JESSE ISADORE (American Ambassador to France)

Biographical

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

March 15, 1934

Straus to Flexner/writes in confusion about a request Mrs. Albert Einstein has made of him to secure advice to Dr. Einstein from the Minister of Education in Paris that it would be unsafe for him to fulfill a lecture engagement in Paris in April. Mrs. Einstein stated she feared for his safety should he come but he would not on his own initiative cancel his obligation to come to Paris. The Ambassador asks Flexner's aid.

Flexner to Straus, March 27, 1934. He recounts the confusion as reported in the New York Times (see account filed under Einstein) namely, that when Einstein had agreed to spend the year, in matter of fact, the rest of his career at the Institute, he had at the same time been under obligation to deliver lectures in Paris, Madrid and a few weeks annually at Oxford. "He accepted...so that he was really a professor simultaneously at four institutions. When I read of these complications in the New York Times last summer I wrote him and his wife, in the kindest tone, that I felt sure he would find it impossible to discharge these obligations; but they thought otherwise, and I let the matter drop."

They came to Princeton in October. I have never alluded in conversation with them to these outside engagements, says Flexner.

"For a few weeks I attempted to protect them against newspaper and other publicity,

but as they did not cooperate I dropped all efforts in that direction."

He goes on to say that the Einsteins finally saw that he was right and that Einstein resigned his Spanish chair, and has so far as Dr. Flexner knows, informed the Oxford authorities that he cannot come to Oxford. "He really wants to stay in America, though my private hunch is that Mrs. Einstein--partly on account of her children and partly for other reasons--desires to go abroad." He counsels the Ambassador against doing anything. "In dealing with unworldly people of this sort, who will not ask advice until they have gotten themselves into a mess, it is impossible to do anything that is really helpful."

1934

2/19

EINSTEIN, ALBERT
FLEXNER, ABRAHAM
MAASS, HERBERT
WEYL, HERMANN

Biographical

Flexner to Maass:

"Einstein has had the grippe, and I have kept him indoors by main force. His wife told me over the telephone that he was feeling quite well today. You will be interested to know that he is so happy that he has cancelled his Oxford and Spanish appointments and is now endeavoring to do the same with his appointment at the College de France. He wishes, however, no public mention made of these facts. The truth is that he is happy and tranquil here, that more and more he is associating with others at the Institute, students and professors, and I have the feeling that he begins to realize that I was right when I ventured last summer to suggest that he should concentrate on the Institute. His wife spoke to me the other evening of his not going to Europe at all, spending the summer here in America and buying a house next winter in Princeton. Of course, I did not crow but said in the calmest way, 'That would be very nice.' All this ought to be confidential, for people like Einstein don't like to feel any pressure, even the pressure of approval.

"You have doubtless heard from Mr. Harris that the Equitable Life refused Professor

Weyl's application for insurance. I have discussed the matter with Dr. Alfred Cohn, who persists in his opinion that there is nothing really wrong with Weyl and that the rejection is only in consequence of certain rules, from which the companies know too little to depart. Mr. Harris is now trying the New York Life, and I have taken the matter up with the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America. By the time you return we shall have all the information, and I have the feeling that at that time we should have a meeting of the Executive Committee and in one way or another give Professor Weyl and his wife the assurance which we have given Professor Einstein and Professor Veblen. Certainly no one could have thrown himself more actively in the work of the Institute than Weyl has done. He is extremely active and very happy, as are also his wife and children."

Source: IAS Trustees - Maass, Herbert H.

1934

2/15

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Flexner to Governor A. Harry Moore (Trenton):

"I have your very kind favor of February 12. I have been asked to allow the use of my name in so many connections since coming to Princeton that I have had to take the position that I would under no circumstances be a member of any committee at all. If I make an exception in favor of Professor Einstein, I shall find myself overwhelmed with similar requests and with a precedent which will greatly embarrass me. I hope therefore that you will excuse me and that you will understand my appreciation of your kindness and my tremendous admiration for Professor Einstein."

File III-19

1934

3/6

FOUNDERS

Corporation

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

FULD, MRS. FELIX

Flexner to Mrs. Fuld, March 6, 1934. (Mrs. Fuld in Arizona).

The Veblens and the Knebelmans of the Princeton faculty gave a party to the mathematics group--cold night but everybody turned out. "As previously, Einstein was the unconscious lion of the evening. He spoke with everybody and in the sweetest possible way. He is working very hard, going to Fine Hall seven days in the week; but, on the other hand, he continues to accept useless engagements which require him to leave Princeton, going to Philadelphia for a dinner and returning at 1 o'clock in the morning. Curiously, these interruptions do not affect either his health or his work. He apparently...does these things almost mechanically. The other day President and Mrs. Dodds and Mrs. Flexner and I had lunch with him, and we had a real German feed of sauerkraut, liver sausage, and such. I trembled

for Mrs. Dodds, but she survived the ordeal, as did also the
rest of us.

D, Fuld, Mrs. Felix

1934

3/16

HEAD, SIR HENRY

Biographical

DIRAC, PAUL A.S.

~~EINSTEIN, A.~~

VON NEUMANN, JOHN

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WCAI

GENERAL

Educational Institutions

Flexner to Head (Hartley Court, England): 3/16/34

"As Anne has written in her letter to your wife, Professor Dirac of Cambridge is coming to the Institute as visiting professor next year. The entire group agreed upon him as far the most desirable addition that we could make now that the trustees have created a visiting professorship, which will enable us to borrow distinguished persons from year to year.

"I wish that I could find the words to tell you how beautifully things have gone in the School of Mathematics this year. The Princeton people have been extremely kind and helpful. They have given us all the space we want in Fine Hall, a memorial building to one of their late professors of mathematics, erected by a grateful pupil. It is, I think, probably the best academic building in the United States, simple and in

admirable taste. In the professors' room there is a fine mantel-piece with an inscription which Einstein composed: 'Eaffiniert ist der Herr Gott aber boshaft ist er nicht.' The Princeton mathematicians and our group are indiscriminately mingled together. Some of them conduct seminars together and they almost all attend one another's lectures, as they are not too frequent. Our white hope, so to speak, is a Hungarian, von Neumann, just passed thirty - a brilliant boy, charming and modest, and much like your own Dirac. Einstein, of course, has been the center of curiosity, of which he is altogether unconscious. When I went to congratulate him the other day on his birthday he said, 'I have been happy and satisfied here beyond anything I have experienced anywhere in my whole life.' Our own students are twenty-four in number, almost all of them men in the early thirties who are on leave of absence from good academic posts. They select, as they would at Oxford or Cambridge, the teacher with whom they are most interested to work, and make their individual arrangements for conferences and guidance. Of course, they all attend the lectures of practically the entire group. I let the whole thing alone and confine myself to doing errands and answering mail, for there is nothing that I can really do for the mathematicians. You will see from this description how much I owe to Cambridge and Oxford. Actually, the atmosphere of the whole place is, in its informality, much more like Oxford or Cambridge than like any American university. A German professor who visited us a week or so ago told Dean Birschart of Princeton as he left Fine Hall, 'This is surely an Island of the Blessed.' Think of the folly of Germany. Of our five professors three are Germans and two Americans. It is interesting to note that there are repercussions in other American Universities. We are, of course, counting no unwatched chickens, but I feel sure that in this atmosphere and environment something is bound to come forth."

1935

3/1

✓

EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

See clipping in this file, Marcy 1, 1935, on Einstein's
speech for International Institution to Serve Jews published
in the American Jewish Congress Bulletin.

D File, Leidesdorf, Samuel D, 1930-1935

1935

9/3

9/7

EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

SHRÖDINGER

FLEXNER, A.

Einstein to Flexner.

Lately I have been carrying on a scholarly correspondence with Schrödinger. In my judgment he would be a wonderful acquisition for our Institute. He wrote me of the intention to accept a call to Graz (Austria), since he is at Oxford only on a courtesy call, so to say; and there is no real opportunity therefore a scholar in th. physics. I believe that the influential people of Princeton after open discussions would not have opposed a call to Schrödinger to our Institute to spite him because of his refusal of the call to Princeton. One could ^{hardly} take amiss the striving of such an outstanding scholar for a position which promises him the opportunity to contribute his learning as completely as possible.

Flexner to Einstein, September 7, 1935.

The Schrödinger matter is a delicate one, which I cannot completely settle without talking with you and with your associates as well as the Princeton people. I will take the matter up, however, without delay when we ~~xxx~~ are all together once more. Schrödinger made a blunder that embarrassed both me and the Institute but I shall handle the matter with every possible discretion and with every desire to do the best for him as well as for us...

D, Einstein, A., 1934-36

1936-39

~~FACULTY PARTICIPATION~~ *IN ADMINISTRATION*

POLICY

FLEXNER, A.

VEHLEN, O.

RIEFLER, W.

MORSE, M.

GOLDMAN, H.

✓EINSTEIN, A.

EARLE, E. M.

Academic Personnel

Administration

Biographical

Excerpts from File V-1, IAS Faculty Minutes 1933-1950

See FACULTY PARTICIPATION - Academic Personnel

Vertical File "P"

1956-1964
DIRECTOR

FACULTY

TRUSTEES

BENEFITS

ECONOMICS

AYDELOTTE, F.

FLEENER, A.

✓ EINSTEIN

VEBIEN, O.

HAASS, H. H.

Administration

Academic Personnel

Corporation

Academic Personnel

Academic Activities

Biographical

Interview with Dr. Aydelotte, October 16, 1956, 10:30 a. m.

Filed in Vertical File under Aydelotte Interviews.

1936-45

ASSISTANTS

Academic Personnel

MEMBERS

BERGMANN, PETER

Biographical

BARSHANSKY, V.

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Bergmann a member 1936-37 (see Einstein's letter to Flesher,
November 1, 1937)

" Einstein's Assistant 1937-40

" Member 1940-41

Barshansky a member 1937-40

" Einstein's Assistant 1940-45

Ballotín

EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

An excerpt from an article in The Cooperative Engineer by Clifford Pruefer on the Institute at Fine Hall.

Pruefer says Einstein's name was omitted from the Directory at the entrance to Fine Hall. Einstein and Dr. Walter Mayer of Berlin, Einstein's assistant and collaborator of the last three years of his work in Berlin, would arrive each morning at the office at 10:30, close the doors, and seclude themselves for the rest of the day, except that they ~~walked~~ ~~came~~ cordially welcomed students who came to consult them. (Page 11).

"Dr. Einstein has appeared in public only three times since he arrived, and they were to attend a series of lectures by the Belgian scientist, Abbe LeMaitre who recently gained attention by reason of his spectacular views on the expansion of the universe. These lectures were on Eddington's theory of the interaction of electric charges, a very obscure piece of work. Dr. Einstein in a sweater was seated in the front ~~row~~ row with Professors Veblen, Weyl, and von Neumann, all of the Institute, and together they made an imposing lineup. During the course of the lecture, these celebrities plied the lecturer with questions, and the differences of opinion they voiced, coupled with frank acknowledgment of their inability to understand Eddington's drift, proved to be both entertaining and reassuring to the audience." (page 23)

1937

3/4

FOUNDERS

Corporation

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

PLEXNER, A.

Plexner to Bamberger, Marcy 4, 1937; founders are in Arizona.

"The men are all well, the one ~~an~~ exception being that the other night Professor Einstein was walking in his room in the dark and stubbed his big toe, with the result that he was quite lame for a day or two. I went to see him and asked him why he didn't switch on the light and put on a pair of slippers, and he said, 'Oh, I never thought of that.' Then I asked, 'Has this thing happened to you before?' and he said, 'Yes, five or six times, and I always have to have an X-ray taken to be sure no bones are broken.' I told him I thought it really would be cheaper to turn on the light, and he laughed."

D, Bamberger, Louis, 1937-1944

1937

4/11
4/12

BENEFITS

Academic Personnel

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

MAYER, WALTHER

Einstein to Flexner, April 11, 1937.

through
Thou Veblen and I have learned verbally that payment to Borgmann will be changed next year to a stipend. I learned the same from the agenda-list (?) for the meeting of the professors to be held April 12.

I should like to make a remark about this. It is right that I have no claim to choose an assistant according to my own consideration, because with my own appointment to the Institute Professor Mayer through my own urging secured a permanent appointment on the assumption that ~~y~~ he would be my assistant in my ~~own~~ work. This cooperation has unfortunately not been maintained, through no fault of my own.

But the character of my work is such that not without losing time can my co-worker be changed often. It would be in the interests of my progress in work, and therefore in the interest of the Institute, were the choice of my assistant left to my discretion, just as it is in the case of the other colleagues.

I should like to confer with you on this soon, as a result of which I would like you to allow me my own assistant. I cannot say now how to deviate from this line so that a situation will not arise again which will unsettle my work...

I would hope that you would ask the Trustees to allow me an assistant of my own choice with established capacity, so that the stability of my ~~work~~ work will be assured and a needless loss of time will be avoided.

Flexner to Einstein, April 12, 1937.

You have complete freedom to choose your assistant without consent of your associates or my consent. Simply tell Mrs. Bailey who and she will send notice.

Mayer's case is entirely separate...

Eleven days after this Mayer applied for T. I. A. A.
deferred annuity!

D, Einstein, A., 1934-44

1938

1/24

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

✓EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

Prof. Einstein, when asked how he explained the eminence of the Princeton mathematical group, replied "Because we are in the fashion. Princeton is the Paris of mathematics." He said that mathematics, as other sciences, was a changing subject and needed to be continually refurnished with new mathematicians with new ideas. Flexner said that the same was true of the other schools.

Tr. Min. - 1/24/38 - p. 8-9

1938

1/24

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

VEBLEN, OSWALD

✓ EINSTEIN, ALBERT

FLEISHER, ABRAHAM

VON NEUMANN, JOHN

WEYL, HERMANN

WORME, MARSTON

Academic Organization

Biographical

Fleischer speaks of how the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and the Rockefeller Foundation and the General Education Board combined their efforts in the reorganization of medical education at Johns Hopkins Medical School. "President Gilman's task therefore was the choice of his leader and adviser and having chosen him President Gilman kept his hands off...

"We have in this incident which I was fortunate enough to witness...the key to what has happened in the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. After two years, during which I consulted leading mathematicians in this country and Europe, I selected Professor Veblen to play the part which Dr. Welch had played in Baltimore. It was Professor Veblen aided to no slight extent by his colleague at Princeton, Dean Eisenhart, who selected the others. I had never heard of any one of them except Professor Einstein, who as a matter of fact preceded Professor Veblen, though he was not active until after Professor Veblen's appointment. In quick succession the Board appointed on my recommendation Professor

Alexander, Professor von Neumann, Professor Weyl, and Professor Morse, but as a matter of fact my recommendation was nothing but a repetition of the recommendation of Professor Veblen and his associates in the Institute and in Princeton University..."

Tr. Min. - 1/24/38 - p. 4-5

1938

8/11/x 8/11

TRUSTEES

Corporation

✓EINSTEIN

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

AYDELOTTE

Flexner to Aydelette on Kenenkov's bust of Einstein.
Regrets Trustees have been asked to contribute but welcomes
idea of physical representation of Einstein's greatness.

A, Flexner

1930

10/14
10/18

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS
WARREN, ROBERT
STEWART, WALTER
EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Public Relations
Facilities
Biographical

Mass to Flemer:

"The article in this morning's Times concerning the new building of the Institute was certainly both interesting and attractive. I confess, however, that I was somewhat surprised that you took occasion to announce the appointment of Professors Stewart and Warren at the same time, for I was impressed by the fact that news concerning the building rather surpassed the importance of these appointments. However, I suppose you felt that this was the best opportunity for announcing the appointments.

"When last I saw you I forgot to mention that Mr. Benjamin called upon me one day last week in reference to the proposed gift of the Einstein bust. He explained that the genesis of the idea to me completely and also advised that contributions had been slow in coming in and that the Committee was considerably short of the amount which it hoped to raise. In the course of discussion I learned that practically no contributions have been received from any of the trustees of the Institute and as therefore writing to advise you that Leidesdorf and I are each willing to contribute \$100.00, and that I am sure you can get some contributions from other members of the Board of Trustees, probably Dr. Houghton, Edgar Hamburger, Mr. Hardin and perhaps some others, for you would know better than I who to ask. Will you communicate with those who are in a position to give, or do you prefer that I do so? At the same time will you advise Mr. Benjamin of Leidesdorf's and my contribution.

"What is contained in this paragraph is intended entirely for your own consumption, but it is one of the little things that is giving me such annoyance. When the Committee on Building selected Mr. Larson as architect we held a meeting with him in which we arranged his fee at the flat sum of \$25,000.00, the first \$12,000.00 to be payable in monthly installments of \$1,500.00 each, and the remaining \$7,000.00 when the building was completed and accepted. It was understood that out-of-pocket disbursements such as telephone calls, traveling expenses, etc., were to be billed at cost. Recently one of the requisitions was sent to Mr. Hamburger with an accompanying check for signature and yesterday Mr. Hamburger called me on the telephone and criticized the agreement to pay disbursements, saying that he felt these should be borne by Mr. Larson. The contract having been made, I cannot undertake to change it at this juncture, so Leidesdorf and I have asked Mr. Larson in the future to omit these charges from his bills to the Institute and bill them separately and Leidesdorf and I will pay them personally. The whole thing cannot amount to more than a few hundred dollars and I do not think an issue should be made of it."

Flemer to Mass:

"I have yours of October 14 in reference to the announcement regarding the building and the appointments of Stewart and Warren. It was impossible to do otherwise, since the newspapers were already in possession of the fact that Stewart had accepted an appointment,

and the best that I could do was to get the Associated Press and the New York Times to hold back with the announcement until the announcement regarding the building was made. It seemed to me important not to allow the impression to get abroad in academic circles that we were going ahead with buildings rather than with men. By confining them we have shown that our policy is unchanged.

"In regard to the Einstein bust, I myself made a contribution, but I hesitate to ask any member of the Board of Trustees to do so, though I agree with you that there are those who might be interested in doing so and who could do so without serious damage to their assets.

"Larsen is tremendously pleased that he is going to have something like Einstein's bust and probably several plaques with which to initiate some simple but entirely fitting ornamentation.

"I do not think that you and Mr. Leidesdorf should pay Larsen's out-of-pocket disbursements. They ought to come either out of the sum that Mr. Escherger places at your disposal - I myself would have no hesitation in continuing along that line - or they should come out of petty cash. Under no circumstances am I willing that you and Mr. Leidesdorf should pay them. ~~Whenever these memoranda come in I want you to send them to me and I will see that they are paid by the Institute as they ought to be.~~ This is undoubtedly another little instance of the interference of our friend, and I myself have no hesitation whatsoever in overruling him."

Source: IAS Trustees - Hans Herbert H.

1938

11/17

GENERAL

Public Relations

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

ALEXANDER

VEBLEY, O.

Telegram to the President of the United States.

"Speaking in behalf of the Faculty of the Institute for Advanced Study we are authorized to endorse fully your condemnation of racial and religious intolerance in Germany and elsewhere to express the hope that the United States may become an active factor in the solution of this desperate and urgent problem."

D - "p"

1939-47

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

POLICIES (OUTSIDE WORK, p. 5, 9)

Administration

Einstein's effect on faculty, p. 4.

" " on Board, p. 5.

School of Mathematic's attitude toward Aydelotte, pp. 3-4.

Stewart Interview, 2/16/56

/EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

AYDELOTTE, F.

VERLEN, O.

BAILEY, E.

See interview with Mrs. Esther Bailey 10/31/55

1939

2/6

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

ALEXANDER

✓ EINSTEIN

Hetty Goldman said Flexner was so abusive of faculty when Alexander said Princeton University A-S that faculty were horrified. To talk to Einstein particularly as though he were an inferior was shocking, but Flexner did. I asked why it was so important to faculty that Flexner recognize the charge and she was at a loss to respond.

Goldman Interview, July 12, 1957

1939

2/10
2/14

✓
EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

DODDS, HAROLD W.

Dodds to Flexner, February 10, 1939.

Departing from his usual custom of declining to take part in any invitation to Einstein, he brings forward an exception which, he thinks, affords a unique opportunity, and which he thinks warrants an exception to his general, that is, Einstein's general rule. With your approval I shall be glad to take it up with him directly, or will you take it up with him without my interference. That will be equally satisfactory.

Flexner to Dodds, February 14, 1939.

He returned the papers which Dodds enclosed, and it relates to a participation in the ceremonies of the World's Fair on the evening of April 30, 1939. He asks Dodds to let him know precisely what arrangements are made for taking him there, hour, etc., and I will see to it that he is properly oriented. He would like to know the length of time during which he is expected to speak.

D File, Dodds, Harold W.

1939

2/23
3/15

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

EINSTEIN, A.

GOLDMAN, H.

MORSE, M.

Correspondence on degree of faculty participation in administration.

Filed in Vertical File under P, Participation in Administration.

V-2 File

1939

3/15

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

WARREN

Biographical

~~EINSTEIN, A.~~

Urgent philosophical memo from Warren to Einstein on
whether there is a faculty at I. A. S.

Filed in Chronological file under 1939, 3/15.

See also A 5/17/56 #3

Photostat of a copy lent to Beatrice M. Stern by W. W. Stewart

1939

3/30

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

MORSE, M.

Correspondence on degree of Faculty participation in administration.

Filed in Chronological File under 1939, 3/30.

8 File IAS General, 1939-42

1939

4/1

FACULTY PARTICIPATION

Academic Personnel

POLICY

Administration

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

VEBLEN, O.

RIEFLER, W.

MORSE, M.

GOLIMAN, H.

✓EINSTEIN, A.

EARLE, E. M.

Letter from Prof. Morse to Prof. Hank Meritt. File V-2

See FACULTY PARTICIPATION - Academic Personnel

1939

4/10

DIRECTOR

Administration

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

VEBLEN, O.

STEWART, W. W.

FLEXNER, A.

Date of third Faculty dinner presumably social given by
Einstein with purpose Flexner must go.

Stewart Interview, February 6, 1956, p. 2

FACULTY PARTICIPATION

POLICY

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FLEXNER, A.

VEBLEN, O.

RIEFLER, W.

MORSE, M.

GOLDMAN, H.

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

EARLE, E. M.

MAASS, H.

AYDELOTTE, F.

Academic Personnel

Administration

Corporation

~~Biographical~~

Biographical

A letter from EME with administrative suggestions for IAS

See FACULTY PARTICIPATION - Academic Personnel

1939

6/18

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

↙ EINSTEIN, A.

VEBLEN, O.

NIEFLER, W.

STEWART, W.W.

Earle's letter to Mease and Leidesdorf on administrative matters in which faculty is interested; choice of new Director, new appointments, Faculty, Trustee representatives and comments thereon, budget.

Vertical File, Earle-1

1939

August

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

Copy of his letter to President Roosevelt in Miss Dukas' hands also Alexander Sachs'.

But it has been printed many times.

D, Einstein

1939

8/9

VEBLEN, O.

Biographical

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

EARLE, E. M.

Veblen to Earle saying he had suggested "a few words from Einstein might help" in getting Flexner out. This brings into question Earle's threat to Maass ~~ka~~ that Einstein will resign if Flexner doesn't go.

Earle papers, vertical

1939

9/6

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

DIRECTOR

Administration

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

EARLE, E. M.

Einstein counsels Earle to drop demand for faculty participation in selecting Flexner's successor.

Earle papers (Vertical)

1939

10/19

/EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

GIFTS

Finance

Gift of bust of Prof. Einstein
Chancellor Harry Wood chose

(See Halle - Biographical)

1940

1/3

PHYSICS

Academic Activities

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

MAASS, H. H.

OPPENHEIMER, R.

PUBLIC RELATIONS GENERAL

Public Relations

Maass to Oppenheimer noting in surprise that the press during the last week of 1949 in articles and photographs relating to Einstein's new theory it was mentioned but infrequently that he was connected with the Institute and referred mostly to Princeton University.

Maass added, "I assume all of this was done without consultation with you, but I hope you agree that the Institute should have had a greater and predominant share in the publicity."

No answer from Oppenheimer in file.

D, Maass, 1947-

1941

1/10
1/14

DODDS, HAROLD W.

Biographical

/ EINSTEIN, A.

Telegram to Aydelette from Marie Eichelser saying that Dodds is giving luncheon January 15 to Latin American group in this country--Duggan asks if Professor Einstein might be present--believes his presence would greatly interest Latin Americans.

Letter on this subject January 14, 1941. (Duggan's idea to have Einstein). Eisenhart invited Einstein who accepted.

See Source.

PA (Elsa Jenkins) 3/19/57, File No. 3.

1941

12/24

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Dr. Einstein said to W. O. A. about F. A. 12/24/41,
"It is rare to find someone who is devoted and independent
and without vanity--rare to find a man of capacity without
vanity."

FA, Albert Einstein

1942

2/11

1943

4/5

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

ASSISTANTS

Academic Personnel

✓ EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

BARGMANN, VALENTINE

The mathematics faculty asked Aydelette to tell Bargmann to find a teaching job (2/11/42).

4/12/43 Bargmann accepted full-time appointment to Princeton (salary as assistant to Einstein ~~2k~~ ceased 4/5/43). Will continue to be a temporary member I. A. S. with possibility of resuming his position with Einstein if job at Princeton proves temporary.

Mathematics Faculty Minutes, 2/11/42 and 4/5/43

1942

8/30

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

~~EINSTEIN, A.~~

Flexner to Aydelotte, August 30, 1942.

Aydelotte has informed him of an Einstein book which is about to be written or published. "As to [the book] I am not worried. No one can quote or use I Remember or any part thereof without my express permission. If they do or try to do it, I can stop them by legal action, and I shall not hesitate to do so. Can you get that fact to Doubleday, Doran & Co?

"I have no recollection of letters exchanged with Einstein in the early days. Mrs. Einstein made difficulties about their quiet reception and efforts to get him more publicity. He was between the devil and the deep blue sea. He approved my policy, while she egged him on. One morning I talked the thing over with him. He said, 'I can't say no.' 'May I say it for you?' 'Surely.' Thereafter I recall no further incident.

"There is no anti-Jewish prejudice at Princeton. There are Jews in the faculty (Ladenburg, Morgenstern, etc.) Any able Jewish boy can enter as student. I can cite a number. Jews who are turned down on account of inferior scholarship (e. g. a son of Herbert Maass) excuse themselves by saying 'anti-semitism:' it's pure bunk.

"Weyl wrote me somewhat despondently about the von Laue leaving. I am glad you are more hopeful..."

D File, Flexner, Abraham

1943

4/12

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

/ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

BARGMANN, VALENTIN

Bargmann accepts a full-time position in Princeton University.
Resigns as Einstein's assistant April 15. He will continue
to be treated as a temporary member of the Institute.

Minutes of the School of Mathematics, 4/12/43, (Director's Office)

1943

5/13
5/17

WORLD WAR II

Government Relations

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

Letter from Lieutenant Stephen Brunauer, USNR, offering Einstein a contract with the Navy, and a letter from Aydelotte to Brunauer saying the Institute approves of it. Arrangements should be made with Einstein personally.

Letters filed in Chronological File under 1943, 5/13.

D, Einstein, 1940-1944

1943

5/17

RESEARCH CONTRACT

Government Relations

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

Aydelotte to Navy Lieutenant in Bureau of Ordnance, Brunauer. Suggests after conversation with Einstein that Navy ask him to enter into an individual contract with Einstein on the basis of \$25 per day. Einstein sent a letter of the same intent same day.

D, Einstein, Albert, 1934-44

1943

6/8

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

/ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

WEYL, H.

VON NEUMANN

SIEGEL

Report on work appendix, pp. 1-3. Weyl's discovery--
Von Neumann's Theory of Games.

Trustees' Minutes, 6/8/43

1943

7/12
et seq.

✓ BENEFITS

Academic Personnel

EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

Aydelotte to each professor individually with action of Trustees on pensions. Note Aydelotte wrote same kind of letter and requested its return in August, 1943.

A, 10/18/56, Retirement plans notice to faculty members.

✓ EINSTEIN

Biographical

BENEFITS

Academic Personnel

Aydelotte to Flexner with story Einstein sure he was
appointed for life with no retirement date. Letter appointment
never found.

A, 10/18/56 Benefits

1943

8/23

WORLD WAR II (ATOMIC)

Government Relations

✓EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

BAMBERGER, E.

AYDELOTTE, F.

Aydelotte to Louis Bamberger.

Last paragraph on hush-hush work Einstein doing for Navy. Man from Navy calls every week or 10 days--brings work and takes it away. Einstein can't tell Aydelotte anything about it. At first A worried about effect on Einstein's health but he looks and seems extremely well.

D, L. Bamberger, 1937-44

1943

8/27

WORLD WAR II

Government Relations

EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, P.

Aydelotte to Bamberger, August 27, 1943.

"You will be interested to know that the Navy seems to attach great importance to the work which Einstein is doing for them. It is so hush-hush that he is not allowed to tell me anything about it, and I don't suppose I should understand it if he did. They send a man to see him every week or two who brings problems and carries back to Washington the results of Einstein's work. I was a little troubled at the possible effect of his health of staying here during the summer, and am glad to report that he looks and seems extremely well."

D, Bamberger, Louis, 1937-1944

1943

9/24

BENEFITS

Academic Personnel

COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS

Academic- Corporation

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

VEBLEN

LOWE

HERZFELD

Agenda for meeting 9/24/43 to reconsider action on listed professors' retirement. Einstein because Flexner "never wrote him an appointment letter; Veblen apparently because his service ante-dated Einstein's; Morse because of family situation.

Limitation put on acceptance of another appointment by Lowe and Herzfeld as long as receiving special research funds voted by Executive Committee. (Herzfeld \$2500 per annum for 3 years; Lowe \$4500 per annum for 3 years) and ditto for Einstein and Veblen account extension of active service.

A, 10/18/56, Benefits

12/14

BENEFITS

Academic Personnel

✓EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

VEBLER, O.

HERZFELD, E. E.

LOWE, E. A.

Executive Committee decided that Einstein and Veblen need not retire at 65. The former's retirement date should be settled between him and Trustees; Veblen might stay in active service until he is 70.

Minutes Executive Committee, p.1, 12/14/43

1944

SALARIES

Academic Personnel

BENEFITS

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

VEBLEN, C.

"In the cases of Einstein and Veblen, funds are being provided by an anonymous donor to meet the difference between the pensions promised them and their ~~regular~~ salary." (p.2)

1944

2/22

COMMITTEES (EXECUTIVE)

Corporation

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

VEBLEN, O.

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Veblen to Aydelotte, February 22, 1944.

Acknowledges Aydelotte's letter of December 16, and another January 26, 1944, indicating Trustee approval of the amended benefit status of Einstein and Veblen. "As I said to you the other day, this arrangement with regard to my retirement and that of Einstein is particularly gratifying in that it makes a substantial part of the salaries which we have been receiving available for other Institute purposes. I am sure you will not misunderstand me if I take the liberty of saying that I think the two purposes which should have priority are (1) that of fulfilling the commitments that were made many years ago to three of the mathematical professors, and (2) that of providing for suitable successors to Einstein and myself. I recognize of course that both of these purposes have to be considered in their relation to a balanced budget."

V-6

1944

bx20x 3/20
2/12

BENEFITS

Academic Personnel

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Aydelotte to Einstein, March 20, 1944.

Points out that hereafter a part of the salary will not be subject to income tax--that part which he receives from T.I.A.A.

Aydelotte to Einstein, February 12, 1944.

The T. I. A. A. payments began as of July 1, 1944, and the Institute salary of \$15,000 was diminished by \$750 per year for the annuity, on which ~~withholding tax~~ the balance withholding tax was taken. the Institute's portion of salary was \$14,250. Of the \$14,250 per year received by Einstein as salary, composition was as follows: T. I. A. S., approximately \$2,000; the Institute pension fund approximately \$6,000 (making up the pension of \$8,000 guaranteed him), plus \$6250 from the founders, (call anonymous donor).

D. Einstein, Albert, 1934-1944

1944

4/4

BENEFITS

VIELEN, OSWALD

EINSTEIN, ALBERT

FLEISHER, ABRAHAM

WEYL, HERMANN

Academic Personnel

Biographical

Part of letter from Flemer to Weyl:

"I should feel less pessimistic about the Institute if the two mathematicians who have reached or are soon to reach retirement age had shown themselves less selfish. Of course, you are all ten years older than you were at the beginning, but if men act selfishly in respect to retirement, especially those who at 65 are assured of a pension of \$8,000 a year, (which is not really a pension but a salary,) younger men cannot be appointed. Had these two men retired, some younger men could have been appointed to 'carry on the tradition', but no younger men have been brought into the Institute and younger men of high scholarship, like de Tolnay, remain where they were.

"At the Rockefeller Institute the age of retirement had been fixed at 70, but, when the war broke out and there was danger that income would decrease, the age of retirement was fixed at 65. The Rockefeller Institute is as active as it ever was, and young men and women are still to be found among the workers, while the regular staff, consisting largely of men beyond the military age, have all stuck to their jobs and have not gone

into amateur work for which they had no particular fitness.

"We must make a fight in the academic world because after the war we shall have not only to be adequate to the needs of our own young men but to be in position to train the persons whose duty it will be to revive learning in the old world. If any university head is thinking mainly of that, I do not know who he is."

W File AF

1944

5/2
5/9

FOUNDERS

Corporation

BENEFITS

Academic Personnel

VEBLEN, O.

Biographical

EINSTEIN, A.

Aydelotte to Haass, May 2, 1944.

He wants Haass' advice on another possible claim on the part of the Institute as against the executors of Sauerberger's estate.

When the Committee on Pensions voted to prolong Veblen's and Einstein's term of service for five years beyond 65 in the case of Veblen and until mutually satisfactory arrangements were made for retirement in the case of Einstein, Mr. Sauerberger undertook to contribute personally the amount needed for these two men over and above their regular contemplated pensions.

Aydelotte suggested to Sauerberger that he need only hold himself responsible for five years in the case of each man.

Their pensions are \$8,000, so that the addition would be \$7,600 per year for each man for a period of five years, or \$70,000 in all. Aydelette left the method of payment open to Bamberger's matter of convenience, but suggested to Leidesdorf that he try to arranged payment in a lump sum, but that was, he thinks, some time in February (1944), and he doesn't believe Leidesdorf ever had a chance to talk with Mr. Bamberger about the matter.

Mr. Bamberger's intention was to put it down as an anonymous gift. It was, however, known to both Leidesdorf and Haass, and was referred to by Mr. Aydelette in Mr. Bamberger's presence at the meeting of the Board of Trustees on January 25, 1944.

Haass to Aydelette, May 9, 1944.

Says that Mr. Hardin has approved the various claims for filing with the executors. They will be recognized.

D, SE Bamberger, Louis - Estate of

1944

5/16
5/18

BENEFITS

Academic Personnel

VEBLER, O.

Biographical

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

CORRESPONDENCE Farrier & Aydelotte regarding continued payment
by Einstein and Veblen of 5 per cent during extension of their
active service. Aydelotte rules yes.

A, 10/18/56 Benefits

1944

5/29

GENERAL

Academic Personnel

KÖHLER

Biographical

✓ EINSTEIN

Aydelotte asked Köhler for comments on a statement he was going to make about Einstein. Köhler replied May 29, 1944 saying: "It is a tradition of German scholarship not to bother about public affairs. In this respect German scholars do differ from their colleagues in the United States and in England." Then he adds, "It seems to me, however, that in this country the men in natural science are gradually developing the same abstemious attitude.

"Has the great mass of German scholars acquiesced in the vagaries of the Nazis? Some have, many have not. Much depends on the meaning of acquiesce. When he says that great physicist in Germany does not wish to be concerned with activities which are less precise and more a matter of mere opinion than work in his own field is. This ~~excludes~~ ~~best~~ lots of things among which political activities are in his opinion only the worst. Therefore it's not acquiescence but

pessimism. What can one expect in human affairs which are intrinsically moldered; that is, unlike physics. Koehler notes that in this country too it is the most exact people who tend to become oblivious of public affairs. Such people will probably be interested as soon as values and political principles could be demonstrated. The consequence of their pessimism is, of course, that their thinking in political matters does not ~~even~~ reach even that modest level which could be attained by any intelligent person. They have no wish to learn anything in a field in which subjectivism seems under all circumstances to play such an important part...

Koehler disavowed economic motivation on the part of the professors in Germany, entirely aside from the necessity to support their families they did not want to lose their wonderful occupations which filled their lives until they were not interested in anything else.

"They were quite willing to say heil Hitler and to ignore such that was going on around them, so long as submission in this sense allowed them to continue their study of the electron or, say, of the early history of the Spanish language. Most of

my colleagues in Berlin showed this attitude rather than positive acceptance of Hitlerism or an undue preoccupation with our income. I need not emphasize that I cannot approve. Indeed, here lies the greatest dangers of particularistic expertism among the scholars.

D, Albert Einstein, 1934-1944

1944

5/29

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

KÖHLER, WOLFGANG

AYDELOTTE, F.

Köhler corrects at Aydelotte's request a copy of a speech which Aydelotte is going to make about German professorate and Naziism. Köhler's letter is very interesting. He says that the danger in scholarship is expertism which made many in Germany keep in their ivory towers during the rise of Hitlerism. ~~They~~ They did not espouse Hitlerism so much as failed to look at it as the hazard that it was, and, therefore, many of them were not on the side of the people who viewed it with proper fear or had to leave the country.

D -Einstein, Albert, 1934-1944

1944

7/24

✓ EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

Article from Time, July 24, 1944, magazine review of Einstein--An Intimate Study of a Great Man, Doubleday, Doran, \$2.75 by Dimitri Marianoff, in collaboration with Writer Palma Wayne.

The usually kidding, lordly review. Einstein a lordly dweller in the cool, remote abstract world of mathematics inspires in ordinary earthlings something of the awe which would greet a visitor from Mars, but Marianoff suggests that another secret of his fame may be his vast and simple humanity.

Marianoff lived with the Einstein family for eight years, he said. Reports that the Einstein home in Princeton is visited by a constant stream of the world's great--statesmen, bankers, diplomats, composers, actors, writers, scientists. Hordes of correspondents ask his help. He is deluged with gifts which he almost invariably sends back; he once refused a \$30,000 Guarnerious violin.

When he lived in England, the Government insisted on a Scotland Yard convoy wherever he went; At the Metropolitan Opera

House, audiences have been known to rise to salute his entrance in the midst of an aria. Marionoff says, "Einstein's face is one of the great, unforgettable faces of the world... That startlingly arresting head...captured the imagination of the masses...It was a head that spoke to them of legends, of sagas, something of the ~~grand~~ grandiose and primitive."

Story deals with his informal attire, the fact that he doesn't own a car, that he stops only at cheap hotels when he travels, he fights a new suit.

"Once, after much urging, Einstein agreed to permit one of the Rockefeller foundations to send him \$500 a year for an assistant. The first check (for \$250) duly arrived, was never seen again. Asked later what had happened to it, Einstein meekly replied that he must have tucked it away in a book."

Taken from D File, Fuld, Mrs. Felix

1944

10/9

BENEFITS

Academic Personnel

GENERAL (FELLOWS)

McILWAIN

Biographical

EINSTEIN, A.

VEBLEN, O.

AYDELOTTE, F.

Aydelotte to Moe, October 9, 1944.

He has sent his proposed report for the next Board meeting for Moe's consideration. "My reference on page number 11 to the fact that all our problems have not yet been solved refers to this. We shall need in the future to get people like McIlwain here who are past the age of sixty-five. We shall occasionally want to keep people like Einstein and Veblen who have been members of our Faculty and who have also passed that age. The solution, in my opinion, is to establish a new category of Fellows of the Institute who can be men of any age, elected for any period of time from one year on and who can have any stipend within our

means or no stipend as the case may be. They would be a little like Guggenheim Fellows. I would put Einstein in this category and Hellwain and de Tolney, fixing the term for each. I am sure we would have many others and indeed it might come to be a more distinguished group than the Faculty. If the Trustees wanted to make me a Fellow, I should be only too delighted. Do you think I ought to insert an exposition of that idea into this report?

"Does the reference to you in connection with the organization of the Guggenheim Foundation in any way impair your neutrality as a Trustee of the Institute? I hope you will not think so but if you do I will cut it out. It seems to me we are here dealing with facts and not formalities."

Neither point was ultimately carried in the report of the Director to the Trustees at the next meeting, December 5, 1954.

A File, Henry Allen Hoe

1944

11/13

MOE, HENRY ALLEN,

Biographical

~~EINSTEIN~~, A.

AYDELOTTE, F.

Moe to Aydelotte, November 13, 1944.

"Please tell me what Professor Einstein wants to talk to me about. If it be about scholars and scholarship, I shall be delighted. But if it be about Institute affairs I shall decline; for I have very strong views that individual trustees should not discuss institutional policy with individual staff members.* Such discussion should all go through you." (The * is a footnote which says, "I hope you agree with this.")

He goes on to note the story in The Times to the effect that Professor Birkhoff died November 12.

D File, Moe, Henry Allen

1944

11/20

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

BENEFITS

DIRECTOR

Administration

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

/EINSTEIN, A.

WARREN, W.

EARLE, E.M.

MORSE, M.

VON NEUMANN, J.

Digest of Minutes of Faculty Meeting, 11/20/44
from File V-1

See PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION - Academic Personnel

1945

4/20

/EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

VEBLEN, OSWALD

Upon reaching the age of 65 Professors Einstein and Veblen are to be designated as Emeritus, and shall continue to receive full salary until the age of 70, as a special gift from Mr. Bamberger. They shall continue to fulfill duties as if on the active list.

Tr. Min. 4/20/45 - p. 1

1945

May-June

VINER

Biographical

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

VEBLEN, O.

See pp. 5-6, Interview with Veblen February 8, 1956,
for reference to above headings.

Interview filed in Vertical file under Veblen interviews.

Veblen Interview 2/8/56

1945

6/2

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOI

PERMI

Biographical

✓ EINHSTEIN, ALBERT

Discussion of government scientific research.

Relations with Princeton on Fermi.

Computers--von Neumann.

Einstein vs. engineering schemes see minutes for what
was evidently controversial discussion.

Mathematics Faculty Minutes, 6/2/45

✓ EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

Notes on the autobiographical notes of Albert Einstein published in the Library of Living Philosophers.

The publication was in 1949; although Einstein wrote the notes when he was 67 (1946).

He characterizes the notes as his own obituary...It is a good thing to show those who are striving alongside of us how one's own striving and searching appears to one in retrospect.

"...The exposition of that which is worthy of communication does nonetheless come easy--today's person of 67 is by no means the same as was the one of 50 ~~or~~ of 20 or of 30. Every reminiscence is colored by today's being what it is, and therefore, by a deceptive point of view. This consideration could very well deter. Nevertheless much can be lifted out of one's own experience which is not open to another consciousness." (page 3)

"Even when I was a fairly precocious young man the nothingness of the hopes and strivings which chases ⁽⁵²⁾ most men

restlessly through life came to my consciousness with a considerable vitality. Moreover, I soon discovered the cruelty of that chase, which in those years was much more carefully covered up by hypocrisy and glittering words than is the case today. By the mere existence of his stomach everyone was condemned to participate in that chase. Moreover it was possible to satisfy the stomach by such participation but not man in so far as he is a thinking and a feeling being. As the first way out there was religion, which was implanted into every child by way of the traditional education-machine. Thus I came--despite the fact that I was the son of entirely irreligious (Jewish) parents--to a deep religiosity, which, however, found an abrupt ending at the age of 12. Through the reading of popular scientific books I soon reached the conviction that much ~~of the~~ in the stories of the Bible could not be true. The consequence was a positively fanatic [orgy of] free thinking coupled with the impression that youth is intentionally being deceived by the state through lies; there was a crushing impression. Suspicion against every kind of authority grew out of this experience, a skeptical attitude toward the convictions

which were alive in any specific social environment--an attitude which has never again left me, even though later on, because of a better insight into the casual connections, it lost some of its original poignancy." (pages 3 and 5)

He goes on to say that the so-lost religious paradise of youth was a first attempt to free himself from the chains of the "merely-personal"; from an existence dominated by wishes, hopes and primitive feelings. The world is outside standing independently of human beings like a great eternal riddle, at least partially accessible to our inspection and thinking. The world beckoned like a liberation, "and I soon noticed that many a man whom I had learned to esteem and admire had found inner freedom and security in devoted occupation with it. The metal grasp of this extra-personal world within the frame of the given possibilities swam as highest aim half consciously and half unconsciously before my mind's eye. Similarly motivated men of the present and of the past, as well as the insights which they had received, were the friends which could not be lost." (page 5)

He says, of course, it didn't all come about like this. But if an individual orders his thought well, it is possible

for this side of his nature to grow faster than the other sides and may determine his mentality to an increasing degree. "In a man of my type, the turning point of the development lies in the fact that gradually the major interest disengages itself to a far-reaching degree from the momentary and the ~~more~~ merely personal and ~~the~~ turns toward the striving for a mental grasp of things." (page 7)

"What ~~is~~ 'thinking'? When at the reception of sense impressions, memory-pictures emerge, this is not yet 'thinking' and when such pictures form series, each member of which calls forth another, this too is not yet 'thinking'. When, however, a certain picture turns up in many such ~~xxx~~ series, then--precisely through such return--it becomes an ordering element for such series in that it connects series which in themselves are unconnected. Such an element becomes an ~~element~~ instrument, a concept. I think that is the transition from free association or 'dreaming' to thinking/ is characterized by the more or less dominating role which the concept plays in it. It is by no means necessary that a concept must be connected with the sensorily cognizable and reproducible sign (word); but when this is the case

thinking becomes by means of that fact communicable." (page 7)

He does not doubt that our thinking goes on for the most part without use of signs (words) and beyond that to a considerable degree unconsciously, else why should it sometimes happen that we "wonder" quite spontaneously about some experience? We wonder when an experience seems to come into conflict with the world of concepts which is already sufficiently fixed in us. "Whenever such a conflict is experienced hard and intensively, it reacts back upon our thought world in a decisive way. The development of this thought world is in a certain sense a continuous flight from 'wonder'." (page 9)

At 5 he was mystified and entranced by a small compass which his father showed him.

At 12 he got hold of his first book on ~~Euclidian~~ Plane Geometry

From Notes on the autobiographical notes of Albert Einstein published in the Library of Living Philosophers.

1946

ACADEMIC CENTER PROJECT

SISSON

COLLECTOR

VOLUME, 2.

THE HISTORY

✓ EINSTEIN
MISCELLANEOUS

Page 5-6

academic activities

Biographical

Marce Interview, 6/22/56

1946 (?)

GENERAL

EINSTEIN, A.

Public Relations

Biographical

A letter on letterhead of Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Inc., Room 28, 90 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey, without date or signature, is filed in Chronological File under 1946.

D File, Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Incorporated

1946

8/22

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY

Relations W.O.A.I.

EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

VEBLIN, OSWALD

Letter from Veblen to Aydelotte:

"Dear Frank:

"Whatever one may think about his new venture of Einstein's, it seems to me that it would be inadvisable to say anything to him which c/ould be interpreted as a reproof. Technically of course he is in the wrong. In a deeper sense, however, it is the Trustees and first Director of the Institute who are in the wrong. Einstein should have been made a member of the Board of Trustees in the very beginning, and his advice should have been sought on every important question of policy, not only informally but in such a way that it would be clear to the public that he was assuming responsibility. He should have been identified in the minds of the public, and particularly in the minds of that part of the public to which the new appeal is being sent, not only as a participant in the execution of the plan of the Institute, but as one of the primary sponsors of our program. It is going to look very queer in the future that he should not have assumed this sort of responsibility.

"It is rather late in the day to do anything about it now. But if my advice were heeded he would be appointed to the Board of Trustees at the next meeting and he would shortly thereafter appear as one of the principal officers of the Board. Some such action as this might indeed mitigate some of the harm which Mr. Maass anticipates.

"P.S. Einstein has never said a word to me about his lack of influence in the councils of the Institute, but Miss Blake has kindly unearthed the following quotation from Infeld's autobiography, Quest, pp. 302, 303, 304:

"I hoped to obtain a fellowship from the institute for the next year.*** I knew that Einstein would do whatever he could, but I also understood that the chances of his being able to help me were very small. Strange as it seems, Einstein's support often means much less than that of many incomparably less famous professors. In Princeton his influence was amazingly small. He told me:

"My fame begins outside Princeton. My word counts for little in Fine Hall."

*

*

*

"Tell me, Miss Dukas, is there any announcement of an institute meeting?"

"He discovered that the meeting was two weeks away. He slowly read the announcement:

"There is an item on fellowships. No! It cannot be difficult to secure another fellowship for you. You ought not to worry at all."

* * *

Two weeks passed, and in our talks we did not mention the subject again. It was not until the day before the meeting that I reminded Einstein, for fear that he might have forgotten it altogether. But it was unnecessary. He had kept the date well in mind and said to me: "Don't worry. I won't forget to go, and I am sure you will get the fellowship -- I will fight like a lion for you."

The meeting was scheduled for the next morning. I was working quietly at my desk when at twelve o'clock the telephone rang. I thought:

"It must be Einstein. How considerate of him not to leave me in suspense."

I heard his voice on the telephone:

"I don't want you to be depressed, although the news sounds bad. You did not get a fellowship for next year. I have some ideas about what to do, and you don't need to worry. We shall talk it over this afternoon. But I want you to feel sure that we shall find some way out."

1946

8/22

TRUSTEES

Corporation

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

✓ EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

INFELD, LEOPOLD

VEBLER, O.

AYDELOTTE

Veblen to Aydelotte on failure of Flexner to ~~EX~~ make Einstein a trustee--(check carefully with actual record of incident cited--Einstein could have had members and assistants given if School of Mathematics had taken care of it properly. Quest p. 302-4. Dishonest of Veblen)

(Above information from V-3 File)

(The following information is taken from Mathematics Faculty Minutes of the dates indicated).

April 20, 1936 Mathematics Faculty. Infeld-\$300 one term,
\$600 year.

October 22, 1936. Infeld among those discussed for stipend.
Action 7 mathematicians, 1 physicist or biologist; Pauling,
Cal. Tech. (V)

February 25, 1937 School of Mathematics Minutes. Infeld
placed on contingent basis and following a long list of
approved first choices \$30,000. (Explanation of Veblen's
dichotomy?--check through minutes).

December 12, 1936. School of Mathematics Faculty
reserved action Infeld 1937-38 while KMX reserve set aside for
Dirac \$3,000 Pauling refused after meeting.

October 2, 1937 School of Mathematics stipendiates 1937-38 not
including Infeld. Had he gone to McGill?

Infeld member 1936-38. Who paid for last year?
Sources given in text.

1946

8/22

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY (GENERAL)

Relations WOI

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

VEBLEN, O.

AYDELOTTE, F.

Veblen to Aydelotte, August 22, 1946 regarding the lack of influence Einstein had had up to this date in the affairs of running the Institute. A postscript contains parts of an autobiography by Infeld telling how Einstein couldn't get him a fellowship to the Institute.

Filed in Chronological File under 1946, 8/22.

MSK V-5

V-5

1946

8/30

GENERAL (The Albert Einstein Foundation
for Higher Learning, Inc.)

Foundations

✓ EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

GOLDSTEIN, ISRAEL

Letter from Aydelotte to Goldstein, August 30, 1946.
Copies of the letter were sent to Maass, Bamberger, Veblen,
Stewart, Earle, Weyl, von Neumann, and Einstein.

He acknowledges Goldstein's letter tendering the
promotional pamphlet of the Albert Einstein Foundation for
Higher Learning, Inc., which is sponsoring a "university
without quotas."

Aydelotte deplures the confusion created by the terms
of the pamphlet in the public mind. He points to the fact
that in a Time article which sought to clarify the situation
by saying that Einstein would remain at the Institute for
Advanced Study despite the creation of the new institution.

Aydelotte says that protests from members of the Faculty and Trustees and from Jews and Gentiles outside the Institute leads him to believe that the name they have chosen for the foundation supporting Brandeis University will inevitably confuse the public and will "look like an attempt to capitalize on Einstein's reputation and on the reputation of the Institute for Advanced Study." Disclaiming any such interpretation of Goldstein's intention himself, he urges Goldstein to change the name of the Albert Einstein Foundation for Higher Learning to some title which would not cause confusion with the Institute for Advanced Study.

He states categorically that Einstein will remain at the Institute for the rest of his active life.

He resents the implication in the title, "A University without Quotas" and quotes the founders' letter to the Trustees dated June 6, 1930, which commits the Institute to avoid discrimination because of race, creed or sex. "It seems to me only fair that you should make it clear in your publicity that in adopting this policy you are following the

line which the Institute for Advanced Study adopted fifteen years ago."

He says that he has shown this letter to Einstein, and Einstein asks him to say that he entirely agrees with the points which Aydelotte has raised. "He asks me to say also that it would be satisfactory to him to have, as a title for your project, 'Fund for the Erection of the Brandeis University.' If that title is not satisfactory to you, you should communicate with Professor Einstein before choosing another."

D File, Goldstein, Israel

1946

9/26

GENERAL (THE Albert Einstein Foundation Foundations
for Higher Learning, Inc.)

EINSTEIN, ALBERT

AYDELOTTE, F.

GOLDSTEIN, ISRAEL

BAMBERGER

A New York Herald Tribune clipping, Thursday,
September 26, 1946.

Announces the resignation of Goldstein ~~xxxx~~ as
President, and states that Einstein's connection with the
~~xxxxxxx~~ foundation remains unchanged.

Goldstein's resignation was offered to the Board of
Directors on September 16, and accepted then, though it was
not made public until yesterday, following the publication
of "The Jewish Weekly Times," a Boston paper.

It had also been reported that Einstein had withdrawn his name as a result of differences with of opinion with Goldstein, but the Herald Tribune says that this is not true. Einstein was vacationing.

Goldstein said to the press that there were differences between them on matters of public relations and faculty selection. Goldstein, because he considered Einstein's association with the university project indispensable to its success, resigned. He would not elaborate what he meant by differences in matters of public relations and faculty selection.

Curricula have not yet been announced, nor professors. The University was set to open October, 1947, in Waltham, Mass.

D File, Goldstein, Israel

1946

10/3

GENERAL (FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER LEARNING)

Foundations

EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, P.

Aydelotte to Einstein, October 3, 1946. Letter regards possibility of Einstein resigning from the Einstein Foundation. REXEX

Filed in Chronological File under 1946, 10/3.

D File, Goldstein

10/28
11/1

GENERAL

Public Relations

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

BOHR, NEILS

Letters from James K. McGuinness of Loew's Inc., Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures, to Walter Lippman, November 1, 1946, and from Walter Lippman to Aydelotte, October 28, 1946, regarding Loew's film on A-Bomb.

Letters filed in Chronological file under 1946, 10/28

D, Lippman, Walter

1946

11/15

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

BAMBERGER, EDGAR S.

Aydelotte to Bamberger, November 15, 1946.

"I still hope that Einstein will withdraw from what I consider to be a very ill-conceived project. I know that a number of very wise members of the Jewish faith share my lack of enthusiasm for it. In my opinion the thing is certain to be a ~~skin~~ failure and the sooner it is abandoned the better. It is my opinion that such a university would not attract gentile students and would in the end tend to become a kind of educational ghetto."

The file shows a telegram from Ralph Lazrus addressed to Edgar Bamberger, and asking Edgar Bamberger to attend a dinner of the Alberg Einstein Foundation November 20 to go forward with plans for a Jewish sponsored nonquota Brandeis University. No funds will be solicited.

A newspaper clipping dated September, 1946, evidently from the New York Times, explains the formation of the Albert Einstein Foundation for Higher Learning, Inc., with plans to establish a Jewish-sponsored secular university open to students and faculty members of all races and religions to be established at Waltham, Massachusetts. Dr. Israel Goldstein, President of the Jewish Conciliation Board of America is President ~~xxxxx~~ of the Foundation.

Einstein was quoted by the paper as saying, "I am convinced that such an institution will attract our best young people, and not less our young scientists and learned men ~~in~~ all fields. It would satisfy a real need. I would do anything in my power to help in the creation and guidance of such an institution. It would always be near to my heart."

Other officers of the foundation were given as:
Dr. Alexander M. Dushkin, Executive Vice-President of the Jewish Education Committee of New York, secretary, and Julius Silver, Vice-President of the Polaroid Corporation of America, Treasurer. The directors are the officers and George Alpert, Milton Bluestein, Edmund I. Kaufman,

S. Lazarus, Carl Leff, Justice Samuel Ull, James N.
Rosenberg, Samuel Schneierson, Maj. Abraham F. Wechsler,
and Dr. Israel S. Wechsler.

D File, Goldstein, Israel

1947

2/14

WEYL, HERMANN

Biographical

EINSTEIN, A.

Weyl to Alfred Knopf, Jr., 501 Madison Avenue, New York City, February 14, 1947.

"It was very kind of you to send me a copy of Philipp Frank's biography of Einstein. The book has an authentic ring, which is no surprise to me since Frank is a close friend of Einstein's and thoroughly familiar with the European milieu, especially Switzerland and Prague where Einstein spent most of his life. Frank is also a good theoretical physicist in his own right and, like Einstein, interested in the philosophical aspects of science. If I spoke to Einstein about the book and he thinks it is well done, indeed the only competent thing that has been written about his life. But Einstein himself is opposed to all biography on the grounds of principle, because, as he says, one cannot creep into another man's skin. I understand from him that he knows you, so that no introduction seems necessary if you want to speak to him about the book. But of course it is out of the question that any opinion of his about the book

be made public. It would be bad taste for a man to say something about his own biography."

W (Weyl) File E

1947

Summer

✓ EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

Portrait...Einstein, an article by Leopold Infeld,
published in the summer of 1947.

Filed in Chronological file under 1947, Summer. (Placed
just before the June papers).

1947

10/20

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

A six quote from a clipping of Leonard Lyons Broadway
Gazetta dated October 20, 1947.

"School Department: Dr. Frank Aydelotte, who retired
Thursday as head of the Institute of Advance Study, spoke
tenderly of his eight years' association there with Albert
Einstein. He first met Einstein at Swarthmore, when
Dr. Aydelotte was president of the college and invited the
scientist to be guest of honor at a dinner. When Einstein was
called upon to speak he said: 'Ladies and gentlemen, I'm
sorry but I've nothing to say.' Then he sat down, and when
he heard the buzzing of the guests he arose again and added:
'In case I do have something to say, I'll come back.'...Six
months later he wired Dr. Aydelotte: 'Now I have something
to say.' Aydelotte immediately gave another dinner, at
which Einstein made his speech."

D File, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Aydelotte, Frank, 1946-

1948

2/4

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

THEORETICAL PHYSICS

Academic Activities

OPPENHEIMER, P.

Biographical

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

VON NEUMANN

Oppenheimer suggested that a Committee on Physics of the School of Mathematics be appointed, and the mathematics faculty approved. Einstein and von Neumann were appointed to act with Oppenheimer, and the Committee would act with the same authority as the School of Mathematics.

Minutes, School of Mathematics, 2/4/48

1946

5/29

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY

Relations W.O.A.I.

✓EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

GOLDSTEIN, ISRAEL (Pres., Albert Einstein Foundation
for Higher Learning, Inc., NYC)

Goldstein to Aydelotte:

"With the personal approval and cooperation of Professor Albert Einstein, the Albert Einstein Foundation for Higher Learning has been created. One of its immediate projects is the establishment of a Jewish-inspired university in America. This university is being created in keeping with the precedent of the hundreds of American colleges which have been founded and supported by other denominational groups.

"The university is to be located on a 100-acre campus near Boston, and the opening is planned for October, 1947. There are to be various colleges, including, among others, Liberal Arts and Sciences, Medicine, and Veterinary Medicine. The student body and faculty will be made up of members of all races and creeds who qualify on merit.

"We should like very much to have your endorsement and to include you as one of

the university's national sponsors. Your participation in this manner will help emphasize that every group, in keeping with American democratic principles, may seek to contribute to higher education, and that as such this university - particularly now when existing facilities are so overburdened - is welcomed by American leadership."

File B - Goldstein, I.

1949

2/10

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

PAIS

Preparations for Einstein's birthday celebration: ⁽¹⁾/_A
formal issue of the Review of Modern Physics with about fifty
contributions from all over the world edited by Pais,
published at ~~the~~ Institute expense. (2) An ~~informal~~ informal
symposium on March 19 with the reading of six papers devoted
to Einstein's work as it is involved in contemporary science
to be held jointly with Princeton University. Suggested by
Professor Ladenburg. One of the papers would be read by
Professor Weyl. (3) The creation of a fellowship, chair or prize
in Einstein's name. Director invited views of the Faculty on
this which a donor proposed to set up, a \$25,000 contribution
every five years. Discussion concensus administering of the
fund by the National Academy of Sciences would be appropriate,
and that Einstein be consulted as to the use of the fund. A
personal gift from the Faculty--a high fidelity radio.
Faculty Minutes 2/10/49

1949

2/15

BENEFITS

Academic Personnel

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

The Board decided to make up the difference between what Einstein would receive from the T. I. A. A. and the sum of \$15,000 annually until his death.

Executive Committee Minutes, 2/15/49

1949

2/15

GENERAL

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Publications

Biographical

On the 70th birthday of Einstein, a formal issue of The Review of Modern Physics with about fifty contributions from all over the world. The Institute contributes:

(1) Services of Dr. Abraham Pais as the editor for the issue, and any

(2) Any extra expense of publication by contribution from the Institute's Publication Fund.

Also an informal symposium on March 19th at which 6 papers would be devoted to Einstein's work as it is involved in contemporary science, to be conducted jointly by Princeton University and the Institute.

Also the creation of a fellowship, chair or prize in Einstein's name. The Director reported with gratitude Admiral Strauss' offer to be the donor of a prize to be administered by the National Academy of Sciences. (This was later changed to omit administration by the National

Academy of Sciences. See Trustees' Minutes April 15, 1949,
page 1).

Professor Einstein was to be consulted as to the use
of the fund.

Executive Committee Meeting Minutes, February 15, 1949

1949

2/18

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

FULTON, J.

OPPENHEIMER, RO.

Fulton has asked Oppenheimer whether or not the Trustees should not be a part of a small scientific celebration on the occasion of Einstein's 70th birthday, and suggests that there is no member of the Board of Trustees apart from Veblen who would be qualified to write or speak about Einstein.

Oppenheimer replies February 18, 1949 that there is a little symposium being held for Einstein's birthday--a small scientific gathering. Veblen could chair it, but no trustee participation is likely to be involved, "and that is even more true since the symposium is being jointly sponsored and jointly paid for by the Institute and the University." He suggests Veblen and he think the trustees if they wish to honor Einstein on the occasion of his birthday, take the initiative in some action of their own.

Fulton to Oppenheimer, February 23, 1949.

He understands perfectly and is taking up the question
of doing something about the birthday with Mr. Maass.

D, Fulton, John F.

1949

3/14

STRAUSS, LEWIS

Biographical

✓ EINSTEIN, ALBERT

The Hot Springs, Ark. Sentinel-Record for March 14, 1949 stated that Oppenheimer announced a special \$15,000 Einstein award established by the Lewis and Rose Strauss memorial fund. It would award a \$15,000 prize every three years to a scientist who has made an outstanding contribution to knowledge in the mathematical and physical sciences.

On the occasion of Einstein's 70th birthday three world-famous physicists issued statements of appreciation of Einstein's work: Dr. Arthur Compton of St. Louis, Nobel prize winner and leading atomic energy authority; Professor Jacques Hadamard of France, noted mathematician; and Professor Niels Bohr, outstanding physicist and Nobel prize winner. Their statements were issued through UNESCO.

A File, Albert Einstein

1949

EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

Press account of a day-long meeting of astronomers, physicists, mathematicians, cosmologists honoring Einstein on his 70th birthday at the Institute. New York Times, March 20, 1949.

Morning program: Oppenheimer, relativity in the atomic domain; the implications of relativity for modern experimental physics by Prof. I. Rabi, Nobel Prize winner and physicist of Columbia University; also, Professor Eugene P. Wigner of Princeton University. Afternoon program: Professor H. P. Robertson of the California Institute of Technology; Dr. G. M. Clemence of the United States Naval Observatory, relativity effects in planetary motions; and Dr. Hermann Weyl, the theory of relativity as a stimulus to mathematical research.

"Silent at the morning session, Dr. Einstein electrified the afternoon audience with comments on Dr. Robertson's paper. He went to the blackboard and illustrated his remarks with mathematical symbols." A record paying tribute to Einstein by Professor Neils Bohr of Copenhagen was played at the beginning of the afternoon session.

Rabi said, "...when was there another man whose contribution was so great? When was there a theme as noble and profound as the theory of

relativity?

"No other man before Einstein, or since, has delved so deeply into our most instinctive concepts of space, time and causality, no one has brought up so much new knowledge and understanding.

"Even the most modern experimental methods are as yet incapable of grappling with the subtle and delicate effects predicted by Einstein's general relativity theory (which unified the laws of motion with the law of gravitation.

"Great as these effects may be in terms of astronomical and cosmological magnitudes, they have as yet proved inaccessible to terrestrial experiment.

"Yet, I venture to predict that with the advance of microwave techniques, by the time Professor Einstein's eightieth birthday rolls around, experiments will exist which will demonstrate the effect of gravitational potential on the rate of his favorite timepiece--the atomic clock.

"In 1905 Einstein created the theory of relativity, and in the same year he re-created the quantum theory which Max Planck had suggested five years earlier. Since then these two theories have become inseparably intertwined, although not yet welded into a unity.

"Without these children on Einstein's imagination, one natural born, the other adopted, there would be no modern experimental physics."/>

"If we gave relativity back to Einstein," Prof. Rabi concluded, "he would have to take along with it a major portion of the most interesting results of experimental physics and practically all the promise of the future.

"He does not want it back, although the Nazis urged him very strongly. It is a gift to mankind and a treasure to future generations. Today, as he enters his eighth decade, we all wish him health, happiness and, what is perhaps even more for a physicist, beautiful new discoveries."

A File, Albert Einstein

1950

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

MEMBERS

Academic Personnel

PROFESSORS (EMERITI)

✓ VEBLEN, O.

Biographical

✓ EINSTEIN

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Last meeting school of Mathematics faculty attended by
a professor emeritus.

School of Mathematics Faculty Minutes

1950

11/14

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

✓ EINSTEIN

Biographical

VEBLEN

XXX PAIS

MONTGOMERY, DEANE

SELBERG, ATIS/

LERAY, JEAN

The Director reported with the retirement of Veblen and Einstein, there would be four vacancies in the School of Mathematics' Faculty, 1951-1952. The School recommended the appointment as Professor of Montgomery, Pais and Selberg, effective July 1, 1951. School recommended a replacement of a senior member to the mathematical faculty appointment of Professor Jean Leray of the Collège de France, but

preliminary discussions had brought out that Leray would not now consider a permanent appointment. Therefore a three-year appointment was recommended, for Leray, subject to Trustee approval of the grant-in-aid since this would be on the professorial level and a special budgetary item.

Faculty Minutes, 11/14/50

1951

3/7

EINSTEIN, A.

Presentation of Albert Einstein award for the first time.

Filed under Chronological, 1951, 3/7.

A File, Lewis L. Strauss

1951

7/22

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Einstein to Aydelotte, July 22, 1951.

Acknowledges the latter's condolences on the death of Einstein's sister. "I thank you very much for your kind letter and also for your invitation which I appreciate very much indeed [Aydelotte had invited Einstein to his country place at New London, Connecticut]. I fell, however, very satisfied with my pretty place in Princeton and I do not suffer from the heat.

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

The sister's name was Mrs. Winteler.

A File, Albert Einstein

1951

8/5 - 8/11

EINSTEIN, A.

For press account (Town Topics, August 5-11, 1951) of Einstein's support of statements made by Paul Blanshard on communism, democracy, and catholic power, see A File, Albert Einstein.

A File, Albert Einstein

1951

8/13

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

For the text of Einstein's 'chiding' of Vicount Samuel, President of the Royal Institute of philosophy for plaining that the concepts of contemporary physics/^{are}unreal. See clipping of New York Times, August 13, 1951.

A File, Albert Einstein.

1954-55

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

LEIDESDORF

For personal correspondence, Einstein to Leidesdorf, see
Vertical File, Einstein, Albert.

Photostats supplied by S. D. Leidesdorf to Mrs. Stern.

Vertical File, Einstein, Albert

1955

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

See American Jewish Ledger 10/28/55. Commemoration
article by Bertrand Russell and others - Biographical facts,
etc.

Also Linus Pauling The Open Forum, Los Angeles, May, 1955.

Newspaper clippings all dates.

D, Einstein, Albert E.

1955

✓ EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

1955 press clippings--two stories, both dated April 30, 1955, New York Times and Herald Tribune; both describe the will of Einstein who died April 18, 1955, as carrying bequests totaling \$65,000 to his housekeeper-secretary, Miss Dukas; and his step-daughter, Miss Margot Einstein; his son, Dr. Hans Albert Einstein, and his younger son, Eduard. There was doubt that the estate was large enough to cover the \$65,000 in bequests which were \$20,000, \$20,000, \$10,000 and \$15,000 respectively for the parties named above.

Household effects and furnishings left to Margot who owns the house at 112 Mercer. His violin was willed to his grandson, Ben Hart, son of Hans Albert. His books and personal effects were willed to Miss Dukas, and all of the literary property and rights, including copyrights and royalties to be held in trust for Miss Dukas and his step-daughter successively, and thereafter to go to Hebrew University in Israel. Dr. Otto Nathan of New York University was executor and with Miss Dukas, Trustee. Date lines for the stories are Princeton. He left his brain and other parts of his body to science for analysis.

D, Einstein, Albert - 1955 Press Clippings

1955

4/13

✓ EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

Excerpt from an address by Harlow Shapley, April 13, 1955.

"I remember the time when Albert Einstein addressed the Academy. He was introduced in German, or near German, by President George Foot Moore. The theory of relativity--its equations--amazed us of course, but Mr. Einstein was amazed, or at least he looked amazed, when his equations would disappear from the blackboard immediately his back was turned. For Professor Julian Coolidge, in a helpful mood, would jump up and erase an equation when it had been once used. Here we believe, apparently, in fresh equations."

Daedalus, the Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Volume 86, No. 2, September, 1956, p. 110

1955

4/18

WEYL, HERMANN

Biographical

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

It is Weyl's appreciation of Einstein at the time of his death, and shows an address to Tom Costigan, CBS-TV. (Check to see whether Weyl delivered this).

"With Albert Einstein one of the greatest scientists of all time passed away. His special theory of relativity deeply modified our views of space and time, in a manner that not only affected our philosophical concept of the universe but also the most concrete theories of physics as for instance the theory of atomic spectra. Everybody knows of what significance his relativistic formula connecting mass and energy has been for the development of nuclear physics. Combination of a sober sense for reality with a speculative approach to principles and ideas is typical for Einstein's scientific genius. He was singularly free from prejudices, in science as well as human affairs; simple and direct were his thoughts, simple and kind was his soul.

"While other scientists were busy to swallow his new

insight into the relative nature of simultaneity he himself passed on from special to general relativity, according to which gravitation is most intimately associated with the geometric properties of the universe. But also in quantum theory, especially the quantum theory of he did some of the spade work, which showed Planck's energy quanta had a higher claim to reality than the physicists had first thought. In later years he was occupied with developing a unified field theory covering both the gravitational area²the electromagnetic forces in nature. He made quite a number of attempts in this direction. After he had conceived a new idea it took him years to work out its mathematical consequences to the point where it was possible to compare the theory with experience, and had he been anxious at the beginning to show you the merits of the new idea, he was no less anxious to tell you at the end that and why the idea had failed. If anybody had earned the right to work out a fundamental problem and ignore the more detailed and day by day problems of physics, it was Einstein. We do not yet know whether his last attempt failed or succeeded; no doubt in time this question will be decided. At the moment physical science seems to be confronted with more immediate tasks.

I have known Einstein since 1913 when we both taught at the Institute of Technology in Zürich, Switzerland. I had the closest contact with him immediately after the First World War when I myself worked in relativity theory and made the first attempt of a unified field theory. He was not satisfied with it and his objections ultimately proved right. But this controversy with him is one of the nicest experiences of my life; he was both kindness and frankness in one.

In 1949 he wrote an autobiography for ~~HEIXXIII~~ Vol. VII of the Library of Living Philosophers edited by Paul Arthur Schilpp, which I recommend to all who want to get some first-hand information about the man Einstein. The first sentence of it reads as follows: 'Here I sit in order to write, at the age of 67, something like my own obituary.' Later on, after explaining one of the ideas that had moved him in his scientific life he says: 'Is this supposed to be an obituary?' The astonished reader will likely ask. I would like to reply: essentially, yes. For the essential in the being of 'man of my type lies precisely

AMXWJATX

in what he thinks and how he thinks, not in what he does or suffers.' In conclusion let me quote a more from ~~this~~ autobiography which contains his scientific credo as in a nutshell: 'It is an error to assume that facts by themselves can and should yield scientific knowledge without free conceptual construction.'"

W (Weyl) File E

1955

4/30

✓ EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

Will of Albert Einstein with notation at top "not to be released before Saturday, April 30, 1955, 2 p. m."

Also statements from the Institute faculty and Dr. Oppenheimer

All filed in Vertical File under "E" for Einstein.

D Files on Einstein

FRANKE

Corporation

MAASS, H.

Biographical

✓ EINHSTEIN, A.

"I deleted two paragraphs before this copy was written, and when I delivered the speech I deleted the marked portion on page 3."

Maass Interview 11/17/55

See Vertical File# MAASS, H.

1955

5/7

✓EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

Article by Albert Einstein in "Friends Intelligencer,"
A Quaker Quarterly, No. 19, Vol. 112 entitled, "On My Participation
in the Atomic Bomb Project."

Filed in ~~Chronological File~~ Biographical File under
Einstein.

Source Above.

On My Participation in the Atomic Bomb Project

MY participation in the production of the atom bomb consisted in a single act: I signed a letter to President Roosevelt. This letter stressed the necessity of large-scale experimentation to ascertain the possibility of producing an atom bomb.

I was well aware of the dreadful danger for all mankind, if these experiments would succeed. But the probability that the Germans might work on that very problem with good chance of success prompted me to take that step. I did not see any other way out, although I always was a convinced pacifist. To kill in war time, it seems to me, is in no ways better than common murder.

As long, however, as nations are not ready to abolish war by common action and to solve their conflicts in a peaceful way on a legal basis, they feel compelled to prepare for war. They feel moreover compelled to prepare the most abominable means, in order not to be left behind in the general armaments race. Such procedure leads inevitably to war, which, in turn, under today's conditions, spells universal destruction.

Under such circumstances there is no hope in combating the production of specific weapons or means of destruction. Only radical abolition of war and of danger of war can help. Towards this goal one should strive; in fact, nobody should allow himself to be forced into actions contrary to this goal. This is a harsh demand for anyone who is aware of his social interrelatedness, but it can be followed.

Gandhi, the greatest political genius of our time, has shown the way, and has demonstrated what sacrifices man is willing to bring if only he has found the right way. His work for the liberation of India is a living example that man's will, sustained by an indomitable conviction, is stronger than apparently invincible material power.

ALBERT EINSTEIN

From "Fronts Intelligence"
A Quaker Quarterly
5/7/55 119, Vol. 112

1702

GOLDMAN, HETTY

Biographical

✓EINSTEIN, A.

OPPENHEIMER, R.

Interview with Professor Hetty Goldman 11/16/55

GOLDMAN, HETTY - Biographical *Filed Interviews*

1955

11/7
11/8

SALARIES

Academic Personnel

GENERAL

Academic Organization

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WPAI

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

BIRTCHOFF, GEORGE D.

BAMBERGER, LEWIS

EINSTEIN, A.

WEYL, HERMANN

Interviews with Prof. Oswald Veblen, 11/7/55, and 11/8/55.

Filed in Vertical File under Interviews.

Interviews with Prof. Veblen 11/7/55, and 11/8/55.

1955

11/17

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICS

Academic Organization

TRUSTEES

Corporation

FOUNDERS

MAASS, H.

Biographical.

LEIDESDORF, S.

FLEXNER, A.

AYDELOTTE, F.

RIEFLER, W.

FRANKFURTER, F.

/EINSTEIN, A.

Interview with Messrs. Maass and Leidesdorf 11/17/55

See Vertical File, INTERVIEWS

1955

11/18

✓ EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

Died at 1 a. m. (4/18/55, Monday) after stay in hospital from previous Thursday. No information released for first eight hours. Then hospital did.

GKX Gryzbeks

1955

11/21

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY (1, 2)

Relations WOI

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS (3)

Facilities

GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY (3)

VEBLEN, O. (1, 2)

Biographical

✓ EINSTEIN, A. (2)

BIRKHOFF (2)

PLEXNER, A. (1, 2, 3)

Interview with Oswald Veblen, 11/21/55. (One of 2 interviews of
this date)

Filed in Vertical File under Veblen Interviews.

1955

12/1

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS (7)

Academic Organization

APPOINTMENTS (1, 5)

Academic Personnel

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION (2, 3, 5, 9)

GENERAL (6, 7)

Administration

DIRECTOR (3, 6, 7)

FRANKFURTER (1, 8)

Biographical

RIEPLER, (1, 3, 8)

STEWART (3)

✓ EINSTEIN (5, 6)

FLEXNER, (5, 6, 7, 8, 9)

VEBLEN (interview)

Interview with Professor Veblen, 12/1/55.

Filed in vertical file under Veblen Interviews.

1955

December

✓ EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

See Article from December, 1955 Harpers Magazine, article
"What Einstein Was Up To."

Filed in Chronological File under 1955, December.

Harpers Magazine, December 1955

1955

12/1

VEBLEN, O.

Biographical

~~EINSTEIN, A.~~

DIRECTOR

Administration

Interview with Professor Veblen, 12/1/55.

Filed in Vertical File under Interviews.

Interview with Professor Veblen, 12/1/55

1955

12/5

✓EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

DUKAS,

Interview with Miss Dukas, December 5, 1955.

Filed in Vertical File under Interviews.

Interview with Miss Dukas, 12/5/55.

1955

12/19

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

SALARIES

Academic Personnel

BENEFITS

INVESTMENTS

Finance

REPORTS

NAASS, HERBERT H.

Biographical

LEIDESDORF

FLEKNER, A.

AYDELOTTE, F.

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Interview with Messrs. Naass and Leidesdorf, December 19, 1955.

Filed in Vertical File under Interviews.

Interview with Messrs. Naass and Leidesdorf, 12/19/55

1956

1/17

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

GOTTMAN, J.

Discussion with Jean Gottman, January 17, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Notes.

Conversation with Jean Gottman, 1/17/56

1956

1/19

✓EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

CARNAP, MRS. RUDOLF

GOTTMAN, JEAN

Interview with Jean Gottman (Social conversation on 1/19/56).

Filed in Vertical File under Interviews.

Interview (Social conversation) with Jean Gottman 1/19/56.

1956

2/6

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

Effect on I. A. S. faculty and Trustees.

See Interview W. W. Stewart, 2/6/56, p. 4; also 2/16/56.

Stewart Interview, 2/6/56

1956

2/8

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

BUDGET

Finance

VEBLEN, O.

Biographical

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

EISENHART

FLEXNER, A.

PANOFSKY

HERZFELD

Interview with Professor Oswald Veblen, February 8, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Veblen Interviews.

Interview with Professor Oswald Veblen, 2/8/56

1956

2/23

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

GOTTMAN, JEAN

HUXLEY

A dinner table story told by Dr. Gottman, February 23, 1956,
about Einstein and Julius Huxley.

Filed in Vertical File under Gottman Interviews.

Dinner table story told by Dr. Gottman, Feb. 23, 1956

1956

2/29

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

SALARIES

Academic Personnel

VEBLEN, O.

Biographical

LEFSCHETZ

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

HISTORY OF INSTITUTE (GENERAL)

History of Institute

Interview with Professor Veblen, February 29, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under 1956, 2/29.

Interview with Veblen, 2/29/56

1956

3/14

MATHEMATICS

Academic Activities

GOTTMAN, JEAN

Biographical

KENNAN

GODEL, KURT

BOHR, NIELS

✓ EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Dinner table conversation with Jean Gottman, March 14, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Gottman Interviews.

Conversation with Gottman, 3/14/56

1956

3/15

FOUNDERS

Corporation

HOUSING

Facilities

SALARIES

Academic Personnel

STUD

Biographical

MILLER, BERNETTA

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

MAAS, HERBERT E.

AYDELOTTE, F.

PIERRE, A.

VON NEUMANN, J.

Interview with Bernetta Miller, March 15, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Miller Interviews.

Interview with Bernetta Miller, 3/15/56

1956

3/26

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WSAI

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

FOUNDERS

Corporation

DEGREES

Academic Procedures

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

EISENHART, LUTHER P.

VEBLER, O.

Interview with Luther P. Eisenhart, March 26, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Eisenhart Interviews.

Interview with Luther P. Eisenhart, 3/26/56

1956

1/3

✓ STRAUS, ERNST G.

Biographical

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

WEYL, HERMANN

Biographical

Interview with Dr. Ernst G. Straus, April 3, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Straus Interviews.

Interview with Ernst G. Straus, 4/3/56

1956

4/6

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

POLICIES

Administration

WOODWARD, SIR LLEWELLYN

Biographical

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

FLEXNER, A.

MITRANY

Interview with Sir Llewellyn Woodward, April 6, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Woodward Interviews.

Intefview with Woodward, 4/6/56

1956

4/12

HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTE

History of the Institute

EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

TEACHING

Academic Procedures

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

PAULI

VON NEUMANN, JOHN

Interview with Professor Pauli, April 12, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Pauli Interviews.

Interview with Pauli, 4/12/56

1956

5/7

DIRECTOR

Administration

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Corporation

FULTON, JOHN

Biographical

OPPENHEIMER, ROBERT

WEED, LEWIS E.

VERSEN, G.

AYDELOTTE, F.

STRAUSS, LEWIS W.

VON NEUMANN, JOHN

KEENEAN, GEORGE

✓ EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Interview with Dr. John Fulton, May 7, 1956

Filed in Vertical file under Fulton Interviews.

1956

5/14

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

CARNAP, (MRS.)

OPPENHEIMER, R.

Dr. Oppenheimer regarding Mrs. Carnap's letter on
Einstein, 5/14/56.

Filed in Vertical File under Oppenheimer Interviews.

Talk with R. O.

1956

5/31

BENEFITS

Academic Personnel

LOWE, E. A.

Biographical

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

HERZFEID

VEBIEN, G.

Interview with Professor Lowe, May 31, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Lowe Interviews.

Interview with Lowe, 5/31/56

1956

6/6

ECONOMICS

Academic Activities

TEACHING

Academic Procedures

RESEARCH

PRINCETON

Relations WPAI

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Government Relations

HOWARD, S. E.

Biographic I

FLAHER, A.

WARREN, ROBERT

VINER, JACOB

✓ SIESTRIN, ALBERT

Interview with Professor S. E. Howard, Princeton
University, June 6, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Howard Interviews.

1956

6/6

GENERAL
ECONOMICS
PHILOSOPHY
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
POLICIES
PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION
GUGGENHEIM
VINER, J.
FLECKNER, A.
RISPLER, W. W.
STEWART, WARREN
WARREN, ROBERT
VEBLEN, G.
✓ EINSTEIN, ALBERT
EARLE, EDWARD H.
PROFESSORS

Academic Organisation
Academic Activities

Relations WCAI
Administration
Academic Personnel
Foundations
Biographical

Academic Personnel

Interview with Jacob Viner, June 6, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Viner Interviews.

Interview with Viner, 6/6/56

1956

6/6

GENERAL
ECONOMICS
PHILOSOPHY
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
POLICIES
PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION
SUGGESTIONS
VINER, J.
PLESSER, A.
RISPLEY, W. W.
STEWART, WARREN
WARREN, ROBERT
VEBLEN, O.
WEINSTEIN, ALBERT
✓ HARRIS, EDWARD H.
PROFESSORS

Academic Organization
Academic Activities

Relations WPAI
Administration
Academic Personnel
Foundations
Biographical

Academic Personnel

Interview with Jacob Viner, June 6, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Viner Interviews.

Interview with Viner, 6/6/56

1956

7 6/13

THEORETICAL NUCLEAR PHYSICS

Academic Activities

MATHEMATICS

GENERAL

Academic Procedures

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WPAI

SMYTHE, HENRY DEWOLFE

Biographical

DOGS

FISHER

✓ HINDS

BOHN

Interview with Dr. Henry Dewolfe Smythe, June 13, 1956.

Interview will be filed in Vertical File under Smy Smythe Interche

Interview with Smythe, 6/13/56

6/21

1758
PRINCETON (8, 9, 10)
HARVARD (1)
MATHEMATICS (2, 7, 14)
E. C. P. (5, 6)
APPOINTMENTS (2, 3, 4, 5)
SALARIES (3)
FACULTY (10, 11)
SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS (5, 9, 14, 15)
SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES (14)
JOHNS HOPKINS (7, 8)
DIRECTOR (10, 11)
TRUSTEES (11)
RESEARCH (13)
MORSE (1, 5, 8, 10)
BIRKHOFF (1, 4)
WHITNEY (2)
STEWART (2, 3)
FLEXNER (3, 3, 7, 8)
GODEL (3, 5)
MAYER, WALTHER (3)
SIEGEL (5)
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BLIOT, T. S. (7)
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Relations WQAI

Academic Activities

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Biographical

VEBLEN (1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 13)

DODDS (2)

WARRIN (2, 3)

VON NEUMANN (3, 5, 6)

FLACZEK (3)

WIENER, ROBERT (4, 6)

WEYL (5, 8)

✓ EINSTEIN (6, 8, 11, 12, 16)

VINER (9, 10)

AYDELOTTE (10, 11)

OPPENHEIMER (15)

Morse Interview
6/21/56.

Filed in
Vertical File
Under Morse
Interviews.

1956

7/9

GENERAL

MATHEMATICS

POLICIES

MEMBERS

HEUGENBAUER

COURANT

WEYL

✓ EINSTEIN

GÖDEL

SCHRÖDINGER

VERLEN, O.

Educational Institutions

Academic Activities

Administration

Academic Personnel

Biographical

Interview with Professor Heugebauer, July 9, 1956.
Filed in Vertical File under Heugebauer Interviews.

1956

10/30

BENEFITS

Academic Personnel

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Interview with Helen Dukas, October 30, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Dukas Interviews.

Interview with Helen Dukas, 10/30/56

1956

12/10

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

SALARIES

Academic Personnel

BENEFITS

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Foundations

ROCKEFELLER (G. E. D.)

VEBLIEN

Biographical

FLEXNER

✓ EINSTEIN

HISENHART

WEYL

LEFSCHETZ

ALEXANDER

Luncheon conversation with Veblen, 12/10/56.
Filed in Vertical File under Veblen Interviews.

1957

2/7

RESEARCH

academic procedures

MATHEMATICS

academic activities

PHYSICS

GOTTMAN

Biographical

✓ EINHSTEIN, A.

Interview with Jean Gottman, February 7, 1957.

Filed in Vertical File under Gottman Interviews.

1957

2/10

ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH	Foundations
GENERAL	Academic Procedures
PEARCE, LOUISE	Biographical
FLENNER, ABRAHAM	
FLENNER, SIMON	
SABIN, FLORENCE	
✓ EINSTEIN, ALBERT	
CARBELL	

Table conversation with Louise Pearce February 10; 1957.

Filed in Vertical File under Pearce Interviews.

1957

2/22

APPOINTMENTS
members
STIPENDS

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS
SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES
SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

VEBLEN
WEED
FLEXNER
MERITT
PANOPSKY
✓ EINSTEIN
VON NEUMANN

Academic Personnel

Academic Organization

Relations WPAI

Biographical

Interview with Professor Veblen, February 22, 1957.

Filed in Vertical File under Veblen Interviews.

1957

3/5

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

DUKAS

Biographical

✓ EINSTEIN AND MRS. EINSTEIN

PLEXNER, A.

MAYER, W.

WEYL, H.

HILB

Interview with Miss Dukas, March 5, 1957.

Filed in Vertical File under Dukas Interviews.

1957

4/17

DIRECHT (2)

Administration

GOTTMAN, JEAN (1, 2, 3)

Biographical

FLANNERY (1)

DAILEY (1)

STEWART (2)

VERLEN (2)

MITCHELL (2, 3)

LURAY (2, 3)

OPPENHEIMER (2, 3)

✓ EINSTEIN (2, 3)

After dinner conversation with Jean Gottman, April 17, 1957.

Filed in Vertical File under Gottman Interviews.

1957

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BENEFITS (1, 2, 3)	Academic Personnel
SALARIES (1)	
FACULTY (20)	
TRUSTEES (2, 3)	Corporation
DIRECTOR (2, 3)	Administration
ECONOMICS (4, 5, 6, 7)	Academic Activities
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS (4, 5, 6, 7)	Academic Organization
SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES (5)	
WOLMAN (1, 2, 4, 7, 8)	Biographical
AYDELOTTE (1, 2, 3, 8)	
DE TOLNAY (1, 2, 3)	
PANOFSKY (1, 2, 3)	
EARLE (2)	
VEBLEN (2, 5)	
MOE (2)	
FLEXNER (2, 3, 8)	
✓EINSTEIN (3)	
CLAY (7)	
VINER (6)	
WARREN (6)	Interview with Wolman, May 3, 1957.
BAMBERGER (3, 5)	
STEWART (4, 6, 7, 8)	Filed in Vertical File under Wolman Interviews.
RIEFLER (4, 5, 7)	
MAASS (5)	
OPPENHEIMER (5)	

1957

5/15

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS (2, 6)
GENERAL (2, 3)
MATHEMATICS (3, 6)
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (4, 6, 7)
PROFESSORS (4)
MEMBERS (4)
ASSISTANTS (4)

EISENHART (1, 3, 4)
SCHRÖDINGER (1)
ALEXANDER (1)
VON NEUMANN (1)
VEBLEN (1, 2)
✓ EINSTEIN (5)

Relations WPAI
Facilities
Academic Procedures
Academic Activities
Foundations
Academic Personnel

Biographical

Interview with Dean Eisenhart, May 15, 1957.

Filed in Vertical File under Eisenhart Interviews.

1957

6/7

ARCHAEOLOGY (1, 2)

Academic Activities

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES (1)

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS (2)

PRINCETON (1, 2, 3)

Relations WCAI

GOLDMAN (1, 2, 3)

Biographical

FLEKNER (1, 2, 3)

ALEXANDER (2)

✓ EINSTEIN (2)

OPPENHEIMER (2)

MOREY (2, 3)

Interview with Miss Hetty Goldman, June 7, 1957.

Filed in Vertical file under Goldman Interviews.

1957

6/14

ASSISTANTS

Academic Personnel

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

DUKAS

^P
MEYER

VON NEUMANN

SZILARD

Interview with Miss Dukas, June 14, 1957.

Filed in Vertical File under Dukas Interviews.

1957

6/27

6/27

FOUNDERS (1, 4, 5)

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS (1)

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION (2, 3)

APPOINTMENTS (4, 5, 6)

ECONOMICS (4)

AGNATHOLOGY (4)

GENERAL (4)

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES (4, 6)

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS (6)

GOLDMAN (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)

AYDELOTTE (1, 3, 4)

BOUGHTON (1)

OPPENHEIMER (2)

VEBLEN (3, 6)

NORSE (3)

FLEXNER (4, 5, 6)

THOMPSON (4)

BAMBERGER, LOUIS (5)

BAMBERGER, LAVINIA (5)

HERITT (6)

PANOPSKY (6)

DE TOLNAY (6)

✓ EINSTEIN (1, 2, 3, 6)

Corporation

Facilities

Academic Personnel

Academic Activities

Finance

Academic Organization

Biographical

Interview with Hetty Goldman, June 27, 1957.

Filed in Vertical File under Goldman Interviews.

1957

7/2

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOI

DUKAS, HELEN

Biographical

✓ EINSTEIN, A.

Interview with Helen Dukas, July 2, 1957.

Filed in Vertical File under Dukas interviews.