

CROSS REFERENCE

FILE: *Institute Faculty*
 A. Einstein

RE: *Einstein archive*

LETTER DATED:

SEE: *R. C. General*
 L. L. Watters

Einstein

16 November 1955

Dear Mr. Honegger:

At long last the certificate of Einstein's membership in the Académie du Disque Français has reached us. We are most grateful for it, and have arranged to transmit it to the family of Professor Einstein. On their behalf, too, we thank you.

Faithfully yours,

Robert Oppenheimer

Mr. Arthur Honegger, President
Académie du Disque Français
71, boulevard de Clichy
Paris
France

11 October 1955

Dear Mr. Cooper:

Thank you for your letter of September 27th informing us that the certificate of membership in the "Académie du Disque Français" for Professor Einstein will be forwarded to Princeton University. The Institute for Advanced Study is not formally affiliated with the University, but I am sure that they will pass the certificate along to us.

We had heard from Mr. Honneger of the Académie about the certificate, and we shall be glad to receive it.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Wilder Hobson)
Secretary to the Director

Mr. David S. Cooper
Chief, Music Program
Information Center Service
United States Information Agency
Washington, D. C.

3-5-54

U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY
SHIPMENT NOTICE

SHIPPING DATE

10/3/55

REFERENCE

USIS-Paris Despatch No. 8, 7/27/55

SHIPPING SYMBOL

DC-15

SHIPPING DATA

REGISTERED REGULAR MAIL

To:

Director,
Institute for Advanced Studies,
Princeton, New Jersey.

For:

MATERIAL SENT: BOOKS ☐ PERIODICALS ☐ PAMPHLETS ☐ MAPS ☐ MUSIC ☐ GOV'T DOC'S ☐ OTHER _____

Prize award from the "Academie du Bisque Francais"

MORE MATERIAL TO FOLLOW ☐ THIS COMPLETES YOUR ORDER ☐ ITEMS SHIPPED TO DATE ON THIS SYMBOL _____

WHEN THE MATERIAL LISTED ABOVE HAS BEEN RECEIVED, PLEASE FILL OUT THE INFORMATION REQUESTED BELOW AND RETURN THIS FORM VIA AIR TO INFORMATION CENTER SERVICE, PLACE REMARKS ON REVERSE SIDE.

DATE RECEIVED

RECEIVED BY



UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

September 27, 1955

Dear Sir:

The Agency has recently received three certificates awarded by the "Académie du Disque Français" for the best recordings of 1954-55. The certificates were presented at a ceremony held at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and were received by the cultural attaché of our Embassy on behalf of the recipients. In addition, a membership certificate was given by the Académie in the name of the late Albert Einstein for presentation to Princeton University.

We shall be happy to forward this certificate to the University in the near future and are pleased that the Académie was able to honor the musical interest of Dr. Einstein in this manner.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David S. Cooper".

David S. Cooper
Chief, Music Program
Information Center Service

Director,
Institute for Advanced Studies,
Princeton, New Jersey.

Handwritten notes:
- by (~ 10 -
662 H.

20 September 1955

Dear Mr. Honegger:

In response to your enquiry of September 6th, this is to let you know that the diploma of Professor Einstein has not arrived here, nor has it been received at Professor Einstein's house, 112 Mercer Street. Of course, we very much appreciate your having sent it, and are only letting you know that it has not arrived in case you believe this indicates some misunderstanding in the channels of communication.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Wilder Hobson)
Secretary to the Director

Mr. Arthur Honegger, President
Académie du Disque Français
71, Boulevard de Clichy
Paris
France



ACADÉMIE DU DISQUE FRANÇAIS

(Association déclarée - Loi du 1^{er} Juillet 1901)

PARIS, le 6 Septembre 1955

Le Président
71, Bld de Clichy

M. Robert OPPENHEIMER
Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
PRINCETON
New Jersey - U.S.A.

Cher Monsieur Oppenheimer,

Quelque temps avant la mort d'Albert Einstein, le Président Edgar Faure, Premier Ministre français, avait contresigné spécialement pour lui son diplôme de Membre Correspondant de l'Académie du Disque Français.

Au cours d'une cérémonie qui a eu lieu à Paris le 12 Juillet dernier, le Ministre de l'Industrie et du Commerce et le Directeur des Relations Culturelles au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères ont remis ce diplôme, encadré de maroquin bleu, à l'Ambassadeur des Etats-Unis d'Amérique. Nous espérons que vous l'avez reçu maintenant, et nous vous exprimons le voeu que cet objet, en souvenir de l'attachement que le Professeur Einstein portait aux Arts, et en témoignage officiel de la considération que notre pays avait voulu lui marquer, prenne place soit dans les collections de l'Institut de Princeton, soit dans la maison de Mercerstreet, lieu auquel il était destiné.

Serez-vous assez aimable pour nous tenir informés de ce que vous pourrez faire dans ce sens?

Sincèrement à vous.

Arthur HONEGGER,
de l'Institut,
Président de la Confédération Internationale
des Sociétés d'Auteurs et Compositeurs

<div>FORM IA-212 3-5-54</div> <div>U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY SHIPMENT NOTICE</div>	<div>SHIPPING DATE 10/3/55</div> <div>REFERENCE USIS-Paris Despatch No. 8, 7/27/55</div> <div>SHIPPING SYMBOL DC-15</div> <div>SHIPPING DATA REGISTERED REGULAR MAIL</div>
<div>To: Director, Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton, New Jersey.</div>	
<div>For:</div>	
<div>MATERIAL SENT: BOOKS <input type="checkbox"/> PERIODICALS <input type="checkbox"/> PAMPHLETS <input type="checkbox"/> MAPS <input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC <input type="checkbox"/> GOV'T DOC'S <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____</div>	
<div>Prize award from the "Academie du Bisque Francais"</div>	
<div>MORE MATERIAL TO FOLLOW <input type="checkbox"/> THIS COMPLETES YOUR ORDER <input type="checkbox"/> ITEMS SHIPPED TO DATE ON THIS SYMBOL _____</div>	
<div>THIS NOTICE HAS BEEN SENT VIA AIR POUCH IN ADVANCE OF SHIPMENT TO FACILITATE YOUR RECOGNIZING PARCELS RECEIVED. THE SHIPPING SYMBOL NOTED ABOVE WILL APPEAR ON EACH CARTON OF THIS SHIPMENT. THIS FORM IS FOR RETENTION IN YOUR FILES.</div>	

6 July 1955

Dear Mrs. Kassan:

It was very kind of you
to send us the impressive copy of
the "Meteor" dedicated to Professor
Einstein. We are glad to have this
for our files, and we are most grate-
ful to you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Wilder Hobson)
Secretary to the Director

Mrs. Ruth B. Kassan
St. Clair McKelway
Junior High School 178
Dean St. near Saratoga Ave.
Brooklyn, New York

28 June 1955

Dear Mrs. Bramwell:

It was very kind of you to send us the impressive copy of the "Lanthorn" dedicated to Professor Einstein. We are glad to have this for our files, and we are most grateful to you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Wilder Hobson)
Secretary to the Director

Mrs. L. Bramwell
Public School 208
Avenue D & East 48th Street
Brooklyn 3, New York

P. S. 208, Brooklyn 3, N. Y.
Ave. D. & E. 48 St.
Mrs. L. Franwell

Permission to use 'quotes' in the American Scientist requested
Einstein
Hugh Taylor, Editor.

ALBERT EINSTEIN

1879-1955

Permission given
5/30/55

We mourn the passing from our membership of one of the great scientists of all time. A life which began in Ulm, Germany, terminated in Princeton, New Jersey. Within the space of seventy six years the twenty golden years were from 1905 to 1925, when the modern science, of which he was the principal architect, began. Within the year of 1905 came the generalization of quantum theory ^{relative} to all kinds of radiation, the theory of specific heats of solid elements, the initial studies of the Brownian motions of small particles in suspension in a liquid and the special theory of Relativity. This latter overshadowed all the others but cannot detract from their basic importance. Out of the Relativity Theory emerged the concept of increase of mass with energy and the realization that, by destruction of mass, energy on an unprecedented scale could be produced. We now know that in the sun and the stars such conversion steadily occurs and that we exist here on earth 'by the grace of celestial atomic reactions.' In the years from 1939^{to} 1945 man mastered the secrets of the conversion process with all its potentialities for our destruction or, if so we choose, for our welfare.

Of the General Theory of Relativity it has been said that Einstein 'created perhaps the single greatest synthesis in the whole of science, giving us a new understanding of the universality of gravitation and a new view of the cosmos itself. Unlike most discoveries in science, Einstein's general theory could well have lain undiscovered but for his genius.'

We who were his neighbors know, as Robert Oppenheimer has also written, 'that the popular image of him as a man, kindly, with warm humor, simple, wholly without pretense, is a true image. He was always moved to help and friendliness when an appeal was made to him by those who were in difficulty, by the oppressed and the unfortunate. He was moved to protest by the abuse of power and authority. The rise of the National Socialists in Germany he saw at first hand. It made on him an indelible impression of political evil. Even above his humanity and kindness, even above his immense analytical power and depth he had a quality that made him unique. This was his faith that there exists in the natural world an order and a harmony and that this may be apprehended by the mind of man. He has left us not only the greatest contribution in evidence of that faith, but the heritage of that faith itself.'

POLISH EMBASSY
Press Office

2640-16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

PRESS RELEASE

May 28, 1955
No. 50

For immediate release

POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES IN TRIBUTE TO EINSTEIN

The memory of Prof. Albert Einstein has been honored in a special session devoted to his scientific achievements by the executive body of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Research workers and university teachers of the physical sciences throughout the country joined in the tribute.

Several of Einstein's Polish collaborators spoke of his enormous contributions to the progress of science. Prof. Leopold Infeld, outstanding theoretical physicist who worked with Einstein in Europe and the United States, read a paper on "Fifty Years of the Theory of Relativity." Professor Einstein, he said, "fought passionately for many years against the use of atomic energy for war purposes. Today he is no longer among us but I express the hope that his science as well as the ideals of peace for which he labored may inspire the minds and hearts of mankind forever."

Prof. Michal Smialowski, secretary of the Academy's section on the physical sciences, described Einstein "as the greatest physicist of our time and a noble example of the scientist devoted to the cause of peace." A similar theme was stressed by Prof. Stanislaw Loria in his paper on Einstein's contribution to the development of quantum physics.

The commemorative meeting was held May 18.

#

From the faculty of The Inst.

The death of Professor Einstein has stricken his colleagues in The Institute for Advanced Study with profound grief. With all the world they share the feeling that one of the great figures of mankind's struggle for intellectual insight and moral improvement has passed from among us into the indelible record of history where his lofty place has long been assured; but they mourn in addition the loss of a great friend, a wise and gentle counsellor, and a deeply loved companion, whose going leaves an aching void in the community of The Institute with which he has been identified from its very beginning.

NOT TO BE RELEASED BEFORE
SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1955, 2 P.M.

WILL OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

The will of Albert Einstein will be filed for probate in the appropriate New Jersey court within a few days.

This information was supplied to the press by Dr. Otto Nathan, executor of the will, and David J. Levy, New York attorney for the estate, at a meeting with the press held in Princeton at The Institute for Advanced Study, with which Professor Einstein was associated.

Neither a copy of the will nor information as to the amount of the estate were made available, except that it was stated that the will was dated March 18th, 1950, and that the estate was of moderate size.

The scientist's will was drawn in customary legal terms, and it was said that it contained no notable or unusual provisions.

The contents were summarized as follows: The household furniture and effects were given to his stepdaughter, Margot Einstein, and his books and other personal effects to his secretary, Helena Dukas, except for his violin, bequeathed to his grandson, Bernhard C. Einstein.

Legacies of \$20,000 each were left to the decedent's stepdaughter and secretary, \$15,000 to his son Eduard, who is living in Zurich, Switzerland, and \$10,000 to his son ^{Hans} Albert Einstein, Jr., of Berkeley, California, who is the father of the grandson Bernhard.

There was a \$10,000 trust fund provided for the support of the scientist's sister, who, however, predeceased him, so that this provision will lapse.

The legacies were to be tax free, and in case of insufficiency of the estate were to abate proportionately, so that there would be no priority among them.

The will contained a direction that all of the "literary property and rights", including copyrights and royalties, were to be held in trust for the benefit of the secretary, Helena Dukas, and Professor Einstein's stepdaughter, Margot Einstein, successively during their respective lives, any remaining amounts or property at their death to pass to The Hebrew University, in Israel, in the welfare of which it was stated Professor Einstein had been deeply interested.

The residuary estate, the amount of which could not be established, was also left to the scientist's stepdaughter, Margot Einstein.

The will designated Dr. Nathan as sole executor, and also named him and Professor Einstein's secretary, Miss Dukas, as joint trustees.

Einstein 1955

RE ALBERT EINSTEIN

I take this opportunity also to explain another matter about which I have received many inquiries.

It is not correct as has been erroneously reported that Professor Albert Einstein gave any direct instructions regarding an autopsy or any examination of the brain, though he was sympathetic to any scientific studies which might be of value to the medical world.

However, ^{Prof. Einstein's} after his death a request was made and permission granted by his son to perform an autopsy in order to establish definitely the cause of death. Permission was also granted for a study of the tissues of the brain but with the express and emphatic proviso that this be done if at all in strictest privacy, without announcement or publicity of any kind, except that the findings might be made available to the scientific world through normal channels in medical journals, and not otherwise.

The notoriety which has instead attended the proposed arrangements has been utterly distasteful to the family, friends and associates of the deceased, as it would have been abhorrent to Professor Einstein himself.

Protest has been lodged and it has been made again clear that there is to be no further public announcement of any sort, except as originally contemplated.

The understanding and cooperation of the press in this respect is earnestly and respectfully solicited, and will be highly appreciated.

statement made by
Dr. Nathan in April 1955

RE ALBERT EINSTEIN

I take this opportunity also to explain another matter about which I have received many inquiries.

It is not correct as has been erroneously reported that Professor Albert Einstein gave any direct instructions regarding an autopsy or any examination of the brain, though he was sympathetic to any scientific studies which might be of value to the medical world.

However, after his death a request was made and permission granted by his son to perform an autopsy in order to establish definitely the cause of death. Permission was also granted for a study of the tissues of the brain but with the express and emphatic proviso that this be done if at all in strictest privacy, without announcement or publicity of any kind, except that the findings might be made available to the scientific world through normal channels in medical journals, and not otherwise.

The notoriety which has instead attended the proposed arrangements has been utterly distasteful to the family, friends and associates of the deceased, as it would have been abhorrent to Professor Einstein himself.

Protest has been lodged and it has been made again clear that there is to be no further public announcement of any sort, except as originally contemplated.

The understanding and cooperation of the press in this respect is earnestly and respectfully solicited, and will be highly appreciated.

The death of Professor Einstein has stricken his colleagues in the Institute for Advanced Study with profound grief. ~~and~~ With ~~with~~ all the world they share the feeling that one of the great figures of mankind's struggle for intellectual insight and moral improvement has ~~been removed~~ ~~from~~ passed from among us into the indelible record of history where his lofty place has long been assured; but ~~besides~~ they mourn in addition the loss of a great friend, a wise and gentle counsellor, and a ~~lovable~~ ~~companion~~ a ~~companion~~ deeply loved companion, whose going leaves an aching void in the community of the Institute with which he has been identified from its very beginning.

From the Faculty of the Institute

The death of Professor Einstein has stricken his colleagues in The Institute for Advanced Study with profound grief. With all the world they share the feeling that one of the great figures of mankind's struggle for intellectual insight and moral improvement has passed from among us into the indelible record of history where his lofty place has long been assured; but they mourn in addition the loss of a great friend, a wise and gentle counsellor, and a deeply loved companion, whose going leaves an aching void in the community of The Institute with which he has been identified from its very beginning.

From Dr. Robert Oppenheimer

The death of Albert Einstein is a kind of mourning for all scientists and for most men. He was one of the great of all ages.

DOMESTIC SERVICE		
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram		
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	SERIAL	
DAY LETTER	NIGHT LETTER	

WESTERN UNION

1206

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE		
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent at the full rate		
FULL RATE	LETTER TELEGRAM	
VICTORY LETTER	SHIP RADIOGRAM	

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED

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

Professor Einstein died peacefully in his sleep at 1:15 this
morning after a short illness. The funeral is strictly private

From the Faculty of the Institute

The death of Professor Einstein has stricken his colleagues in The Institute for Advanced Study with profound grief. With all the world they share the feeling that one of the great figures of mankind's struggle for intellectual insight and moral improvement has passed from among us into the indelible record of history where his lofty place has long been assured; but they mourn in addition the loss of a great friend, a wise and gentle counsellor, and a deeply loved companion, whose going leaves an aching void in the community of The Institute with which he has been identified from its very beginning.

From Dr. Robert Oppenheimer

The death of Albert Einstein is a ^{time}~~kind~~ of mourning for all scientists and for most men. He was one of the great of all ages.

DJL:JR
4/28/55
3

RE ALBERT EINSTEIN

I take this opportunity also to explain another matter about which I have received many inquiries.

It is not correct as has been erroneously reported that ^{Professor Albert Einstein} ~~the deceased~~ gave any direct instructions regarding an autopsy or any examination of the brain, though he was sympathetic to any scientific studies which might be of value to the medical world.

However, after his death a request was made and permission granted by his son to perform an autopsy in order to establish definitely the cause of death. Permission was also granted for a study of the tissues of the brain but with the express and emphatic proviso that this be done if at all in strictest privacy, without announcement or publicity of any kind, except that the findings might be made available to the scientific world through normal channels in medical journals, and not otherwise.

The notoriety which has instead attended the proposed arrangements has been utterly distasteful to the family, friends and associates of the deceased, as it would have been abhorrent to Professor Einstein himself.

Protest has been lodged and it has been made again clear that there is to be no further public announcement of any sort, except as originally contemplated.

The understanding and cooperation of the press in this respect is earnestly and respectfully solicited, and will be highly appreciated.

The death of Albert
Einstein is a kind of
mourning for all scientists
and for most men. He
was one of the great of
all ages.

NOT TO BE RELEASED BEFORE
SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1955, 2 P.M.

WILL OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

The will of Albert Einstein will be filed for probate in the appropriate New Jersey court within a few days.

This information was supplied to the press by Dr. Otto Nathan, executor of the will, and David J. Levy, New York attorney for the estate, at a meeting with the press held in Princeton at The Institute for Advanced Study, with which Professor Einstein was associated.

Neither a copy of the will nor information as to the amount of the estate were made available, except that it was stated that the will was dated March 18th, 1950, and that the estate was of moderate size.

The scientist's will was drawn in customary legal terms, and it was said that it contained no notable or unusual provisions.

The contents were summarized as follows: The household furniture and effects were given to his stepdaughter, Margot Einstein, and his books and other personal effects to his secretary, Helena Dukas, except for his violin, bequeathed to his grandson, Bernhard C. Einstein.

Legacies of \$20,000 each were left to the decedent's stepdaughter and secretary, \$15,000 to his son Eduard, who is living in Zurich, Switzerland, and \$10,000 to his son Albert Einstein, Jr., of Berkeley, California, who is the father of the grandson Bernhard.

There was a \$10,000 trust fund provided for the support of the scientist's sister, who, however, predeceased him, so that this provision will lapse.

The legacies were to be tax free, and in case of insufficiency of the estate were to abate proportionately, so that there would be no priority among them.

The will contained a direction that all of the "literary property and rights", including copyrights and royalties, were to be held in trust for the benefit of the secretary, Helena Dukas, and Professor Einstein's stepdaughter, Margot Einstein, successively during their respective lives, any remaining amounts or property at their death to pass to The Hebrew University, in Israel, in the welfare of which it was stated Professor Einstein had been deeply interested.

The residuary estate, the amount of which could not be established, was also left to the scientist's stepdaughter, Margot Einstein.

The will designated Dr. Nathan as sole executor, and also named him and Professor Einstein's secretary, Miss Dukas, as joint trustees.

EINSTEIN E NEWTON

Mentre da circa un ~~cinquantennio~~ cinquantennio, negli ambienti scientifici non si^{fe} altro che parlare della teoria della relatività di Albert Einstein e delle sue inconfutabili prove in campo astrofisico, nessuno, in questo scorcio di tempo, ha cercato di analizzare la meccanica newtoniana alla luce della nuova teoria; come se le concezioni dei due insigni uomini di scienza non avessero dei punti di contatto. Eppure, è fin troppo evidente come la concezione newtoniana che vuole "uno spazio sempre eguale a sé ed immobile, senza relazione a nulla di esterno", sia completamente in antitesi con la teoria della relatività che vuole "uno spazio mutevole e dipendente dai corpi in esso contenuti".

La ragione di tale fatto, a mio parere, dipende, in parte dall'astrusità della teoria relativistica, poco accessibile al comune buon senso, ed un po' anche dalla troppa sicurezza che pervade i Fisici di oggi circa le leggi formulate da Newton, che noi possiamo giornalmente sperimentare e controllare.

In effetti, per noi, non esiste una teoria newtoniana, ma soltanto una inconfutabile meccanica newtoniana; essendo essa già da molto tempo uscita dal campo delle teorie.

Cionondimeno, la teoria della relatività, checché ne dicano i sostenitori di Newton, rimane là ad additarci una nuova via da seguire nelle nostre considerazioni teoriche, e pur non entrando nel vivo delle controllatissime leggi di Newton, tacitamente le nega.

Con la teoria relativistica, un punto viene fondamentalmente chiarito, e cioè che, nello spazio non esiste un moto assoluto, ma che tutti i moti sono relativi ai corpi dello spazio.; concezione, questa, già enunciata da Galileo.

Orbene, questa grande verità, io credo costituisce indubbiamente la chiave per conciliare le due teorie in antitesi.

Se, per la teoria della relatività, è assurda la concezione di un moto assoluto, essendo soltanto possibile un moto relativo, è assurdo il concetto di moto, in senso assoluto. Invero, negli spazi siderali, il moto di un corpo a sé stante, non ha alcun senso fisico; esso è soltanto uno speciale "stato" del corpo; e, se mai, tale moto può avere un valore se riferito ad altro corpo.

Non solo, ma non avendo il moto di un corpo nello spazio, alcun senso fisico, non ha alcun senso, né sostanzialmente esiste alcuna differenza tra un corpo più veloce ed un corpo meno veloce, perché due entità inconsistenti sono eguali.

Nella meccanica newtoniana, noi ci guardiamo bene dall'affermare una simile cosa, perché al "moto" è legato il concetto di "velocità" e quindi di "potenza"; e noi non possiamo ammettere alla luce dei nostri principi della dinamica che due potenze differenti possano essere eguali. E, su questo punto, nonostante tutte le acrobazie teoriche di Einstein, credo che nessuno sia disposto ad ammettere che due potenze differenti possano essere eguali; tantopiù che è fin troppo evidente come esse diano effetti alquanto differenti, a parte il fatto che nessuno è riuscito mai ad ottenere da una potenza, una potenza maggiore.

Perfettamente d'accordo. ~~Ma~~ ~~quantunque~~. Ma allora, come è possibile che due teorie nettamente in antitesi: quella newtoniana e quella einsteinsiana, entrambe avvalorate da esperienze, possano essere entrambe esatte?

Questo è il punto oscuro della Fisica di oggi, e nel quale, nessun uomo di scienza che si rispetti vuole mettere il dito.

E' concepibile che nell'Universo esistano differenti leggi per le stesse manifestazioni energetiche, nelle stesse condizioni? - Questo potrebbe apparire un dilemma insolubile; ma non è tale, in quanto in esso sussiste un difetto di impostazione, come più anzi vedremo.

Certo, il banco di prova di Einstein è molto lontano da noi, ed oltre ad essere molto vago, ci confonde quasi le idee, portandoci ai limiti della nostra intelligenza; mentre, il banco di prova di Newton è il nostro ambiente, facilmente controllabile ed accessibile in tanti modi, e che ci porta a conclusioni più umane e comprensibili. Laonde, la nostra logica ci spinge a credere che, nonostante tutto, si è matematicamente certa di una cosa, e cioè, che la teoria newtoniana è esatta, ed è completamente superfluo ritornarvi sopra. Grave errore, questo, in quanto si minaccia di trasformare una scienza in fanatismo.

Se la teoria newtoniana non collima, pur con le sue controllatissime esperienze, con la teoria di Einstein, bisogna ricercarne le cause, per vedere più chiaramente come stanno le cose, senza rinchiuderla ~~in un'ortodossia~~ per essa in una feroce ortodossia, che il più delle volte è frutto di poca padronanza della materia in esame.

Se fosse in vita Newton, forse non si scandalizzerebbe tanto della teoria relativistica e delle conclusioni a cui essa ci conduce, perchè in certo modo Egli la intravide; e preoccupato di essere osteggiato dalla Chiesa al pari di Galileo, diede ai suoi esperimenti una interpretazione umana, foggiando l'Universo a somiglianza del nostro ambiente terrestre, e non viceversa. Egli in sostanza formulò delle leggi che si accordavano col comune buon senso di ~~al~~ qualche secolo addietro.

Newton formulò delle leggi che rispecchiano sì, il risultato di tante esperienze, ma con molteplici postulati che rimangono sempre da dimostrare. E Occorre andare cauti con le esperienze ^{poiché} l'introduzione di un ~~per~~ ingenuo postulato spesso capovolge il risultato obiettivo dell'esperimento.

Se, per esempio, un medium è capace di rimanere sollevato in aria, lo spiritista sentenzierà che l'anima di un defunto opera il prodigio, e che pertanto quell'esperimento convalida l'esistenza di un aldilà. Per contro, una psicanalista, attraverso quell'esperimento convalida l'esistenza di un campo di forze vitali esistenti nel medium. Quindi, lo stesso esperimento convalida due cose alquanto differenti.

Newton, oltre ad operare come sopra, pretese di estendere le leggi ricavate, operando su forze relative (quelle del nostro ambiente terrestre) in campo universale; cioè nel campo delle forze assolute (gravitazione ed inerzia) le quali sono alquanto diverse dalle prime.

Una attenta disamina di tutto il lavoro sperimentale e mentale condotto da Newton per arrivare alle sue leggi, ci mette in evidenza come tali leggi, le quali stanno a base di tutta la Fisica moderna, non sono altro che relative, cioè esatte solo per determinate esperienze condotte su forze relative (forza muscolare o motrice, forza delle molle, espansione dei fluidi, magnetismo ecc); mentre, non vengono dimostrate per le forze ~~primarie~~ assolute universali: gravitazione ed inerzia.

Per queste ultime, ecco che entra in ballo il postulato, si ammette che seguano la stessa sorte di quelle sperimentate.

In altre parole, in questa moderna ammissione o confusione tra due nette categorie di forze, l'una vincolata ad un punto spaziale, e l'altra no, sta il disaccordo tra la teoria newtoniana e quella di Einstein.

I principi della dinamica formulati da Newton sono esatti per tutte le forze relative esistenti in natura, cioè per le forze vincolate ad un punto di appoggio materiale, senza del quale non hanno alcun senso fisico, mentre, non sono vevoli nel campo delle forze assolute svincolate allo spazio ed al moto, e per le quali vale la teoria relativistica. Ecco il punto di sutura delle due teorie, esatte entrambe, ma in campi diversi.

In campo universale, dove esistono delle forze svincolate allo spazio ed al

moto, parlare di "potenza" o di "lavoro", è lo stesso che bestemmia, essendo congenito nella legge gravitazionale l'attrazione e quindi il moto dei corpi, senza alcuna spesa di ~~un~~ energia. Per contro, se noi ci serviamo nel nostro ambiente terrestre, delle comuni forze relative di sopra cennate, e che costituiscono la grande maggioranza delle forze di cui disponiamo per i nostri esperimenti ed applicazioni dimostrativi, noi osserviamo, che tutti i risultati sperimentali soggiacciono al vincolo dello spazio e della velocità; per cui si impone il concetto di "potenza", ed il concetto di un'energia in-creabile ed ~~indistruttibile~~. Ecco ~~il punto di sutura~~ ^{la differenza fra} ~~le~~ ^{cennate} due teorie!

L'interpretazione che noi dobbiamo dare alle due ~~teorie~~ ^{teorie}, ~~esaminate~~, avverse solo perchè esaminate in due campi completamente differenti, è questa che, mentre il concetto di creazione spontanea di energia è possibile in campo universale, o meglio, dove esistono delle forze assolute naturali (gravità e inerzia) per le quali non ha senso il concetto di moto e di energia cinetica; nel nostro ambiente terrestre, o meglio, nel campo delle ordinarie forze relative (forza muscolare, motrice, espansiva, magnetica, elettrica ecc) quanto sopra è utopistico, poichè tali forze sono vincolate ad un punto spaziale che ~~ne~~ dosa i loro effetti.

Possiamo concludere allora che, sia Newton che Einstein hanno ragione, ognuno per proprio conto e nel proprio campo; e che quelli che hanno torto sono tutti coloro che troppo ciecamente hanno creduto e credono di intravedere nelle leggi newtoniane delle leggi universali; in ciò spinti dalla stessa paura che pervase Newton allorché si trattò di fronteggiare certe credenze e certe concezioni patriarcali, e che gridano allo scandalo allorché si vogliono mettere in forse i principi della dinamica, ^{costoro} dimostrando tra l'altro di non avere capito un bel niente della fisica atomica, che in ultima analisi ci dice in modo lampante ed inequivocabile che, "tutto si crea e tutto si distrugge"; e che le trasformazioni di energia, le reazioni, le fissioni ecc, non sono altro che ^{vari} modi perchè l'energia possa sgorgare dal "nulla" o per lo meno da qualcosa che noi al presente identifichiamo col "nulla".

Palermo 10 Maggio 1955

ROMEO Gioacchino Via La Masa Piazzetta Fontana 4
PALERMO

Oct. 19

Mr. Cooper called and said they had sent the placque to us on Oct. 3. They will trace the shipment.

If it should show up, I am to let Mr. C. know. Republic 7-~~84~~ 8340, ext. 3110

arrived 10/26

Telephoned Mr. Cooper's
office

Goldberg

TELEPHONE
PRINCETON 1-1487

UNIVERSITY PRESS CLUB

92 NASSAU STREET
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

APRIL 30, 1955

DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, DIRECTOR
INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

DEAR DR. OPPENHEIMER,

ON BEHALF OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY PRESS CLUB, WHO SERVE AS PRINCETON CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPERS AND WIRE SERVICES, I AM WRITING TO EXPLAIN THE MIX-UP ON THE RELEASE OF THE CONTENTS OF DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN'S WILL.

DR. OTTO NATHAN, EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE, REQUESTED IN A PRESS CONFERENCE AT THE INSTITUTE YESTERDAY THAT THE RELEASE BE HELD UNTIL AFTER 2:00 P.M. TODAY. HOWEVER, MOST OF THE MORNING PAPERS CARRIED THE STORY EARLY TODAY.

FOLLOWING THE PRESS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY, AT WHICH WE HAD AGREED TO DR. NATHAN'S REQUEST, OUR EMPLOYERS WERE NOTIFIED OF THE RESULTS IN ORDER TO GIVE THEM AMPLE TIME TO WRITE THEIR STORIES. IN THE CASE OF THE WIRE SERVICES, THE STORIES WERE RELAYED TO THE VARIOUS PAPERS WITH A NOTE REQUESTING PUBLICATION ONLY AFTER 2:00 P.M. TODAY.

HOWEVER, WHILE WE WERE ASSURED BY OUR RESPECTIVE PAPERS THAT THE INFORMATION WOULD NOT BE MADE PUBLIC UNTIL THE SCHEDULED TIME, WE KNEW THAT SOME OF THE MORE SENSATIONAL AND IRRESPONSIBLE PAPERS, WHICH WE DO NOT SERVICE, MIGHT REWRITE A WIRE SERVICE DISPATCH FOR THEIR OWN USE IN ADVANCE OF THE RELEASE TIME. IN ORDER TO PROTECT THEMSELVES AND THEIR PAPERS, THE WIRE SERVICES AGREED THAT IF A BREAK OCCURRED, THEY WOULD NOTIFY THEIR PAPERS IMMEDIATELY SO THAT ALL STORIES WOULD BE USED SIMULTANEOUSLY.

THREE OF OUR MORNING PAPERS, THE NEW YORK TIMES, HERALD TRIBUNE AND THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, RECEIVED SPECIAL STORIES FROM US FOR SUNDAY PUBLICATION. BUT WHEN THEY LEARNED OF THE VIOLATION OF THE RELEASE TIME, THEY WERE FORCED TO USE OUR STORIES A DAY EARLY.

WE HOPE THAT YOU UNDERSTAND THAT WE DID EVERYTHING IN OUR POWER TO COMPLY WITH DR. NATHAN'S REQUEST, AND WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT OUR PAPERS AND WIRE SERVICES DID THEIR PART. HOWEVER, ONCE ONE PAPER PUBLISHED THE INFORMATION, ALL OTHERS HAD TO DO THE SAME. WE ARE DEEPLY SORRY THAT THIS INCIDENT HAS OCCURRED AND SINCERELY HOPE THAT THE CLOSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE INSTITUTE AND THE PRESS CLUB WILL CONTINUE IN THE FUTURE.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS
Daniel A. Goldberg
DANIEL A. GOLDBERG
PRESIDENT

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

radio spot princeton apr 18 (monday)

It's been a warm, sunny day here in Princeton, the kind of day that Professor Einstein liked to walk from his home on Mercer Street to ~~his~~ his office at the Institute for Advanced Study. ~~It's~~ It's about a MILE from the simple white house where he lived with his adopted daughter and his housekeeper, Miss Dukas, — a mile through the pleasant university town to the outlying area where the Institute stands aloof ~~and~~ amid its lawns. Everybody knew Dr. Einstein as he ^{wearing his famous sweatshirt,} walked along, and everybody spoke to him, especially the children. One of his intimates said of him today, ~~He~~ he had a lovely way with children. They'll be among the ones who will miss him most. He spent his last day in his office at the Institute last Tuesday. He was feeling WELL then, and on WEDNESDAY he had important visitors from the United Nations so he didn't come to his office either on that day. Thursday he had begun to feel ill, and on Friday he was taken to the hospital. Although he died soon after one ~~ayam~~ ^{ayam} today, no announcement was made of his death until nearly eight hours later. ^{Nor has there been any announcement} ~~What it was like, and where it was~~ yet of the time and place of his burial, except that it will be private and simple. Dr. ~~was not like his destiny, it was a gift of his own choice, and he was a Princeton Community~~ Einstein ~~was~~ would not have wished it any other way. The feeling in Princeton, ^{to the world} and especially among his colleagues at the Institute, is that his loss/is so great as to be incalculable. They mourn in addition, ~~and they are~~ — I quote from their statement — a great friend, a wise and gentle counselor, and a deeply loved companion. This is Ned Calmer in Princeton. Now back to — in New York