C R O S S R E F E R E N C E

FILE: IAS, Einstein, Albert

SEE ALSO: IAS, Do - Miscl., Dresden, Arnold

SUBJECT: Letter from Frank Aydelotte to Arnold Dresden re securing an assistant for Professor Einstein, July 5, 1944

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FILE: IAS, Einstein, Albert

SEE ALSO: FA F, Free World

SUBJECT: Letter from Milos Safranek, Free World, to Frank Aydelotte re symposium of Free World, June 13, 1944.

Copy for Miss Dukas

November 15, 1944

Mr. F. A. McConnell, Accountant
Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association
522 Fifth Avenue
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. McConnell:

I am happy to be able to report to you that we succeeded in locating Professor Einstein's November annuity check this morning and that it will, therefore, not be necessary for you to stop payment on the original.

In order to avoid similar confusion in the future, Professor Einstein would appreciate it if you would henceforward mail all his annuity payments to him at his home address which is 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey.

With many thanks for your assistance in this matter, I am

Yours very truly,

Jane S. Richardson
Secretary to Dr. Aydelotte

TIAA

TEACHERS INSURANCE & ANNUITY ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA

522 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

November 14,1944

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

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

Your letter addressed to J.W.Ahern regarding Professor Einstein's annuity payment has been referred to me.

These annuity payments are mailed to him at the Institute for Advanced Study. If Professor Einstein has not located the November check by the time you receive this letter we would appreciate your having him notify us and we will stop payment on the original and issue a duplicate. Please advise him however that if the original check is located before the duplicate is received it should not be deposited because payment will be stopped.

Yours truly,

F. A. McConnell
Accountant.

HBB:MSC

Copy for Miss Dukas

November 13, 1944

John W. Ahearn, Esq.
Treasurer
Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association
522 Fifth Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Ahearn:

Professor Einstein tells me that he has not received his regular annuity check from the TIAA for November. Does this go directly to him or does it come via the Institute? I feel that the possibilities are that the check has been mislaid either by Professor Einstein or by us and I should be grateful if you would look into the matter and let me know whether or not it went out as usual.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte
Director

FA:jar

Feb und Kinder

Diese Präsidentenwahl bedeuted eine der schicksalsschwersten Entscheidungen, die das amerikanische Volk zu treffen hatte. Sollen die schweren Opfer, die Amerika für seine Sicherheit gebracht hat, ein zweites Mal vergeblich gewesen sein? Soll unseren Kindern das harte Los erspart werden, das der jungen Generation der Gegenwart beschieden ist?

Die nächsten Jahre sollen einen gesicherten Friedenszustand und einen Schutz gegen jeden Versuch neuer Raubkriege bringen. Roosevelt, Churchill und Stalin bemühen sich ehrlich, einen Zustand des Rechtes und des Vertrauens hu schaffen, von dem die Sicherheit aller Nationen abhängt. Diese Männer haben gezeigt, dass sie den Willen, die Kraft und die Mässigung besitzen, um dies schwierige Werk zu einem guten Ende zu bringen. Sie haben mit Umsicht eine Atmosphäre des Vertrauens geschaffen, ohne die kein Werk des Friedens gelingen kann. Dieses Werk sollen wir nicht dadurch stören, dass wir eine neue Situation schaffen, welche die bereits gesponnenen Fäden des Vertrauens wieder zerreissen würden.

Die Aelteren unter uns haben die folgenschweren Tage erlebt, in welchen Wilson's Bestrebungen für die Sicherung der Nationen dadurch scheiterte, dass Wilson von seinen Mitbürgern im Stiche gelassen wurde, bevor das Ziel erreicht war. Die Gefahr, dass solches ein zweites Mal geschehe, müssen wir mit all unseren Kräften abzuwenden versuchen, zu unserem eigenen Wohle, zu dem unserer Kinder und zum Wohle aller Völker die so unbeschreiblich Schweres durch den Ueberfall der Deutschen und Japaner erduldet haben.

Lasst uns darum all unsere Kräfte und unseren Einfluss dafür einsetzen, dass Roosevelt mit grosser Majoriät gewählt werde.

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

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

WESTERN UNION

1207

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

$	CHECK
S	ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
F	TIME FILED

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

RECEIVED SEPTEMBER 13, 1944 19
(by telephone)

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

To MISS GWEN BLAKE

Care of or Apt. No. INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Street and No.

Place

PROFESSOR EINSTEIN WILL BE IN PRINCETON EIGHTEENTH OR NINETEENTH SEPTEMBER

KIND REGARDS

HELEN DUKAS

Sender's name and address
(For reference only)

Sender's telephone number

october 23, 1949

NOTES FOR EINSTEIN PROGRAM

Einstein was born March 14, 1879. He is not near sighted and does not even wear glasses.

His first publication about the special theory of relativity appeared in 1905, but even this was preceded by 8 papers published in well known scientific magazines. A paper about the quantum theory preceded these. He was already well known in the German-speaking world,-and of course physicists recognized the importance of relativity,- long before the English expedition which confirmed his ideas in 1915. Special relativity is of great importance in the realm of physics, moreso than general relativity which came later. It deals with the electrodynamics of moving bodies--revolutionary and an independent step forward, not just a hint in the right directbn.
Other important theories of Einstein's concern the deflection of light, the perihelion of mercury, the molecular theory of heat, and in the volume of the same year that special relativity appeared, another important and revolutionary theory came out. People like Planck, Lorenz, Thompson, and physicists all over the world knew who Einstein was and about relativity.

The unique thing about Einstein (for his was the typical academic background and struggle) was that when he had developed his theory on Special Relativity and when it had been confirmed, he himself was not satisfied with it and went on to work out the general theory which at the time seemed impossible, even to him. He is even now working on a new theory, equally difficult. But one must not in any case minimize the struggle of an academic background. No one can exaggerate the enormous effort it takes to win through to a revolutionary theory of such novelty and importance. Sleeplessness, nervous strain, and fatigue, even illness, frequently go along with it. Tennyson's poem, "Ulysses" illustrates beautifully the constant searching for more knowledge, the endless struggle which a man of science like Einstein carries on. ("..To strive, to seek, to find and not to yield.")

Einstein was in Zurich about 1907 at the University(professor) He later became a professor at the University of Prague, then went to Berlin, was there at the Academy about 1914. He left the patent office in Berne in 1906, but he says that the routine of a place like that is condusive to research. One might mention Charles Lamb and Whitman here.

(These dates should be checked with Professor Weyl and the list of publications.)

31 May 1944

Dear Dr. Köhler:

I send you warmest thanks for the trouble you took in going over my speech about Einstein and for your very sound criticisms. I see the point about the meaning of "acquiesce" and I am modifying my somewhat summary statement in the sense that you indicate. I have also left out the reference about "holding their positions" since it sounds a little like calling names. I have, furthermore, omitted the reference to the Weimar Republic. I have just been reading Hayek's book "The Road to Serfdom" and find it a much clearer statement of the situation in Germany immediately preceding Hitler than I had ever seen before. It shows me that my reference would not quite do justice to the situation.

Finally, I have somewhat modified my somewhat boastful remarks about American and English professors and have simply said that our scholars have had no such trial to face, and that if it came I should hope and believe that they would refuse to be regimented, and let it go at that.

I hope that with your help, and with that of Weyl and other people here, I have now got the speech into somewhat sounder form. It is a pity to trouble so many people about so small an affair, but I don't like to speak about Einstein without speaking about this background, and I don't want to speak about it without making my remarks as accurate as I possibly can. I hope for a chance to talk with you before long.

With renewed thanks, I am

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Wolfgang Köhler
Swarthmore College

Einstein

Swarthmore College
Swarthmore, Pa.
29 May 1944

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

In your letter you asked me two questions. Let me answer these first. It is a tradition of German scholarship not to bother about public affairs. In this respect the German scholars do differ from their colleagues in the United States and in England. It seems to me, however, that in this country the men in natural science are gradually developing the same abstemious attitude.

This brings me to the other question: has the great mass of German scholars acquiesced in the vagaries of the Nazis? Some actually have; many others have not. Here much depends upon the meaning of "acquiesce". For instance, your great physicist in Germany does not wish to be concerned with activities which are less precise and more a matter of mere opinion that work in his own field is. This excludes lots of things among which political activities are, in his eyes, only the worst. Therefore, his acquiescence in the face of political nonsense and irrational ideologies does not mean acceptance but a pessimistic attitude; what can one expect in human affairs which are intrinsically mothered, i.e. unlike physics? In this sense it does not seem to me to be an accident that in this country, too, it is the most exact people who tend to become oblivious of public affairs. Such people would 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 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. I can tell you from my own experience. Over and over again I feel tempted to keep away from matters about which it is difficult to come to binding decisions. This applies to certain important parts of psychology, my own field; but, of course, much more to public affairs. It is only with a great effort that I can overcome this temptation.

As a consequence, I should like to suggest a few changes in your manuscript.

On page 2, first paragraph (toward the end) you say that German scholars as a group have acquiesced in the fantastic racial theories of the Nazis. My preceding remarks will have shown you why I have misgivings about this expression.

Also on page 2, end of the first paragraph, you say "in order to hold their positions". Here you seem to refer to economic motivation. In numerous instances this would probably not be entirely fair. Quite apart from the fact that as a rule professors have families, they submitted mainly because they did not want to lose their marvellous occupations which filled their lives until they are not interested in anything else.

They were quite willing to say "Heil Hitler", and to ignore much 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 their income. I need not emphasize that I cannot approve. Indeed, here lie the greatest dangers of particularistic expertism among the scholars.

This is all, and in the present situation such matters are so unimportant that corrections of your manuscript seem hardly worth while. However, when we meet again, I should like to come back to the general question which you raise at the bottom of the first page. Without any regard for the scientist's comfort, there are a few things which one can say in favor of the Ivory Tower. The difficulty is to indicate where the right balance lies.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

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

February 24, 1944

Mr. H. C. Williams
Settlement Department
Teachers Insurance & Annuity Association
522 Fifth Avenue
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Williams:

Re: Contract A12,647
Albert Einstein

I enclose the papers regarding Professor Einstein's contract, duly filled up, together with his annuity contract and his Swiss Passport as evidence of the date of his birth.

We shall make the last payment on the annuity contract July 1st and Professor Einstein would like to have the first payment on his single life annuity made August 1st.

Please note that Mrs. Bailey has retired from the Institute and communications concerning annuities should be sent to Miss Bernetta A. Miller in my office.

Yours sincerely,

FA/MCE

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

March 20, 1944

Dear Professor Einstein:

Since part of your income for the calendar year 1944 will come from the Teachers Annuity and Insurance Association I enclose copy of a circular which they have prepared on the matter of income tax. The net effect of this is to relieve you of a certain amount of income tax, since a portion of what you receive from the T.I.A.A. is simply the return of the money which you have paid into that organization.

If you are in doubt as to just what the reduction will be in your case, Miss Miller will be able to explain the matter to you or to get an explanation from some tax expert if she does not feel qualified to pronounce on it herself.

You will need to make allowance for this in the estimate which you are supposed to make on April 15th on your income for the calendar year 1944.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Professor Albert Einstein
112 Mercer Street
Princeton, New Jersey

FA/MCR

February 12, 1944

Dear Professor Einstein:

I have the papers which Miss Dukas sent to Miss Eichelser from the T.I.A.A., and I have a similar communication from them about you. The answer to be made to them is simple: that they should postpone beginning your annuity until July 1, 1944, so that the first check will reach you July 21, 1944. The analysis of the payments you will receive during the remainder of your active period at the Institute is not so simple for a non-mathematical person like myself, but I think I have it clearly analyzed.

Your Institute salary is $15,000 minus deductions made by the Institute of $750 per year for your annuity, leaving a net salary of $14,250 per year, which gave you a monthly check of $1187.50, disregarding tax deductions. Beginning on July 1, 1944, your salary will continue to be $14,250 per year, composed as follows: from the T.I.A.A., approximately $2000 per year, from the Institute pension fund, approximately $6,000 (making up your pension of $8,000), plus $6250 from an anonymous donor during the period when you remain active, making a total of $14,250 per year, the amount you have been receiving hitherto.

The monthly payments from these funds will be approximately $166.66 from the T.I.A.A., approximately $500 from the Institute pension fund, and $520.84 from the anonymous donor, making a total of $1187.50, disregarding tax deductions, which is exactly what your monthly check has been in the past.

I shall try to deliver this letter in person in order to find out whether all these calculations are clear and satisfactory to you. The amounts are subject to a slight variation. The T.I.A.A. will not be quite $2000, the contributions from the Institute pension fund will be slightly more than $6000, 66 cents will sometimes be 67 cents, and 83 cents will sometimes be 84 cents, but your total monthly payment is quite definite and will be $1187.50 as in the past.

So far as taxation is concerned, you will be a little better off, since you will not have to pay income tax on the income resulting from your own contributions to the T.I.A.A., that is, one-half the amount you receive from that source, approximately $1000 per year. Whether the T.I.A.A. makes deductions from your check on the other half or whether you pay it in some other way, I am not yet fully informed. I will get the information on this and let you have it.

I am clear, however, as to the total of your income and that your income tax will be slightly less than it has been hitherto.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Professor Albert Einstein
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

FA/MCE

TIAA

TEACHERS INSURANCE & ANNUITY ASSOCIATION

OF AMERICA

522 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK, N.Y.

MURRAY HILL 2-3776

Professor Albert Einstein
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey

February 9, 1944

Re: Contract No. A-12647
First annuity payment
due April 1, 1944

Dear Professor Einstein:

Your retirement annuity contract provides that annuity payments to you will begin on the date mentioned above unless you elect to defer them. You should, therefore, let us know as promptly as possible which of the following plans you want:

1. Begin annuity payments on the date mentioned above. If you prefer this plan, please follow the instructions on the enclosed application for settlement. Apr 1, 1944

2. Defer the beginning of annuity payments. If you prefer this plan, please notify us, stating approximately how long you wish to defer. (The beginning of annuity payments may not be deferred beyond age 70 under most T.I.A.A. contracts, except by special arrangement.)

If an institution is contributing toward the premiums on your contract, we urge you to consult with an officer of the institution regarding the date your annuity payments are to begin and the method of settlement you select.

We urge that you reply promptly so that, if further correspondence is necessary, there will be time to complete arrangements before the date mentioned above.

Yours truly,

H. C. Williams
Settlement Department

Enclosures: Application
Signature Card
Choice of Option form (067)

276-43

Prof. Albert Einstein
Policy No. A12,647

Amendment to Application

TEACHERS INSURANCE AND ANNUITY ASSOCIATION

OF AMERICA

522 Fifth Avenue, New York

In the matter of the application for Deferred Annuity (Insurance or Annuity) made to said Association on the 31st day of October, 19 33.

I desire to supply answers to the following questions which were omitted:

14. When is the first annuity payment to be made to you?
Answer: On the first day of the month following my 65th Birthday.

I desire to change and alter the answers and statements as follows:

I desire to add the following:

And I hereby declare that the above answers and statements are complete and true, and agree that they shall become and form a part of my original application and be subject to all the conditions thereof.

Dated at (city) this day of 19

Full signature of applicant.....

Witness..... (Name)

NOTE. *This amendment must be signed by the applicant in the presence of a witness who will not be a beneficiary under the policy applied for.*

Form No. 18½ A—5M-1-30

January 26, 1944

Dear Professor Einstein:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the Trustees of the Institute at their meeting on January 25th approved the action taken by the Executive Committee at its meeting on December 14th on the subject of your retirement. The conditions are exactly as I stated to you in my letter of December 16th, with the pleasant addition that the Trustees have received assurance of an anonymous gift which will cover the difference between the pension which was promised you and your regular salary, so that your continuation will not be a drain upon the Institute budget.

If there is any further point in this connection which is not entirely clear to you, I should be glad to have you speak or write to me about it.

I appreciate very warmly, as did other members of the faculty, the generous line which you took in our faculty meeting on Monday, and I hope to have an early opportunity to discuss further with you some of the points which you raised.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor Albert Einstein
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey
FA/MCE

December 16, 1943

Dear Professor Einstein:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the Executive Committee at its meeting on December 14th voted, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, that because of your distinguished service to the Institute, the rule of retirement at sixty-five shall be waived in your case and the date of your retirement shall be fixed by mutual agreement between you and the Trustees.

The Executive Committee voted furthermore "that the Trustees shall make no conditions for men on the retiring list as to their place of residence or the activities in which they may engage except that Professors Einstein, Veblen, and Weyl, for whom unusually favorable pension arrangements have been made, shall not identify themselves with another institution without the approval of the Trustees."

I hope you will feel that the action taken conforms to your own understanding of the terms of your appointment, and I hope furthermore that your health and strength may be such as to enable you to continue for many years in active work at the Institute.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor Albert Einstein
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

FA/MCE

June 7, 1943

Dear Miss Boyes:

In response to your telephone request for information about Professor Einstein, I give you herewith a few personal details, assuming that you have the information about his scientific achievements from other sources.

Professor Einstein was one of the first Germans to be welcomed to this country after the last war and he never failed to do anything in his power to improve relations between Germany and the United States. He was likewise one of the first members of the Jewish race to be singled out for persecution by the Nazi regime. He was actually the first person to be elected to membership in the faculty of the newly-established Institute for Advanced Study, though Professor Oswald Veblen who was the second member of the faculty elected, actually began his services one year before Professor Einstein came to Princeton in 1933.

Professor Einstein was admitted to American citizenship about three years ago. He is enthusiastically loyal to the ideals for which this country stands and he is most eager to make any possible contribution to the war effort.

Professor Einstein works hard. He is to be found in his study at the Institute every day in the year except when he goes away in the summer to enjoy his favorite sport of sailing. This year, in order to concentrate upon the research which he has undertaken for the Bureau of Ordnance, he proposes to give up his vacation and remain in Princeton all summer. He brings to his work, of course, a profound understanding of mathematics and mathematical physics. He has another qualification which is not so widely known: throughout his younger life he had a position in the Swiss Patent Office and this has given him a great practical understanding of gadgetry in all its phases. I hope that the Bureau of Ordnance will find the means to turn this qualification of his to good account.

I am sure that all the members of the Bureau of Ordnance who come into personal contact with him will learn to admire his fine character and his great personal charm.

Yours sincerely,

Miss Jeri Boyes
Civilian Personnel Department
Bureau of Ordnance

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

May 27, 1943

Dear Professor Einstein:

I had a talk with Mr. Moe of the Guggenheim Foundation, who, as you know, is one of our Trustees, the other day about Dr. Gomez, in whose behalf I understand you wrote to Mr. Moe. You will be glad to know that Mr. Moe has succeeded in making arrangements with Professor Homer Smith of New York University for laboratory facilities for Dr. Gomez, plus some secretarial help for use in translating his book into English. Mr. Moe wanted you to have the good news.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor Albert Einstein
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

FA/MCE

May 17, 1943

Dear Lieutenant Brunauer:

I have your kind letter of May 13 and have discussed with Dr. Aydelotte, Director of the Institute for Advanced Study, the matter of my cooperation with the Research and Development Division of the Navy. Dr. Aydelotte approves heartily of my participating in your research operations. He and I both feel that the individual contract would be the most suitable, and I agree fully with the arrangements outlined in the enclosed letter from Dr. Aydelotte.

I very much enjoyed your visit and look forward with great satisfaction to this association with you in research on Navy problems. I shall expect to receive from you in due course the contract and information about the work which you wish me to undertake, and I hope that I shall be able to make some useful contribution.

In this connection, I should like to raise one question: Would it in any way interfere with my usefulness to the Navy if I should spend a part of the summer in a cottage at Lake Saranac? I do not know whether it will be possible for me to take a holiday away from Princeton in any case, and certainly if my usefulness to the Navy would be increased by remaining in Princeton I should be most happy to do so. If, however, it would be equally convenient for you, I think I could probably work to better advantage in the more agreeable climate of Lake Saranac during the hot months of the summer.

Yours very sincerely,

Albert Einstein

Lieutenant Stephen Brunauer
Bureau of Ordnance
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

May 17, 1943

Dear Lieutenant Brunauer:

Professor Einstein has told me of his conversation with you and showed me your gracious letter of May 13th, suggesting arrangements under which he might be of assistance to the Navy for theoretical research on explosives and explosions.

In talking over the matter with Professor Einstein he and I have both come to the conclusion that probably the best arrangement would be for the Navy to make an individual contract with him on the basis of $25 per day, Professor Einstein to let you know at intervals the amount of time he has actually spent on Navy problems. I think it important to leave in the arrangements for an assistant in case a great deal of routine work should be necessary, although Professor Einstein cannot tell at this time whether or not he will need the services of an assistant.

I take the liberty of writing to you simply to say that the Institute for Advanced Study cordially approves of this arrangement with Professor Einstein and looks forward with pride to having him undertake this service for the Navy.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Lieutenant Stephen Brunauer
Bureau of Ordnance
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

FA/MCE

NAVY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

Washington, D. C.

May 13, 1943

Professor Albert Einstein
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Professor Einstein:

This is to thank you for the pleasant time spent at your home and still more for your willingness to help us in our theoretical research on explosives and explosions. The Research and Development Division of the Bureau of Ordnance was very much pleased over acquiring you as consultant for this work.

Captain Shumaker, the Director of our Division, suggested that I offer you a Navy contract for your services. Naturally, we leave entirely to you the choice of accepting a contract from us or helping us out entirely informally without any contract.

Two types of contract are customary: contract with an institution and contract with an individual. If, for example, you feel that you could devote a certain fraction of your working time to our problems, the Navy could reimburse the Institute for Advanced Study for that fraction of your salary. The other possibility is to make the contract directly with you and pay you for the number of days you spend on our problems. I believe your fee on this basis would be $25 per day; this is the maximum we are allowed to pay. In either case, if you wish to have an assistant for the work, his salary would also be paid by the Navy. You need not leave Princeton, you can do all of your work there, and entirely at your own discretion.

I should like to repeat again that we leave the question of contract entirely to your decision. Some of us feel that if you accept a contract we can officially regard you as a part of the U. S. Navy; and that would please us greatly, but the choice is yours.

I sent a message by Dr. E. Bright Wilson to Dr. Kirkwood to get in touch with you and acquaint you with the work done so far on our problems. Very shortly I intend to write directly to Dr. Kirkwood, too.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Stephen Brunauer
Lieutenant, USNR

February 3, 1943

Dear Professor Einstein:

I am returning the contract form herewith. Mr. Maass read it carefully and feels very strongly, as I said to you over the telephone, that it would be unwise for you to sign it. I hope some more effective way may be found for you to make your contribution to the war effort. I shall keep on the lookout and report to you any opportunities of which I may be able to hear.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor Albert Einstein
112 Mercer Street
Princeton, New Jersey

FA/MCE

HARVARD COLLEGE OBSERVATORY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

30 January 1943

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

If Dr. Einstein's digestion is his health obstacle, he certainly is right about keeping away from Mexico. The change of altitude, temperature, and food are severe enough for those of us who are complete savages.

Sincerely yours,

Harlow Shapley

A

January 23, 1943

Dear Shapley:

I have just returned to Princeton, found your letter of January 15th, and this morning talked the whole matter over with Einstein. He feels very strongly that for reasons of health he ought not to undertake the trip to Mexico, and I am convinced that he is right. He has for a year been having a good deal of trouble with digestion, has been compelled to live on a very strict diet, rest after meals, etc., and it would be taking unjustifiable chances for him to undertake a trip of this kind. He therefore asks me to send you his regrets.

I am glad you are taking Chandrasekhar and I hope you will be able to get some Jewish physicist in Einstein's place.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor Harlow Shapley
Harvard College Observatory
Cambridge, Massachusetts

FA/MCE

HARVARD COLLEGE OBSERVATORY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

15 January 1943

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

Dear Aydelotte:

Recently President Camacho and Governor Gonzalo Bautista, of the State of Puebla, had a conference in which they foreshadowed a plan of demonstrating that country's official indifference to human conditions of race, creed, or color. They like to assume that they are following the successful policies in these regards that have long been advocated in the United States.

As before, I have been asked to be the unofficial (almost official) collaborator in the United States in projects touching on the newer developments of public education and cultural aggrandizement in Mexico. Rather funny situation, I admit; but there it is.

A year ago, with the help of colleagues, I organized and took to Mexico an Inter-American Astrophysical Conference, which spent a week or so in scientific work, the dedication of an Observatory, the visiting of universities. It is now desired that a smaller group of leading American physicists come to Puebla, Mexico (and Mexico City) next May at the expense of the Mexican Government for conferences, and for the encouragement of the Mexican political and social life to pondering about high things of the spirit.

The Embassy in Washington, acting under instructions from Mexico, has recently sent the First Secretary to Cambridge to talk over details with me. Also, there have been recent telephone conversations with personal friends and collaborators in Mexico.

Here is the point of this letter. Would Einstein make this ten-day trip to Mexico? He, of all others, to the Mexicans would demonstrate the official absence of anti-semitism in Mexico, and to an extent in Latin America generally. To include one or two distinguished scientists of Jewish origin in a party of a dozen would be a dramatic exhibition of tolerance. Among the twelve would also be included Dr. Chandrasekhar, the distinguished Hindu astrophysicist of the University of Chicago, who is both very dark and very handsome.

I do not want to approach Einstein directly if his health or his determination would make such a good-will tour impossible.

Dr. Aydelotte 15 January 1943

Probably Dr. Fermi would be among those invited, and two or three of the available Nobel Prize men whose fields of activity fall within the scope of the simple scientific program planned.

I should like to have your comments on this proposal. Personally, I think it would be very important, as a service to scholarship and to internationalism, if Einstein could make the trip. From experience, I know that the entertainment will be tolerable, not too exacting, and colorful. If advisable, Einstein could take a companion with him. The travel down and back would probably be by air, if preferred, and all the expenses would be covered. Knowledge of the Spanish language is not necessary; nor is the presentation of new scientific work. By including the whole expedition in one week and the two surrounding week-ends, it is probable that several of the leading physicists can participate, notwithstanding war work, because this expedition would be the much-needed vacation in the early part of May.

Sincerely yours,

Harlow Shapley

A

January 18, 1943

Professor Harlow Shapley
Harvard College Observatory
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Professor Shapley:

Your letter of January 15th has come while Dr. Aydelotte is away from Princeton and will have his attention when he returns on Thursday or Friday of this week.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Dr. Aydelotte

EUGENE SPIRO 15 WEST 67TH STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

Tel.: Trafalgar 4-1488

July 27, 1942.

Dear Mr. Aydelotte,

I thank you very much for your kind lines of July 22 and I am looking forward to seeing you at my studio one of these days.

Yours sincerely,

Eugene Spiro

EUGENE SPIRO 15 WEST 57TH STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.
Tel.: Trafalgar 4 -1488

July 20th, 1942.

My dear Mr.Aydelotte,

I hope you will forgive me for writing you although I do not have the privilege of knowing you personally.

Some while ago I painted the portrait of Albert Einstein in Princeton. This picture has been very much admired by quite a number of competent people, some of whom suggested to me that I write you, as a friend of Professor Einstein to drop in at my studio one of these days to have a look at it. I hardly have to tell you how much pleased I should be if you could find the time to do so.

In case my name should be unknown to you, I am sure that Mr.Einstein, who has known me for many years, will be kind enough to give you whatever information you might want to have about my person.

Very sincerely yours,

Eugene Spiro

22 July 1942

Dear Mr. Spiro:

Many thanks for your letter. I shall be delighted to look in at your studio some time to see the portrait of Einstein. Since I am spending a great deal of time in Washington at the present moment on an important war job, I cannot say just when I can get to New York, but I shall do so at the earliest opportunity.

Yours sincerely,

Eugene Spiro, Esq.
15 W. 67th Street
New York City

March 13, 1942

Dear Professor Einstein:

Heartiest congratulations on your birthday and affectionate good wishes for many happy returns!

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor Albert Einstein
112 Mercer Street
Princeton, New Jersey

During the meeting in Princeton of the American Physical Society Professor Einstein will speak in the Seminar on Theoretical Physics, to be held Monday evening, December 29th, at the Institute for Advanced Study. His subject will be "On the Solutions of Finite Mass of the Gravitational Equations." The problem treated is only of a methodological interest. It is rigorously proved, from the equations of the theory of general relativity, that there do not exist any gravitational fields of finite total mass which are free from singularities (i.e., which are finite at every point). Until now this was proved only for fields with certain symmetry properties.

X

COLLECT

DECEMBER 22, 1941

DR. MOTT SMITH
SCIENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

PROFESSOR EINSTEINS ADDRESS DECEMBER 29 WILL BE "ON THE SOLUTIONS OF FINITE MASS OF THE GRAVITATIONAL EQUATIONS" STOP THE PROBLEM TREATED IS ONLY OF A METHODOLOGICAL INTEREST STOP IT IS RIGOROUSLY PROVED DASH FROM THE EQUATIONS OF THE THEORY OF GENERAL RELATIVITY DASH THAT THERE DO NOT EXIST ANY GRAVITATIONAL FIELDS OF FINITE TOTAL MASS WHICH ARE FREE FROM SINGULARITIES BRACKET THAT IS WHICH ARE FINITE AT EVERY POINT/CLOSE BRACKET STOP UNTIL NOW THIS WAS PROVED ONLY FOR FIELDS WITH CERTAIN SYMMETRY PROPERTIES

V. BARGMANN

December 22, 1941

Dr. Henry A. Barton
33 Springdale Road
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Barton:

In accordance with my arrangement with Mr. Osborne of Princeton University, I hand you herewith two copies of a statement by Professor Einstein covering the subject of his lecture to be given at the meeting of the American Physical Society in Princeton next week. It is understood that this information is not to be released prior to the meeting.

Yours very truly,

Secretary to Dr. Aydelotte

December 16, 1941

Dear Professor Einstein:

I am very grateful to you for lending me Thorstein Veblen's book, "Imperial Germany and the Industrial Revolution," I have read it with the keenest interest and it has done a great deal to clarify my thinking on the present situation and the problem of the future. Indeed, I have been so stimulated by it that if I can get away to Florida for a little holiday at Christmas time, as I hope to do, I am going to try to write something on the subject. I am sorry to say, however, that the responsibility which I feel for our friends here who are citizens or ex-citizens of enemy countries may compel me to delay my holiday or cancel it altogether.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor Albert Einstein
Princeton, New Jersey

September 19, 1941

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that Professor Albert Einstein is a permanent member of the faculty of the Institute for Advanced Study. He is a man of high character and absolute integrity, who can be relied upon to carry out any undertaking which he may make.

Professor Einstein is a naturalized citizen of the United States. His application for American citizenship was thoughtfully and conscientiously made, and he is completely loyal to the American government.

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 19th day of September, 1941

_____
Notary Public, State of New Jersey

September 10, 1941

Dear Professor Einstein:

You will be gald to know that Professor Hadamard is now in New York, at 303 West 106 Street. He writes me that he plans to come down to see his friends in Princeton about two weeks hence. It is a great satisfaction to know that he is in this country.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor Albert Einstein
Camp Norwood
Saranac Lake, New York

FA:MR

September 8, 1941

Dear Professor Einstein:

It was delightful to see you last week and I don't think you can realize what pleasure your call gave to Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld. I enclose one or two snapshots which I took in your beautiful camp. I am afraid they indicate that I am not yet completely a master of the camera.

I am delighted that you will come to our Quaker party. The date is Wednesday, September 17, and the hour 7 o'clock, informal dress. You will find there a number of people who will remember your visit to Swarthmore some years ago.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor Albert Einstein
Camp Norwood
Saranac Lake, New York

FA:MR

Enclosure

Einstein

Rhodes Trust Memorial

Lectures 1930-31

Resided at Christ Church

for 1 mo. or

3 lectures in Rhodes House

~~[illegible]~~ in the spring

of 1931

Veblen

Knollwood
Saranac Lake
N.Y.

August 14, 1940

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

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

First, I want to express to you my gratitude for your valuable efforts in behalf of Pauli and Polya. Both are prominent and Pauli is without any doubt one of the most gifted theoretical physicists of our time.

I received the enclosed letter concerning Bertrand Russell. The contents of this letter was extremely surprising to me. There is no doubt that Bertrand Russell is one of the leading minds of our time in mathematical logic and philosophy in general and that his writings are - in my opinion - of permanent value. I know that our Institute is hindered by its precarious financial situation; but it may be possible to get some special funds to enable this great mind to do his valuable work in Princeton for a few years. If there is any possibility it must be avoided that later generations should have to tell that this master could not find opportunities to finish his work.

With kind regards,

yours sincerely,

A. Einstein.

Encl.

July 29, 1940

Dear Professor Einstein:

I should be delighted to see Dr. Oppenheim whenever he finds it convenient to call on me in Princeton. We have now moved into the Olden House and shall be here right along through August except perhaps for a couple of weeks.

I have been much occupied with arrangements for bringing over the technical sections of the League, the evacuation of British children, and relief work of the American Friends Service Committee, but I hope to get all these responsibilities so arranged that we can run away for a two weeks' holiday in New England sometime in the near future. For this reason Dr. Oppenheim had better write or telephone before coming to Princeton so as to make sure of finding me.

I hope you are having a good vacation at Saranac Lake.

You have probably heard from Weyl of our efforts to bring Pólya over from Switzerland. The American consul in Zurich seems to be an extraordinarily difficult person to deal with, but we are trying now the same methods which finally worked in the case of Pauli.

With kindest regards, I am

Ever sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor Albert Einstein
Knollwood
Saranac Lake, New York

FA:ESB

Knollwood
Saranac Lake
N.Y.

July 24,1940

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

Dear Mr.Aydelotte:

May I take the liberty to introduce to you my old friend,Dr.Paul Oppenheim, who has the wish to meet you. He has been a chemist originally but since many years he has worked in epistomology (theory of knowledge) and comparative study of methods used in the different sciences. He has published a serie of interesting papers concerning those problems.

With kind regards,

yours sincerely,

A. Einstein.

P.S.I am very much pleased with the opportunity found for Dr.Bergmann and I feel very grateful for your infatiguable efforts in his behalf.

The offer of a refuge in Princeton to the technical staff of the League of Nations seems to me of great value. In this way not only the nucleus of the League can be saved but it will also be created a more active interest in the problems of international political organisation.

May 20, 1940

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that Dr. Albert Einstein was appointed to a permanent professorship in the Institute for Advanced Study in October, 1932; that he is in receipt of a salary of $15,000.00 a year and is assured a pension of $8,000.00 a year whenever he retires from active work; that in 1933 he became a resident of Princeton, New Jersey, and has been a resident continuously since that date.

_____
Secretary

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 20th day of May, 1940.

_____
Notary Public of the State of New Jersey

May 10, 1940

Dear Professor Einstein:

I think you will be pleased to learn that the Rockefeller Foundation has generously offered to finance a visiting professorship for Professor Pauli at the Institute for next year. I have cabled him this afternoon.

We have also had word from Niels Bohr that he feels at the moment that he ought to stay where he is, but that he also feels when the time comes that he can no longer do work there (which may be very soon) he will be glad to accept our invitation.

With you and von Neumann plus these two men, my ambition now is only to add Dirac in order to have all the best mathematical physicists in the world centered at Princeton.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor Albert Einstein
114 Mercer Street
Princeton, New Jersey

FA/MCE

C O P Y C O P Y

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

January 17, 1940

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

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

The psycho-pathologist and neurologist Professor Kurt Goldstein has asked me to write you about him in view of the possibility that our Institute may be able and inclined to employ a scientist in this field. I know Professor Goldstein as a very original and conscientious scholar in his field. I have admired very much a few of his lectures which I have attended. It seems beyond any doubt that he will - also in the future - accomplish important work if he has the possibility to concentrate on his researches.

With kind regards,

yours sincerely,

/s/ A. Einstein

Original given to Carl Sandburg 3/26/59

[Chron File Aug 1939]

* Incomplete copy found in Reprint files 1/5/00 by LRC

Albert Einstein
Old Grove Road
Nassau Point
Peconic, Long Island

August 2nd, 1939

F. D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
White House
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Some recent work by E. Fermi and L. Szilard, which has been communicated to me in manuscript, leads me to expect that the element uranium may be turned into a new and important source of energy in the immediate future. Certain aspects of the situation which has arisen seem to call for watchfulness and, if necessary, quick action on the part of the Administration. I believe therefore that it is my duty to bring to your attention the following facts and recommendation.

In the course of the last four months it has been made probable through the work of Joliot in France as well as Fermi and Szilard in America - that it may become possible to set up a nuclear chain reaction in a large mass of uranium, by which vast amounts of power and large quantities of new radium-like elements would be generated. Now it appears almost certain that this could be achieved in the immediate future.

This new phenomenon would also lead to the construction of bombs, and it is conceivable - though much less certain - that extremely powerful bombs of a new type may thus be constructed. A single bomb of this type, carried by boat and exploded in a port, might very well destroy the whole port together with some of the surrounding territory. However, such bombs might very well prove to be too heavy for transportation by air.

The United States has only very poor ores of uranium in moderate quantities. There is some good ore in Canada and the former Czechoslovakia, while the most important source of uranium is Belgian Congo.

In view of this situation you may think it desirable to have some permanent contact maintained between the Administration and the group of physicists working on chain reactions in America. One possible way of achieving this might be for you to entrust with this task a person who has your confidence and who could perhaps serve in an inofficial capacity. His task might comprise the following:

a) to approach Government Departments, keep them informed of the further development, and put forward recommendations for Government action, giving particular attention to the problem of securing a supply of uranium ore for the United States;

1207-A

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CHARGE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY, 20 NASSAU STREET

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCT'G INFMN.

TIME FILED

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

AUGUST 22, 1939 19

To. PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN

Street and No. NASSAU POINT

Place PEconic, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

J. GIBSON KERR NOW AT WALDORF ASTORIA NEWYORK BUT SAILING FOR EUROPE TOMORROW WRITES I AM HERE TO OFFER PROFESSOR EINSTEIN MEDAL AND SUBSTANTIAL SUM ON BEHALF OF ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH STOP NO INFORMATION ABOUT KERR OR HIS SOCIETY CAN BE FOUND HERE STOP WILL YOU PLEASE WIRE HIM

GWEN BLAKE

172
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176

Sender's address for reference

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE.

Sender's telephone number

Morton's Cottage
Nassau Point, Peconic L.I.
July 22, 1939

Dear Miss Eichelser:

Professor Einstein needs a statement of his appointment for an affidavit. Would you be kind enough to send one to the following address:

Dr. J. Hartmann
1657 Montgomery Ave.
Bronx-New York

and send a couple of copies to Prof. Einstein's address too? Please don't address it to me because I am going off to Chicago these days. Sorry to cause you trouble, but you know how urgent these matters often are. I hope you are feeling well. We have it nice and cool here.

With kind regards,

yours sincerely,

Helen Dukas

Helen Dukas

Miss Marie Eichelser
Institute for advanced study
20 Nassau Str.
Princeton N.J.

Prof. to the Study
P.

29 March 1939

Dear Professor Einstein:

In reply to your letter of March 26th I wish to assure you of my own strong agreement with the position which you and your colleagues have taken, that appointments to the Institute staff, whether as Professor or Director, should be made only after effective consultation with the Faculty. Indeed, I had always understood it to be Dr. Flexner's own view that this is the correct procedure. Certainly it is my own, and I shall not fail to uphold it at every opportunity in conferring with Dr. Flexner and other Trustees.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Professor Albert Einstein
112 Mercer Street
Princeton, New Jersey

March 21, 1939

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that Dr. Albert Einstein was appointed to a permanent professorship in the Institute for Advanced Study in October, 1932, and that he is in receipt of a salary of $15,000.00 a year and is assured a pension of $8,000.00 a year whenever he retires from active work and that in 1933 he became a resident of Princeton, New Jersey, and has been a resident continuously since that date.

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Secretary

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 21st day of March, 1939.

Notary Public of the
State of New Jersey

March 11, 1939

Professor Albert Einstein
112 Mercer Street
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Professor Einstein:

I received the enclosed in the morning mail. This is undoubtedly intended for you, and is from Dr. Berliner.

Very sincerely yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

ESB:MGH

10 June 1938

Dr. Gustaf Stromberg
Mount Wilson Observatory
Pasedena, Cal.

Honorable Colleague:

I have already written and told you why I have resolved not to write a foreword to your book. The distinction between real things, which must undergo certain process of idealistic guidance, and to which certain independent existance is credited, is evident in your solution attempt. This concept must serve a certain understanding which would balance the procedures within the organic and inorganic nature. I must, however reject the experiment because, in my view, the inorganic field's (quantum-theory) is already misleading. It is a certain double principle which, in my view, resembles much more than a superficial explanation of the primitive and is fundamentally opposed to modern science. However, there exists presently a certain tendency toward a mystical view, which is being publicized in the popular scientific literature. I do not want to do anything to feed this tendency.

I spoke to my colleague Weyl about your suggestion that he write the foreword instead of me, and I also explained openly my reasons for the rejection. Perhaps this has contributed to his decision not to be available to compose the foreword. The reason he gave was that he presently was not fluent in scientific endevours.

Friendly greetings, yours

A. Einstein

THE SOUL OF THE UNIVERSE

By

Gustaf Strömberg

Dedicated

to

Professor John Elof Boodin

The great thinker, historian, poet,
and philosopher

THE SOUL OF THE UNIVERSE

PREFACE

In days of extreme specialization in science the appearance of a well-considered book which brings together many of the facts and conceptions of different branches of physical and biological science and discusses them from a unified and philosophical point of view is exceedingly welcome. Very often the specialist immersed in his own field of research has a very limited outlook and but little interest in the broader aspects of science or of its applications to human life and behavior.

Dr. Gustaf Strömberg was born in Sweden and received his scientific training in mathematics, statistics and celestial mechanics in the admirable universities of that country. He came to the Mount Wilson Observatory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington in 1916 and has remained upon its staff since that time, becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1922. At Mount Wilson he familiarized himself with the applications of physics, and especially of spectrum analysis, to astronomy, and has completed and published many investigations dealing with statistical problems relating to the motions and luminosities of the stars and the structure of the universe. He writes with full authority on subjects having to do with physics and physical astronomy.

The sections of this book devoted to the biological sciences have been based upon extensive reading and study by the author, supplemented by the advice and criticism of well-known authorities in the field. They should represent an accurate statement of the principal facts in a

branch of knowledge which is developing with extraordinary rapidity.

The final chapters of Dr. Strömberg's book dealing with human behavior and man's intellectual and spiritual qualities will doubtless be judged in many different ways by different readers, and it is quite impossible to expect unanimity of opinion on these major problems of the human race. As a scientist with strong philosophical interests, however, the author brings to the discussion of these great questions resources of knowledge and understanding and a simplicity of statement which can hardly fail to arrest the attention and stimulate the thought and imagination of the intelligent reader.

Should perhaps be changed in a chapter X. Has been rewritten

Walter S. Adams

THE SOUL OF THE UNIVERSE

Introduction

We are starting on a journey of exploration. We intend to search for something the existence of which has been vaguely suspected by many thinkers. We shall search for the Soul of the Universe. It is an ambitious undertaking, nevertheless most of us have at some time or other been engaged in such a search. The search has gone on from the time human beings first began to ask serious questions about themselves and about the Nature they observe around them. They have wondered about the changes they see in nature, in stars, in inert matter, in plants and animals, and in their own bodies. They have tried to study the mysteries of consciousness itself, how the signals from the outside world are transmitted and modified before they appear as sensations, pictures, and ideas in an individual being, why we act in different ways under similar conditions, whether we are really free to do what we want, and what are the limits of our knowledge and our powers. The most important question asked by man is the meaning of it all, and in particular the meaning of human life. Am I a piece of matter like a stone governed solely by blind and seemingly cruel forces, and is it only a question of chance, whether I am happy or unhappy, whether I live or die? Is my life like a wave in the ocean, which rises and falls and disappears and is replaced by another, or is there anything left of my personality after I am dead and forgotten? Was I only a link between generations to be discarded as useless, when my time was up, or had my earthly life a deeper sig-

nificance? If I caused suffering among my fellow-men and if I took their property and life to further my own interest or those of my family, nation, or race, was that a good or a bad or an indifferent act from the point of view of eternity? Is there a higher entity than man in the universe and how can we find out anything about its existence and relationship to us?

Questions like these have been asked by all thinking men, and they have searched for the answers in Nature, within themselves, in wise men's sayings, and in old documents, regarded as inspired in some way or other. Some people put their faith in revelations, others give more weight to their own observations, experience, and logical reasoning, their attitude in this respect depending upon their temperament, environment, experience, and early training.

The study here presented is based mainly on facts from physics, biology, and physiology. The facts are well known to students, the new things lie in the emphasis, the viewpoints, and the interpretations. Even the most simple observation may lead to startling conclusions, if the analysis of it is carried far enough. Wrong conclusions will certainly be drawn in many instances, but honest attempts to find some answers are better than no attempts at all to penetrate into the Great Unknown, of which we all are parts.

No attempt has been made to trace the history of the development of the conceptions of the universe, of matter, of life and of human behavior. Philosophy is almost as old as humanity, and the writer has no intention whatever of giving a history of philosophical thought. If the thoughts are important to us, it matters little if they were

expressed by a recognized authority or not. We must ourselves judge whether we think opinions are correct or not, we do not willingly delegate this responsibility to some one else. He may without doubt be more capable of judging the evidence, but we are so vitally interested in many of these problems that we want to have something to say about them ourselves. The nature of the problems is such that even the best informed men differ about the proper interpretations; sometimes the details conceal the whole, prejudice distorts the view, the subjective nature of our perceptions is forgotten, and fear ~~if~~ of ridicule prevents expression of unorthodox thoughts. Sometimes intuition, subconscious thoughts, or inspirations play important parts in forming the answers, the personal element is here more pronounced than in other kinds of study.

As often happens in scientific research, when we are looking for the answers to certain questions, unexpected things appear and answers are found to questions which originally were outside the field of investigation. The present study was first intended to cover the limited field of physics, but the subject matter seemed to have a life of its own, and it soon extended into many other fields of human knowledge. The writer let it grow freely, preserving, however, the logical connection between its parts.

The writer hopes that it may be of some value to those people who can think freely and without prejudice about the more important questions that confront mankind today. It may even bring renewed hope to many who have felt that materialistic science and nationalistic philisophies have

destroyed the urge and incentive for moral development.

I am indebted to several people for help and encouragement during the preparation of this book. Since it contains much biology, and this science ~~lays~~ lies outside the field of research in which I am engaged, I was anxious to have the biological statements examined. My friend, Mr. William D. Humason, was kind enough to go through the first draft. Dr. Thomas Hunt Morgan, Professor of Biology at the California Institute of Technology, kindly offered to read the biological part and made several corrections in the description of biological facts. Dr. O. L. Sponsler, Professor of Botany at the University of California at Los Angeles, was kind enough to read the manuscript and made a few corrections. In the final rendering, however, several additions have been inserted after their scrutiny was made.

The manuscript has been submitted to several scientists interested in the philosophical implications of modern science. I am particularly indebted to Professor Albert Einstein for his encouragement and constructive criticism, which caused me to more fully analyze ~~and explain~~ certain parts, ~~and~~ to Sir Arthur Eddington, and Dr F. R. Moulton and to the directors of the Mt. W. Obs. Drs. ~~and my colleagues Drs.~~ Walter S. Adams ~~and Frederick H. Seares~~ for their interest and encouragement. My friend Edward F. Adams of the Mount Wilson Observatory has been kind enough to read the manuscript and has suggested several improvements. It is a great pleasure to here express my appreciation for his help. I am also indebted to the Baron de Zinkoff of Paris and Dr Karel Hujer of Prague for the great interest [illegible] and [illegible]

After the book was written I found that Dr. John Elof Boodin, Professor of Philosophy at the University of California at Los Angeles, in his many valuable books had made an historical and critical study of ~~some~~ many of the problems discussed here. (He was kind enough to read the manuscript and suggested a few changes in the statements of facts. I am also indebted to Mr. B. de Zirkoff of Point Loma and Dr. Karel Hujer of Prague for the great interest they have taken in my work.)

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That these people have corrected some statements of fact or expressed interest and understanding of the ideas expressed does not, of course, mean that they have endorsed all my theories and conclusions. For the latter the writer is alone responsible.

Pasadena, California
October 1939

den 1o.Juni 1938

Dr.Gustaf Strömberg
Mount Wilson Observatory
Pasadena,Cal.

Sehr geehrter Herr Kollege:

Ich habe Ihnen schon geschrieben, warum ich mich nicht dazu entschliessen kann, ein Vorwort zu Ihrem Buche zu schreiben. Die Unterscheidung zwischen realen Dingen, die einen Prozess durchmachen und einer Art idealen Führungs-Feldes, dem eine Art selbständiger Existenz zugeschrieben wird, ist in Ihrem Lösungsversuch wesentlich. Diese Konzeption soll ja dazu dienen, ein gewisses Verständnis der Vorgänge in der organischen Natur mit solchen in der anorganischen Natur in Zusammenhang zu bringen. Ich muss aber diesen Versuch deshalb ablehnen, weil mir die Auffassung schon auf dem anorganischen Gebiet (Quanten-Theorie) irreführend zu sein scheint. Es ist eine Art dualisches ~~Sch~~ Prinzip, das nach meiner Meinung mehr als eine oberflächliche Aehnlichkeit mit dem animistischen Erklärungsprinzip der Primitiven hat und dem Geiste der modernen Naturwissenschaft fundamental widerstreitet. Nun ist in unserer Zeit ohnehin eine gewisse Tendenz zu mystischen Auffassungen vorhanden, die sich in der zeitgenössischen populärwissenschaftlichen Literatur deutlich äussert. Ich möchte nichts tun,um dieser Tendenz Nahrung zu geben.

Ich sprach mit Kollegen Weyl über Ihre Anregung, statt meiner das Vorwort zu schreiben, sagte ihm aber offen die Gründe für meine Ablehnung. Vielleicht hat dies dazu beigetragen, dass er sich ebenfalls nicht für die Abfassung eines Vorwortes bereit finden wollte. Er gab aber als Grund an, dass er gegenwärtig den naturwissenschaftlichen Bestrebungen zu fern stünde.

Freundlich grüsst Sie

Ihr

A. Einstein.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

PHYSICAL LABORATORY

December 8, 1937

Professor Albert Einstein
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Professor Einstein:

I hope you do not mind that I write to you in behalf of my pupil Houtermans, and I hope you are not astonished that I write this letter in English, but I am in a hurry and I have nobody to whom I could dictate a letter in German.

Houtermans worked at Göttingen with me nearly ten years ago and made a nice dissertation on the ionization of mercury vapor by ultraviolet light. He then was for severalyears assistant of Gustav Hertz, first in Halle and then ~~at~~ Charlottenburg. Gustav Hertz was very content with him and he published also nice papers on atomic physics. On the other hand, he did not make his name an outstanding one. He is a real good average physicist; he is married, and has a little child. He went first to England after the German Hitler regime came in power, but decided then to go to Russia, partly influenced by his communistic ideas. He published there papers on nuclear physics. He knows that field since the time that he first translated Gamow's physics work on that field together with Atkinson, and he added also several of his own and new contributions.

As you may see by the letters of his mother, which I enclose with this letter, he is in great difficulties in Russia. Pauli wrote me some time ago a letter after a visit which he made in Russia, and spoke also of Houtermans. All foreigners are dismissed, and to several or most of them it is not allowed to leave the country. Pauli mentioned also that the only thing to do is to get an invitation or a call for these people, and that one has to be very careful with the letters which one writes. Pauli was very much upset over the conditions prevailing in Russia, but wished not to let his remarks be known since they would make difficulties for the people who invited him to the meeting.

Now I know, of course, that you will be asked a hundred times for help for each three times that I am asked, and I know how depressing these letters and cries for help which I get are. So I hesitate of course very much to ask you and I think it is the first time that I do it at all. I do not see any possibility to invite Houtermans to

Johns Hopkins. There are no funds available, and I know that my hands are tied up. I wrote to Mrs. Houtermans telling her that I did not know what to do and that I asked your advice. I would be very grateful if you would let me know with a few lines whether you see a way out. I may only add that Houtermans is a very agreeable man. The only difficulty was that he used to be a little too Bohemian for a north German or English temperament.

With best regards and best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

J. Franck

J. Franck

JF:R

DR. ELSA HOUTERMANS
FOXHOLLOW SCHOOL
RHINEBECK, NEW YORK

2/XII 1937

Lieber Herr Prof ,

Verzeihen Sie einer sehr besorgten Mutter, wenn sie sich abermals an Sie wendet . Wie Sie aus beiliegenden Briefen von Pauli's aus Zürich und meiner Schwester ersehen , ist Fritz in einer furchtbaren Lage . Er hat seine Stelle verloren und wird mit Frau und 2 kleinen Kindern in Russland zurückgehalten .

Ob er das wird , weil er wie gewöhnlich sein Maul nicht halten konnte und seine Gedanken, die nicht in der Stalin' schen Linie verlaufen, geäussert hat oder, ob dasdas Los aller Ausländer ist in diesem merkwürdigen Staate " grösster Freiheit ", weiss ich nicht . Ich weiss nicht einmal , ob Fritz russischer Staatsbürger werden musste, als er in die Union ging . Ich habe niemanden hier mit, dem ich reden könnte und mich beraten - ich weiss nur, dass er mein einziger Sohn ist und dass ich zittere.

Wird er nach Deutschland abgeschoben , so bedeutet das Konzentrationslager , so wende ich mich an sie in meiner Not Raten Sie, ach und helfen Sie bitte, wenn Sie können. Ich weiss selbst wie gering seine und meine Hoffnung ist, aber meine Angst ist zu gross um nicht ein äusserstes zu versuchen .

Bitte fassen Sie diese Zeilen in diesem Sinne auf und entschuldigen Sie mich . Da ich nicht weiss ob Sie noch an J. Hopkin's sind und ich unbedingt möchte, dass dieser Brief in Ihren Händen ist, bitte ich Sie sehr mir mit ein paar Zeilen bestätigen zu wollen, ob Sie ihn erhalten haben .

Ich bin gut untergekommen und mir geht es bis auf die

grosse Sorge um Fritz gut.

Allen Dank im voraus

Ihre sehr ergebene

Dr Elsa Hauptmann

Von Fritz selbst habe ich seit Monaten keine direkte Nachricht, mein Versuch ihn im Sommer in Russland zu sehen, scheiterte, ich bekomme kein Visum und kann auch nicht zu Feuchtwanger zu treffen, müsste aus denselben Gründen unterbleiben

DR. ELSA HOUTERMANS
FOXHOLLOW SCHOOL
RHINEBECK, NEW YORK

Seh r geehrte Frau Dr,

Mein Mann , Prof. Pauli aus Zurich , an den Sie sich vielleicht noch erinnern, und ich waren Mitte Sept , in Moskau bei einer Physik. Konferenz. Dort haben wir Ihren Sohn Fritz getroffen , der uns bat Ihnen folgende Mitteilungen zu machen . Man wirft z. Zt. restlos alle Auslander aus der Union heraus und auch ihm ist seine Stellung gekundigt worden . Er ist nun dabei seine Ausreise zu organisieren und h hofft Ende Oktober herauszukommen . Fritz ens Plan ist , sobald er draussen ist sich zuerst nach Kopenhagen zu wenden, wo er hofft im Rahmen des Bohr' schen institutes einen provisorischen Unterschlupf zu finden Inzwischen wird mein Mann sein Moglichstes tun bei sinen Freunden etwas fur Fritz zu finden . Ausdrucklichst lasst Sie Fritz bitten in Ihren Briefen keinerlei Erwahnung von alledem zu machen Ich bitte Sie sich unbedingt an diese Mahnung Ihres Sohnes zu halten , da im heutigen Russland fur einen Auslander alles compromittierend werden kann . U.S.W. Gezeichnet Pauli

(Wenden)

Aus dem Briefe meiner Schwester :

Gestern war Frau Prof Stricker bei mir , die Fritz am Isten November verlassen hat . Gesundheitlich geht es ihm gut aber er kann absolut keine Ausreise bekommen obwohl er schon in Moskau war um es durchzusetzen . Es misslang aber Pekuniäre Sorgen haben sie noch nicht, obgleich er seine Stelle verloren hat . Die einzige Möglichkeit ihn heraus zubekommen waere ihn von Frank oder Einstein - einem sehr prominenten zu einem Kongress anzufordern oder von ihnen irgend einen Ruf an irgend eine Arbeitsstatte in Amerika zu bekommen - Bohr's Einladung ist als von einem europaischen Staat kommend, ebenso wie Blacketts Einladung vergeblich gewesen . Alles was aus Europa kommt, bleibt wirkungslos, Kannst du Dich nicht mit Frank in Verbindung setzen Fritz lasst ihn bitten, ob er nicht seine letzte Arbeit , die er auch nicht heraus bekommt und die eben fertig geworden ist ~~heraus~~ , urgieren kann, Aber bitte mit der grösste Vorsicht . Seine Nervositaet ist natürlich unter diesen Umständen sehr gross . Ich schreibe mit Flugpost, schliesse daher

etc etc Lily

11. XI. 32.

Lieber Herr Mayer!

Die Korrektur geht heute ab. Ich habe nichts verändert bezw. alles von Ihnen abgeschr. mit einer Ausnahme: ich habe die Fünferkrümmung mit P bezeichnet, das passt zu den griechischen Indizes. Nach Holland habe ich nicht geschrieben. Das Klima ist für Sie wahrscheinlich unerträglich, weil Sie zu Katharrh neigen. Auch ist es nicht gut, zwei Sachen auf einmal zu betreiben. Ich komme übrigens in der nächsten Zeit hier, etwa Anfang Dezember. – Lokarno ist noch nicht sicher. Vielleicht bleibe ich hier und bitte Sie in diesem Falle, im Januar wiederzukommen. Sie können ja dann wieder längere Zeit hier sein ohne steuerpflichtig zu sein. Vielleicht gehen wir auch sonst wo hin. Das wird sich bald entscheiden.

Es gibt ausser der neulich vorgeschlagenen Möglichkeit, an der ich viel herumgerechnet habe noch eine sehr natürliche:

$$\partial t\, \gamma^i{}_{;s} = A^i F_{is} + \gamma^i{}^k U_{kis},$$

wobei U_{kis} bezüglich aller drei Indizes antisymmetrisch ist. Die geradeste Linie:

$$\partial \mid a^i = \gamma_i{}^i a^i \qquad \text{bei } \partial a^i = 0$$

wird

$$\frac{\partial a^i}{\partial t} = a^i \partial \gamma_i{}^i{}_{;k} a^k = a^i A_i F^i{}_k a^k + 0$$

Da ausserdem $\partial(a^i A_i)$ auch hier null wird, so bleibt die geradeste Linie vom U_{kis} unbeeinflusst.

Wir wollen nachsehen, ob die Krümmung kompatible Gleichungen liefert. Sie würden sich wundern, wenn Sie sähen wie ich die Arbeitszeit stehlen muss in dem Trubel!

Herzlichen Gruss

Ihr A. E.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that Dr. Albert Einstein was appointed to a permanent professorship in the Institute for Advanced Study in October, 1933, and that he is in receipt of a salary of $15,000.00 a year and is assured a pension of $8,000.00 a year whenever he retires from active work and that in 1933 he became a resident of Princeton, New Jersey, and has been a resident continuously since that date.

ABRAHAM FLEXNER
Director

ESTHER S. BAILEY
Secretary

Dated at Princeton, New Jersey
June the seventh, Nineteen hundred thirty-seven

April 12, 1937

Dear Professor Einstein:

To make sure that the situation is thoroughly understood let me say in answer to yours of the eleventh what I said over the telephone this morning, namely, that you have the choice of your assistant absolutely in your own hands and that you are perfectly free to take on someone who has already been granted a stipend or a complete outsider, if you please, and in the choice of your assistant you have thus complete freedom. You do not need the consent of your associates or my consent. If you would simply let me know whom you wish, Mrs. Bailey will send a formal notice so that the person in question understands his relationship to you. In previous years you selected Rosen who also held a stipend, and he was made your assistant.

Professor Mayer's case is entirely separate, and it has no bearing whatsoever upon anything you may wish to do in the future.

I shall drop in to see you as soon as I can in order to make sure that the situation is completely clear.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Albert Einstein
112 Mercer Street
Princeton, New Jersey

AF:ESB

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

den 11.April 1937

Dr.Abraham Flexner
The Institute for advanced study
20 Nassau Str.
Princeton N.J.

Lieber Herr Flexner:

Durch Herrn Veblen habe ich mündlich erfahren, dass die Bezahlung für Herrn Bergmann in ein Stipendium für das nächste Jahr verwandelt werden soll. Das gleiche erfahre ich auch aus der Traktanten-Liste für die Sitzung der Professoren, die am 12.April stattfinden soll.

Ich möchte hiezu eine allgemeine Bemerkung machen. Es ist richtig, dass ich an sich keinen Anspruch darauf habe, einen Assistenten nach freiem Ermessen zu wählen, weil bei meiner Anstellung am Institut auf meine Veranlassung hin Professor W.Mayer am Institut eine dauernde Anstellung erhielt unter der Voraussetzung, dass er mit mir arbeiten würde als meine wissenschaftliche Hilfskraft. Diese Zusammenarbeit hat sich aber leider ohne Verschulden von meiner Seite nicht aufrecht erhalten lassen.

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

Andererseits bringt es aber der Charakter meiner Arbeit mit sich, dass ich nicht ohne bedauerlichen Zeitverlust zu oft meinen Mitarbeiter wechseln kann. Es wäre daher sehr im Interesse meiner Forschungsarbeit und damit auch im Interesse des Institutes, wenn die Wahl meines Mitarbeiters mir persönlich anheimgestellt würde, wie es ja auch bei den andern Kollegen der Fall ist.

Von dieser Ueberzeugung veranlasst führte ich vor einiger Zeit ein Gespräch mit Ihnen, in dessen Verlauf Sie mir einen eigenen Assistenten zubilligten. Ich kann nicht beurteilen, welche Gründe dazu geführt haben, von dieser Linie wieder abzuweichen, so dass wieder ein Zustand der Unsicherheit bezüglich meiner wissenschaftlichen Arbeit auf längere Sicht herbeigeführt wird, den ich auf Grund unseres Gespräches für überwunden halten durfte.

Ich möchte nun Sie, bezw. den Board of Trustees des Institutes hiermit ersuchen, mir einen Assistenten nach eigener Wahl mit einem festgesetzten Gehalt zuzubilligen, damit die nötige Stabilität meiner

Arbeit gesichert und an sich unnötiger Verlust an Zeit und Arbeitskraft vermieden werde.

Freundlich grüsst Sie

Ihr

A. Einstein.

August 24, 1936

Dear Professor Einstein:

I have your letter, and Mrs. Flexner received a letter from Mrs. Einstein. We are delighted that Mrs. Einstein is in competent hands but sorry that she has had to spend her summer so unsatisfactorily. I hope that the good effects of the treatment will be making themselves felt and that she may have a comfortable and progressively good winter.

It is pleasant to know that your work and your play go on and that you are leading an enviable existence. I quite agree with you that there are many others for whom one would wish equally pleasant conditions but never in my life has Europe seemed to me so unsettled and so unhappy.

Our own summer has been a very pleasant one. There has been a severe drought, and the forest fires were very destructive, but during the last ten days we have had an abundance of rain and all danger of fire has passed and the air is clear of smoke.

We shall be leaving our camp for New York at the end of this week because Eleanor returns on the Aquitania about September 1, and we wish to be there to meet her and to have the apartment in order for her. If there is anything that I can do for you and Mrs. Einstein, please do not hesitate to let me know.

It would be best hereafter to address me to 20 Nassau Street, Princeton, and Mrs. Bailey will always know where I am.

With all good wishes to you, Mrs. Einstein, and Margot,

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Albert Einstein
Glenwood
Saranac Lake, New York

August 4, 1936

Dear Professor Einstein:

While we are enjoying our quiet life in the Canadian woods, we think often of you and your wife and are both anxious to know how Mrs. Einstein is progressing. Won't you please drop us a line and let us know how she is and whether you yourself are well and able to sail your boat?

We had some unusually hot weather here early in July and after a few days it became cool and has been distinctly cooler than usual for the last three weeks with hardly a drop of rain during the entire period.

We are leading a very quiet life, walking in the woods, sawing wood, and sitting in the sun. At night we read or listen to the victrola. I wish it were your violin.

Please give our love to Mrs. Einstein, and believe me, with all good wishes,

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Albert Einstein
Glenwood
Saranac Lake, New York

AF:ESB

May 5, 1936

Mr. J. A. Crowley
Internal Revenue Service
P. O. Room 222
Trenton, New Jersey

Dear Sir:

An official in your office telephoned me recently asking if I knew whether or not Professor Albert Einstein landed at New York on his visit to the United States early in the year, 1933. Upon inquiry I learn that Professor Einstein did not land at New York City but went directly to California via the Panama Canal.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Secretary

Saranac 16. VIII. 36.

Lieber Herr Flexner!

Herzlichen Dank für den freundlichen Brief. Der Zustand meiner Frau hat sich nicht gebessert. Es war aber gut, dass wir so nahe einem medizinischen Ort wohnen. Man hat hier die Natur der Krankheit vollständiger erkannt und gibt auch Röntgenstrahl-Behandlung. Es ist erstaunlich, wie gut und zuverlässig all dies arbeitet.

Bei mir geht die Zeit hin zwischen Segeln und Rechnen, ohne Störungen von aussen. Es ist ein beneidenswertes Dasein, das ich auch vielen anderen gönnen möchte.

Mit freundlichen Grüssen und Ferienwünschen für Sie und die Ihrigen

Ihr A. Einstein.

September 7, 1935

Dear Professor Einstein:

I have your very kind note of September 4, and I am delighted that the summer has been a wonderful one for you and your family. I can wholly understand your feeling that it is almost wrong to be happy in these unfortunate times, but as a matter of fact if those who are fortunate, like you and me, keep ourselves in good physical and mental condition, we will be much more able to assist the unfortunate than we would otherwise be. We have both done everything in our power, and I am sure that we shall continue to do so. I am of course happy that your work at your problem is progressing to your satisfaction. The joy of your vacation will surely help you in your scientific work, and that in its turn assists you to help those who are unfortunate.

I have already heard about Berliner from Courant, and I have written Berliner inviting him to come to Princeton to visit us in the autumn. I do not trust myself to speak of the outrageous conduct of the German authorities in these matters. The German Government has sunk to the depths of the mediaeval ages. Your suggestion about hastening the translation is excellent, and I shall write young Dr. Loeb immediately in order to find out how far the work has progressed, and you may be certain that I will do everything in my power to procure its publication in the United States.

The Schroedinger matter is a delicate one, which I cannot completely settle without talking with you and your associates as well as the Princeton people. I will take the matter up, however, without delay whenwe are all together once more. Schroedinger made a blunder that embarrassed both me and the Institute, but I shall handle the matter with the utmost possible discretion

and with every desire to do the best for him as well as for us.

We too have had a lovely summer, and we have spoken and thought often of you and your family. I think you and your family are wise to spend your summers in America and thus come to know more and more intimately what America is, just as Courant has done. It is a mistake to spend half the year in America and half abroad, for in that way one really does not learn to understand America. When I say "understand" America, I mean its defects as well as its merits, and foreigners who mean to spend the rest of their lives in this country can do far more to help remedy the defects if they themselves thoroughly understand American mentality - its bad as well as its good sides.

With warmest and heartiest greetings and all good wishes to you, Mrs. Einstein, and your family,

Ever sincerely your friend,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Albert Einstein
White House
Old Lyme, Connecticut

AF:ESB

P.S.
In case you write to Schroedinger, it would be best not to mention the fact that you have written to me or I have written to you about him.

I shall leave here on the ninth to go to Washington, and I shall be in Princeton around the twentieth of this month. A.F.

Old Lyme, Conn. White House
den 6. September 1935

Dr. Hans v. Briesen
1930 Wilshire Boulevd.
Los Angeles, Cal.

Sehr geehrter Herr:

Das eingesandte Manuskript stammt von einer Person, deren Einsicht in das Wesen der grundsätzlichen Probleme der theoretischen Physik nicht auf der Höhe der Zeit steht. Es liegt den Ausführungen das Vorurteil zugrunde, dass eine Erklärung der physikalischen Phänomene auf die Mechanik gegründet sein müsse. Wir wissen aber heute mit Sicherheit, dass die Mechanik nur approximativ Geltung beanspruchen kann. Damit hängt es zusammen, dass die kurzen Antworten, welche der Verfasser auf dem Wege von Rundfragen erhielt (wegen der Enge der Fragestellung) wenig Gewicht beanspruchen können.

Was aus dem Inbegriff unserer Erfahrung mit einem hohen Grad von Sicherheit hervorgeht, das ist, dass man mit einem Raumpunkte nicht einen zu ihm gehörigen Geschwindigkeits-Vektor verbinden darf. Es hängt damit auch das weitgehend gesicherte Resultat zusammen, dass die Erfahrung die Einführung eines absoluten Zeitbegriffes nicht rechtfertigt. Gegen diese beiden Erkenntnisse verstossen alle mechanischen Aether-Theorien.

Es ist zwar richtig, dass das Michelson-Experiment mit einer Aether-Theorie vereinbar wäre, welche die Aethergeschwindigkeit (Relativgeschwindigkeit) überall senkrecht zur

Oberfläche der Körper ergäbe. Aber erstens dürfte es so gut wie unmöglich sein, eine vernünftige Theorie zu ersinnen, welche ein solches Verhalten eines Aethers als Konsequenz ergäbe; zweitens hat man es aber nicht nur mit der Erklärung des Michelson-Experimentes allein ~~xxxxxx~~ sondern mit der noch anderer fundamentaler Erfahrungen zu tun, von denen ich als besonders wesentlich die Abberration und das Fizeau-Experiment erwähne.

Allgemein kann man sagen: es ist fraglich, ob wir jemals Begriffe werden ersinnen können, welche sich der Erfahrung gegenüber als adäquat erweisen. Heute wissen wir, dass der Faraday-Maxwell'sche Feldbegriff (angewandt auf das elektrische und Gravitationsfeld) den Begriffen der Newton'schen Mechanik (Masse, Kraft) im Hinblick auf die Erfassung der Tatsachen überlegen ist. Deshalb wird kein heutiger Theoretiker eine auf Mechanik gegründete Theorie der Grundlagen der Physik ernst nehmen. Freilich bestehen auch bereits ernste Zweifel, ob wir mit dem Feldbegriff werden auskommen können; jedenfalls erscheint Rückkehr zu einer mechanischen Basis ausgeschlossen.

Mit ausgezeichneter Hochachtung
und freundlichen Grüssen
Ihr A. Einstein.

Translation of a letter from Albert Einstein

Old Lyme, Conn. White House
September 6, 1935

Dr. Hans v. Briesen
1930 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Sir: [1]

The manuscript sent in comes from someone whose insight into the essence of the fundamental problems of theoretical physics does not come up to the level of our time. There is a prejudice at the root of the treatment, namely that an explanation of physical phenomena must be grounded on mechanics. But we know today with certainty that mechanics can only claim approximate validity. It is in this connection that the short answers which the writer received by inquiries (on account of the narrowness of the questions) can claim little weight.

What emerges with a high degree of certainty from the central conceptions [2] of our experimental results [3] is that a point in space may not be linked with a velocity vector belonging to it. Connected to this is the generally confirmed result that experiment [3] does not justify the introduction of a concept of absolute time. All mechanical aether theories violate these two pieces of knowledge.

It is of course correct that the Michelson experiment could be reconciled with an aether theory which yielded an aether velocity (relative velocity) everywhere perpendicular to the surface of bodies. But first of all, it would be virtually impossible to come up with a reasonable theory which would yield

such a behavior of an aether as a consequence; secondly, it is not only a question of the explanation of the Michelson experiment alone, but also of that of other findings [3] from among which I mention as especially essential, abberation and the Fizeau experiment.

In general one can say: it is questionable whether we will ever be able to think up concepts which will prove themselves adequate in the face of experimental results.[3] We know today that the Faraday-Maxwell field concept (applied to electrical and gravitational fields) is superior to the concepts of Newtonian mechanics (mass, force) with respect to the grasp of the facts. So no contemporary theoretician will take a mechanically grounded theory of the foundations of physics seriously. Of course there are already serious doubts whether we will be able to come out all right with the field concept; in any case, return to a mechanical basis seems out of the question.

Hand-written { Sincerely yours [4]
and (with) friendly greetings
Your
A. Einstein

1. Lit., Very esteemed Sir, a convention in German.
2. Inbegriff is translated as "central conceptions". What is meant is the theoretical explanation of experimental results.
3. Erfahrung, lit., practical experience.
4. Lit., With great respect, a convention in German.

Translation:
Cary Stickney
Kent Taylor
Hans von Briesen Jr.
St. John's College
Santa Fe, June, 1985

MATTER

The following hypothesis is brought to your attention as being probably true. No arguments or explanations of length are offered as it is believed that one interested will use known facts to determine his conclusion.

It is hoped that you will attempt to understand the idea here presented. If understanding it you find that it does or does not fit with known observed facts, your opinion will be appreciated.

Hans v. Briesen
1930 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles, Calif.

The negative results of the Michelson-Morley experiment are valid only for an ether moving tangenitally to the surface of the earth. The ether moves perpendicular to the surface of the earth. *Deflection of a light ray as it passes the sun is a positive demonstration of a perpendicularly moving ether.*

The arrangement of the solar system indicates an individual development of each member through the cycle of 1 sun, 2 planet, 3 satellite. The movement of the system as a whole indicates its membership in a similar system.

The at present accepted explanations of gravity, magnetism and electricity are unsatisfactory.

HYPOTHESIS

1 The primordial form from which matter is built up is the ether.

2 The movement of the ether is the cause of:
  a Gravity
  b Electricity
  c Magnetism

DISCUSSION

1 So-called empty space does not exist. The ether combines with another particle or forms of itself two fundamental particles of opposite character. From these matter is built up. The ether in uncombined form can move through these particles but is continuous with them. The cohesion of the ether in the particle is greater than that in the ether surrounding it. Electrons, protons, neutrons, cosmic rays, are manifestations of ether combinations.

2 The ether moves to where these combinations are taking place and carries along with it its concentrates. Condensation of ether is taking place where matter is being formed and where the ether balance of matter has been upset. Matter is being formed in the planets and stars. Ether balance in matter has been upset in working dynamos, in electromagnets, in magnets.

MATTER

HYPOTHESIS

1- THE PRIMORDIAL FORM FROM WHICH MATTER IS BUILT UP IS THE ETHER.

2- THE MOVEMENT OF THE ETHER IS THE CAUSE OF:
   A- GRAVITY.
   B- ELECTRICITY.
   C- MAGNETISM.

DISCUSSION

1- SO CALLED EMPTY SPACE DOES NOT EXIST. THE ETHER COMBINES WITH ANOTHER PARTICLE OR FORMS OF ITSELF TWO FUNDAMENTAL PARTICLES OF OPPOSITE CHARACTER. FROM THESE MATTER IS BUILT UP. THE ETHER IN UNCOMBINED FORM MOVES THROUGH THE COMBINATION OF THESE PARTICLES BUT IS CONTINUOUS WITH THEM. THE COHESION OF THE ETHER IN THE PARTICLE IS GREATER THAN THAT IN THE ETHER SURROUNDING IT. ELECTRONS, PROTONS, NEUTRONS, COSMIC RAYS, ARE MANIFESTATIONS OF ETHER COMBINATIONS.

2- THE ETHER MOVES TO WHERE THESE COMBINATIONS ARE TAKING PLACE AND CARRIES ALONG WITH IT ITS CONCENTRATES. CONDENSATION OF ETHER IS TAKING PLACE WHERE MATTER IS BEING FORMED AND WHERE MATTER HAS BEEN DEPRIVED OF ETHER. MATTER IS BEING FORMED IN THE PLANETS AND STARS. MATTER HAS BEEN DEPRIVED OF ETHER IN WORKING DYNAMOS, IN ELECTROMAGNETS, IN MAGNETS.

INDICATIONS THAT THIS HYPOTHESIS IS SOUND ARE:
   A- GRAVITY.
   B- ELECTRICITY.
   C- MAGNETIC PHENOMENA.
   D- DEFLECTION OF LIGHT RAYS AS THEY PASS THE SUN.
   E- THE APPARENT DEVELOPMENTAL AND DISINTEGRATION CYCLE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

HANS V. BRIESEN
1930 WILSHIRE BLVD.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

A HYPOTHESIS OF FORMATION OF MATTER IN SPACE

If we assume that matter is inert, we can assume that in a laboratory moving with such speed and direction in the ether to imitate gravity, an object released will act exactly the same, relatively as it does on the earth. If the surface of the earth is moving outward through the ether and an object is held above it and released, the surface of the earth will meet it. This is impossible, for the earth's surface moving outward in all directions, would disintegrate. Therefore assume that the ether is moving into the earth.

Advanced chemistry and physics indicate that the atom is built up of a nucleis and electrons in a planetary system. Also in the breaking down of matter by the means at our command, the indication is that elements might possibly be broken down, into simpler elements. The hypothesis herein proposed is that the electrons that make up the atoms of matter are pure energy in a concentrated form; and the ether moving into the earth is pure energy in its most elemental form. The ether is as a stream of water, carrying matter with it, producing the phenomena that we inderstand as due to gravity. This would be indicated if the force of gravity were measured over a great distance and if over that distance it should be found in the end to result, not in an accelerated speed, but in a constant speed.

The solar system offers us indications that some such process is taking place. According to this hypothesis, the sun is the youngest planet in our solar system, is in a stage of formation, has a tremendous integration from the outside causing it to have an increased attraction, and the force of gravity of the sun is much more than that of the earth. The sun is probably lighter than the earth in mass, and is probably now going through a stage that our earth has already gone through. The earth was at one time a sun. There was about this sun an earth which was in the stage of our present earth, and which is now the moon. As this solar system advanced in its cycle, it gradually was swung into a newer system which is the solar system of which we are now a part. An example of an older solar system with many planets about it that has gone the same way and finally swung into the influence of a younger planet, is that of Jupiter, which has several smaller planets about it and which was probably a solar system quite comparable to our own at one time. The planet which illustrates the beginning is the sun. The planet which illustrated the completion is the earth and the end the moon. As time passes, our solar system will accomplish the same cycle, will drift into another solar system and will there take its place as Jupiter has in our solar system.

This hypothesis then assumes there is a sudden influx of energy to a center, accompanied by tremendous reaction, with the building up of primary elements; which reaction continues until an intense concentration of energy is produced, at which time it slows down and disintegration begins to take place. The conclusion is that there is only one thing in the universe, which is energy. This energy manifests itself in its primary form, as the ether, in its most concentrated form, as matter. Animal and plant life on planets is quite comparable to the life of microbes in matter, something of a catalytic agency which at a certain stage enters into the life of planets and assists in their disintegration

This might be the cause of the phenomena which lead to the laws of mass action although this denies some of the conclusions as to weight of the planets which have been deduced from these laws. One should not assume that weight is proportional to attraction any more than one can assume that the weight

of an electro magnet is more than the weight of a corresponding volume of metal non magnetized. The sun is probably from a pure weight standpoint, far less heavy than the earth.

Electricity and magnetic forces might be deversions of this stream of flowing energy. The deflection of light passing the sun could possibly be explained by this movement of energy into the sun.

A complete, delicate rechecking of gravity and its force under varying conditions would confirm or refute this hypothesis. It is my belief that gravity if measured over a very great distance would cause a constant speed in falling objects and not an accelerated one.

Old Lyme, Conn. den 4. September 1935
White House

Dr. Abraham Flexner
Magnetawan, Via Burks Falls
Ontario, Canada

Lieber Herr Flexner:

Ich wäre sehr froh, wenn Sie das Dinner für mich freundlich absagten. Annahme einer solchen Sache macht wehrlos im Falle der nächsten, und - das Geld für diese gute Sache ist ja schon hergegeben.... Uebrigens ist es wirklich verdienstvoll, dem Publikum ein Gegengewicht zu bieten gegen die vielen verflachenden Darbietungen des Kino.

Lieber Herr Flexner! Die Leute erschrecken schon, wenn sie einen Brief von mir erhalten, weil ich immer etwas Unbequemes zugunsten anderer erbitte. Auf die hässliche Gefahr hin, dass dies auch bei Ihnen bald eintrete, muss ich doch Ihre gütige Aufmerksamkeit auf den guten Arnold Berliner lenken. Diesem haben nun die Nazi die Leitung seines Lebenswerkes der "Naturwissenschaften" weggenommen. Es wäre nun doppelt wichtig, dass die Uebersetzung seines Werkes durch den jungen Herrn Loeb möglichst beschleunigt würde. Wären Sie so gütig, sich gelegentlich über den Stand der Angelegenheit zu erkundigen? Dies würde gewiss helfen. Noch schöner wäre es, wenn ihm Gelegenheit geboten würde, selbst hierherzukommen und mitzuhelfen, zumal er die englische Sprache ziemlich gut beherrscht. Das Buch ist tatsächlich so gut, dass mir vor einigen Jahren ein Medizinstudent schrieb, er wisse nicht, wie er ohne dieses Buch sein Physik-Examen hätte bestehen können.

In letzter Zeit hatt ich eine eingehende wissenschaftliche Korrespondenz mit Schrödinger, die mir wieder aufs Neue seine hohe Bedeutung als Forscher gezeigt hat. Er wäre meiner Meinung nach eine wirkliche Errungenschaft für unser Institut. Er schrieb mir von der Absicht, einen Ruf nach Graz (Oesterreich) anzunehmen, da er in Oxford nur sozusagen aus Courtoisie berufen worden sei, ohne dass dort für einen Lehrer der theoretischen Physik ein wirkliches Bedürfnis vorgelegen sei. Ich glaube, dass die leitenden Männer der Universität Princeton nach offener Besprechung der Sachlage nichts gegen eine Berufung Schrödingers an unser Institut einzuwenden hätten trotz seiner Ablehnung der Berufung an die Universität Princeton. Man kann es doch schliesslich einem so überragenden Forscher nicht übelnehmen, wenn er nach einer Position strebt, die ihm gestattet, seine Kraft so vollständig als möglich der wissenschaftlichen Arbeit zu widmen.

Die Ferien waren und sind noch für mich wundervoll. Man schämt sich fast, so glücklich zu sein in einer Zeit, in der

September 4, 1935

so viel Unerfreuliches geschieht. Auch in der Arbeit mache ich Fortschritte wie seit langer Zeit nicht und zwar an einem Problem, das am Ende des letzten Semesters wegen der mathematischen Schwierigkeiten noch fast hoffnungslos aussah.

Herzlich grüsst Sie

Ihr

A. Einstein.

August 28, 1935

Mr. D. Paul Musselman
Internal Revenue Agent
Post Office Building
Trenton, New Jersey

My dear Mr. Musselman:

In reply to your inquiry of August 23, which has just reached me, may I say that Professor Einstein has a full-time life post in the Institute for Advanced Study, that he is a permanent resident of the United States, that he has purchased a house in Princeton, and that he has taken the necessary preliminary steps in order to become a citizen of the United States? He has no intention whatsoever of leaving the United States except of course in case he should wish to make a brief visit abroad, and even this is, so he has assured me, improbable.

If I can be of any further service to you, I should be delighted to do so. Please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Director
Institute for Advanced Study

AF:ESB

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

NEWARK, N.J.

OFFICE OF
INTERNAL REVENUE AGENT IN CHARGE
NEWARK DIVISION

Trenton NJ 8/23/35

Institute for Advanced Study
20 Nassau st.
Princeton NJ

Dear Sirs:

Will you please advise me whether Dr. Einstein is returning to Princeton this fall, and what the terms of his contract are as respects the term of his employment? This information is required in respect to his status for tax purposes as a resident or non-resident alien.

Respectfully yours,

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D. PAUL MUSSELMAN
Internal Revenue Agent
Trenton, N. J.

June 29, 1935

Professor Albert Einstein
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Professor Einstein:

I am sending you herewith duplicate deposit slip, receipted by Princeton Bank and Trust Company, for $1,187.50, your salary for the month of June, 1935.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER B. [illegible]LEY
Assistant Secretary

May 31, 1935

Professor Albert Einstein
2 Library Place
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Professor Einstein:

I am sending you herewith duplicate deposit slip, receipted by Princeton Bank and Trust Company, for $1,187.50, your salary for the month of May, 1935.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

April 30, 1935

Professor Albert Einstein
2 Library Place
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Professor Einstein:

I am sending you herewith duplicate deposit slip, receipted by Princeton Bank and Trust Company, for $1,187.50, your salary for the month of April, 1935.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER B. BARLEY
Assistant Secretary

A. Einstein

1824  1935

THE PRESIDENT AND THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE

REQUEST YOUR ATTENDANCE AT

THE MEDAL MEETING

OF

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON MAY 15, 1935

AT HALF AFTER THREE O'CLOCK

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

PROGRAMME

Trio—Andante and Allegro from Opus 2 . . . . . *Handel*

Presentation of Certificate of Merit to

GEORGE S. KELLEY
New York City, New York

Presentation of Longstreth Medals to

EDMOND BRUCE
Bell Telephone Laboratories
Red Bank, New Jersey

HOWARD D. COLMAN
Rockford, Illinois
and
BURT A. PETERSON
Rockford, Illinois

PETER DAVEY
New York City, New York

KARL B. McEACHRON
General Electric Company
Pittsfield, Massachusetts

Presentation of Wetherill Medals to

FRANCIS FERDINAND LUCAS, Hon. Sc. D.
Bell Telephone Laboratories
New York City, New York

ROBERT E. NAUMBURG
New York City, New York

WILLIAM HAMILTON SHORTT
Exeter, England
and
F. HOPE-JONES
London, England

JAMES EDMOND SHRADER, Ph.D.
The Drexel Institute
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

LOUIS BRYANT TUCKERMAN, Ph. D.
Bureau of Standards
Washington, D. C.

HENRY ELLIS WARREN
Ashland, Massachusetts

PROGRAMME

Trio—Capriccio . . . . . *Haydn*

Presentation of Clark Medal to

FREDERICK JOSEPH WEST
Manchester, England

Presentation of Levy Medal to

HAROLD L. HAZEN, Sc. D.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Presentation of the Franklin Medal and Certificate of Honorary Membership to

ALBERT EINSTEIN, Ph. D., F. R. S.
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Presentation of the Franklin Medal and Certificate of Honorary Membership to

SIR AMBROSE FLEMING, M. A., D. Sc., Hon. D. Eng., F. R. S.
Emeritus Professor, University of London
London, England

Received by Sir Ronald Lindsay, G. C. M. G.
His Brittanic Majesty's Ambassador to the United States

Trio—Entr'act from "Rosamunde" . . . . . *Schubert*

PAPERS

"The Thermionic Valve in Scientific Research"

SIR AMBROSE FLEMING
Read by the Secretary of The Franklin Institute

(Subject to be announced)
DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN

Steinway Piano used by courtesy of N. Stetson & Co.

April 30, 1935

Dear Professor Einstein:

Thank you very much indeed for your beautiful tribute to Miss Noether. I shall translate it into English and send it to the New York Times, through which it will reach, I think, many of those who should know of her career.

With all good wishes,

Ever sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Albert Einstein
2 Library Place
Princeton, New Jersey

AF/MCE

Printed in The New York Times, May 4, 1935

IN MEMORIAM
EMMY NOETHER
Professor of Mathematics, Göttingen, 1916-1933
Visiting Professor of Mathematics, Bryn Mawr College, since 1933
Died at Bryn Mawr April 14, 1935

To the Editor of the New York Times:

The efforts of most human beings are consumed in the struggle for their daily bread, but most of those who are, either through fortune or some special gift, relieved of this struggle are largely absorbed in further improving their worldly lot. Beneath the effort directed towards the accumulation of worldly goods lies all too frequently the illusion that this is the most substantial and desirable end to be achieved; but there is, fortunately, a minority composed of those who recognize early in their lives that the most beautiful and satisfying experiences open to human kind are not derived from the outside but are bound up with the development of the individual's own feeling, thinking, and acting. The genuine artists, investigators, and thinkers have always been persons of this kind. However inconspicuously the life of these individuals runs its course, nonetheless the fruits of their endeavors are the most valuable contributions which one generation can make to its successors.

Within the past few days a distinguished mathematician, Professor Emmy Noether, formerly connected with the University of Göttingen and for the past two years at Bryn Mawr College, died in her fifty-third year. In the judgment of the most competent living mathematicians, Fräulein Noether was the most significant creative mathematical genius thus far produced since the higher education of women began. In the realm of algebra, in which the most gifted mathematicians have been busy for centuries, she discovered methods

which have proved of enormous importance in the development of the present-day younger generation of mathematicians. Pure mathematics is, in its way, the poetry of logical ideas. One seeks the most general ideas of operation which will bring together in simple, logical, and unified form the largest possible circle of formal relationships. In this effort towards logical beauty spiritual formulae are discovered necessary for the deeper penetration into the laws of nature.

Born in a Jewish family distinguished for the love of learning, Emmy Noether, who, in spite of the efforts of the great Göttingen mathematician, Hilbert, never reached the academic standing due her in her own country, nonetheless surrounded herself with a group of students and investigators at Göttingen, who have already become distinguished as teachers and investigators. Her unselfish, significant work over a period of many years was rewarded by the new rulers of Germany with a dismissal, which cost her the means of maintaining her simple life and the opportunity to carry on her mathematical studies. Far-sighted friends of science in this country were fortunately able to make such arrangements at Bryn Mawr College and at Princeton that she found in America up to the day of her death not only colleagues who esteemed her friendship but grateful pupils whose enthusiasm made her last years the happiest and perhaps the most fruitful of her entire career.

ALBERT EINSTEIN

Princeton, New Jersey
May 1, 1935

On the solutions of finite mass of the gravitational equations

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

The problem treated is only of a methodological interest. It is rigorously proved – from the equations of the theory of general relativity – that there do not exist any gravitational fields of finite total mass which are free from singularities (i.e. which are finite at every point). Until now this was proved only for fields with certain symmetry properties.

Seminar on Theoretical Physics.
Monday Evening at 8.15.

March 30, 1935

Professor Albert Einstein
2 Library Place
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Professor Einstein:

I am sending you herewith duplicate deposit slip, receipted by Princeton Bank and Trust Company, for $1,187.50, your salary for the month of March, 1935.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY
Assistant Secretary

March 21, 1935

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that Albert Einstein is a professor of the Institute for Advanced Study at a salary of $15,000 a year, and that he received a permanent appointment to the faculty of the Institute beginning October 1, 1933.

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

February 28, 1935

Professor Albert Einstein
2 Library Place
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Professor Einstein:

I am sending you herewith duplicate deposit slip, receipted by Princeton Bank and Trust Company, for $1,187.50, your salary for the month of February 1935.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

P.S.
Your salary for the year 1934 has been reported to the Federal Government as $15,000 by the Treasurer of the Institute.

E.S.B.

January 28, 1935

Professor Albert Einstein
2 Library Place
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Professor Einstein:

I am sending you herewith duplicate deposit slip, receipted by Princeton Bank & Trust Company, for $1187.50, your salary for the month of January 1935.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary