

## Albert Einstein

~~Without~~ Without his institute, a laboratory, assi a staff of assistants, calculating machines, or other paraphernalia of modern research, Albert Einstein ~~was~~ whose <sup>celebrates its</sup> ~~is~~ birthday ~~at~~, <sup>brought are about</sup> has achieved ~~the greatest~~ a great revolution in man's ~~outlook relation to~~ comprehension of the universe, and ~~the world looks as the~~ <sup>as</sup> his work has different to a physicist, astronomer, or seismically influenced field, other <sup>only</sup> physics and astronomy, but also philosophy. What from what it looked before 1905 Einstein's great discoveries were made in 1905-1915, as ~~the world~~ <sup>it did</sup> ~~it did before~~ ~~look~~ and after Copernicus has removed the earth from its central position <sup>even if the change is long easily explained to others</sup> to the universe, what is remarkable although this revolution <sup>is</sup> ~~is~~ and less <sup>a</sup> <sup>often</sup> <sup>the abstract but advances which Einstein</sup> always <sup>made in the</sup> in science, fundamental ~~discoveries~~ <sup>achieved</sup> in the understanding of the laws of nature, acquired by ~~it~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~now~~ completely disinterested in all practical applications "unpractical" winds disinterested in all but the discovery of scientific truth, <sup>in the course of</sup> <sup>born</sup> later ~~far~~ <sup>if true</sup> have led, in due time, to unexpected infusion <sup>fruits of great</sup> enormous practical consequences of the greatest practical importance, for mankind. The equivalence of mass and energy, <sup>once an but that</sup> which originally one of the many <sup>abstruse</sup> <sup>theoretical</sup> interesting but abstract mathematical consequences of Einstein's Theory of relativity, has been <sup>not from</sup> <sup>the liberation</sup> become <sup>the basis for the</sup> ~~the~~ search for of <sup>perhaps</sup> <sup>perhaps</sup> ~~the~~ energy from atomic nuclei, which is <sup>advised</sup> of the most fateful technological fact in human history. Einstein

has thus become, in the public eye, the spiritual progenitor of atomic bombs and the atomic energy - although his own role in this development has been restricted to ~~the~~ writing ~~of~~ a single letter to President Roosevelt on ~~of the President~~ <sup>possible</sup> 1940, drawing ~~the~~ attention to the possibilities of atomic military applications of the discovery of nuclear fission.

"above second and scientists' favor, for its public figures, further  
at one's energy has made ~~has~~ <sup>and</sup> acquired greater ~~as~~ <sup>a measure of</sup> a wider public recognition,  
and education (and its inevitable ~~above~~ <sup>every</sup> counterpart, mis-  
understanding and hatred) of some ~~small~~ <sup>more</sup> than any scientist in few  
people in history - despite the fact that his achievements were, to  
this point, entirely in the field of theoretical, ~~and~~ or  
even mathematical physics, and ~~that~~ he had always  
~~shied~~ <sup>away all the time</sup> from publicity. When I was a student of  
in Berlin, Einstein's lecture course on Relativity  
was overrun by crowds which came to it as to a  
great public event, and Einstein had to ~~resort to~~ <sup>a great</sup>  
substitute for his assistant, a man who suffered  
from ~~it~~ of megalomania and, for several lectures to before  
of ~~gaffed~~ <sup>female</sup> he was able to (only here  
defend the crowd and resume the course with our  
the Third.)

~~The world~~  
the Party  
Party years later  
his ~~fat~~ face is  
still a very fine  
~~most~~ likely to  
be recognized by  
the greatest  
number of people  
all over the world

Einstein community of his world; Einstein alone, has captured the imagination of the masses, and he has become the symbol of <sup>new</sup> ~~new~~ <sup>everyday</sup> ~~everyday~~ <sup>broad manner</sup> ~~broad manner~~ emblem of the power of science, scientific almost of an Superman thought. Science, power of <sup>brain</sup> ~~thought~~ <sup>of thought</sup> ~~thought~~ ~~thought~~. There is an instructive truth in this styling among ~~few~~ <sup>all other</sup> great scientists ~~had~~ <sup>had</sup> out of Einstein as the epitome of modern scientific of courage. More than anyone else any other of them, the "great generation" of theoretical physicists, to whom he belongs, Einstein represents the stands for ~~rewards~~ <sup>He has been</sup> ~~public and powerful sever~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~disciplined~~, the power of concentrated consistent, ~~more or less~~ persistent, dedicated thought. ~~Einstein~~ <sup>He has been</sup> often ~~been called~~ called a mathematician; in fact, his present position at Princeton is that of a professor of mathematics. ~~Einstein~~ <sup>He has been</sup> 15, however not great ~~great~~ <sup>as</sup> a mathematician, but ~~a physicist~~ <sup>as</sup> a physicist, whose interest directed ~~his~~ <sup>at</sup> in the real world, and not on mathematical symbols or operations, which are for him only tools <sup>for</sup> the recognition and formulation of the basic laws of the physical world.

When Einstein first started thinking about these laws - as a <sup>young</sup> ~~young~~ <sup>world</sup> patent examiner in the Swiss patent office - the world of physics was that of Euclid's geometry and Newton's mechanics - an infinite expanse of space, in which material bodies

were moving ~~according~~<sup>with</sup> uniformly flowing time, obeying  
~~marvelously simple~~  
 the laws of ~~Newtonian~~ mechanics, discovered by Newton.

There was no absolute rest in this world, because  
~~Newtonian~~  
 the laws gave no way to distinguish between a  
 material body at rest and one in uniform straight motion.

However, means for this distinction seemed to be  
 to available in optics. light propagated itself with  
 a definite measurable velocity in space, quite  
 independently of the presence of material bodies;  
 should not the measurements of the velocity of light  
 in ~~two opposite~~<sup>different</sup> directions reveal whether the observer  
 stands still or moves uniformly in a certain direction  
 in space? The famous "Michelson experiments" by  
 Michelson, the ~~pure~~ physics professor at Chicago, ~~said showed said~~  
~~had answered~~

"no". To this question, ~~the~~ light velocity was the same while then  
 tried to find ~~some~~<sup>an</sup> answer to this startling result in the  
 frame of ~~the~~ traditional physics, Einstein though it through  
 he fearlessly to its logical consequences, which  
 meant nothing less than a revision of our concept  
 of space, ~~t~~ and time, distance and simultaneity,  
 and establishment of the velocity of light as the  
 most important natural constant, the speed which  
 - a limit which the speed of material bodies can  
 approach but never reach or exceed. The  
 mass of material particles was shown to increase with

and replacement  
 of the latter  
 by a single  
 concept of  
 "space-time"

their speed, thus preventing them from ever achieving the speed of light; the equivalence of mass and energy.

<sup>in 1915</sup>  
Twelve years later, almost lost in the day of the first world Einstein - by now a professor of theoretical physics at Berlin - ~~had~~ made an even more revolutionary step next step in the re-interpretation of the ~~new~~ physical world.

Having <sup>but</sup> ~~had old~~ fixed the mathematical concepts of space and time onto a physical reality of space-time, he now showed that the Newtonian gravitation force - which seemed to defy ~~the~~ his "principle of relativity" can be original theory (designated as "special relativity" since it proclaimed the "equal rights" of a special set of observers - all were moving on straight and at uniform speed relative to each other), could be fitted into an ~~far~~ enlarged new theory of "general relativity" in which gravitation became merely the expression of curvature in the space-time around material bodies. Planets were shown to move <sup>in ellipses</sup> ~~around the sun~~ not because of a <sup>in</sup> mysterious attractive force, but because space was so "curved" around the sun in such a way as to refine their movement.

on them; and by the same token, light rays were shown to be curved when passing near material bodies. The test of this startling prediction - possible only by observation of stars near the edge of the sun during full solar eclipses - became <sup>as yet practical test</sup> the great ~~sensation~~ <sup>sensation</sup> of science of general relativity, and ended with its vindication.

Despite the general fear and brilliant logic of Einstein's thinking <sup>soon</sup> won general admiration, but of scientists; but the revolutionary conclusions, to which this logic led, frightened many of them, despite the ~~not~~ many experimental confirmations of ~~it~~ his predictions in cosmology, astrophysics, and spectroscopy. When the Nobel prize in physics was awarded to Einstein in 1925, it was officially noted not in recognition of his unique achievement - the theory of relativity - but in recognition of <sup>another</sup> his brilliant contributions <sup>to</sup> ~~of other fields~~ of theoretical physics. These contributions were many and various - the explanation of the "Brownian motion," the ~~wrong~~ theory of the photoelectric effect, the quantum theory of light structure of light, the ~~the~~ best explanation of the heat capacity of bodies at low temperatures, the laws of

molecular statistics, to name but some of them, each enough to ~~make~~<sup>by make the life work of distinguish a first-rank physicist; but the major and unique achievement of Einstein remains the re-interpretation to of space-time and gravitation, which forms the basis ~~for~~<sup>on which</sup> are based both our atomic and nuclear physics, and modern cosmology, with its revolutionary concepts of a finite and expanding universe.</sup>

After Einstein has fused space, time and gravitation into a single picture frame in which the laws of all mechanical affair events are governed by one simple universal law there remained in the world one type of phenomena which defied integration - the electromagnetic ~~forces~~<sup>fields and</sup>, which seemed to have a life of an existence of their own, independent of the space-time-gravitation continuum. For thirty years, Einstein's thoughts have been riveted to the problem of a "unified field theory" which would <sup>and others</sup> fuse these two worlds together. He has made important progress in mathematical approximations to such a theory, but the aim of a simple physical re-interpretation of the world in such unified terms, remains unachieved.

Despite his ~~the~~ abstract theoretical character of his work, and his ~~quiet and~~ retiring ~~in~~ nature, Einstein always had a ~~quiet and~~ lively interest in ~~art - the~~ public affairs, and has never hesitated to make his stand clear. He was liberal, world-minded, anti-militarist, had even pacifist in a Germany, ~~where~~ <sup>abst</sup> Augly <sup>was</sup> nationalistic ~~and~~ monarchist, and then, after a short revolutionary spell <sup>republican</sup>, ~~short~~ repudged ~~shortened~~ of ~~the~~ democracy, increasingly ~~was~~ militaristic and nationalistic and reactionary; he was a few who <sup>unawares of his anger and</sup> was ~~not~~ open in his sympathy with Jewish ~~ideas~~ aspirations, ~~including the~~ in Paley Germany, ~~latent~~ on Palestine in a country of latent and ~~especially~~ old, traditional ~~and~~ violently re-awakened antisemitism by Hitler. In the eyes of German reactionaries and racists, he became the symbol of ~~few~~ alien <sup>the</sup> embodiment of all they hated what was hateful to them. ~~The~~ ~~for~~ the racists ~~the~~ the theory relativity was denounced by the Lenards and Stark as un-german; ~~the~~ his books were among the first to be burned onto the bonfire <sup>after Hitler came to power.</sup> Nazi book burning fire, ~~the~~ life might. The fact that he was abroad at that time might have saved him; ~~but~~ he did not return to Germany, but accepted, in 1933, a position as member of the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton, N.J. There he has lived for the last 20 years. His life continues to be that of outer around

water, concentrate, consistent, water, <sup>fact</sup> logical  
 and thinking about the physical world, ~~above all~~,  
~~but also about the influences of man kind on the~~  
~~He has~~ As years go by, he is more and  
 more seldom seen away from his house ~~or Princeton~~  
~~at his study at the Institute; but his interest in~~  
 world affairs remains lively. When scientists ~~have~~  
 often tried, in 1945, to impress the world with the  
 necessity ~~of~~ <sup>to</sup> adjusting its thinking <sup>(and policies)</sup> to  
 the reality of the atomic weapons, Einstein <sup>because</sup> ~~was~~  
 the natural rallying point; the "Emergency Committee  
 of Atomic Scientists" gathered around him as  
 Chairman ~~or Princeton~~. He is still hates war,  
 violence, militarism <sup>and</sup> suppression of freedom or whatever  
 or under <sup>whatever flag</sup> it may occur - and ~~or~~ afraid  
 of ~~relating~~ prepared ~~to others~~ concerned with  
 is ~~expensive~~ not afraid to expose <sup>a</sup> any cause  
 however unpopular, ~~at the cost~~ if he believes  
 it to be in the interest of freedom. ~~that's~~  
 and tolerance. ~~especially for Jewish people~~ He lives among  
 us, in humble greatness ~~of him~~, remote and yet ~~close~~; ~~remote~~  
~~legend~~ old and yet young, ~~is~~ already a  
~~legend~~ ~~old~~ and yet ~~young~~, ~~is~~ a legend ~~old~~ and yet ~~young~~  
~~example~~ ~~old~~ and yet ~~young~~, ~~is~~ an inspiring example  
~~of the power of human great and yet humble,~~

~~were and yet~~ ~~and always~~ leaves a child in  
me