

# Einstein Provoked by 'Sense of Justice'

By FRANCES LEWINE  
Of The Associated Press

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Albert Einstein said he was compelled by "a passionate sense of social justice and social responsibility" to take stands on issues far removed from the problems of theoretical physics and mathematics.

Einstein, who died Monday, made political statements that were widely disputed, and many were misunderstood. But they all provided further clues to the human side of this great man.

It took courage at times for Einstein to continue his comments in the face of personal attacks by those who opposed him.

He spoke out against Nazis and Fascists, espoused the cause of Zionism and world government, rebelled against attacks on civil liberties and urged commutation of the death sentence for atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

**BORN IN GERMANY**  
Einstein, born in Germany, had been a citizen of three countries. In his youth, he let his German citizenship lapse while he lived in Italy with his family. As a university student, he acquired Swiss citizenship and later, he became a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Germany conferred honorary citizenship on its famous son when Einstein was appointed a professor at the Prussian Academy of Science in Berlin in 1914. But, with his usual concern over politics, Einstein waited until Germany became a republic in 1919 before he accepted this honor.

When the Nazis came to power, Einstein stood up against the persecution of his fellow Jews and later renounced his German citizenship. He said he would not set foot in Germany while Hitlerism prevailed.

For his outspoken attacks on the Nazis, Einstein was declared "an enemy of the state." He became a voluntary exile from Germany, which only a few years earlier had declared a national holiday to celebrate his 50th birthday in 1929.

On Oct. 9, 1933, Einstein sailed in secrecy from London because of threats on his life by the Nazis.

**CAME TO PRINCETON**  
He came to the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, which was just being opened officially as a center where scientists, scholars and their pupils might

work to push beyond the present limits of human knowledge.

Twelve years before, in 1921, Einstein had given a series of lectures at Princeton. This time, he was given a lifetime post as head of the institute's school of mathematics. At the age of 65 he became professor emeritus at the institute, but continued work as usual despite the honorary title that usually denotes retirement.

Einstein said he found "ideal working and living conditions" in America. When he became a naturalized citizen in 1940, he said he felt in America "the most valuable thing in life is possible—the development of the individual and his creative powers."

In the United States, he added, "human dignity has been developed to such a point that it would be impossible for people to endure life under a system in which the individual is only a slave of the state."

Einstein cast his first ballot at Princeton's Borough Hall Nov. 6, 1940. He joined the New Jersey League of Independent Voters for Roosevelt in 1944 and endorsed FDR for a fourth term, saying "it would be very dangerous to change leadership now."

Until the rise of the Nazis, Einstein had been an ardent pacifist.

**CHANGED VIEW**  
But in 1939, he issued a statement declaring that as an "active pacifist" he now believed war justifiable against "war-making brigands."

Einstein was wholeheartedly behind this country's war effort. In 1944 he donated the prized manuscript of his theory of relativity and an unpublished work to spur the sale of bonds for the fourth war bond drive.

Einstein was one of those instrumental in getting President Roosevelt to go ahead with the Manhattan District Project for the development of the atom bomb.

Although it was Einstein's theories that paved the way for the release of atomic energy, Einstein did not work on the actual development of the A-bomb and insisted later:

"I do not consider myself the

father of the release of atomic energy."

He said he did not foresee that it would be released in his time. "I believed only that it was theoretically possible."

Einstein, along with many other atomic scientists, felt a keen responsibility to society for the creation of the atom bomb. He was sorely troubled by the fact that atomic energy had first been used for destructive purposes.

But he was sure "the discovery of nuclear chain reactions need not bring about the destruction of mankind any more than the discovery of matches."

**WARNS OF H-BOMB**

Einstein also looked at construction of the hydrogen bomb with misgivings. He said it would bring within range of technical possibility "radioactive poisoning of the atmosphere and hence annihilation of any life on earth."

Einstein got into the middle of a major controversy in 1953 over the methods employed by congressional committees investigating communism in the United States. He advised "every intellectual" called before such a committee to refuse to testify. He said he would do the same if called.

He took this stand just a few months after receiving the \$1,000 annual Lord and Taylor Department Store award in New York City for "intellectual adventuring." At that time, he had commented facetiously that a congressional committee might well check into the dangers of conformist thinking and the uncritical mind.

By far his greatest honor was the Nobel Prize in physics, awarded in 1921.

A \$10 million Albert Einstein College of Medicine was started in 1953 as a part of Yeshiva College in New York.

# Dixie Beat Irks Red Newspaper

BERLIN (AP)—Now it's the Dixieland beat in old Heidelberg. That's the complaint of the East Berlin newspaper Berliner Zeitung. An article in the Communist paper decried American influence in the famous old university town, which the U.S. Army has made its European headquarters.

"At the gate of the Heidelberg castle one's eyes are assaulted by a sign," says the paper. "It announces that the 'Sprea City Stompers' will give a concert next Sunday in the king's hall of the castle."

The paper explained that Dixieland concerts are a regular feature of the castle. This may surprise the visitor, it said, but the real surprise is yet to come.

"Everywhere on the street one meets almost as many Americans as Germans and—sorry to say—even here the dividing line often disappears."

The paper said many students try to look exactly like the Americans—same haircuts, same clothes and even the same way of talking. Even worse, it added, the famous student taverns have been "occupied" by hordes of soldiers.

Heidelberg's cultural life has suffered considerable damage under this assault by an overseas way of life, Zeitung said.

# Meeting Set

PORTLAND (AP)—The seventh annual meeting of the Oregon Alumni Institute will be held here Sunday. Gov. Paul Patterson and a panel of five University of Oregon faculty members will speak. Dr. O. Meredith Wilson, president of the university, will lead the panel.

# States' Spending Averaged \$119 Per Capita in 1954

WASHINGTON (AP)—Spending by the states rose an average of 11.2 per cent during fiscal 1954 and their revenues increased an average of 9 per cent, the Commerce Department reports.

General expenditures of the states during the fiscal years which ended in 1954 averaged \$119 for each man, woman and child in the nation.

The department said that during the year the states spent \$19,183,728,000, including outlays for debt redemption. Revenues the states took in, including borrowing, totaled \$21,072,711,000.

**SMALL SURPLUS**  
Excluding \$497,346,000 in debt redemptions by the states last year, and \$2,239,182,000 in borrowing the states had a small surplus. Revenues totaled \$18,634,000,000 compared to \$18,686,000,000 in spending.

The report by the department's Census Bureau said nearly all categories of state spending last year increased over the previous year.

The indebtedness of states rose 22.7 per cent during fiscal 1954

to a new record high of \$9,600,000,000.

General revenue increased last year in 43 states, while general spending increased in 40 states and debt outstanding was up in 32 states.

The states collected in taxes last year some \$11,089,000,000, an increase of 5.1 per cent from the previous year.

The overall per capita level of state taxation during the fiscal years which ended some time in 1954 was \$70.42.

**HEALTH OUTLAYS**  
In state outlays for health and hospitals the state of Washington was highest with a per capita average of \$15.80, barely nosing out Connecticut's \$15.79. Pennsylvania's 9.02 came closest to the per capita average for all states of \$8.90.

Here are the per capita averages of all the states for various categories of taxation, revenue and spending:

General revenue \$97.16; taxation \$70.42, general spending \$100.26, public welfare \$16.20, education \$29.57, highways \$26.20, total public debt \$69.96.

# Plan Approved

HILLSBORO (AP)—Hillsboro residents this week approved a plan to invite the Navy to build a 12 million dollar naval reserve training station here. The vote in an advisory election was 1,348 to 538.

The results will be forwarded to Navy officials who have expressed interest in the city airport site.

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