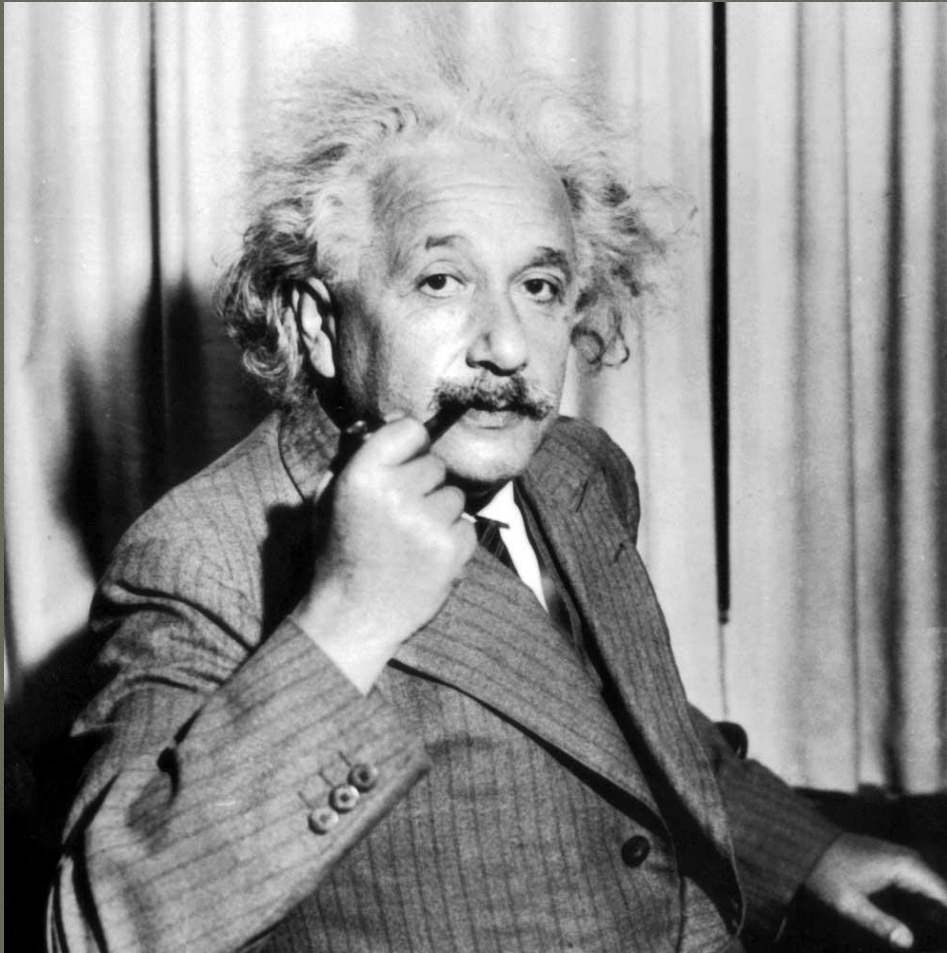


# ALBERT EINSTEIN

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# FAMILIA

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- Su padre se llamaba Herman Einstein y su madre Pauline Koch.
- Tenía una hermana dos años más pequeña que él.

# SUS PRIMEROS AÑOS

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- Sus primeros quince años de vida los pasaría en Múnich donde cursó primaria y secundaria.
- Iba a clases de violín.
- En 1894 la familia de Einstein se mudó a Italia, pero él continuó en Múnich para acabar sus estudios. Decide abandonar el bachillerato para ir a Italia.
- Se relacionó con el movimiento socialista y revolucionario.
- Con 22 consiguió la nacionalidad suiza.
- Con 23 años tuvo una hija en secreto con Mileva, la llamaron Lieserl y se casaron. Tuvieron otro hijo y lo llamaron Hans Albert Einstein.
- En 1894 Einstein padecía de agotamiento.

# MADUREZ

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- Con 29 años fue contratado como profesor.
- En 1910 tuvieron el tercer hijo Einstein y Mileva y lo llamaron Eduard.
- Se mudaron a Praga.
- En 1913 antes de la Primera Guerra Mundial le eligieron miembro de la Academia Prusiana de Ciencias y se fue a vivir a Berlín.
- Con 39 años, se divorció de Mileva y se casó con una prima suya.
- En 1923 visitó España para dar una conferencia .
- Antes del ascenso del nazismo, se fue a vivir a Estados Unidos.
- Sufrió una grave hemorragia interna.

# Logros personales

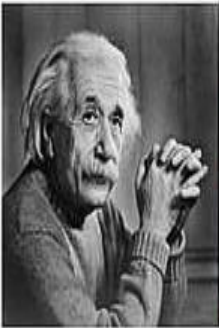
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- En 1902 y en 1903 publicó dos trabajos que defendían que el calor de un cuerpo dependía de lo que se movieran las moléculas de ese cuerpo, la termodinámica.
- En 1924 Einstein con la ayuda de Bose explica el comportamiento de los tipos básicos de partículas elementales denominadas bosones.
- También publicó debates científicos que realizaba con su amigo Bohr sobre la mecánica-cuántica.
- dedicó sus últimos años a la búsqueda de una de las más importantes teorías de la física, llamada Teoría de Campo Unificada.
- En 1921 obtuvo el Premio Nobel de Física.



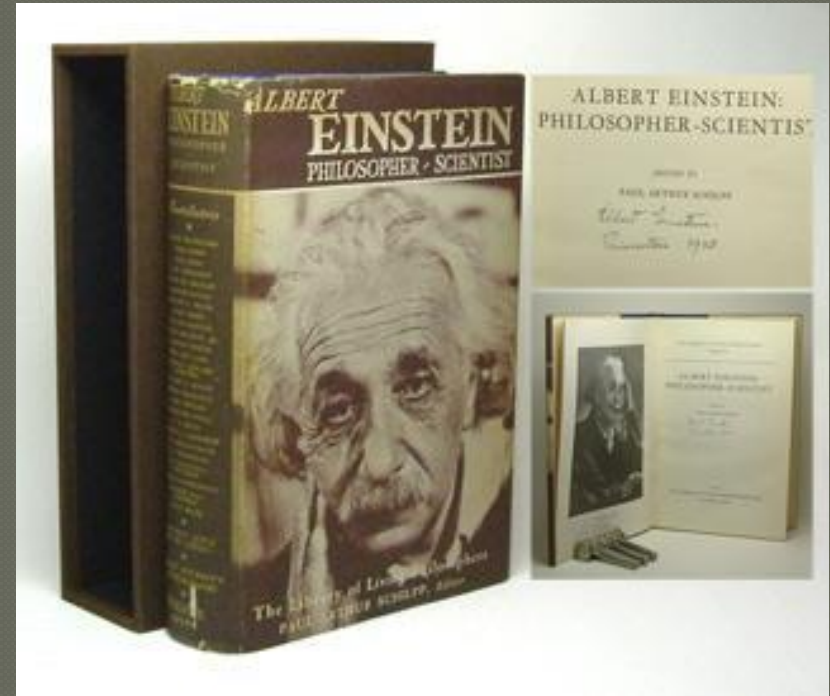
# REFERENCIAS

## La crisis según Albert Einstein.



"No pretendamos que las cosas cambien, si siempre hacemos lo mismo. La crisis es la mejor bendición que puede sucederle a personas y países, porque la crisis trae progresos. La creatividad nace de la angustia, como el día nace de la noche oscura. Es en la crisis que nace la inventiva, los descubrimientos y las grandes estrategias. Quien supera la crisis, se supera a sí mismo sin quedar 'superado'.

Quien atribuye a la crisis sus fracasos y penurias, violenta su propio talento y respeta más a los problemas que a las soluciones. La verdadera crisis, es la crisis de la incompetencia. El inconveniente de las personas y los países es la pereza para encontrar las salidas y soluciones. Sin crisis no hay desafíos, sin desafíos la vida es una rutina, una lenta agonía. Sin crisis no hay méritos. Es en la crisis donde aflora lo mejor de cada uno, porque sin crisis todo viento es caricia. Hablar de crisis es promoverla, y callar en la crisis es exaltar el conformismo. En vez de esto, trabajemos duro. Acabemos de una vez con la única crisis amenazadora, que es la tragedia de no querer luchar por superarla."



# Anche Einstein protesta per Sacco e Vanzetti



**DESTINATI ALLA SEDIA ELETTRICA.** Nicola Sacco e Bartolomeo Vanzetti (al centro nella foto; Vanzetti ha i baffi) muoiono sulla sedia elettrica il 22 agosto 1927, a Boston. I due emigrati italiani - il primo operaio in un calzaturificio, pescivendolo ambulante il secondo - erano stati arrestati nel 1920 sotto l'imputazione di aver ucciso per rapina. Al processo decine di persone testimoniano a loro favore e non si ottengono le prove del delitto. Ciononostante vengono riconosciuti colpevoli e condannati a morte nel luglio del 1921. Molte personalità della cultura mondiale, tra le quali Bernard Shaw e Albert Einstein, chiedono la revisione del processo ritenendo ingiusta la sentenza. In tutti i Paesi, Stati Uniti compresi, si formano comitati per appoggiare la richiesta, si organizzano manifestazioni di protesta. Il fatto assume un significato politico perché Sacco e Vanzetti sono anarchici e si accusa il tribunale di averli per questo ritenuti elementi pericolosi. L'esecuzione avviene dopo sette anni di carceri.

# New York World-Telegram

The Sun

Local Forum: Mostly fair tonight. Increasing cloudiness with chance of showers tomorrow. Weather Forecast on Page 18.

VOL. 122—NO. 190—  
 PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT ON SUNDAYS, MONDAYS, AND HOLIDAYS.  
 NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1955.  
 FIVE CENTS

**ALL Sports FINAL**  
 Bid and Asked Prices  
 Complete Markets

# R. EINSTEIN IS DEAD AT 76



## Burst Artery Proves Fatal To Physicist

Father of Atom Age Passes at Princeton

By EDWARD KILPATRICK  
 Staff Writer

Albert Einstein, hailed by some as the greatest genius of all time, died quietly at 7:13 a.m. today in Princeton Hospital in Princeton, N. J., at 76.

Death was due to a rupture of the aorta, the body's main artery, caused by hardening of the arteries. His death had first been attributed to a gall bladder condition but an autopsy showed differently.

Dr. Einstein, an epileptic revealed after his death, made a decision in the field of medicine a few days ago and, typically, it was correct. They had told it up to him whether surgery should be attempted to alleviate his illness. The scientist, who had been in the hospital since he was 60, had decided to have the operation. Dr. Einstein had been in the hospital since he was 60.

One of his last acts was to work on a message to be delivered April 26 on the eve of the seventh anniversary of the founding of Israel. This was not sent, however, as his condition worsened shortly before he died.

## Reds Blasted As Bandung Talks Begin

Free Vietnam, Iraq Open Fire

By GENE WENDLING  
 United Press Staff Writer

**BANDUNG, Indonesia, April 28**—Iraq and Free Viet Nam strongly condemned communism today at the opening session of the Bandung Asian-African conference.

Red China's Premier Chou En-lai, one of the most prominent delegates, said through a spokesman that the attacks on communism were virtually the only jarring notes in the opening day of the working session designed to moderate the 1,000,000 people of Africa and Asia against colonialism and to promote unity in a common front against imperialism and cultural laws for the world peace.

Leaders of the conference, which included India, Burma, Indonesia, Ceylon and Pakistan, have appointed a speakers' bureau to present controversial subjects as Red China's claim on Formosa or any other that might disturb the peace and unity of the conference.

### Baseball NATIONAL LEAGUE. N. Y. N. Y.

Pirates	7 0 0 0 10 0 0 2	- 3 9 0
Giants	2 0 1 8 0 0 1 0	- 12 15 1

Marked, Grosswald, Fane, Pappo and Shepard; Ladd, Gibson and Weston.

Cubs	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	- 1 6 0
Brewers	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2	- 2 6 1

Banker and Choi; Bell, Johnson and Cronin.  
**DOGGERS AT PHILADELPHIA, 6 p.m.**  
**YANKEES AT BALTIMORE, 8 p.m.**

### Results at Jamaica

(Charts and Other Race Results in Sports Section.)

<b>FIRST</b>	1—Fred Mc (Woodhouse).....	4.20	2.90	2.50
	2—Ray Red (Adams).....	..	1.70	2.10
	3—Mick Spoker (Dunbar).....	..	..	3.20
<b>SECOND</b>	1—Earl John (Hickey).....	6.40	5.80	5.00
	2—Grand Kerry (Perkins).....	..	8.80	5.50
	3—Dud Sherrin (McCall).....	..	..	2.40

Only double (7 and 1) and 811.

<b>THIRD</b>	1—Demetrius (Winters).....	11.80	1.90	1.50
	2—Patsy (Polakowski).....	..	7.20	2.10
	3—Garcia (Hansen).....	..	..	2.40
<b>FOURTH</b>	1—Buckeye Tom (McKinnon).....	11.50	5.20	1.60
	2—Warry Mania (Latham).....	..	4.50	2.50
	3—Trotting (Hansen).....	..	..	2.10
<b>FIFTH</b>	1—Old Trick (Hansen).....	8.00	5.10	3.50
	2—St. Phil (Gibson).....	..	21.00	6.20
	3—Buckeye (Polakowski).....	..	..	2.10
<b>SIXTH</b>	1—Jungler (Latham).....	8.50	20.40	13.10
	2—L. Deane (Adams).....	..	8.50	5.00
	3—Candace (Winters).....	..	..	6.50
<b>SEVENTH</b>	1—Buckeye (Hansen).....	6.40	4.20	3.50
	2—Joe Cox (Latham).....	..	10.00	6.50
	3—Trotting (Winters).....	..	..	3.10
<b>EIGHTH</b>	1—Earl Giddings (Latham).....	14.40	6.50	4.50
	2—Dud Dark (Hansen).....	..	5.50	4.40
	3—Lester East (McKinnon).....	..	4.00	..

## Giants Crush Pirates

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# TIME, SPACE, AND GRAVITATION.

## THE NEWTONIAN SYSTEM.

By Dr. Albert Einstein.

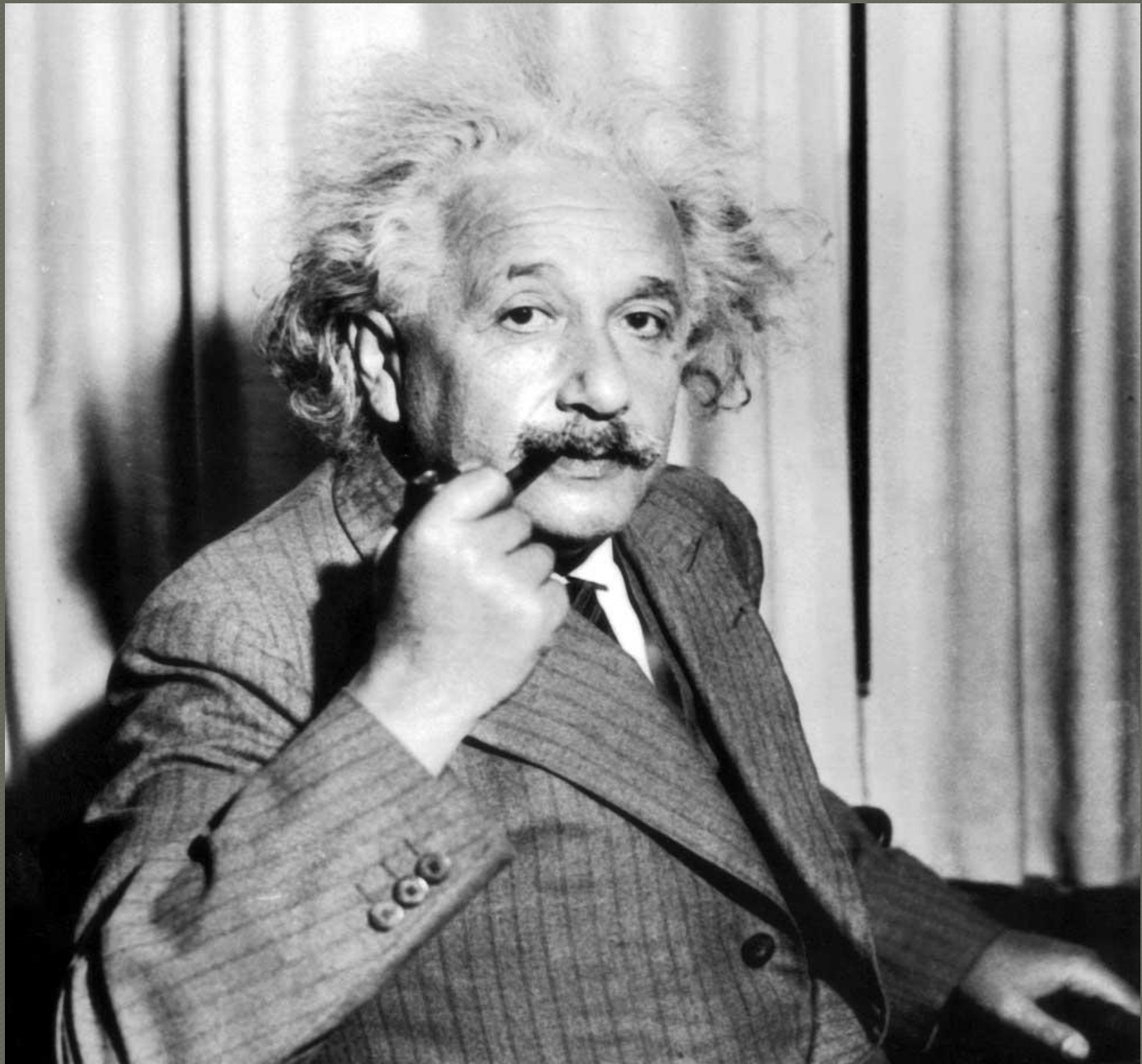
I respond with pleasure to your Correspondent's request that I should write something for *The Times* on the Theory of Relativity.

After the lamentable breach in the former international relations existing among men of science, it is with joy and gratefulness that I accept this opportunity of communication with English astronomers and physicists. It was in accordance with the high and proud tradition of English science that English scientific men should have given their time and labour, and that English institutions should have provided the material means, to test a theory that had been completed and published in the country of their enemies in the midst of war. Although investigation of the influence of the solar gravitational field on rays of light is a purely objective matter, I am none the less very glad to express my personal thanks to my English colleagues in this branch of science; for without their aid I should not have obtained proof of the most vital deduction from my theory.

There are several kinds of theory in Physics. Most of them are constructive. These attempt to build a picture of complex phenomena out of some relatively simple proposition. The kinetic theory of gases, for instance, attempts to refer to molecular movement the mechanical, thermal, and diffusional properties of gases. When we say that we understand a group of natural phenomena, we mean that we have found a constructive theory which embraces them.







# RESEÑA

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Albert Einstein nació en 1879 en Alemania y murió en Estados Unidos en 1955 a causa de una hemorragia interna. Fue un físico alemán considerado como el científico más importante del siglo XX por sus numerosas contribuciones a la física teórica. En 1921 obtuvo el Premio Nobel de Física.