

V. Alexander Stefan.  
**Regarding, *Inter Alia*,  
Albert Einstein and Mileva Marich Einstein**

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**1**

**A Letter to the Tesla Society, Ridgewood,  
New York**

August 11, 2005.

La Jolla, CA 92037.

To the Office of the President.

Tesla Memorial Society of New York.

P. O. Box 863837,

Ridgewood, New York 11386.

Re: Regarding, *Inter Alia*, the Contribution of  
Mileva Marich Einstein to Albert

Einstein's Special Theory of Relativity.

**Via email. Reply not requested.**

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Dear Mr. President,

(Tesla Memorial Society of New York, Ridgewood,  
New York),

On your website (<http://www.teslasociety.com/>)  
dedicated to the great American inventor Nikola  
Tesla<sup>I</sup>, proud of his Serbian origin, his Croatian  
birth-land, and his American homeland, as he liked  
to say—I have noticed some inaccuracies—in  
particular regarding the collaboration between  
Albert Einstein<sup>II</sup> and his first wife Mileva Marich  
(Marić) Einstein<sup>III</sup> in physics research.

The physics community worldwide celebrates 2005  
as the World Year of Physics 2005—100 hundred  
years since 1905<sup>I</sup>, Einstein's Miracle Year<sup>IV</sup> (*Annus*

---

<sup>I</sup> Nikola Tesla (1856—1943), a Serb-born American  
inventor-physicist.

<sup>II</sup> Albert Einstein (1879—1955), a German-born  
American-Jewish physicist.

<sup>III</sup> Mileva Marich (Marić) Einstein (1875—1948), the  
first wife of Albert Einstein.

<sup>IV</sup> Abraham Pais. **Einstein Lived Here.** (Oxford  
University Press, New York, 1994), an American-Jewish  
physicist.

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*Mirabilis*), when the clerk in a Swiss patent office, hitherto unknown, working completely in solitude, published four scientific papers in the German scientific journal—*Annalen der Physik*— in the period of March to September 1905.

These papers have changed physics forever. Among them, Albert Einstein published on September 26, 1905, a scientific paper entitled ‘**On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies**’ (*Annalen der Physik*, Volume 17, pages 891-921, 1905)—later on to be known, thanks to the great German physicist, Max Planck<sup>V</sup>, as the Theory of Relativity.

The 1905 relativity paper is referred to as Einstein’s **Special Theory of Relativity**. In 1916 Einstein published his **General Theory of Relativity** under

---

Abraham Pais (1918—2000) wrote a highly acclaimed book, ‘**Subtle is the Lord...The Science and the Life of Albert Einstein**,’(Oxford University Press, New York, 1982).

Gerald Holton. **Einstein, History, and Other Passions**. (American Institute of Physics Press, New York, 1995. Masters of Modern Physics Series.).

John Stachel. **Einstein’s Miraculous Year** (Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 2005).

<sup>V</sup> Max Planck (1858—1947), a German physicist.

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the title, ‘The Origins of the General Theory of Relativity’, also in *Annalen*.

Sir Isaac Newton<sup>VI</sup> let time flow independently and absolutely. He placed the world on the theater-stage he called ether, which he saw as being at the absolute rest. Roger Boshkovich (Rudjer Bošković)<sup>VII</sup>, the great Croat philosopher, a scientist of Jesuit order, was not happy with Newton’s concepts of absolute time and space. Boshkovich talked about time as being relative, as St. Augustine (Aurelius Augustinus)<sup>VIII</sup>, long before him, had emphasized.

Einstein has said there is no absolute rest—there is no aether, and, accordingly the world is in relative motion. In his theories of relativity, he has shown that time is relative, it can be stretched and shrunk, and he put all that into the mathematical expressions of profound simplicity and beauty.

**I consider Einstein’s discoveries regarding the nature of time to be the major ingredient of his**

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<sup>VI</sup> Sir Isaac Newton (1642—1727), an English physicist.

<sup>VII</sup> Roger Boshkovich (Rudjer Bošković) (1711—1787), a Croatian scientist.

<sup>VIII</sup> St. Augustine (Aurelius Augustinus) (354— 430), a Latin theologian.

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**greatness, which makes him a once-in-a-millennium genius.<sup>IX</sup>**

Any inaccuracies, inadvertently or purposely constructed, or both, should not be treated with ease in connection with the great inventor Nikola Tesla, even if they appear on a website usually considered as a place of *soft information*—not to be bothered about.

Being an American physicist of Serb/Montenegrin heritage, this is a friendly gesture to point out to you some inaccuracies regarding two remarkable women from Serbia/Montenegro mentioned therein—Mileva Marich Einstein, the first wife of Albert Einstein, and Olgivanna Lazovich (Lazović) Wright<sup>XI</sup>, the third wife of the famous American architect Frank Lloyd Wright<sup>XII</sup>.

In the following more information is provided.

---

<sup>IX</sup> In my booklet entitled, **Ephemeron**, I have propounded the idea that time is of a corpuscular nature, terming the time corpuscle—ephemeron.

<sup>XI</sup> Olgivanna Lazovich (Lazović) Wright (1898—1985), the third wife of Frank Lloyd Wright.

<sup>XII</sup> Frank Lloyd Wright (1867—1959), an American architect.

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Hoping that you will find this letter useful,

I remain sincerely yours,

V. Alexander Stefan, D.Sc.

Founder and President,

Stefan University

(Institute for Advanced Physics Studies).

La Jolla, CA 92038-2946.

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**2**

**An Ignorant Acquaintance**

Recently I have had an annoying experience with one of my dear acquaintances, a Serb by heritage like myself, who confidently and repeatedly stated straight into my eyes that Albert Einstein never married Mileva Marich.

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The truth is that Albert Einstein<sup>XIII</sup> married Mileva Marich<sup>XIV</sup> on the Orthodox Christmas Eve Day—January 6, 1903. I do not know if the coincidence of their wedding day with the sacred day in the Serbian Orthodox Christian Religion meant anything to the young couple.

I believe that my acquaintance has gotten false information from someone else he trusted; that someone, in turn, heard that from someone else, and so forth. The false information has been transferred in a steady flow, appearing as an undisputed truth to the ones who have received it later—quite a common phenomenon. At first, I was happily indifferent about the opinion of my acquaintance. Later on, however, I realized how ugly, dangerous, and unfair it would have been for me to leave him in his state of happy ignorance. Subsequently, I convinced him that he had been wrong.

People who know should never yield to the ignorant ones—for any reason, be it politeness or thoughtfulness, or else. **There is nothing more**

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<sup>XIII</sup> Albert Einstein (Friday, March 14, 1879—Monday, April 18, 1955).

<sup>XIV</sup> Mileva Marich (December 7, 1875—August 4, 1948).

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**frightening than active ignorance warns  
Goethe<sup>XV</sup>.**

**3**  
**Behind the Great Man There is a Great  
Woman**

Throughout history we see that men of great achievements have been supported by strong women; hence the known saying ‘*Behind every great man there is a great woman*’.

Nikola Tesla, however, did not share this point of view. He actually said that women very often had prevented man from doing great things.

The men of great achievements, as a rule throughout the history, have shown exceptional gratitude to their beloved women: with gestures, treatments, and respect. Taj Mahal in Agra, India,<sup>XVI</sup> was built by Shah Jahan for his wife Mumtaz Mahal as the grandiose monument of their

---

<sup>XV</sup> Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749—1832), a German polymath.

<sup>XVI</sup> The Mogul Emperor Shah Jahan (1592—1666) had built a mausoleum for his beloved Persian wife Mumtaz Mahal (1593—1631), with whom he had 14 children.

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love. According to his own words, the great General Napoleon Bonaparte (1769—1821) was empowered by the sexuality of his first wife Josephine de Beauharnais (1763—1814).

To have a strong woman, unconditionally loyal to her man, is always a great asset for any achiever in any field of endeavor, and generally for any man. A woman provides for an achiever a secure emotional background. It is well known that the presence of a

high and a stable feminine power facilitates masculine creativity. This is true for a genius as Frank Lloyd Wright in having had Olgivanna Lazovich Wright, his third wife, and, is also true for a young genius Albert Einstein in having had Mileva Marich Einstein, his first wife, during the times of his great accomplishments in the physics research.

As seen on the photograph your Society has posted on its website, Frank Lloyd Wright wears the national costume of Montenegro at the Halloween party in 1940—a nice and a modest gesture of honoring the Montenegrin heritage of his wife Olgivanna Lazovich.

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Olgivanna Lazovich was a disciple of George Ivanovich Gurdjieff<sup>xvii</sup>, an Armenian mystic. It has been reported in some sources that Gurdjieff's teachings, promoted in his esoteric-spiritual *Institute for Harmonious Development of Man*, Fontainebleau-Avon, France, influenced Wright's in his architectural work—especially his visual concepts.

**4**

**Albert Einstein in Serbia**

**Kach, (Kać), Serbia**

Albert Einstein honored the Serbian heritage of his wife Mileva Einstein by visiting, jointly with her, her family's summer home in her native Kach (Kać)<sup>xviii</sup>, Serbia. He also visited with her Novi Sad, Serbia,<sup>xix</sup> whereby her father bought a house in 1900, used as the Marich family winter home.

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<sup>xvii</sup> George Ivanovich Gurdjieff (1872—1949), an Armenian mystic.

<sup>xviii</sup> Kach, a village about 15 km northeast of Novi Sad.

<sup>xix</sup> Novi Sad, Serbia, the capital of Vojvodina, the region north of Belgrade.

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Albert and Mitza also visited Belgrade, the capital of Serbia, one of the oldest European cities, [The visit to Belgrade is addressed in: Roger Highfield and Paul Carter, *The Private Lives of Albert Einstein*, (St. Martin's Press, New York, 1993), p.91]

**Novi Sad, Serbia**

The very first member of Mileva's family whom Albert met was Mileva's younger sister, Zorka<sup>xx</sup>.

He met Zorka, not in Serbia, but in Zurich, where she had come for a visit in the fall 1900. Albert, with Mileva and the infant, Hans Albert, had enjoyed his stay in Serbia in the summer 1905, his '*Miracle Year*.' He liked the Marich family—they were so nice to him, always around to be of help. But, he would have rather had them leave him alone; he was fine, he liked his solitude. Poor Albert, he was yet to taste the sweet intrusiveness in the Slavic hospitality.

There is a beautiful fortress in Novi Sad called Petrovaradin, across the Danube River, and named 'Gibraltar of the Danube.' I would be surprised if

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<sup>xx</sup> Zorka Marich (1883 – 1938), a sister of Mileva Marich Einstein.

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Albert and Mitza had not gone there to observe it  
closer.

**Belgrade, (Beograd), Serbia**

In Belgrade, Albert and Mitza visited the Savich  
(Savić) family, the friends of Mitza. There is a  
bohemian quarter in Belgrade called Scadarlia  
(Skadarlija), an excellent fit for a bohemian Albert.  
During those times, he probably had found  
Scadarlia extremely interesting and amusing.

Later on, Albert Einstein's two sons Hans Albert  
and Eduard regularly visited Serbia and spent time  
with their Serbian cousins.

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**EINSTEIN:  
Man of the  
Millennium**



© V. Alexander Stefan  
Year: 1996  
Medium:  
OIL/ACRYLIC  
Size: H36"-W24"  
Code: S-17/1996

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In the beginning of their relationship, young Albert rejected the comment of his mother Pauline<sup>XXI</sup> telling him *'you are ruining your future and blocking your life's path... she does not fit into a decent family... you will be in a fine mess when she gets a child...'* He also did not pay attention to vicious comments by some of his friends that Mileva had limped, having been born with a slight

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<sup>XXI</sup> Pauline Einstein (1858 - 1920), the mother of Albert Einstein.

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congenital hip dislocation, and that she was all but a peasant Slavic woman.

In those days, in some Germanic regions, to be of a Slavic or Jewish origin was definitely not an advantage. Many secret race-hate societies had been operating there, which later on facilitated the rise of Adolf Hitler<sup>xxii</sup>. Young Albert heard many slurs about Mileva's Slavic origin—but that did not change anything. The arrows of hate were also directed toward him—and toward the Jewish community in general, in those days.

In a letter written on September 15, 1950, to Max Born<sup>xxiii</sup>, his friend and colleague, who had given the name to **Quantum Mechanics**, Einstein says,

‘I have not changed my attitude toward Germans, which, by the way, dates back not just from the Nazi period. All human beings are more or less the same from birth. The Germans, however, have a far more dangerous tradition than any of the other so-called civilized nations.’

---

<sup>xxii</sup> Adolf Hitler (1889—1945), the Nazi leader.

<sup>xxiii</sup> Max Born (1882—1970), a Jewish-German physicist.

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I'm talking here with ease about slurs directed toward nations, ethnic groups, and human races. Every nation worldwide, in one-way or the other, was subject to slurs. I know that the German Nazis are called 'The Nazi Swine' in Belgrade, Serbia, the hometown of my youth—to mention just one easily forgiven example

**5**  
**Mileva Marich, (Marić).**

Mileva Marich Einstein was born to a Serb<sup>XXIV</sup> family in Vojvodina, the part of Serbia North of

---

<sup>XXIV</sup> The first strong Serb state was founded by the great unifier of the Serbs - Stefan Nemanya (1113— 1200). Nemanya is a Slavic derivation from the **biblical name—Nehemiah**, The Book of Nehemiah. He was born in Ribnitza (Ribnica), present day Podgoritza (Podgorica), Montenegro, in the fortress, still standing there in ruins, at the place where the Ribnitza (Ribnica) river meets the bigger one—the Moracha River. Stefan Nemanya is the founder of **the Stefan Dynasty [the House of Nemanjich]** His descendants (Stefan II Nemanja, Stefan Dragutin, Stefan Radoslav, Stefan Vladislav I - II, Stefan Urosh I-IV) widened the state

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into the present day Montenegro, Serbia, and Macedonia, culminating into a **Serb Empire** ruled by Stefan Urosh IV, better known as **Tsar Stefan Dushan the Mighty**, (1308—1355). He was crowned in Skopje, Macedonia, in 1346, as **Tsar of Serbs, Greeks, Bulgarians, and Albanians**.

After Stefan Dushan died, the Serbian Empire weakened, the Ottoman Turks entered Serbia, and the five hundred years long struggle began.

In his book entitled '**The Serbs**,' R. G. D. Laffan calls the Serbs the '**Guardians of the Gate**' (to Western Europe). About the Serbs' resistance to the advancement of the Ottoman Turks into Europe, Laffan says,

'For five hundred years they have never been content to submit to slavery, but have unceasingly struggled toward the light.'

In Montenegro, however, the Ottomans never succeeded to fully penetrate into the country. Montenegro was, at that time, considered the bastion of Christendom on Balkan Peninsula against the Ottomans.

In his 1877 poem, '**Montenegro**,' Alfred Lord Tennyson (1809—1892) praised the Montenegrins as the 'race of the mighty mountaineers.'

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Belgrade. Her father, Milosh Marich<sup>XXV</sup>, was a native, and her mother, Maria Ruzhich Marich<sup>XXVI</sup>, was originally from Montenegro.<sup>XXVII</sup>

Mileva arrived in Switzerland in 1894<sup>2</sup> and attended the last two years of secondary school. In the summer of 1896, she attended summer medical studies at the University of Zurich. In September of the same year, Mileva enrolled in the Swiss Federal Polytechnic at Zurich (ETH—Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule), choosing the School of Mathematics and Science Teachers; Mathematics

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<sup>XXV</sup> Milosh Marich (Miloš Marić) (1846—1922), the father of Mileva Marich Einstein.

<sup>XXVI</sup> Maria Ruzhich Marich (Marija Ružić Marić) (1847—1935).

<sup>XXVII</sup> Throughout history, the families from Montenegro had been migrating north into Serbia, especially into the far north—in Vojvodina. Some Montenegrin families had migrated west—to Lika, a region in present day Croatia. According to some studies, the Tesla family was originally the Draganich family from Montenegro. The Draganichs moved to Lika to avoid the blood vendetta. In the Serb exodus of 1690, the Serbs from central Serbia moved to Vojvodina, and from there, further into Hungary. In St. Andrea near Budapest, Hungary, a high percentage of the population is of the Serb heritage.

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Section. Adolf Hurwitz<sup>XXVIII</sup>, a famous professor of  
mathematics known for his Hurwitz polynomials,  
was the Head of the Section.

Mileva was not of a poor family background, as was  
frequently emphasized in some sources. It would be  
impossible for a ‘poor Serbian peasant’ to send his  
child to Switzerland to study, let alone a daughter.  
The plain truth was that the Marich family was very  
wealthy. In their student days, Mileva, of a Slavic  
motherly temperament, would give money quite  
often to a bohemian Albert, a big spender. She did  
not want Albert to be without money – “What  
would people say?” she would comment.

In the book ‘**The Quotable Einstein,**’ page 45, by  
Alice Calaprice (Princeton University Press,  
Princeton, New Jersey, 1996), it is said that  
Einstein, ‘was married to Mileva, who came from a  
Serbo-Greek peasant background, for seventeen  
years, but never really knew her.’

I find the above mentioned unacceptable, even if  
you read further in her book—the selected

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<sup>XXVIII</sup>Adolf Hurwitz, (1859—1919), a German  
mathematician.

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quotations regarding the relationship between  
Albert and Mileva.

In September 1900, Albert writes Mileva that he's pleased about her plan to bring Zorka, her 'fat little sister' along, and introduce her to the 'European culture.' He tells Mileva that he has already bought two little coffee spoons—for her and Zorka. He also says that he will try to drive away Zorka's homesickness, though he will not be able to do that in Serbian. Zorka will later suffer from schizophrenia. Albert and Mileva's younger son, Tete, will also have the same problem. Tete idolized his father Albert. Mileva was taking care of him, as he was very frequently hospitalized at psychiatric institution Burghölzli. There, Tete closed his eyes forever in October 1965.

Mileva died in Zürich on August 4, 1948, and was buried in Nordheim cemetery with a Russian Orthodox Christian priest performing the obsequies. There was an announcement in the Zürich newspaper on her death, signed by her grieving sons, Hans Albert and Eduard—not, however, by her former beloved husband, Albert Einstein.

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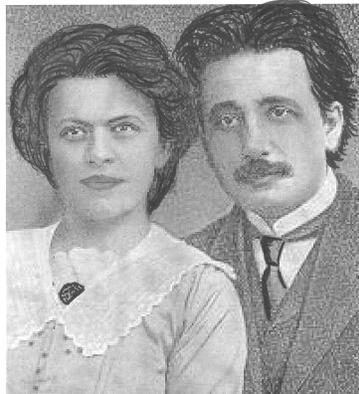
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**6**

**Albert and Mitza**

The following is an excerpt, somewhat modified,  
from my novel '*Einstein's Wisdom*'.<sup>3</sup>

\*\*\*



Albert Einstein and Mileva Marich Einstein.  
Bern, Switzerland, January 6, 1903.  
A Wedding photo,  
slightly modified in the spirit of  
early 21<sup>st</sup> century by V.A.S.

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September 1896. ETH, Zurich. In the small class of the Mathematics' Section, present are Mileva Marich and Albert Einstein, among several others.

In December, she'll be 21 years old. She's well mannered and reserved, darkly attractive, and quite a sexy woman—the only woman in the class, meaning a brave, strong, and talented woman.

He is a 17-and-a-half-year-old man, profoundly handsome, highly talkative, with a dose of intrusiveness, and he's very friendly, especially with women. Albert has a habit of giving the women he likes his self-constructed nicknames;

Mileva becomes Mitza<sup>XXIX</sup> on that very spot; a name very close to the old Jewish name—Mitzi. Later on, he changed it to a name that was more German and loving: Miezenchen.

It's easy to predict what will very soon ensue between Albert and Mitza; needless to say—Albert and Mitza, what a couple to be.

\*\*\*

Later on, he will be calling Mitza—Dollie, and Dollie will be calling him Johnnie and Johonzel

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<sup>XXIX</sup> Pronounced as Meetza.

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(Little Johnny). In his Letters, from October 1897 until September 1903, Albert-Johnnie will also call his Dollie, depending on his mood, a little sweetheart, a naughty little sweetheart, dear kitten, dearest little child, sweet little one, my everything, my little so-and-so, my street urchin, and my little rascal. Probably in private, Johnnie called his Dollie by other names as well, but these would forever remain a secret from the public. After all these sweet names, they tied the knot in January 1903.

As his wife, Mileva lives with Albert in Bern, Prague, and Berlin. In Bern, Albert has a job in patent office, and financial problems are no more.

Their first son, Hans Albert, was born in May 1904, and their second son, Eduard, in July 1910. In Prague (1911), Albert gets a professorship at the University of Prague. They both love Prague, especially Mitza, because of its Slavic, close to her, culture. But they stay there only one year and a few months. The same year (1911), he attends the **1st Solvay Congress**<sup>xxx</sup> in Brussels. Mitza accompanies him.

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<sup>xxx</sup> In 1989, I was a founding member of the **Frontier Science Research Conferences**—F S R C (also known as Stefan Frontier Conferences), whereby the great

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What an irony of Einstein's life—he, who had started one revolution<sup>XXXI</sup>, **the relativity revolution**, faces, at this very Conference, yet another one that he's not fully prepared for. This one—**the quantum revolution**—would take more of his intellectual energy than his very own, the relativity revolution. More than anyone present there, he was aware that the *quantum* would crawl into every corner of physics. This is the beginning of the great worry of his life he termed the *quantum riddle* that made him sigh: "If I only knew what little screw the Lord applies here."

---

majority of the participants are speakers, similar to **Solvay Conferences**. The major goal of the FSRC is to bring together representatives from major research groups worldwide in different science disciplines and publishing reviews of their research in a previous few years or so, the type of publications hitherto not available. **Ilya Romanovich Prigogine** (1917 — 2003), an intellectual progenitor of the '**order out of chaos**,' had been continuing the Solvay tradition in Brussels, Belgium.

<sup>XXXI</sup> Einstein would prefer 'evolution' as a proper word, because Newton's physics is expanded by his relativity theories, not abolished.

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On the photograph depicting the participants, 24 in total, of the 1<sup>st</sup> Solvay Conference, there is 32-year-old Einstein, Ernest Solvay<sup>xxxii</sup>, Paul Langevin<sup>xxxiii</sup>, Marie Curie<sup>xxxiv</sup>, Henri Poincaré<sup>xxxv</sup>, and Arnold Sommerfeld<sup>xxxvi</sup>, among others. Arnold Sommerfeld will, in years to come, encourage his students, (Werner Heisenberg and Wolfgang Pauli, among others), to move on with calculations in quantum mechanics, not worrying about the conceptual difficulties—the trend still embraced in the present. He had thought that conceptual difficulties would vanish as time went by. Nothing of that nature has happened. The more quantum mechanics has been successful in dealings with reality, the more the reality of quantum mechanics has been blurred: **Einstein-Bohr controversy** is a hot topic to this very day.

In Berlin (1914), where Albert is a professor, however, Mitza is in discomfort—cultural problems

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<sup>xxxii</sup>Ernest Solvay (1838—1922), a Belgian industrialist.

<sup>xxxiii</sup>Paul Langevin (1872—1946), a French physicist.

<sup>xxxiv</sup>Marie Curie (1868—1951), a French physicist.

<sup>xxxv</sup>Henri Poincaré (1854—1912), a French mathematician.

<sup>xxxvi</sup>Arnold Sommerfeld (1868—1951), a German physicist.

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in the capital of the German tradition bother her much more than in her beloved Zurich. Mileva's Slavic moodiness is a poor mix with the Prussian strictness. Her tension due to Albert's cheating heart (with his cousin, Elsa<sup>XXXVII</sup>, his new love) and the high cultural tension becomes so intense that she decides to return to Zurich with their sons. They divorce in February 1919. Soon thereafter, Albert marries Elsa, (Albert's mother and Elsa's mother are sisters).

After the divorce, Mitza continues to live quietly in solitude in Zurich with her son Tete, as an ex-wife of the famous professor, until her very end in August 1948.

In November 1919, Albert Einstein becomes the most celebrated physicist in history. Thereupon, Albert and Elsa travel around the world; he gives speeches and his wisdom at every stop on a variety of topics. In 1934, Querido Verlag in Amsterdam, publishes Einstein's book on his worldview entitled *Mein Weltbild*.

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<sup>XXXVII</sup> Elsa Einstein (1876 – 1936), the second wife of Albert Einstein.

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7

**Young Einstein's Mind – The Arrow of  
Ambivalence**

The aspect of Einstein's ambivalent character in his youth is addressed brilliantly in the introduction of *The Letters* by Jürgen Renn and Robert Schulmann. Stachel addresses it in a more elaborate manner,<sup>2.a.</sup> and, in turn, credits Gerald Holton as the first one to have recognized the role of polarities in Einstein's lifestyle and work.

The first time I read *The Letters* in 1992, the 'ambivalence' was also something that caught my attention strongly, and led me to analyze all correspondence through the lens of Einstein's ambivalent state of mind (two-mindedness) in his pre-1905 years.

I think that ambivalence is a general trait of young people, more profound in males than in females. It is not peculiar only to Einstein. In some individuals of a genius type, the ambivalence produces great achievements at a very early age in various walks of life. The ambivalent state of the human psyche seems to me to be a general predicament of human existence. Everyone operates in an ambivalent

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mode in everyday life. If not—then a person has reached a state described as peace of mind, a psychological state, whereby nothing of significance can be achieved.

I emphasize, however, that the peace-of-mind-state comes after the ambivalence-induced turbulence in one's psyche, after the fire in the crucible, so to speak.

Strangely enough, the peace-of-mind-state always leads to some kind of depression in great achievers; like being “wrecked by a success” as Sigmund Freud<sup>xxxviii</sup> puts it. This feeling drives the achiever further toward yet another achievement. That's why that known: Why is she/he doing this, when she/he has already achieved enough?

I distinguish three major features of this state of mind: the depth of ambivalence, its diapason, and its directedness or the **arrow of ambivalence**. The arrow of ambivalence is the most important in creative work. It gives the creative person a feeling of being driven. A strong directedness, the arrow of ambivalence, drives the achiever toward

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<sup>xxxviii</sup>Sigmund Freud (1856—1939), an Austrian psychiatrist.

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annihilation of that very ambivalence. Then great works are created—when two minds within one brain become one, usually felt as coming to a peace with yourself.

Without its arrow, the ambivalence (two-mindedness), in general, hampers the achievement. The arrow-free ambivalence is nothing but a useless bouncing of the mind from one polarity to another. In some individuals, the arrow-ness in one's later years is more pronounced—these are the people with great achievements in their later years, typically the revolutionary leaders in different walks of life.

**In the case of Einstein, the arrow of ambivalence played a crucial role in his achievements in his youth. He was in an ambivalent state of mind, but always facing one polarity and putting another one behind. He always decided intuitively in favor of one of two polarities. Young Einstein's mind was ambivalent, but it was also arrowed; it did not bounce back and forth within polarities.**

In general, this is the major difference between people who achieve something in their lives and those who don't. The achievers are arrowed-

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ambivalent, whereas non-achievers are bounced-ambivalent.

Young Einstein was in an ambivalent state of mind due to many reasons: the bourgeois background of his family and his tendency toward a Bohemian lifestyle, influenced by Arthur Schopenhauer<sup>XXXIX</sup>; his tendency to socialize with dilettantes (not physicists) and his high criteria in physics research; his careful reading of Ludwig Boltzmann<sup>XL</sup>, an atomist, and his respect for Ernst Mach<sup>XLI</sup>, an anti-atomist; there is, also, his promotion of a photon, a light particle, and his conviction that the field continuum is the ultimate physical reality. And, of course, there is **Einstein's aloofness** and his need to be involved. Many of Einstein's other ambivalences could be cited (see Ref. 8.). In all of these ambivalences, Einstein is clearly geared up by his intuition toward but only one of the polarities. In the early years of Albert's and Mileva's relationship, up to 1905, it would be interesting to analyze their relationship through the lens of

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<sup>XXXIX</sup>Arthur Schopenhauer (1788—1860), a German philosopher.

<sup>XL</sup>Ludwig Boltzmann (1844—1906), an Austrian physicist.

<sup>XLI</sup>Ernst Mach (1838—1916), a German physicist.

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Mileva's moodiness and young Einstein's two-mindedness, his ambivalence. Mileva's moodiness was often referred to as a melancholy, or a dark-soul trait, by people around her. I would rather call it, relying on the knower of the Slavic soul—Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoyevsky<sup>XLII</sup>, the **Slavic moodiness** that Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche<sup>XLIII</sup> was so intrigued with.

Ambivalence usually creates restlessness, both physically and mentally. This was true for young Albert. The best therapy is to be around someone who is stable—ambivalence-free, and not talkative, as was Mileva. As such, she definitely served as a 'sounding board,' providing someone that young Albert could talk to about anything he wanted, and even to talk out his own ambivalence for a moment.

Sometimes ambivalent people demonstrate a strong need for humility, and therefore, the need to have an authority. At these moments Albert says to Mileva: 'my equal,' 'our paper,' and similar things. In other moments, they are full of themselves and

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<sup>XLII</sup> Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoyevsky (1821—1881), a Russian writer.

<sup>XLIII</sup> Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (1844—1900), a German philosopher.

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demonstrate superiority. When Albert shows superiority, Mileva starts to doubt in the sincerity of his words, ‘my equal.’ She even starts to doubt in his feelings for her and enters deeper into her Slavic moodiness.

**8**

**Nikola Tesla and Albert Einstein**

In the 1893-World’s fair in Chicago, Nikola Tesla and George Westinghouse<sup>XLIV</sup> demonstrate to the World the enormous potentials in application of Tesla’s alternating current (ac) as opposed to Edison’s direct current (dc)—the **War of Currents**, alternating current vs. direct current, has been won by Nikola Tesla.

Young Albert knows about Tesla’s achievements because he is very interested in electromagnetism, and, in addition, his father’s business is involved with electrical engineering. Albert himself is fascinated by Maxwell’s Electromagnetic Theory, and to his very end, considers the great Scottish

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<sup>XLIV</sup> George Westinghouse (1846—1914), an American industrialist.

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scientist, James Clerk Maxwell<sup>XLV</sup>, the greatest physicist ever.

Just about this time, a question popped into a young Albert's mind: What would happen if he traveled with the speed of light—would he see his image in the mirror? He will answer this question, his pet question, before the end of 1905<sup>4</sup>. The Special Theory of Relativity will have been born.

Mileva knows about Tesla's success also, and is naturally proud of Tesla, a Serb from Gospich (Gospić), Croatia. Much later, Nikola Tesla is on the cover of *Time Magazine*, July 20, 1931, in celebration of his 75th birthday. Remembering his father who was involved in electrification of northern Italy using Tesla a.c., the Serbian heritage of his first wife, Mileva, and above all, due to his great respect for one of the greatest electrical engineers-inventors, Albert Einstein sends Tesla, from his summerhouse in Caputh near Berlin, Germany, a congratulations letter on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

---

<sup>XLV</sup> James Clerk Maxwell (1831—1879). As a curiosity: Maxwell dies in 1879, Einstein is born. Galileo Galilei (born 1564) dies in 1642, Newton is born.

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Nikola Tesla was, however, a bitter opponent to Einstein's theories of relativity. He was quite frequently used as a leader figure by 'anti-relativists' in their attacks on Einstein. Probably mitigating for Einstein was the fact that Nikola Tesla was also, like Einstein himself, against the 'miracles' of quantum mechanics. For most of his life, Einstein had been fighting,<sup>5,6</sup> practically in solitude, the mighty group of geniuses of quantum mechanics led by Niels Bohr<sup>XLVI</sup>.

The 'fight' was regarding the fundamental principles of physics as encompassed in the so-called the **Copenhagen Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics**, which Einstein termed as 'the tranquilizing philosophy.' Not a complement to the researchers relying on a **probabilistic quantum mechanics**. Einstein strongly believed that the probabilistic character of quantum mechanics would be eventually replaced with a probability-free description of the quantum world.

But, there were no bad feelings between Einstein and Bohr. They remained very close friends until Einstein's dying day.

---

<sup>XLVI</sup> Niels Bohr (1885—1962), a Danish physicist.

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Says Einstein about Niels Bohr,

‘Not often in my life has a human being caused me such joy by his mere presence as [Niels Bohr has done] - He is truly a man of genius - I have full confidence in his way of thinking.’

Says Niels Bohr about Einstein,

‘Through Albert Einstein’s work, the horizon of mankind has been immeasurably widened - The background for such achievement was created by preceding generations of the world community of scientists, and its full consequences will only be revealed to coming generations.’

Einstein’s attitude toward Tesla was similar. He had a wholehearted respect for a hostile, toward his theories of relativity, Nikola Tesla.

After he had become a physicist-star, Albert Einstein was called Swiss German, and German Swiss, Jewish German, and German Jew by the competing parties. Similarly, Tesla was called Serbian Croat and Croatian Serb.

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Nikola Tesla and Albert Einstein meet in 1921, in New Brunswick, New Jersey<sup>XLVII</sup>. Tesla tells Einstein that he disagrees with the principles Einstein espoused in his Special and General Theory of Relativity. Einstein is puzzled with Tesla's statements. Tesla explains that in Einstein's General Relativity, space is curved, which he could not accept as truth. Tesla further explains that the curvature of space is nothing but the reaction of aether on the propagation of light. Quite surprising, it's 1921, and Tesla believes in the existence of aether. Einstein reminds him of the Michelson-Morley experiments, which proved that the aether is nonexistent and, by now, is abandoned by the majority of physicists.

'I refute the result of the Michelson-Morley experiment,' says Tesla to Einstein.

Tesla adds that he also disagrees with the special theory of relativity, which he sees solely as a mathematical construct created by Einstein, opposite to his (T.) method of research, whereby he combines experiments with theory. Only mathematics—like in Einstein's work, or only

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<sup>XLVII</sup> Daniel Blair Stewart. **TESLA; The Modern Sorcerer** (Frog, Ltd., Berkeley, California, 1999). p.421.

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experiments, like in Edison's<sup>XLVIII</sup> work—Tesla  
resents. In a comforting tone, Tesla tells Einstein  
that he will, though, start working on his own  
theory of relativity soon.<sup>XLIX</sup>

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<sup>XLVIII</sup> Thomas Alva Edison (February 11, 1847—October  
18, 1931), an American inventor and businessman. On  
Saturday, March 22, 1879, eight days after Einstein's  
birth, Edison demonstrates an electric light bulb in his  
laboratory in Menlo Park.

<sup>XLIX</sup> In his later years, Tesla was often imposing the past  
time on the present, sometimes he considered people  
who had been long dead, as alive. This past-present  
inversion of the **arrow of psychological time** is a  
typical sign of a deep depression. As a psychological  
reaction on the perturbed state of mind, one usually sees  
oneself as a long-lived-to-be. Tesla was convinced he  
would live to be a hundred-twenty-five-year old man.

Unfortunately for the prodigal electrical genius, this had  
been seen as a sign of his scientific madness. Sadly, he's  
quite often depicted as a textbook example of a '**mad  
scientist.**'

An old pain is still in the heart of the aged electrical  
genius. The long gone days when he was a child playing  
with his brother, Danilo, who then faced his death, are  
imposed on his present moments very frequently. He can  
clearly hear Danilo telling him as a comfort, 'you did not

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Tesla explains to Einstein that there is no energy within the atoms as Niels Bohr and Enrico Fermi<sup>L</sup> state.

‘Atoms are inert,’ Tesla adds.

Einstein, in part, agrees with Tesla; he also does not believe in the possibility of atomic energy. Einstein, however, within two decades, will have changed his mind about nuclear energy, as Leo Szilard<sup>LI</sup> explains to him the possibility of producing the atomic bomb.

---

push me, Niko, it was my fault; I stumbled and fell down the stairs.’

The pain from his childhood is disturbing aged Nikola Tesla’s heart. He did not push his intellectually superior brother down the stairs. But the guilt has been embedded in his heart—driving his fears, compulsions, and creativity throughout his life. That past is so vivid in Tesla’s every present moment that the old man is sure—all his inventions are the product of the intellectual-push, he acquired through the painful memory on the death of his brother, Danilo.

<sup>L</sup> Enrico Fermi (September 29, 1901—November 28, 1954), an Italian-born American physicist.

<sup>LI</sup> Leo Szilard (February 11, 1898—May 30, 1964), a Hungarian-born American-Jewish physicist.

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Tesla also tells Einstein that he does not believe in the existence of the electron. ‘Electron is not a particle of electricity, but merely a unit of measurement of electrical charge,’ says Tesla. Einstein does not agree.

Tesla dies on Orthodox Christmas Day, January 7, 1943.

**9**

**Anni Mirabiles**

Recently, Albert and Mileva’s *Love Letters* (cited hereafter as *The Letters*) have been published<sup>8</sup> covering Albert and Mileva’s correspondence from October 1897 until September 1903—the period of extreme scientific productivity of Einstein and his passionate relationship with Mileva. The period from 1987 up to 1905 hereby is called the ‘Miracle Years’ (Anni Mirabiles).

These Letters throw a new light on Einstein’s activities during his ‘Miracle Years,’ such as **Einstein’s profoundly ambivalent character in his youth**, his relationship with Mileva, his relationship with the members of his family, his

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professors, and friends—especially with his friend, Michele Angelo Besso<sup>LII</sup>, to whom Einstein dedicated the only acknowledgement in his *relativity paper*, published in September 1905.

During this period, as seen from *The Letters*, Einstein was very passionate with Mileva. In his letter of August 1900, he even wrote four quartets of love for her. Most importantly, from these letters it can be clearly concluded that Mileva did not contribute in the development of Einstein's physics.

Albert and Mileva were divorced on February 14, 1919, at the Zurich Court. That was just nine months before the great happenings of November 1919, when the world found out about Einstein the genius—the man who was once an aloof clerk working in a Swiss patent office in Bern.

In 1916, Einstein published his paper, the General Relativity Theory. In this paper, Einstein had introduced the cosmological constant in order to 'keep' the Universe static—neither contracting nor expanding, which was the wisdom of the day. Later

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<sup>LII</sup> Michele Angelo Besso (1873 – 1955), a Swiss-Jewish engineer.

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on, Edwin Hubble<sup>LIII</sup> discovered that galaxies appear to be receding away from us; in other words, the universe was actually expanding.

Having heard about Hubble's observation, Einstein made a comment that the inclusion of the cosmological constant was his 'biggest blunder.'

John Archibald Wheeler<sup>LIV</sup> of Princeton University was my guest in La Jolla in late January 1991, as an invited speaker for the Conference entitled 'Achievements in Physics.' At that time, John Wheeler told me that on one occasion when he was in Einstein's office in Princeton, he (E.) had confessed to him that the gravitational constant was the biggest blunder of his life. Wheeler added that while saying this, Einstein had a tone in his voice

---

<sup>LIII</sup> Edwin Powell Hubble (November 20, 1889 – September 28, 1953), an American Astronomer.

<sup>LIV</sup> John Archibald Wheeler (b. July 9, 1911), an American physicist. He is one of the pioneers, with Niels Bohr and Enrico Fermi (September 29, 1901—November 28, 1954), in nuclear fission research. He participated in the development of the US atomic bomb in Los Alamos—Project Manhattan, and, later on, he also participated in the development of the US thermonuclear bomb—Project Matterhorn.

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that suggested that he was still unable to forgive himself for his ‘blunder.’

On May 29, 1919, the British observers of the total solar eclipse; one group, led by Arthur Stanley Eddington<sup>LV</sup> on the island of Principe, and the other one in northern Brazil, led by Andrew Crommelin<sup>LVI</sup>, measured the bending of light, as predicted by Einstein’s General Theory of Relativity.

**In November 1919, Einstein’s name became a synonym for genius.<sup>7</sup>**

From November 1919 henceforth, his name was in the press worldwide. His fame was something not seen hitherto; everything he did or said, not only about physics, was of interest to the press.

The very first time Albert Einstein’s name appeared in the press was on February 5, 1902. It was in a Bern newspaper *Anzeiger für die Stadt Bern*, whereby his ad appeared offering private lessons in mathematics and physics for students and

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<sup>LV</sup> Arthur Stanley Eddington (1882—1944), a British astrophysicist.

<sup>LVI</sup> Andrew Crommelin (1865—1939), a British astrophysicist.

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schoolboys—he gave his full name, Albert Einstein.<sup>LVII</sup>

Until his dying day, Einstein had remained active in physics research and his fame had not diminished. But his research alone was not the only aspect of his appeal to the press. Werner Heisenberg<sup>LVIII</sup> once commented, regarding Einstein's fame, that his fame would have not changed had he (E.) gone fishing, instead. So strong was embedded the image of the sad-eyed genius in the people's consciousness.

As to Mileva, she had lived, after the divorce, in Zurich until her death in 1948. Though the divorce was bitter, there was a sort of reconciliation between Albert and her in the late 1920s—in the last two decades of her life, they exchanged hundreds of letters, which currently are in the planning to be published in *The Collected Papers of*

---

<sup>LVII</sup> What a curiosity for me personally; February 5 is my birthday, and, in addition, when I was his age, living in Belgrade, Serbia, I had been giving private lessons in mathematics and physics to students, too. This is just a humble note.

<sup>LVIII</sup> Werner Heisenberg (1901—1976), a German physicist.

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*Albert Einstein* by the Princeton University Press,  
Princeton, New Jersey.

10

**Einstein - The Great Unifier**

In his ‘Miracle Year,’ 1905, Albert Einstein published his Special Theory of Relativity, which brought the **Space-Time Unification**.<sup>1</sup> There are no references in this paper, and the only acknowledgment for the ‘help’ was addressed to Michele Angelo Besso, Einstein’s friend. In the conclusion to this paper, Einstein says,

**‘...my friend and colleague, M. Besso, steadfastly stood by me in my work on the problem discussed, and...I am indebted to him for many a valuable suggestion.’**

Ordinary minds may ask why Einstein had not cited in his relativity paper all of important researchers whose work he had used in his research. Justifiably, the point is that in his research, he must have been sitting ‘on shoulders of the giants,’ like Sir Isaac Newton.

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The mind that produced the theory of relativity is an extraordinary mind, not easily penetrable to an ordinary mind; I think this is clear.

The saying, ‘standing on the shoulders of giants,’ was first used by Sir Isaac Newton in his explaining of the year 1666, his ‘annus mirabilis,’ and his achievements in general. But, what we know about Sir Isaac is that he was far from being a modest man—in many sources it can be found that he had made this statement just for the sake of saying it.

Now, let’s get back to Einstein.

‘Why had he not cited the ‘giants?’

‘Why should have he?’

To put it in a poetic style: the same way the light does not need the background ether in his relativity paper, his relativity paper does not need a background list of references.

His results in his ‘relativity paper’ are far above the achievements of each ‘giant’ in particular, and also above their achievements combined. In addition, not one of them truly understood the essence of his relativity theory—ether does not exist and there is nothing there to carry electromagnetic waves. Many

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physicists of Einstein's generation and of older generations were convinced that electromagnetic waves had a carrier—some substance, or Newton's absolute space and time. Even those who did support the relativity theory did not understand the true meaning [see David Cassidy. **Einstein and Our World** (Humanities Press, New Jersey, 1995)]

The great Planck, who was the first physicist from the older generation to give support to Einstein's relativity theory, initially did not comprehend its full meaning satisfactorily. Planck was first to offer a course on relativity, in Berlin in the fall of 1905, right after its publishing. However, the following year, he suggested an experiment to measure the motion of the Earth with respect to the ether. Lorentz also believed that electromagnetic waves must have a carrier as the seat of its vibration. He conceived that carrier as being the substance (again ether), which, albeit, could be very different from ordinary matter.

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**ALBERT EINSTEIN:  
The Sad - Eyed  
American Genius**

*Small is the Number of  
Them  
That See With Their  
Own Eyes  
And Feel With Their  
Own Hearts  
Albert Einstein*

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Sommerfeld, who later applied the special theory of relativity to the Rutherford-Bohr model of the atom, initially believed in the existence of ether, as well.

Of course, he must have thought about referring to previous publications, and was in dilemma. It was a Faustian dilemma for him. As is quite natural for that kind of intellect, he knew, *inter alia*, the grandiosity of his 'relativity,' much more than an ordinary intellect. Had he chosen to list references, he would have the problem of ordering previous researchers according to their importance to

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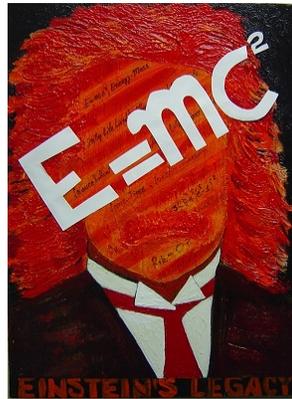
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relativity theory—not an easy task. It is true that there was much data available before Einstein's relativity work. But Einstein was one who did the ordering of that data in his own revolutionary way—Newton's absolute time and space must be replaced with relative time and space. Probably that's why he has chosen not to include anyone in the references, because his achievement was far above any previous achievements. That was also his Faustian trade-off for the possibility of being accused as a plagiarist, which, actually, some lesser souls presently are claiming.

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**EINSTEIN'S  
LEGACY**

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Einstein had chosen wisely—**What do you care  
what other people say?**

Einstein's discovery of the celebrated Energy-Mass  
Relation,  $E= mc^2$ , was published as a separate  
scientific paper also in 1905. This paper represents  
the **Mass-Energy Unification**.<sup>1</sup>

---

Instead of the '*discovery*' Einstein would rather use  
the word '*invention*'. Einstein as an inventor is  
brilliantly treated in the booklet:  
V. Ya. Frenkel and B. E. Yavelov. *Einstein—  
Inventor*, (Nauka, Moscow, 1981), in Russian.

---

Newton had made a great unification of mechanical  
motions. The force (gravitational) that drives an  
apple toward the ground is the same force that  
drives the Moon to rotate around the Earth. The  
motion on the Earth is the same as the motion in the  
Heavens: **Earth-Heavens Unification**.

Gurdjieff, a mystic mentioned earlier, would say  
about Newton's Earth-Heavens Unification, 'as  
above so below.' We know now that Sir Isaac was  
very interested in alchemy and mysticism,

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especially the Kabbalah<sup>LIX</sup>; and in the mysteries of  
the Bible, too.

Another great unifier, before Einstein, was  
Maxwell. His theory of electromagnetic field  
represents **Electricity-Magnetism Unification**,  
with which young Einstein was very impressed. He  
considered the field continuum a basic entity of the  
physical world until he, a sad-eyed genius, closed  
his eyes forever.

His tremendous lifetime achievements in physics  
research, Einstein explains in his *Autobiographical  
Notes* as follows,

‘I soon learned to scent out that which was able to  
lead to fundamentals and to turn aside from  
everything else, from the multitude of things which  
clutter up the mind and divert it from the essential.’

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<sup>LIX</sup> Kabbalah-Jewish mysticism.

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**11**

**The Thin Wood Peckers**

Einstein was exclusively interested in the ultimate principle in physics. This, he said many times, is the reason he does not publish much, (Einstein published approximately 270 papers in scientific journals), as opposed to some researchers, the “thin wood peckers” as he called them, who find a “thin problem” and publish tons of scientific papers on that worthless topic.

Here is what he writes to Maurice Solovine in his letter to him of October 20, 1924, [Albert Einstein with an Introduction by Maurice Solovine, *Letters to Solovine*, 1906-1955, (A Citadel Press Book, New York, 1993), p.63.]:

“I was always interested in philosophy, but only as a sideline. My interest in science was always essentially limited to the study of principles, which best explains my conduct in its entirety. That I have published so little, [Einstein published some 300 technical and 150 nontechnical papers], is attributable to the same circumstance, for the

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burning desire to grasp principles has caused me to  
spend most of my time on fruitless endeavors.”

**12**

**The Controversy – Mileva Is a Genius  
Equal to Albert?**

In *The Letters*<sup>8</sup> Albert Einstein uses phrases ‘our work, ‘our investigation,’ and ‘our paper.’ This was interpreted by some writers in 1990s as proof of the significant role of Mileva Marich, both in Einstein’s physics and his mathematics, and specifically in Einstein’s ‘relativity paper’ published in 1905.

A controversy was ignited.

It was treated in a sensationalistic way by the press worldwide. Views have ranged from seeing Mileva as a principal contributor to the Special Theory of Relativity, to her being an important contributor.

Not surprisingly, a handsome number of physicists have welcomed the controversy, as well. Why? Answer: Because physicists are humans too, or almost humans, if you will. Physicists get jealous and envious like anyone else. What Einstein\* had achieved in his early years, in his ‘*annis mirabilis*’,

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is of such quality that it can make any physicist  
blush.

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\* The intellectual brilliance of Murray Gell-  
Mann<sup>LX</sup>, the ‘**father of the quark**,’<sup>LXI</sup> is often  
compared to Einstein’s. He is considered Albert  
Einstein’s scientific successor by many physicists  
worldwide.

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<sup>LX</sup> Murray Gell-Mann (b.1929), an American theoretical  
physicist, winner of the 1969 Nobel Prize in physics for  
his contributions and discoveries concerning the  
classification of elementary particles and their  
interactions. He is a cofounder of the Santa Fe Institute,  
Santa Fe, New Mexico, and a former director of the J.D.  
and C.T. MacArthur Foundation. Murray Gell-Mann is  
the author of *The Quark and the Jaguar: Adventures in  
the Simple and the Complex* (W. H. Freeman and  
Company, New York, 1994)

Gell-Mann entered Yale at the age of 15, and graduated  
with a bachelor’s degree in physics in 1948. He earned a  
Ph.D. in physics from the Massachusetts Institute of  
Technology in 1951, with Victor Frederick Weisskopf as  
an advisor.

<sup>LXI</sup> The hadrons—neutrons and protons, composed of  
quarks.

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In 1951, Murray Gell-Mann was working as a post-doc at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey. There he often encountered Albert Einstein, usually in the mornings. They were passing by each other; Einstein greeting in his German-English, 'Goot morning,' and Gell-Mann replying in his American English, 'Good Morning,' or vice versa.

In his interview in 2003, given to Edge Foundation, Inc., Gell-Mann explains why he failed to approach Einstein and to talk with him. He says that in those days he didn't like the kind of people who approached great figures, introduced themselves, got into conversation with them, and reported the experience to others by saying, for example: I know Einstein.

That may have been quite a proper attitude for Gell-Mann. But I personally would have not missed a chance to talk with Einstein for 'all the gold of California.'

The brilliant and irascible Murray Gell-Mann, as James Gleick<sup>LXII</sup> says, justifies that by saying that

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<sup>LXII</sup> James Gleick, the author of *Chaos: Making a New Science* (Penguin, 1988)

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had he (E.) been working on something that looked promising,<sup>LXIII</sup> he (G-M.) would have had a perfectly legitimate reason to talk with Einstein.

Gell-Mann adds that today he would have almost certainly behaved differently, and would have asked the great physicist about his thoughts years ago, when he was carrying out the greatest physics research since Newton's day.

I met Gell-Mann in late January 1991.<sup>LXIV</sup> I drove him in my red Porsche from the San Diego airport to La Valencia Hotel in La Jolla. He jokingly commented, 'I did not know that a young physicist

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<sup>LXIII</sup> Einstein was working on his **unified field theory**. He didn't use quantum mechanics in his approach, and so his theory was purely classical. Einstein hoped that elementary particles, like electron, would somehow emerge from his equations.

<sup>LXIV</sup> Murray Gell-Mann was an invited speaker for the Conference entitled 'Achievements in Physics,' honoring Keith A. Brueckner (b. March 19, 1924), the founder of the physics department of the University of California at San Diego, for his life achievements in his research in physics. The Conference was organized in 1991 by the La Jolla International School of Physics (now a division of the Stefan University) and the UCSD Physics Department.

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could afford to drive a Porsche, let alone a red one.’  
We shared a laugh.

On our way to La Jolla, I mentioned to him that I  
had had a pleasant encounter last year with Arkadiy  
B. Migdal<sup>LXV</sup>, a famous Russian physicist. Gel-  
Mann swiftly started to explain to me the roots of  
the word ‘migdal.’ I was fascinated.

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The respected scholars<sup>2, 2 a, 9</sup> in the history of  
physics have swiftly responded to the controversy  
and have shown the opposite—that the  
collaboration between Albert and Mileva in physics  
research had been minimal. The phrases used by  
Albert: ‘our paper,’ ‘our work,’ and similar phrases,  
were more indicative of the emotional needs of a  
young genius in a particular moment rather than  
proof of Mileva’s contribution.

Every fair minded individual, a scientist and a  
layman alike, would agree with the scholars just by  
reading the available *Letters*. I would like to add  
that in his letter of December 17, 1901, Albert tells  
Mileva that he’s ‘busily at work on an

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<sup>LXV</sup> Arkadiy B. Migdal (March 11, 1911— February 9,  
1991), a Russian-Jewish physicist.

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electrodynamics of moving bodies, which promises  
to be quite a capital piece of work.’

And it was; that was the beginning of his special  
theory of relativity.

Just two days later, Albert writes again to Mileva,

‘Kleiner<sup>10</sup> ‘advised me to publish **my ideas** on the  
electromagnetic theory of light of moving bodies  
along with the experimental method.’

He cannot be more explicit—he says, ‘**my ideas**’.

In the same letter, Albert gives his belated cordial  
congratulations to his dear little sweetheart for her  
birthday yesterday, which he forgot once again.

In his letter of October 3, 1900, Einstein says,

‘He who has tested freedom can no longer wear  
chains. I’m so lucky to have found you, a creature  
who is **my equal, and who is as strong and  
independent as I am!** I feel alone with everyone  
except you.’

‘How do we read Albert’s words for Mileva—**my  
equal?**’<sup>11</sup>

‘Does it mean equal in physics?’

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The answer is—absolutely not, unless more materials have been discovered regarding the years before 1905, if ever.

Based on *The Letters*, it appears that the book of Trbuhovich's (Trbuhović),<sup>12</sup> the source of the early controversy, contains serious inaccuracies regarding Einstein's work on the electrodynamics of moving bodies, and Mileva's role in it.

In the above-mentioned pet question regarding young Albert riding a light beam, in other words the electrodynamics of moving bodies, there is implicitly contained another question in connection to the very existence of ether, a medium that sustains the propagation of light waves, introduced in physics by Sir Isaac Newton.

As to the ether, Trbuhovich states that it was Mileva who initially raised the question about its physical existence, (meaning non existence), which later led Einstein to conclude that ether does not actually have a physical reality; a major step on the road toward the special theory of relativity.

The opposite is true, as seen from the letter Albert wrote to Mileva in August of 1899. In that letter he clearly appears to be the first to raise the question

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about the existence of ether. He says that he's convinced that the electrodynamics of moving bodies as it is presented today does not correspond to reality, and that all electrodynamics can be presented in a simpler way, meaning without ether.

Albert concludes that letter with his wish that Mileva were next to him because they 'understand one another's dark soul.'

Truhovich further states that Mileva helped Albert with mathematics during the technical development of the special theory of relativity. Unjustifiably in Serb/Montenegrin circles, it is also heard that Mileva was a noted mathematician who did calculations for Einstein in his special theory of relativity and in his research in general. This is unsubstantiated: Mileva failed the final examinations at the ETH twice, because of her low grades in mathematics. She never graduated from the ETH. (On the other hand, failing the exam means failing the particular questions, and not, necessarily, failing on your overall knowledge of the subject).

**Obviously, the conclusion from *The Letters* is straightforward—Mileva is not a co-author of**

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**Einstein's 1905 papers.** At the same time, this would be the end of the controversy.

Not really!

Enter Abram Fyodorovich Ioffe<sup>LXVI</sup> via the book of Trbuhovich's.

A. F. Ioffe, a highly respected Russian scientist, wrote an article about Einstein, after Einstein's death in 1955. The Ioffe's article entitled '*Pamyati Alberta Eynshtyna*' (**Remembering Albert Einstein**) is published in the Volume 57 of the prestigious Russian *Uspekhi Fizicheskikh Nauk* (*Successes in Physics Sciences*) in 1955. [*Uspekhi Fizicheskikh Nauk*, Volume 57, Number 2, (1955), p. 187. (А. Ф. Иоффе, Памяти Альберта Эйнштейна, Успехи физических наук, срт. 57, 2, (1955), стр. 187.)].

Trbuhovich states that Abram Ioffe saw the original of Einstein's 'relativity paper' signed as Einstein-Marity. She further states that in early 1905, Ioffe was working with Roentgen,<sup>13</sup> who was a member of the editorial board of *Annalen der Physik*, a scientific journal to which Einstein had submitted

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<sup>LXVI</sup> Abram Fyodorovich Ioffe (1880 – 1960), a Russian-Jewish physicist.

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his 'relativity paper' for publishing.<sup>14</sup> For more information on the work of Ioffe with Roentgen and the 'connection' with Einstein's 1905 relativity paper see Stachel (Ref. 2a.)

There is a paragraph in Ioffe's article, which has been most frequently exploited by the controversy-promoters, the hoax-masters, because it contains the last name Einstein-Marity.

Abram Ioffe, himself, makes it clear in that paragraph that the relativity paper was authored by only one researcher—Einstein-Marity. Abram Ioffe further explains in that article that Marity (Hungarianized Marich), the family name of his wife, was added to the husband's family name according to a Swiss custom.

Here is the part in the Ioffe article that has been most frequently used, (and abused), by the promoters of the controversy.

In Russian, it looks like this:

**'Для физиков же, и в особенности для физиков моего поколения--современников Эйнштейна, незабываемо появление Эйнштейна на арене науки. В 1905 г. В «Анналах физики» появилось три статьи,**

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положившие начало трём наиболее актуальным направлениям физики XX века. Это были: теория броуновского движения, фотонная теория света и теория относительности. Автор их--неизвестный до тех пор чиновник патентного бюро в Берне Эйнштейн-Марити (Марити--фамилия его жены, которая по швейцарскому обычаю прибавляется к фамилии мужа).'

My translation of that paragraph is as follows, (more or less all translations of that paragraph are the same and legible for the evaluation of its meaning),

'For the physicists in general, and in particular for the physicists of my generation—the contemporaries of Albert Einstein's, Einstein's appearance in the arena of physics is an unforgettable event. In 1905, in the 'Annalen der Physik,' three scientific papers appeared, initiating the three most important directions in the physics research of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Those were: the theory of Brownian motion, the photon theory of light, and the theory of relativity. Author of which—hitherto an unknown clerk in the patent bureau in Bern—was Albert Einstein Marity (Marity—the family name of his wife,

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**which, according to Swiss custom, is added to the family name of the husband).’**

This is the only place in Ioffe’s article whereby ‘Marity’ is mentioned.

The controversy-promoters mostly exploit the above given Ioffe’s paragraph as a basis for their arguments. Just mere attachment of Ioffe’s name to anything brings respect and reliability.

Abram Fyodorovich Ioffe was an ultimately respected physicist. At the time of writing his article about Einstein in 1955, he was one of the most powerful physicists in the Soviet Union. To Molotov<sup>LXVII</sup>, a protégé of Joseph Stalin<sup>LXVIII</sup>, Ioffe suggested a young Igor Kurchatov<sup>LXIX</sup> to lead the Soviet Atomic Energy Research. Kurchatov, in turn, was a great example of honor and heroism in Stalin’s Russia. He is reported to have said to his collaborators, that if he had not been successful in his work, he would probably not have been there to talk with them. This was after the test of the first

---

<sup>LXVII</sup> V.M. Molotov (1890—1986), a Russian politician.

<sup>LXVIII</sup> Joseph Visarionovich Stalin (1879—1953), a Russian-Georgian Bolshevnik leader.

<sup>LXIX</sup> Igor Vasilievich Kurchatov (1903—1960), a Russian physicist.

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Russian hydrogen bomb, (Stalin had been dead by this time).

That spirit of honor and heroism, Kurchatov transferred onto his many collaborators, including Andrei Dimitrievich Sakharov<sup>LXX</sup>.

It seems to me that exactly this aspect, the strength of Ioffe's personality and his legacy, is purposely abused by the controversy-promoters in their books, movies, CDs—the worthless products of the hoax-masters.

**I fear that controversy-promoters, even in the future, will feed on the respectable Abram Fyodorovich Ioffe to try to 'tarnish' Einstein's achievements—the greatest achievements in physics research of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is a duty of the community of physicists worldwide to halt that relentlessly, now and in the future, in a democratic way. At the very moment of its appearance, physicists should act swiftly until every newborn controversy becomes naked, in other words—a dead controversy.**

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<sup>LXX</sup> Andrei Dimitrievich Sakharov (1921—1989), a Russian physicist.

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Unlike the naked emperor in the *Emperor's New Clothes*, **a naked controversy is a dead controversy.**

Let's go now to the above paragraph in Ioffe's article.

'Do you infer from the above that Mileva is the author, or the co-author, of the mentioned papers? '

Your answer,

'I don't.'

Lets go further.

'But if you take into account that there is explicitly written—Einstein-Marity, do you then infer that Mileva is the author, or at least co-author?'

Your answer,

'I don't.'

Now you may ask me,

'What's the point?'

My answer,

**There is no point, whatsoever, in all of this. Just take this controversial hoax as an annoying**

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**intellectual exercise and as an assault on the  
intelligence of every decent human being.**

**13**

**Einstein's Father Builds Tesla's  
Alternating Current Electrical Power  
Plants in Northern Italy**

Maja Einstein<sup>15</sup>, Albert's sister<sup>LXXI</sup>, says that around 1900s Albert Einstein's father, Hermann Einstein<sup>LXXII</sup>, was busy with his company in building Tesla's a.c. (alternating current) electrical power plants for electric lighting in northern Italy.

Hermann Einstein's family moved to northern Italy in 1895, in search of better business opportunities. Albert was there, Maja says, helping his father, being happy that he was learning about the

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<sup>LXXI</sup> Maja (Maria) Einstein (188—1951), a sister of Albert Einstein.

<sup>LXXII</sup> Hermann Einstein (1847—1902), the father of Albert Einstein.

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administration of business, and was able to take his Papa's place in case of an emergency. His father would die soon—in October 1902.

These were the years when Tesla was the inventor-star. The entire world had started to install electric lighting based on his alternating current. It is easy to imagine passionate Mileva, proud of her Serb heritage, talking with pride to Albert about Tesla.

In late April 1901, when he was with his father in Milan, Albert received a letter from Mitza, who was in Zurich, referring to him as a 'Latin Lover.' She thought now all the girls of Milan had been after him. Sometimes when Albert would show an interest in her girlfriends, she was envious. But Albert was telling her,

'If you knew what you mean to me, you wouldn't envy any of your girlfriends...you have more than all of them combined.'

Albert invited Mitza to join him in Como, a small picturesque town on the Lake Como, and to spend two-three days there with him. She accepted it. They first spent half a day sightseeing, drinking cappuccino, and eating meatballs with pasta. Then they boarded a ferryboat toward Colico. On their way, they stopped in Cadenabia to visit the

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beautiful Villa Carlotta.<sup>LXXIII</sup> Albert and Mitza were  
enchanted by its splendor. It was springtime and  
flowers were blooming all around.

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<sup>LXXIII</sup> The first time I visited Villa Carlotta was in 1974. I  
was in Varenna, attending an international research  
conference on Tokamak Thermonuclear Fusion  
organized by the University of Milan, jointly with the  
Plasma Physics Laboratory from Princeton, New Jersey,  
USA.

I took a ferryboat to Cadenabia and Tremezzo. Villa  
Carlotta in Tremezzo was a very beautiful place. It was  
an early September and the day was sunny and warm. At  
that time, of course, I did not know about Albert and  
Mitza's trip to this place. After I had spent a few hours  
there, I took a ferry further to the city of Como.

In May 1995, I was visiting Milan for business. That was  
my first visit to Milan after I had read *The Letters*. My  
female friend drove from Rome in her Ferrari to see me.  
I couldn't have helped but to convince her to come with  
me to Villa Carlotta; I wanted very much to visit that  
ground again, where once Albert and Mitza had walked  
upon.

Upon our arrival there, in my imagination, I saw clearly,  
as a reality, Albert and Mitza taking a walk in front of  
the Villa. I, in my forties, saw that twenty-two-year old  
kid, in his three-piece suite and sexy tie, holding the

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After Villa Carlotta, they went up to the mountain and rented a two-person sledge with the coachman in the rear. He was referring to them as signora and signore.<sup>LXXIV</sup> Mitza loved very much being called ‘signora.’

At the end of their Como trip, Mitza wholeheartedly told Albert that she had been praying to St. Peter,<sup>LXXV</sup> the saint-protector of the Marich family, that their Como trip would be most pleasant and exciting. And it was; probably the best time Albert and Mitza had ever had together.

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hand of a charming little woman with a sun-umbrella. She looked very, very happy.

In my imagination, I was gazing at that young man’s face with my jaws dropped—thinking: in that very head, in that very moment, a seed is placed, a seed for the relativity theory that will change the nature of physics forever. It was so real. On our way back to Rome, Claudia said to me that I had looked weird in front of that Villa. I gave her a glance. She said, ‘What!’

<sup>LXXIV</sup> Signora and Signore - Mrs. And Mr. In Italian.

<sup>LXXV</sup> It is a religious custom in Orthodox Christian Serbia/Montenegro that every family has its own saint protector. Easy to guess, my family’s saint protector is St. Stefan.

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14

**Marko Miljanov Popovich – The Duke of  
Montenegro**

Now, here is a note of a far less importance. It has been stated on Tesla Society's website that Olgivanna Lazovich Wright,<sup>LXXVI</sup> the third wife of the famous American architect Frank Lloyd Wright<sup>LXXVII</sup>, was the granddaughter of Marko Miljanov Popovich.<sup>LXXVIII</sup>

If Olgivanna is a granddaughter of Marko Miljanov Popovich, she's not in a straight line. The only child—a son named Savo with his wife Stefa,(Stefania)—of Marko Miljanov Popovich died as an infant and is buried in front of a small church

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<sup>LXXVI</sup> Olgivanna Lazovich Wright (1898 - 1985), the third wife Frank Lloyd Wright.

<sup>LXXVII</sup> Frank Lloyd Wright (1867 – 1959), an American architect.

<sup>LXXVIII</sup> Marko Milyanov (Miljanov) Popovich (Popović) (1833 – 1901) [Miljanov—the son of Miljan (Milyan). This is an old Slavic way in the construction of one's full name].

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in the acropolis of the city of Medun<sup>LXXIX</sup> (Medeon;  
Meteon, a fortress of the Romans of old) near  
Podgoritza (Podgorica), Montenegro. I know this  
because I was raised in the Popovich family, and, as  
a young boy, went there numerous times with my  
grandfather Stefan Radosavov Popovich,<sup>LXXX</sup> (the  
father of my mother Rosanda), to visit that  
acropolis. My upbringing was in the spirit of the  
tribes and clans of Montenegro. That spirit has  
never left my heart.

As a child, I saw that little tomb with my very own  
eyes, and was devastated by the realization that  
children could die. Probably then, the seed of  
interest in the connection of ‘death’ with the ‘nature  
of time’ was embedded in my young psyche, by  
which, I’m still obsessed up to the very present  
day.<sup>16, 17</sup>

I remember how clan Popovich, including my  
grandfather, and other clans from that area, proudly  
talked about themselves as being grandsons and  
granddaughters of Marmiljan (**Marko Miljanov**)—  
the great Duke of Montenegro. In their honesty,  
however, they were always emphasizing that

---

<sup>LXXIX</sup> Pronounced as ‘Madoon.’

<sup>LXXX</sup> Stefan Radosavov Popovich (1885 – 1967).

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definitely none of them was descendant in a straight line. Marko Miljanov Popovich, they kept saying, in his greatness is the closest to the one\* buried on the top of the Lovchen Mountain.

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\*Petar II Petrovich Njegosh (1813—1851), the Prince-Bishop-Poet of Montenegro. He was buried on top of the Lovchen Mountain, as he had wished, so that he could watch over his Montenegro, just as the eagle does, even in his nonliving years. The Eagle-soaring national dance of the Monenegrins reflects on honor and heroism embedded in their hearts.

---

For an uninitiated person this may look strange, irrelevant, and even silly, but in those areas—of tribes and clans, of **personal honor and heroism**, of moral aristocracy, as exemplified by Marko Miljanov Popovich in his writings on *Honor and Heroism*, it is of ultimate importance.

**Heroism—Marko Miljanov Popovich says—is to protect yourself from others; honor—is to protect others from yourself.**

In 1933, just 32 years after Marko Miljanov Popovich's death, Albert Einstein exemplifies Popovich's words.

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Einstein shows honor and heroism by leaving the  
Nazi Germany never to return, as opposed to  
Werner Heisenberg<sup>LXXXI</sup>, one of the founders of  
quantum mechanics, who had stayed to work on the  
Hitler's Uranium Project.

In May 1992, Victor Frederick Weisskopf<sup>LXXXII</sup> was  
visiting my Institute for Advanced Physics Studies,  
which later became a division of the Stefan  
University. I asked Viki about Heisenberg and the  
Nazi Germany. Viki told me that the whole of  
Heisenberg's life during that period of time was  
characterized by Heisenberg's not being a type of a  
hero.<sup>LXXXIII</sup>

In 1950, Einstein still says,

“I have not changed my attitude toward  
Germans...” (See foregoing).

Now, it is 2005, and as the Islamic saying goes,

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<sup>LXXXI</sup> Werner Heisenberg (1901—1976), a German  
physicist.

<sup>LXXXII</sup> Victor Frederick Weisskopf (1908—2002), an  
Austrian-born American-Jewish physicist.

<sup>LXXXIII</sup> Victor F. Weisskopf discussed this in his book,  
'**The Privilege to Be a Physicist**,' (W. H. Freeman and  
Company, New York, 1989), pp. 167—173.

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‘If the mountain won’t come to Muhammad, Muhammad will go to the mountain.’ Einstein had long been dead; as a nice gesture, Germany comes to the great physicist by celebrating, with a variety of projects, the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his ‘Miracle Year.’

In the McCarthy<sup>LXXXIV</sup> Era, in the early 1950s, Einstein is a man of honor and heroism, as he advises Oppenheimer<sup>LXXXV</sup>, (accused of being a communist), to tell McCarthy’s people that they are all fools. Einstein himself was also accused of being a communist, although his sentiment against the dialectical materialism<sup>LXXXVI</sup> was very well known; he was truly an anti-dialectical materialist.

Einstein joked in his poem about the wisdom of dialectical materialism, which, according to some Soviet philosophers in the late 1940s, was in contradiction to Einstein’s theory of relativity,

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<sup>LXXXIV</sup> Joseph Raymond McCarthy (1908—1957), an American politician.

<sup>LXXXV</sup> J. Robert Oppenheimer (1904—1967), an American-Jewish physicist, the father of the American atomic bomb.

<sup>LXXXVI</sup> Marx’s dialectical materialism (diamat)—the ideological platform for the Russian Bolshevism.

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LXXXVII (Einstein was a foreign member of the  
Soviet Academy of Sciences).

*'By sweat and toil unparalleled*

*At last a grain of truth to see?*

*Oh fool! To work yourself to death,*

*Our party makes the truth by decree.'*

About Heraclitus, (c.535-c.475 B.C.E.), a Greek philosopher, the founder of the dialectic world view in the West, Einstein says this, [Albert Einstein with an Introduction by Maurice Solovine, *Letters to Solovine*, 1906-1955, (A Citadel Press Book, New York, 1993), p.111.].

*"I think he was a stubborn, melancholy man."*

Not quite a compliment, as opposed to Niels Bohr who considered Heraclitus one of the major philosophical figures of antiquity.

H. I. Phillips, a newspaper columnist during the McCarthy era, addresses the accusation of Einstein,

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LXXXVII Peter A. Bucky (in collaboration with Allen Weakland). **The Private Albert Einstein** (Andrews and Meel, Kansas City, 1992). p.143.

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as being a communist, like this (see Calaprice, *The Quotable Einstein*, p. 238),

*'Doctor with the bushy head*

*Tell us that you are not a Red*

*Speak, oh speak, and say you're not-sky*

*Just a bent-space type of Trotsky.*<sup>LXXXVIII</sup>

Albert Einstein was a true fighter for the principles of democracy. He says,

'My political ideal is democracy.'<sup>LXXXIX</sup> Let every man be respected as an individual and no man

---

<sup>LXXXVIII</sup> Leon Trotsky (1879—1940), one of the leaders in the Russian October Revolution of 1917.

<sup>LXXXIX</sup> Alas, it seems to me that in all possible social systems some kind of 'exploitation' of a man by a man exists. In democracy—majority 'exploits' minority, and in totalitarianism—the majority is 'exploited' by minority. What is the exit out of this situation? I don't know.

Once a wise man from La Jolla have told me that by climbing up on a social ladder in any society you reach exactly the same environment; the roof-top is the same in all social systems. That time, however, I could have not intuitively accepted the words of wisdom of the wise one.

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idolized.<sup>XC</sup> It is an irony of fate that I myself have  
been the recipient of excessive admiration and  
reverence from my fellow-beings, through no fault  
and no merit of my own.’

**15**

**The Controversy Is No More**

Finally and most importantly, as to the controversy  
regarding the role played by Mileva Marich

---

Even in a democratic science environment you find  
‘exploitation,’ albeit of a mild nature, by the use of  
alphabet. Very often the individuals with the last name  
starting with ‘A’ are the first authors on otherwise  
group-created scientific research papers, reviews, or  
books, regardless of the importance of those individuals’  
contributions.

When I was in Russia, during the communist era, I  
particularly liked the joke frequently circulating there: in  
capitalism a man exploits a man; in communism is the  
other way around.

<sup>XC</sup> Regarding this I would like to add that democracy is  
like a pregnancy—you either have democracy or you  
don’t.

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Einstein in the development of Einstein's **Special Theory of Relativity** and, in general, in the scientific research of Albert Einstein—it should be concluded that:<sup>2, 2a, 2b, 9</sup>

**The controversy is no more, unless some new material has been discovered to show the opposite, if ever.**

**Mileva Marich Einstein did not contribute in any explicit way, idea wise or technically, to Einstein's Special Theory of Relativity and, in general, to his research in physics.**

**In the period up to 1905,<sup>1</sup> (anni mirabiles), when Einstein had been working on his three celebrated works—Relativity Theory, Theory of Brownian Motion, and the Photoelectric Effect—Mileva had been his beloved wife and occasionally his 'sounding board' for his ideas and thoughts in physics. Above all, Mileva was, at that time, a stable, and a strong emotional support to a young genius—simply put, a good woman.**

Einstein, in his letters to Mileva of August-September 1900, says,

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**‘Without you, I lack self-confidence, passion for work, and enjoyment of life—in short, without you, my life is no life,’**

and,

**‘Without thought of you, I would no longer want to live among this pitiful herd of humans,’**

and,

**‘No matter what happens, we’ll have the most wonderful life in the world.’**

In his letter of December 28, 1901, he tells Mileva wholeheartedly,

**‘All people except you appear strange to me, as if they were separated from me by an invisible wall.’**

All this peripetia<sup>XCI</sup> regarding the Albert-Mileva controversy hoax is a sad story.

**Both Albert and Mileva do not deserve that.**

This is a sad story, but still it is a human story, whereby lesser souls feed on the power of great ones, even dead. They all appear to me as psychic

---

<sup>XCI</sup> ‘Peripetia,’ a term used in Serbia/Montenegro as ‘Abracadabra.’

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vampires—all those who write shameless books,  
burn CDs, or produce movies on this hoax topic.

**If Albert and Mileva were alive today, they  
would tell those people what fools they are.**

Mileva probably would use gentler word, but  
Albert, definitely, would not. He would use exactly  
'fools,' as he did in the McCarthy era, when  
advising Oppenheimer to tell McCarthy's people  
what fools they were.

**To recapitulate:**

**The 1905 papers of Einstein were published as  
they were received—being authored by one  
author named Albert Einstein, simply and  
clearly.**

**Editors of the scientific journals do not change  
author's name, neither do they add or delete  
names of authors.**

'Why allow, then, any controversy hoax?'

I personally would not allow any unjustified  
controversy. But then again, the controversy is not  
to be justified; it is just to be started up, which in  
democratic societies—thank God for them—is quite  
easy to do, and thereupon it has a life of its own,  
unless halted.

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It is our noble duty to halt, in a democratic way, the Albert-Mileva controversy hoax, initiated by others for a variety of purposes. This can be done by systematically revealing its true nature, until the controversy becomes naked, in other words—dead.

**16**

**The Torch of Tesla's Fame**

The transfer of false information to new generations has dire consequences, especially when encountered on a website dedicated to greats of Nikola Tesla stature.

We need to keep alive the torch of Tesla's fame in good faith.

It is our noble duty that we, the Serbs/Montenegrins worldwide, present this matter in a fair and a truthful manner, based on available material, rather than on invented, for different purposes, false stories, which, at the end of the day, are essentially counterproductive.

**The greats of Serbia and Montenegro, as well as the greats of any other nation worldwide, do not**

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**need a ‘window dressing’—they are already  
great for what they truly are.**

With our truthful exposition, we ought to honor the greatness of Mileva Marich for what she really was—the beloved wife of the great physicist—by many considered the greatest physicist that ever was. And she is the mother of Albert Einstein’s children, a daughter named Lieserl<sup>XCII</sup> (1902 -? <sup>18</sup>), and two sons, Hans Albert<sup>XCIII</sup> and Eduard<sup>XCIV</sup>, latter also called Tete.<sup>19</sup> Both Hans Albert and Eduard frequently called their father—Babo<sup>XCV</sup>—as a gesture of utmost respect.

Through Mileva Marich Einstein, the South Slavic peoples, particularly from Serbia and Montenegro, acquired the most prominent son-in-law of the twentieth century. That, in itself, is the greatness of Mileva Marich Einstein.

---

<sup>XCII</sup> Lieserl, a diminutive of the name Elisabeth.

<sup>XCIII</sup> Hans Albert Einstein (1904—1973), an older son of Albert Einstein.

<sup>XCIV</sup> Eduard Einstein (1910—1965), a younger son of Albert Einstein.

<sup>XCV</sup> Babo—Papa in Serbian Turkism, usually used to show the utmost respect to a family patriarch.

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I warmly encourage your Society to create a special section on your website whereby others can post their fair opinions regarding its content; this can significantly improve and enrich the quality of information offered on your website.

**A happy indifference to a happy ignorance produces nothing but a strange defeat. The individuals who know should never yield to ignorant ones for any reason, be it politeness or thoughtfulness, or similar.**

The websites dedicated to great ones like Nikola Tesla should promote tolerance, respect, and cooperation between nations, ethnic groups, and human races—exactly as he did during his life; **Tesla was proud of his Serb origin, his Croatian birth-land, and American homeland.**

The website is a great medium when open to everyone for suggestions and opinions **regardless of one's level of formal education.** On the other side, the opinions of hundreds of individuals are of no value if none of them know anything about the subject.

Once a wise man from La Jolla, California, said to me that ignorant people could be a source of great inspiration. That's quite true. In a sense, I'm

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thankful to my dear acquaintance, who was formerly happily ignorant, for his inspiring me to write this letter and transforming my happy indifference into my proud engagement.

Einstein was also intellectually inspired by the ignorance found in the outmoded physics curriculum of his physics professor, Heinrich Friedrich Weber<sup>XCVI</sup>, which resulted in a clash between the young genius and the old professor.<sup>XCVII</sup>

## 17

### References, Notes, and Comments

1. Albert Einstein was then 26 years old. As a comparison, Sir Isaac Newton was 24 years old at the time of the completion of his (Newtonian)

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<sup>XCVI</sup> Heinrich Friedrich Weber (1843—1912),

<sup>XCVII</sup> Professor Weber used to tell young Albert, ‘you are a clever boy Einstein, an extremely clever boy, but you have one great fault: you’ll never let yourself be told anything.’ This is cited in: Carl Seelig. **Albert Einstein/A Documentary Biography** (Staples Press, London, 1956)

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mechanics, now taught in all schools and universities worldwide.

During his ‘Miracle Years’, the period up to 1905 as defined hereby, Albert Einstein created his Special Theory of Relativity.

On June 30, *Annalen der Physik* receives Einstein’s **Special Relativity Theory** paper entitled, **On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies**. The paper was published on September 26, 1905, and was republished in the **Collected Papers of ALBERT EINSTEIN, Vol. 2**. The Swiss Years; Writings, 1900 – 1909. English translation: Anna Beck, translator; Peter Havas, Consultant (Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey), pp. 140 – 171.

During this period, Einstein also explained the photoelectric effect based on the photon—the particle of light, originally Newton’s idea.

On March 17, Einstein sends to *Annalen der Physik* his **Photoelectric Effect** paper entitled, **On a Heuristic Point of View Concerning the Production and Transformation of Light**. This paper was received on March 18, and published on June 9, 1905. It was republished in the **Collected Papers of ALBERT EINSTEIN, Vol. 2**. The

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Swiss Years; Writings, 1900 – 1909. English translation: Anna Beck, translator, Peter Havas, Consultant (Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1989), pp. 86 – 103.

In his studies of Brownian motion, he has made a foundation for modern statistical physics.

On May 11, *Annalen der Physik* received his **Brownian Motion** paper entitled, **On the Movement of Small Particles Suspended in Stationary Liquids Required by the Molecular-Kinetic Theory of Heat**. The paper was published on July 18, 1905, and was republished in the **Collected Papers of ALBERT EINSTEIN**, Vol. 2. The Swiss Years; Writings, 1900–1909. English translation: Anna Beck, translator, Peter Havas, Consultant (Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1989), pp 123–134.

His friend, Michele Angelo Besso, tells Albert at the time of publishing of this paper, that Albert's paper treats the 'Brownian Motion.' Apparently, Einstein has not been aware of this.

This was also the time when Einstein discovered (Einstein would rather use the word 'invented') the celebrated Energy-Mass Relation:  $E=mc^2$ , published as a separate scientific paper; *Annalen*

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*der Physik* received this paper on September 27, 1905 and published it on November 21, 1905. This paper was republished in the **Collected Papers of ALBERT EINSTEIN, Vol. 2**. The Swiss Years; Writings, 1900 – 1909. English translation: Anna Beck, translator, Peter Havas, Consultant (Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1989), pp. 172–174. .

**2.** Gerald Holton. **Einstein, History, and Other Passions**. (American Institute of Physics Press, New York, 1995. *Masters of Modern Physics series*).

**2.a.** John Stachel. **Einstein's Miraculous Year** (Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 2005).

**2.b.** John Stachel. **Einstein from 'B' to 'Z'** (Birkhäuser, Boston; 1st edition, December 2001). See an article on Einstein and Marich entitled, **A Collaboration that Failed to Develop**, and one entitled, **The Young Einstein: Poetry and Truth**.

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John Stachel is the founding editor of **The Collected Papers of Albert Einstein**. He is currently Director of the Boston University Center for Einstein Studies.

3. V. Alexander Stefan, **Einstein's Wisdom: The Last Seven Days in Einstein's Life**. (Stefan University Press, to be published.).

The major part of this novel is based on Einstein's factual life.

4. In the last two decades, a controversy has been lingering as to the role of Mileva, if any, in answering young Einstein's pet question (What would happen if I traveled by the speed of light?), which led him to the foundation of his Special Theory of Relativity.

5. V. Stefan. On '**Quantum Mechanics in a New Key According to A. Landé**' *Dialectica* (Belgrade), No. 2, 1977, pages 73—88, in English.

In this article I addressed the contribution of Alfred Landé, (1888—1976), to the solution of the

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*Quantum Riddle*. I also constructed a historical scheme to show the roots of the **Einstein-Bohr Controversy**, called by Einstein: the *Quantum Riddle*.

The idea of solving the ‘quantum riddle’ was Einstein’s ‘pet idea’. He believed that a micro-object, such as electron, should be treated as a unity-object described by the deterministic (no involvement of probability function) laws, rather than by the probabilistic laws, as it is done in quantum mechanics.

Einstein was convinced that ‘**God does not play dice**’. On which, Niels Bohr replied,

‘**Do not tell God what to do!**’

Einstein used to say, with a sigh,

‘**If I only knew what little screw the Lord applies here**’—meaning the ‘screw of the microworld.’

**6. V. Stefan, *Physics and Society***. Essays in Honor of Victor Frederick Weisskopf by the International Community of Physicists (American Institute of Physics Press, Springer-Verlag New York, 1998).

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Victor Frederick Weisskopf (1908—2002), a scientific collaborator of Niels Bohr, was my guest in 1992, visiting my Institute for Advanced Physics Studies (a Division of Stefan University) in La Jolla, California. Viki told me then that he personally knew Albert Einstein; he played music with Einstein. Viki considered Einstein the greatest physicist that ever was, though he considered the human qualities of Bohr's more outstanding compared to Einstein's.

7. On November 7, 1919, the London *Times* prints the article with the title: **Revolution in Science, New Theory of the Universe, Newtonian Ideas Overthrown.**

Three days later *The New York Times* prints the news with the title: **Lights all Askew in the Heavens.**

8. **Albert Einstein – Mileva Marich. The Love Letters.** (Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1992.). The first letter is from Mileva to Albert dating back to October 20, 1897, and the

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last one from Albert to Mileva, dating back to  
September 1903.

**9.** Abraham Pais. **Einstein Lived Here.** (Oxford  
University Press, New York, 1994).

Abraham Pais (1918 – 2000) wrote a highly  
acclaimed book, '**Subtle is the Lord...The Science  
and the Life of Albert Einstein.**'(Oxford  
University Press, New York, 1982).

**10.** Alfred Kleiner (1849—1916), professor of  
experimental physics at the University of Zurich.

Kleiner, says Einstein, rejected his doctoral thesis,  
which he submitted on November 23, 1901, because  
he (E.) sharply criticized Ludwig Boltzmann. [L.  
Boltzmann (1844— 1918)].

**11.** V. Stefan (Editor-in-Chief). **Thus Spoke  
Einstein.** Book series. ISSN: 1550-4115, founded  
in 2004. (Stefan University Press, La Jolla, CA  
92038.).

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This book series is planned to consist of several booklets containing Einstein's sayings, opinions, and thoughts.

**12.** Desanka Trbuhovich. **Im Schatten Albert Einsteins.** (Verlag Paul Haupt, Bern and Stuttgart, 1983). This book is the source of early controversy.

Originally, the book was written in Serbo-Croatian with the title, *U Senci Alberta Ajnštajna—In the Shadow of Albert Einstein.*

**13.** Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen (Röntgen) (1845—1923) had worked on X-rays, as well as Tesla, and subsequently won the first Nobel Prize in physics, in 1901. The X-ray research was one of Tesla's major research areas in which he thought he had had a lead.

Possibly, Tesla found himself in discomfort with the Nobel Prize in the case of Guglielmo Marconi (1874—1937), who won the 1909 Nobel Prize in physics for his research in wireless telegraphy, on which Tesla had also worked.

In some sources, there has been mentioned that Tesla had been offered Nobel Prize, which he

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rejected—there is, however, no sound proof for this statement.

**14.** Einstein won the 1921 Nobel Prize in physics not for relativity, but for his 'services to theoretical physics and, especially, for his discovery of the photoelectric effect.'

In the 1919 decree of divorce, (See Ref. 9.), of Albert Einstein and Mileva Einstein, there had been a stipulation: Albert would give Mileva the Nobel Prize money when the prize was awarded. Albert Einstein did exactly that—in 1923, the Nobel Prize, in the amount of \$32,000, for the year 1921, was transferred to Mileva Marich Einstein.

In the divorce papers, Einstein admitted adultery without specification as to when it had started.

Some Einstein's biographers state that he had an extramarital affair with a young woman in the early 1920s, several others in years to come, and one in the mid-1940s, while at Princeton. They also state that Einstein loved women in general, and, if they were sweeter and smellier, he liked them better, as Einstein himself used to say.

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**15.** Maja Winteler-Einstein. Albert Einstein—A Biographical Sketch in **The Collected Papers of Albert Einstein**. Volume 1. (Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1987).

Maja spent her last years at the home of her brother Albert, at Princeton, 112 Mercer Street. She died in June 1951. She had suffered a stroke in 1946, and was bedridden. Albert used to read to her, in the evenings, the excerpts from the classics. They were very close to one another throughout their lives. Apparently, Maja was the only one from the Einstein family who did not object to the Albert-Mileva relationship.

**16.** Jean Piaget (1896—1980) wrote a book entitled, ‘**The Child’s Conception of Time**’, initiated by Einstein’s questions when the two men met in 1928 in the city of Davos. Piaget was influenced by the dialectical materialism of Karl Marx (1818 – 1883), who gave special treatment on the ‘nature of time’ in his doctoral dissertation entitled, ‘The Difference Between the Democritean and Epicurean Philosophy of Nature,’ written in 1841.

Dushan Nedeljkovich (Dušan Nedeljković), my professor in Philosophy of Science in Belgrade

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(early 1970s), was a friend and a colleague of Piaget, and a feisty Marxist philosopher, known in the late 1940s as the ‘Red Hurricane of the University of Belgrade.’

At that time, (early 1970s), I was quite involved with the Henri Bergson’s, (1859—1941), philosophy of time. Contrary to me, Nedeljkovich was a fierce antagonist to Henri Bergson’s philosophical view on time, and, in general, Nedeljkovich was anti-Bergsonian.

The concept on the nature of time in Einstein’s Relativity has been attacked heavily, in particular, by Bergsonians in France. Einstein’s Relativity was also attacked by English Hegelianists, US pragmatists, Soviet diamats (dialectical materialists), to mention just a few anti-relativity movements.

In the early 1970s, when I was very interested in the Philosophy of Science, particularly in the ‘nature of time’, Nedeljkovich invited me to his office to talk with me. He urged me to get in touch with Piaget, and do research with him on the nature of time from the Marxist philosophical point of view. Soon thereupon, my focus of interest shifted to other areas and I never got in touch with Jean Piaget. At

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the turn of the millennium *Time* magazine named  
Jean Piaget, [(1896-1980), a Swiss philosopher],  
one of the greatest minds of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**17.** V. Alexander Stefan, **Doctor Faustef**. (Stefan  
University Press, La Jolla, CA, 2005).

In this fantasy-fiction novel, Doctor Faustef, a  
physicist who discovered **ephemeron**, the particle  
of time, fights for human immortality against  
Lucifer the Devil, the custodian of human mortality  
on the planet Earth, and wins.

**18.** For the existence of Lieserl was not known until  
*The Letters* (see Ref. 8) were first made known in  
1987. It is not known presently, for certain, what  
happened to her. As inferred from *The Letters*, she  
was born sometime in late January 1902, in Serbia,  
as an illegitimate child. She was of a frail health  
and, according to some researchers, had been given  
up for adoption—thereupon all traces of her were  
lost (See Refs. 2, 2a, and 9). In his letter of  
December 12, 1901, a 22-year-old Albert (Johnnie,  
as Mileva calls him) tells a 25-year-old Mileva  
(Dollie, as he likes to call her),

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‘The only problem that still needs to be resolved is how to keep our Lieserl with us; I wouldn’t want to have to give her up. Ask your Papa; he’s an experienced man, and knows better than your overworked, impractical Johnnie.’ If the adoption of Lieserl had ever taken place, then Albert would have not been the one to be blamed for it, as clearly inferred from the above.

**19.** In Eduard’s childhood, Marija, Mileva’s mother, referred to him as ‘*dete*’ meaning ‘*child*’ in Serbian. Hans Albert, then also a child, picked it up as ‘tete’ and the nickname ‘Tete’ for Eduard was born (See Ref. 9).

Hans Albert had a successful academic career; he was a professor at the University of California at Berkeley.

Alice Calaprice reports in her *The Quotable Einstein* (see foregoing), that in September 1913, both Hans Albert and Eduard were baptized as Serbian Orthodox Christians near Novi Sad, Serbia.

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Eduard had Albert's facial characteristics and a talent for music. From Mileva, he inherited the susceptibility to melancholy, which was apparently a trait in the Ruzhich family; Mileva's sister Zorka suffered from schizophrenia. Eduard also suffered from schizophrenia and spent his last years in the psychiatric institution Burghölzli, near Zurich, where he died on October 25, 1965.

Apparently, Albert Einstein recognized very early, with sadness, the signs of schizophrenia in the behavior of his beloved, unfortunate son. How smart Tete was (the son of the genius) is illustrated by his words:

*'Man only loves destiny.*

*It is the worst destiny not to have destiny,*

*And to be no destiny for anyone else.'* (Ref. 9.)

It sounds like poor Tete's goose-bump-raising prediction of his own destiny.

**What a tragedy for both Albert and Mileva—  
first Lieserl and then Tete.**