

アインシュタイン ～イスラエル・エルサレム・ヘブライ 大学アインシュタイン文書館～

杉 元 賢 治*

2005年3月26日～4月3日までイスラエル・エルサレム・ヘブライ大学・アインシュタイン文書館を訪問した。3月26日に日本を出発、ミラノ経由で、翌日イスラエル入国。4月3日に帰国。

イスラエルはエジプト、ヨルダン、レバノンを国境を接した建国50年の歴史的国家である。

アインシュタインは1922年11月17日～12月29日まで(43日間)日本に滞在し、ベルリンへ帰国中、パレスチナに滞在した。アインシュタインは「私はユダヤ人であることに誇りを持っている」と語る。イスラエル大統領に要請されたり、ヘブライ大学設立のメンバーの一員である。エルサレム・ヘブライ大学アインシュタイン文書館にはアインシュタインの膨大な遺産資料が保管されている。

エルサレムに滞在中、前学長で物理学教授のProf. Hanoch Gutfreundに3度会った。ここで日本でアインシュタイン展示会開催の打合せを行った。その展示会の資料を紹介する。

イスラエル滞在中、なげきの丘(The Western Wall)、キリストの墓、死海、マサダ(Masada)、Tel Aviv近郊カエサレア(Caessarea)の観光を行った。

今回のイスラエル旅行に多大なる援助を与えてくれた次の方々に謝辞を述べます。

Prof. H. Gutfreund, Prof. Yoram Tsafir(Archaeology), Ms. Chaya Becker and Frau Barbara Wolff at Albert Einstein Archives, Prof. Eral Ben-Ari(Director of The Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace), Prof. Ben-Ami Shillony(Department of East Asian Studies), Mr. Yizhak Loir(前駐日大使)、Mr. Chaim Choshen(Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Ms. Sara Turel(Eretz Israel Museum Tel Aviv), Mr. Jacques Gabor(Einstein Stamps Exhibition, Tel Aviv), Prof. Shalom Paul(Bible Department), Mr. Ze'ev Rosenkranz(「アインシュタイン全集」編集者)、門伝章弘氏(ヘブライ大学文化センター日本代表)。

参考文献:Ze'ev Rosenkranz:Albert Through the Looking-Glass. The Personal Papers of Albert Einstein. & The Einstein Scrapbook. & Albert Einstein:Privat und Ganz Persönlich. 日本語版2005年10月にSpringer-Verlag Tokyoより出版される。

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BOOK REVIEW

“Einstein's Stamps Museum” by Kenji Sugimoto,

Published in Japan (February, 2005)

Ernest Rutherford once famously said, “All science is either physics or stamp collecting.” Over the years postage stamps have become an attractive vehicle for presenting science to the public. In this year of Einstein's *annus mirabilis*, we are fortunate to have a book that celebrates Einstein in postage stamps.

In his excellent book *Einstein's Stamps Museum*, Professor Kenji Sugimoto has lovingly assembled a unique selection of stamps relating to Einstein from around the world. The book is in Japanese and not yet available in translation for the English reader. But the language of stamps is universal and the casual reader will find much to appreciate in this collection. The most striking impression that the reader will get is how much the symbol of Einstein has permeated all cultures of the world, from industrial nations to the tiniest islands.

Stamps are not only little ambassadors of their countries but also banners of human achievement that appeal to the public. Scientific stamps have been popular for quite some time. In the book *Stamping Through Mathematics* Robin Wilson displays stamps relating to mathematics, ranging from earliest from of counting to modern computing. They have arresting themes like “the liberation of algebra” and the “geometry of space.” The publication *Mathematical Intelligencer* has a regular column called the “Stamp Corner” and a specialist publication called *Philamath* carries newsheets for collectors of mathematical stamps. Stamp collectors have become the new evangelists of science.

Professor Kenji Sugimoto needs no introduction to people interested in Einstein. As an historian of science and collector of Einstein photographs and memorabilia, he has generously shared with the public his passion through his book *Albert Einstein: A Photographic Biography*. This is the English translation of original German *Albert Einstein: Die kommentierte Bilddokumentation*. He shared his collection of photographs for Walter Moore's biography of *Erwin Schrödinger* published by Cambridge University Press. In relation to Einstein's visit to Japan in 1922, he has published *Einstein's travel diary in*

Japan and *Einstein's lecture at Tokyo University* and is planning a film on Einstein in Japan with the Max-Planck-Institute, Berlin, and the German TV. BBC TV produced a fascinating 65-minute documentary film called *Einstein's Brain* about Professor Sugimoto's journey in the United States to look for the preserved remains of the brain. As part of this year's *Einstein year 2005* celebrations, Professor Sugimoto has also organized exhibitions in Japan and Germany.

Einstein's Stamps Museum is organized along several themes. They include "Man of the Century" stamps issued in 2000, the equation $E = mc^2$ stamps, 100th anniversary of Einstein's birth (1879) stamps issued in 1979, 25th anniversary of Einstein's death (1995) stamps issued in 1980, and 100th anniversary of Einstein's *annus mirabilis* (1905) stamps issued this year. Stamps related to other global events such as solar eclipses (which are associated with the bending of light experiment validating Einstein's prediction in 1919), *fin de siecle* celebration, anniversaries of the Nobel Prize (established in 1901), and atomic energy are also included. A short section on coins and notes depicts an Israeli banknote with Einstein's picture on it, similar to Gauss's in the Deutsche Mark and Euler's in the Swiss Franc.

The most interesting aspect of these stamps is of course the picture and, not surprisingly, an overwhelming number of them are of Einstein. Most of them are not photographs but drawings by a stamp artist showing the classic Einstein portrait with wild hair. Unfortunately, the quality of some of the drawings is poor. A stamp from Italy (page 18) barely resembles Einstein. The Einstein stamps from the Republic of Guinea (page 33) and Granada (page 65) resemble cartoon characters from *Mad* magazine. In a stamp from Chad (page 66), Einstein looks like Martin Luther King. Perhaps the worst drawing is from Nicaragua (page 21). The best drawing of Einstein is from Japan (page 19) and a good sketch of Einstein is in a stamp from Germany (page 26).

The next popular item on scientific stamps is an equation. Einstein was known for his succinct formulas, the most popular being $E = mc^2$. A stamp from Monaco (page 19) writes $m = E/c^2$, which was the original derivation. A few countries focused on Einstein's lesser known but important formulas: $\Delta E = hv$ for quantum theory from Germany (page 53), $hv = A + 1/2mv^2$ for the photoelectric effect (for which he got the Nobel Prize) from

Bosnia Herzegovina (page 14), $G_{\mu\nu} = \kappa T_{\mu\nu}$ for gravitation from Italy (page 14) and $R_{ij} = 0$ for curvature of empty spacetime from Mongolia (page 8). A stamp from Ireland (page 68) takes creative license by replacing $R_{ij} = 0$ by $E = mc^2$ from famous photo of Einstein writing the formula on a blackboard. One stamp from the Democratic Republic of Malagasy (page 15) printed the wrong formula $E = mc$. This could be a collector's item. Instead of formulas some stamps show the physics of Einstein's theory. A set from Serbia (page 75) shows the warping of spacetime and the bending of light by the sun. The bending of light is shown in textbook fashion in the stamps from Romania and Republic of Togo (both on page 87)

Many Einstein stamps were issued as part of a larger theme and some quite humorous. A set from Laos (page 40) titled "Great people of 20th century" includes Einstein, Elvis Presley, Roberto Clemente (baseball star), Marilyn Monroe, Martin Luther King, the Pope, Frank Sinatra, Princess Diana and Walt Disney. Another issue from Kyrgyzstan (page 76) titled "Personalities in Mars" shows cutouts of Einstein, Marilyn Monroe, and Elvis Presley on the surface of Mars.

Stamps are biased towards popular images. The photograph of Einstein sticking out his tongue, taken on his 71st birthday, is a popular one. This appears in the first day issue from the United States for the 100th anniversary of the Nobel Prize (page 77). In a very modern set of stamps from Belgium (page 9) this photo is shown with the tongue replaced by the photo of Einstein sticking out his tongue and so on. The set from Belgium includes other great thinkers of twentieth century such as Sigmund Freud in psychology, Max Weber in sociology, Claude Levi-Strauss in anthropology and Ludwig Wittgenstein in philosophy.

Stamps of solar eclipses are beautiful and they come from places such as Republic of Togo, Indonesia, Zimbabwe, Cook Islands, Mongolia, Netherlands Antilles, Bolivia, Romania, Hungary and others, which are good locations for observing the event.

Very few stamps carry quotations from Einstein. One from Gibraltar (front cover) quotes his "Imagination is more important than knowledge". From Grenada (page 46) — Einstein: "What does all this fame mean?" Chaplin: "Absolutely nothing" (1931)

One stamp from Democratic Republic of Congo (page 66) commemorates the evolution

of the bicycle but uses Einstein to catch your attention. It shows the famous photo of Einstein riding his bicycle.

Einstein's Stamps Museum promises layers of enjoyment to anyone interested in Einstein in addition to those interested in collecting scientific stamps. Some of the best stamps come from small places. Triangular shaped stamps from Paraguay (page 54) use the geometric figure to convey Einstein's geometric view of the world. Stamps from Vietnam (pages 23 and 24) are the best in their simplicity. Mongolia always seems to be a source of excellent stamps. In this book, the theme "Man of the Century" (page 8 and back cover) consists of different famous photographs – Einstein writing the formula $R_{ij} = 0$ on a blackboard, Einstein young, Einstein old, Einstein playing violin and Einstein standing on the seashore.

In his time, Newton was also glorified in pictures. An engraving in the *Principia* shows Newton sitting in heaven above the clouds. At his feet dark clouds part to reveal the elliptical orbits of the solar system that he explained with his theory of gravitation. A stamp that elevates Einstein to such Newtonian immortality is from Angola (page 62) with a cosmic motif mixing religious icons like Christ and Buddha with Einstein, Gandhi and the Statue of Liberty.

In this modern era of email it might seem that the postage stamp is a fast fading legacy. Yet stamps continue to be issued to celebrate scientific discoveries. On May 5, 2005, the United States will issue stamps on "Lifetimes of Discovery" featuring four American scientists: physicist Richard Feynman, geneticist Barbara McClintock, thermodynamicist Josiah Willard Gibbs, and mathematician John von Neumann.

With the book *Einstein's Stamp Museum*, Professor Sugimoto has sent us a postcard from the last century bearing greetings from Einstein.

Reviewed by Amitabha Sen, Ph. D., UBS Investment Bank, Chicago, March 24, 2005

【Danksagung】 Dr. Amitabha Sen に感謝の気持ちを述べる。

相対性理論誕生百年記念！ アインシュタイン・シンポジウムとアインシュタイン展示会、仙台で開催！

アインシュタイン Symposium (2005年12月17日)、アインシュタイン展示会 (2006年1月15日) をヘブライ大学アインシュタイン文書館と協賛で仙台で開催される！

アインシュタインは1922年に来日した時に、仙台で物理学者愛知敬一、本多光太郎、漫画家岡本一平、詩人土井晩翠、モーリッシュ教授、改造社社長山本実彦の方々と一緒に楽しい時間を過ごした。

Symposiumで杉元は「アインシュタインと仙台について」、ヘブライ大学の Professor Hanoch Gutfreund 「アインシュタインとヘブライ大学」「アインシュタインとイスラエル」「アインシュタインとユダヤ人」「アインシュタインとパレスチナ」について講演を行う。

アインシュタインはパレスチナについて次のように言っている：「ハーバート・サムエル卿と市内に入る。太陽の下での市内へ通ずる通り。白い石作りのドーム型である。そしてハッとするように美しい青空。市内は四角に囲まれた壁の中に閉じ込められている。ギースバーグと共に市内へと進んで行く。すごく広い大きなモスクに通じるバザールや狭い路地を通して行くと、ソロモンの寺院のそびえる広場が現れる。円柱に支えられ真ん中ドームのある多角形の建物でビザンチンの教会に似ている。広場の反対側にはバシリカ風のごく普通の感じのモスクがある。それから寺院の壁の所に降りて行くと、そこでは活気のよさそうな同胞のユダヤ人が顔を壁に向け、身体を前後に揺り動かしながら大声で祈りを捧げている“今”がなく“過去”しかない哀れな人々の光景である。それからあらゆる種類の聖職者が様々な人種と共に、彼らは騒動しく、奇妙に東洋的であるが、すごく汚れた市中の曲がりくねった道を進んでゆく。」

* 韓国ソウルで7月1日よりアインシュタイン展示会開催！

アインシュタインの脳を展示！アインシュタイン切手コレクション展示！ Producer Katherine 来日！奈良におけるアインシュタインゆかりの地（東大寺、公園、宿泊した奈良ホテル）を案内する。

* 中国科学アカデミーより“アインシュタイン来日1922年”についての講演依頼！

* ドイツのベルリンとミュンヘンのドイツ博物館、スイス・ベルンのアインシュタイン博物館（アインシュタインが相対性理論を発見した場所）でアインシュタイン展示会が開催中である。

【アインシュタイン展示資料】

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【はじめに】

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【アインシュタインのプライベートな生涯】

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【アインシュタインとユダヤ人との同一化】

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【アインシュタインと娯楽】

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【子供達との往復書簡】

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【不思議なファイル】

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