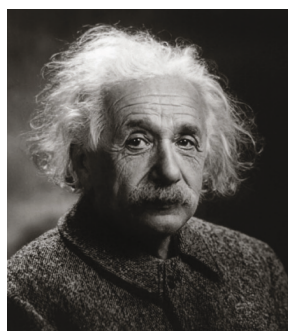


A Truly Beautiful Mind

About the author—



Albert Einstein was born in **Ulm**, in the **Kingdom of Württemberg** in the **German Empire**, on 14 March 1879 into a family of secular **Ashkenazi Jews**

Albert Einstein (14 March 1879 – 18 April 1955) was a **German-born theoretical physicist**,^[7] widely acknowledged to be one of the greatest and most influential physicists of all time.

Einstein is best known for developing the **theory of relativity**.

He also made important contributions to the development of the theory of **quantum mechanics**.

His **mass–energy equivalence** formula $E = mc^2$, which arises from relativity theory, has been dubbed "the world's most famous equation".^[9] His work is also known for its influence on the **philosophy of science**.

Einstein and Marić married in January 1903. In May 1904, their son **Hans Albert Einstein** was born in **Bern**, Switzerland.

On 30 April 1905 Einstein completed his dissertation, A New Determination of Molecular Dimensions^[79] with **Alfred Kleiner**, serving as **pro-forma** advisor.

Einstein received numerous awards and honors, and in 1922, he was awarded the 1921 **Nobel Prize in Physics** "for his services to Theoretical Physics, and especially for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect".

INTRODUCTION IN ENGLISH

This chapter is about Albert Einstein. He was a great scientist. The title of the chapter 'A Truly Beautiful Mind' refers to Albert Einstein. This is a short biography of his where some of his qualities have been highlighted – Albert's interest in Mathematics and Physics and also his humanitarian attribute. The title – 'A Truly Beautiful Mind' makes one wonder how can a scientist's mind be beautiful. It is so because in this lesson we come across another aspect of Einstein. He was a humanitarian. He advocated world peace, non – violence and that is why the title refers to him as a truly beautiful mind.

यह अध्याय अल्बर्ट आइंस्टीन के बारे में है। वे एक महान वैज्ञानिक थे। 'ए ट्रूली ब्यूटीफुल माइंड' अध्याय का शीर्षक अल्बर्ट आइंस्टीन को संदर्भित करता है। यह उनकी एक छोटी जीवनी है जहाँ उनके कुछ गुणों पर प्रकाश डाला गया है – गणित और भौतिकी में अल्बर्ट की रुचि और उनकी मानवीय विशेषता। शीर्षक – 'ए ट्रूली ब्यूटीफुल माइंड' किसी को आश्चर्यचकित करता है कि एक वैज्ञानिक का दिमाग कैसे सुंदर हो सकता है। ऐसा इसलिए है क्योंकि इस पाठ में हम आइंस्टीन के एक अन्य पहलू के बारे में जानते हैं। वह एक मानवतावादी थे। उन्होंने विश्व शांति, अहिंसा की वकालत की और यही कारण है कि शीर्षक उन्हें वास्तव में एक सुंदर दिमाग के रूप में संदर्भित करता है।

A Truly Beautiful Mind Summary-

Albert Einstein was born on 14th March in 1879, in the German city of Ulm. Till the age of two and a half years, he could not speak and when he started speaking, he spoke every word twice.

His playmates considered him to be boring and his mother thought that he was crazy because of the abnormally large size of his head. At school, his headmaster regarded him as stupid and good for nothing.

But he proved them all wrong. At the age of 6, at the insistence of his mother, he learned to play the violin. He became a gifted violinist. At the age of 15, his family moved to Munich. He did not feel comfortable with the strict discipline at the school and left it.

On completing his schooling, he joined the University at Zurich because the atmosphere there was more liberal, and accepted new ideas and concepts. He showed more interest in Physics and Mathematics.

He met a fellow student, Mileva Maric at the University. She was equally intelligent and clever. Later on, they married and had 2 sons but unfortunately, their marriage did not survive, and were divorced in 1919.

After completing his education, Albert worked as a technical expert in the

patent office at Bern. Here, he worked secretly on his idea of relativity. In 1915, he published his paper on the special theory of relativity, followed by the world-famous equation $E = mc^2$. In 1915, he published his paper on General Theory of Relativity, which gave an absolutely new definition to the concept of gravity. This theory made him a famous figure.

In 1919, during the solar eclipse, his theory came out to be accurate and revolutionized Physics. In 1933, he emigrated to the USA as Nazis had come to power in Germany. He did not want his finding and research to be used for destruction.

In 1938, when Germany discovered the principle of Nuclear Fission, he was the first person to write to the American President about the dangers of the atomic bombs. In 1945, when America dropped the Atomic Bombs on Nagasaki and Hiroshima, he was deeply hurt and wrote to the United Nations for the formation of a world government to prevent the recurrence of such destruction.

He spent his later days in politics advocating world peace and democracy. He died at the age of 76 in the year 1955.

A truly Beautiful Mind Summary in Hindi -

अल्बर्ट आइंस्टीन का जन्म 14 मार्च 1879 को जर्मन शहर उल्म में हुआ था। ढाई साल की उम्र तक वे बोल नहीं पाते थे और जब उन्होंने बोलना शुरू किया तो हर एक शब्द दो बार बोलते थे।

उसके सहपाठी उसे उबाऊ मानते थे और उसकी माँ ने सोचा कि वह अपने सिर के असामान्य रूप से बड़े आकार के कारण पागल था। स्कूल में, उनके प्रधानाध्यापक ने उसे मूर्ख और व्यर्थ के रूप में माना।

लेकिन उसने उन सभी को गलत साबित कर दिया। 6 साल की उम्र में, अपनी माँ के आग्रह पर, उन्होंने वायलिन बजाना सीखा। वह एक प्रतिभाशाली वायलिन वादक बन गया। 15 साल की उम्र में उनका परिवार म्यूनिख चला गया। वह स्कूल में सख्त अनुशासन के साथ सहज महसूस नहीं करता था और उसे छोड़ देता था।

अपनी स्कूली शिक्षा पूरी करने पर, उन्होंने ज्यूरिख विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश लिया क्योंकि वहां का माहौल अधिक उदारवादी था, और नए विचारों और अवधारणाओं को स्वीकार करता था। उन्होंने भौतिकी और गणित में अधिक रुचि दिखाई।

उन्होंने विश्वविद्यालय में एक साथी छात्र मिलेवा मैरिक से मुलाकात की। वह उतनी ही बुद्धिमान और चतुर थी। बाद में, उन्होंने

शादी की और उनके 2 बेटे थे लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से, उनकी शादी नहीं टिक पाई और 1919 में उनका तलाक हो गया।

अपनी शिक्षा पूरी करने के बाद, अल्बर्ट ने बर्न में पेटेंट कार्यालय में तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ के रूप में काम किया। यहां उन्होंने अपने सापेक्षता के विचार पर गुप्त रूप से काम किया।

1915 में, उन्होंने सापेक्षता के विशेष सिद्धांत पर अपना पेपर प्रकाशित किया, जिसके बाद विश्व प्रसिद्ध समीकरण $E = mc^2$ आया। 1915 में, उन्होंने जनरल थ्योरी ऑफ़ रिलेटिविटी पर अपना पेपर प्रकाशित किया, जिसने गुरुत्वाकर्षण की अवधारणा को बिल्कुल नई परिभाषा दी। इस सिद्धांत ने उन्हें एक प्रसिद्ध व्यक्ति बना दिया।

1919 में सूर्य ग्रहण के दौरान उनका सिद्धांत सटीक निकला और भौतिकी में क्रांति ला

दी। 1933 में, जर्मनी में नाजियों के सत्ता में आने के बाद वह संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका चले गए। वह नहीं चाहता था कि उसकी खोज और शोध को विनाश के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाए।

1938 में, जब जर्मनी ने परमाणु विखंडन के सिद्धांत की खोज की, तो वह परमाणु बमों के खतरों के बारे में अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति को लिखने वाले पहले व्यक्ति थे।

1945 में, जब अमेरिका ने नागासाकी और हिरोशिमा पर परमाणु बम गिराए, तो वह बहुत आहत हुए और इस तरह के विनाश की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए विश्व सरकार के गठन के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र को लिखा।

उन्होंने अपने बाद के दिनों को विश्व शांति और लोकतंत्र की वकालत करने वाली राजनीति में बिताया। वर्ष 1955 में 76 वर्ष की आयु में उनका निधन हो गया।

IMPORTANT WORD MEANINGS-

WORDS	PRONUNCIATION	MEANINGS
Destined (Adjective)	(डेस्टिनेड)	(किस्मत)
Freak(Noun)	(फ्रिक)	(सनकी)
Uttered (verb)	(अटर्ड)	(बोला, मुंह से उत्पन्न करना)
Amateur (Noun)	(अमतेउर)-	(शौक्रीन व्यक्ति)
Pupil(Noun)	(प्यूपिल)	(शिष्य, छात्र)
Regimentation (Noun)	(रेगिमेंटेशन)	(अनुशासन)
Stifled(Verb)	(स्टिफल्ड)	(दबाना, बंद करना)

Liberal(Adjective)	(लिबरल)	(उदारवादी)
Walrus(Noun)	(वालरस)	(दरियाई गाय वा घोड़ा)

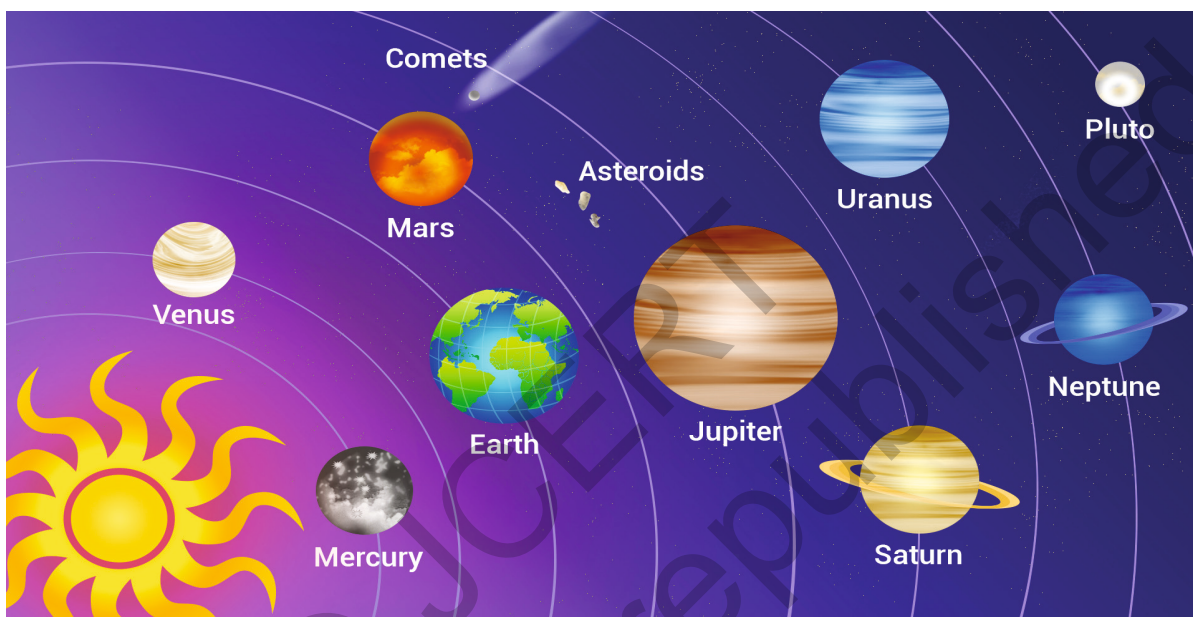


Ally(Noun)	(एली)	(मित्र)
Missive(Noun)	(मिसिव)	(राजनीतिक संदेश)
Foster(Verb)	(फोस्टर)	(लालन-पालन करना)
Peer(Verb)	(पीर)	(समान पद का)
Intonation(Noun)	(इंटोनेशन)	(आवाज़ का उतार-चढ़ाव)
Philistine(Noun)	(फिलिस्तीन)	(अशिक्षित)
Patent (Noun)	(पेटेंट)	(लाइसेंस)
Absolute(Adjective)	(अब्सोल्यूट)	(पूर्ण)
Unravel(Verb)	(उनरवेल)	(सुलझाना)
Faltered(Verb)	(फल्टर)	(कमजोर पड़)
Genius(Noun)	(जीनियस)	(प्रतिभावान)
Prolonged(Adjective)	(प्रलॉगड)	(दीर्घकालीन)
Appealed(Verb)	(अपीलड)	(सच्ची प्रार्थना करना)

Place here related picture...

- **Scientific Journal-** Scientific journals are publications with the express aim of expanding, encouraging, and making inquiry in the scientific fields through publishing research, findings, or studies conducted by academic students, experts, or teachers.

- **What is Cosmos?-** The Cosmos is another name for the universe. The philosopher Pythagoras first used the term Cosmos for the order of the universe. The study of the Cosmos is called Cosmology.



- **What is 'mechanical toy?-** Mechanical toys are toys powered by mechanical energy. The types of mechanical energy used to power mechanical toys include rubber bands, springs, and flywheels.



- **What is violin (वायलिन)?** A stringed musical instrument (इंस्ट्रूमेंट) of treble pitch, played with a horsehair bow. It has four strings and a body of characteristic rounded shape, narrowed at the middle and with two f-shaped sound holes.



- **What is a theoretical physicist** (सैद्धांतिक भौतिक विज्ञानी) A theoretical physicist is a scientist who uses Mathematics, calculations, Chemistry, Biology and a series of theories to understand the complex workings of the universe and the interactions between matter and energy.
- **What is a Nobel Prize** (नोबेल पुरस्कार)?- Nobel Prize is an award given every year to people doing special work in six areas of the world. Alfred Nobel was born on October 21, 1835 in Stockholm, Sweden. He belonged to an engineering family which was very rich. **Alfred Nobel** was a **Swedish** chemist, engineer, and industrialist most famously known for the invention of **dynamite**.

Some important facts about Nobel Prize-

1. The first Nobel Prize was awarded in 1901.
2. Alfred Nobel died on Dec 10, 1896. Therefore, the Nobel Prize ceremony is held every year on Dec 10.
3. All prizes are awarded in Stockholm, Sweden, except the Peace Prize, which is awarded in Oslo, Norway.
4. More than three people can't share a prize.
5. Winners must be announced by November 15.
6. Nobel Week – Dec 6 to Dec 12.

Nobel FACTS Prize

Categories for Nobel Prize



- Fascism(फ़ैसिस्टवाद) -an authoritarian(सत्तावादी) and nationalistic right-wing(राष्ट्रवादी दक्षिणपंथी) system of government and social organization.

The Rise of Fascism in Italy

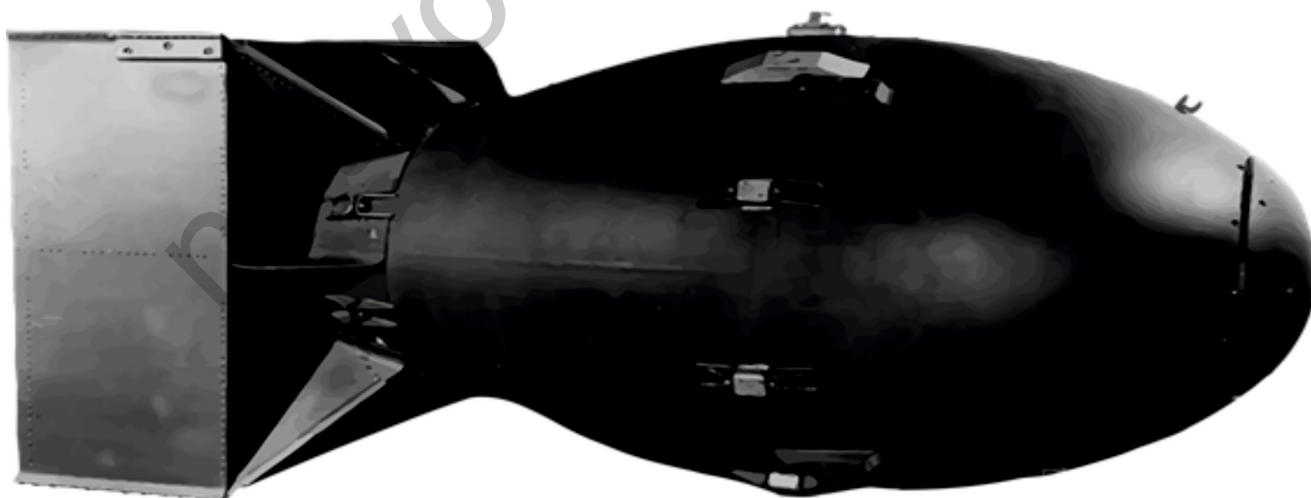
Fascism is a totalitarian form of government which:

- **Glorifies the state**
- **Has one leader and one party**
- **All aspects of society are controlled by the government**
- **No opposition or protests are tolerated**
- **Propaganda and censorship are widely practiced**



Benito Mussolini came to power in 1922 and helped found the political ideology of fascism. He sided with the Axis powers in 1940.

- Atomic bomb(परमाणु बम)-A nuclear weapon (also called an atom bomb, nuke, atomic bomb, nuclear warhead, A-bomb, or nuclear bomb) is an explosive device. It releases large quantities of energy from relatively small amounts of matter.



Some important facts about atomic bomb-

1. On August 6, 1945, an atomic bomb was dropped over Hiroshima in Japan. It killed more than 80,000 people and wiped almost 90% of Hiroshima off the map.
 2. Three days later another Atomic bomb was dropped over the city of Nagasaki. It killed more than 35,000 people. As a result of the bombings, **Japan** surrendered and **World War II** came to an end.
 3. An atomic bomb can produce temperatures of 1000 degrees centigrade after a blast.
 4. A person name "Tsutomu Yamaguchi" survived both the atomic bombings of Nagasaki and Hiroshima.
- **Franklin Delano Roosevelt (January 30, 1882 – April 12, 1945)**- He often referred to by his initials(संक्षिप्त हस्ताक्षर) FDR, was an American politician and attorney who served as the 32nd president of the United States from 1933 until his death in 1945.

One-liner questions–

1. Which remarkable incident happened in the life of Einstein in 1921?

2. How did Einstein react to the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
3. What did Einstein call his desk drawer at the patent office and why?
4. What is Einstein's special Theory of Relativity?
5. Why did Einstein play with himself in his childhood?
6. Why does the world remember Einstein as a 'World citizen'?

MCQ'S OF THE CHAPTER -

1. Whose genius still reigns after 50 years of his death?
A) M.K. Gandhi
B) Nehru
C) Stephen
D) Einstein
2. Whose name has become synonymous with genius?
A) Einstein's name
B) Gandhi's name
C) Wright Brothers
D) All
3. When was Einstein born?
A) on 14 March, 1879
B) on 10 March 1878
C) on 14 March 1877
D) on 14 March, 1875

4. Where was Einstein born?
- A) Bulgaria
 - B) Ulm
 - C) Georgia
 - D) None
5. What did Albert's mother think of him?
- A) He was a born genius
 - B) He is intelligent
 - C) He will rule the world
 - D) Albert was a freak
6. What did Albert's classmates call him?
- A) A genius
 - B) Dull
 - C) Brother Boring
 - D) Stupid
7. By what age did Einstein not learn to speak?
- A) Three and half years
 - B) Four and half years
 - C) Five and half years
 - D) Two and half years
8. How many times did Einstein utter a word when he learnt to speak?
- A) Thrice
 - B) Four times
 - C) Once
 - D) Twice
9. What did Einstein love to play with?
- A) Plastic Toys
 - B) Mechanical toys
 - C) Friends
 - D) None
10. What did the school headmaster say about Einstein?
- A) He would be a genius
 - B) He is great
 - C) He can't be a success at anything
 - D) None
11. When did Einstein begin to learn playing the violin?
- A) At the age of seven
 - B) At the age of eight
 - C) At the age of nine
 - D) At the age of six
12. Where did Einstein score good marks in all the subjects?
- A) at Munich in a school
 - B) At Switzerland
 - C) At Italy
 - D) None
13. Why did Einstein leave the school?
- A) For good
 - B) He had clash with the teachers

- C) He didn't like discipline and order in the school
D) All
14. When did Einstein's family move to Munich?
A) When he was 15 months old
B) When he was 12 months old
C) When he was 14 months old
D) When he was 16 months old
15. Where did Einstein wish to continue his study?
A) German
B) Munich
C) Switzerland
D) None
16. Why did Einstein decide to continue his study in Switzerland?
A) It was good city
B) It was more liberal than Munich
C) He liked the place
D) All
17. In which subjects was Einstein gifted and interested?
A) English and History
B) Mathematics and Physics
C) Mathematics and Biology
D) Physics and English
18. Where did Einstein go after school?
A) To a university in Zurich
B) To a university in Munich
C) To a university in German
D) To a university in Switzerland
19. What did Einstein call Mileva Maric?
A) Clever Creature
B) Silly
C) a dumbo
D) a good lady
20. Why did Mileva Maric come to the University at Zurich?
A) It was the only university which gave degrees to women
B) It was a good university
C) It was near her city
D) She liked the place
21. With whom did Einstein fall in love?
A) A girl from Munich
B) Mileva Maric
C) A girl from Germany
D) None
22. When did Einstein complete his graduation?
A) 1912 B) 1900
C) 1901 D) 1978
23. At what age did Einstein do his graduation?
A) at 21 years of age
B) at 22 years of age

C) at 23 years of age

D) at 24 years of age

24. When did Einstein secure a job?

A) 1901 B) 1903

C) 1902 D) 1904

25. Before securing a job what did Einstein do and which theory did he give to the world?

A) Worked as a mechanic, he gave the theory of light

B) Worked as a teaching assistant and gave private lessons .He gave the theory of mass and energy.

C) Played violin, he invented the phone

D) None

Answers of MCQ's

1 D	11 D	21 B
2 A	12 A	22 B
3 A	13 D	23 A
4 B	14 A	24 C
5 D	15 C	25 B
6 C	16 B	26 C
7 D	17 B	27 D
8 D	18 A	28 A
9 B	19 A	29 C
10 C	20 A	30 A

A Truly Beautiful Mind Extra Questions and Answers Short Answer Type -

1. What did Einstein's mother think him to be? Why?

Answer: Einstein's mother thought him to be a 'freak' or someone with an unusual physical abnormality or behavioural problem. She thought of him as a freak because his head seemed too large to her. This made him look different from the other children of his age.

2. Einstein showed no early signs of his genius one day. Comment.

Answer: As a child, Einstein had a large head and did not start to speak till he was two-and-a-half years old. Even when he did start speaking he uttered everything twice. He did not interact well with other children, and always played alone. All this showed the absence of genius.

3. What did Einstein's playmates call him? Why?

Answer: Einstein's playmates called him 'Brother Boring' as he could not mix up with other children. Neither did he find their games interesting nor did he know how to interact with other

children. Also, he did not talk till he was two-and-a-half years old, and even then he repeated each word twice. This made his company boring to his playmates.

4. What kind of toys attracted the attention of Einstein when he was a child? Why?

Answer: As a child Einstein was attracted only by mechanical toys. It showed his scientific temperament since mechanical toys work on some kind of scientific principles.

5. What did Einstein say about his newly born sister? Why?

Answer: Einstein always played alone with his mechanical toys. He did not have any playmates as the other children found him boring. When his sister, Maja, was born, he looked at his newborn sister and asked "Fine, but where are her wheels?"

6. What did the headmaster think about Einstein?

Answer: The headmaster did not think much of Einstein. He once told his father that whatever profession he chose for Einstein, he would never make a success in his life. He thought that Einstein was incapable of achieving anything in life.

7. Which musical instrument did Einstein begin to learn? Why?

Answer: Einstein began to learn playing the violin at the young age of six because his mother wanted him to. He kept this interest alive throughout his life and became a gifted amateur violinist.

A Truly Beautiful Mind Extra s and Answers Class 9 English Beehive

July 9, 2020 by Prasanna

Here we are providing A Truly Beautiful Mind Extra s and Answers Class 9 English Beehive, **Extra Questions for Class 9 English** was designed by subject expert teachers.

8. How did Einstein fare in high school?

Answer: Although as a young child Einstein was very slow, still while studying in Munich, he showed great progress in almost all the subjects and scored very good marks in almost all the subjects. He had special interest in Maths and Physics. Later on, he became a great scientist.

9. Why did Albert Einstein leave school in Munich?

Answer: Albert Einstein left his school in Munich because he

was not happy with the education system and he felt stifled by the strict regimentation of the school. He felt the environment suppressed his inquisitive scientific mind and had frequent clashes with his teachers. He felt suffocated and had to leave school.

10. Why did Einstein hate school?

Answer: He hated school and the strict regimentation because of its extreme sense of discipline. He felt suffocated in this atmosphere. He often clashed with his teachers.

A Truly Beautiful Mind Extras and Answers Long Answer Type

1. In what ways was Albert Einstein was an unusual child. How? He was different from others in many ways. Do you think that those who think differently succeed in their life like Einstein? Comment.

Answer: Albert Einstein was an unusual child. He did not have any indication of his greatness. He had a larger than usual head. His mother thought him to be a freak. He was a late talker, and when he started to speak, he said everything twice. According to

historian, Otto Neugebauer, the young Albert broke his silence at the supper table one night to say, "The soup is too hot." Greatly relieved, his parents asked why he had never said a word before.

Albert replied, "Because up to now everything was in order." He liked to play by himself and did not enjoy the company of his playmates, who, in turn, called him 'Brother Boring'. He had special interest in mechanical toys. At school, his headmaster thought that he was a useless fellow and would never succeed in his life. But he proved all the speculations wrong.

2. Write a short note on Einstein's education from school to university. Did he show signs of genius in those early years?

Answer: As a young boy, Einstein did not show any signs of genius. In fact, his headmaster had a very poor opinion about him and he even informed Einstein's father that his son would never amount to much in life as he wouldn't make a success in any career that he chose. However, as he grew up and joined a school in Munich, he showed appreciable progress in studies scoring good marks in almost all the subjects.

But the strict discipline of the school was not to his liking. As a result, he had frequent clashes with his teachers. Being a person of liberal ideas, he felt so suffocated that he ultimately left that school for good. He chose to complete his studies in a school in Switzerland where the environment was more liberal as compared to Munich. Highly gifted in mathematics and having a great interest in Physics, Einstein joined the university in Zurich after completing school and from here he graduated in 1900.

3. Einstein succeeded in his professional life but failed miserably in his personal life. Why could Einstein not balance his family and professional life?

Answer: At the university in Zurich, Einstein met Mileva Marie. Einstein saw in Mileva Marie, a fellow student at the Zurich University, an ally against the “Philistines”- those people in his family and at the university who did not like art, literature or music with whom he was constantly at odds. In addition, she was intelligent and he found her to be a “clever creature”. Both fell in love and decided to marry. They married a few years later, in 1903,

as his mother had at first opposed his marriage to Mileva.

In 1905, Einstein he published his paper on special Theory of Relativity, followed by the world famous equation

$E = mc^2$. In 1915, he published his paper on General Theory of Relativity, which gave an absolutely new definition to concept of gravity. This theory made him a famous figure. In 1919, during the solar eclipse, his theory came out to be accurate and revolutionized physics.

While Einstein was solving the most difficult problems in physics, his private life was running into problems. Mileva’s intellectual ambition was disappearing. They became an unhappy couple as they fought continuously. Finally, they got divorced in 1919. Albert Einstein succeeded in his professional life but did not have a happy married life. However, the same year Einstein married his cousin, Elsa.

4. What was Einstein’s contribution to the knowledge of science? Which values in his character made him a ‘Global Citizen’?

Answer: Albert Einstein worked on his ideas about relativity and in 1905, he published his 'Special Theory of Relativity', according to which time and distance are not absolute. His theory about the relationship between mass and energy was developed into the famous formula $E = mc^2$, and this equation made him a renowned scientist.

Einstein earned international acclaim with the publication of his General Theory of Relativity which enabled him to calculate in advance the extent of the deflection of light from fixed stars as it passed through the gravitational field of the sun. The theory was declared as "a scientific revolution" by the newspapers. For his contribution to the development of science, Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1921.

After this, a number of honours were bestowed upon him. He was against arms build-up. He advocated, peace and democracy in the world. He did not want that his invention should be misused. He thought of humanity, of world peace and democracy. All these values in his character made him a global citizen.

5. Einstein wrote two letters – to President Roosevelt and to the United Nations. Did his letters have the desired impact? Justify your answer.

Answer: In 1939, Einstein wrote a letter to the American President, Franklin D. Roosevelt warning him that the atomic bomb if made and used by Germany, could not only destroy the whole part on which it could be dropped, but also the territory surrounding it. The impact of the letter was immediate as the Americans at once developed their own atomic bombs in a secret project. These bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan in 1945, and as anticipated by Einstein, these bombs caused terrible destruction.

The large scale damage caused by the bombing of Japan perturbed Einstein so much that he wrote a letter to the United Nations. In this letter he proposed that there should be a world government. This would put an end to the enmity between nations and hence stop wars. This letter did not have any impact.