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New Physics and Schmitt's Work: The Play of "Einstein's Treason"

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Abstract

Humankind has walked many roads to achieve understanding of themselves and to discover their own nature as God's creation. The cognition of humanity, God, and nature is a permanent, pervasive issue throughout history. In this quest to discover humanity, the fields of philosophical anthropology and biological anthropology have emerged and developed alongside each other. Science and philosophy are also trying to find a way to explain creation with all various products created throughout the history. But the noticeable point is the fact that a number of play writers have stepped in to ease the way for a better understanding of complicated concepts such as theology and anthropology in regard to philosophy and physics, and help to facilitate this understanding by creating literary work. Eric-Emmanuel Schmitt (1960) as a contemporary writer had focused his attention on the achievements of science and new physic in recent decades. His works invites the audience to think and contemplate on meaning and, once again, raise issues of human existence and life's meaningful activities. This paper attempts to investigate Eric-Emmanuel Schmitt as a modern dramatist through a detailed, qualitative and critical analysis of one of his most important works, *Einstein's Treason*. In *Einstein's Treason*, physics and Einstein's life has been used widely. The study explored how the concept of new physics and quantum theory could be incorporated in to literature of drama in *Einstein's Treason*.

Keywords: Modern drama, Playwright, Eric-emmanuel schmitt, Play, Einstein's treason, New physics, Quantum theory, Einstein, Theatre.

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Introduction

Eric-Emmanuel Schmitt (1960 -) was born in Lyon, France. He is a dramatist and novelist. He is the writer of more than 14 plays and about 18 stories. He is also one of the most performed dramatists, and the most read French-language authors in the world. His plays have been staged in over 50 countries, and his books have been translated into 43 languages. Most of his stories have been converted into plays. *Einstein's Treason* originally named (La Trahison D'instejn, 2014) is about a theory presented by Einstein which he believes is his betrayal to mankind. Einstein, who supports peace, gives the formulas to Americans out of his fear of Germans so they can stand against Germany, but Americans trying to gain their own benefit, use it against Japanese and create a great disaster in history. Einstein feels deeply guilty about this but claims that science is innocent and science goes his own way and does his own thing. It is humans which use it in various manners, either for a better life or to kill and fight.

The play presents such attitude, Einstein is a well-known scientist whose invention has moved the world and he is facing a difficult situation where he must take the final decision. Should he deny his own beliefs and let Roosevelt know, so United States can win the race to obtain the lethal weapon? Which front should he support as a German, a left wing supporter ... maybe a traitor, who F.B.I is suspicious of him? And a thousand other questions presented during the play.

Moral struggles of this genius man during this intelligent, serious and sometimes funny. This Tragicomedy shows that he makes himself face complex questions which answering them is much harder than answering difficult physics questions.

Einstein's Treason is about a theory of Einstein where we not only gain awareness of a physics theory but we also become aware of how he made a decision to finalize his physical achievements which changed world of mathematics. In fact, Author breaks the barriers of past, present and future by bringing Einstein to present time and by entrance of an Einstein to twenty first century, and once more studies the issue of war and humans massacre by a scientist. At the end of the play, although Einstein has caused death of millions of humans and considers it as a mistake and feels deeply guilty, he claims that science goes its own way, and what he and other scientists must do if they are tools for different and various goals of politicians and great powers? What is the duty of a scientist? Should they still continue to discover, innovate and create science? Or should they stop innovating and discovering due the dangers and hazards created by politicians? Anyway he wishes for a world without war. This play is a work in Tragicomedy genre which shows mental concerns and obsessions of genius trapped in an internal struggle with his own consciousness and facing a moral exam. He, despite his own desire, has innovated something which could change human's destiny in this world.

The play is a contention between an illiterate Tramp from low social class. But this Tramp is someone who has lost his child, his only son, in war. He has chosen a strange way to mourn his son. Homelessness and living without a house and wealth, and belonging to living. This is how he keeps the memory of his child in his heart forever. This man's sorrow for the loss of his son due to a war which these scientists and politicians have started, the man who has the lowest rank in a society, is one of peaks of play when he faces one of these scientists, which happens to be Einstein.

This father, (Tramp) is facing a man (Einstein) with universal reputation, someone whom two countries are trying to gain him and a man who knows nothing but numbers and digits, as if less emotions flow in him. But Einstein which is created by Schmitt, considering all important events of real Einstein's life totally intact, is totally different based on emotions and feeling. Especially in many occasions during the play in front of the Tramp when he talks like a father about his children and regrets that he wasn't able to live with them as he wished. Therefore we face a character of Einstein in this play which was created by the author and this character is in a difficult situation. From one hand he supports peace and from the other hand, he is aware of horrible consequences of his theoretical activities and is concerned about production of first atomic bomb by Hitler and Nazis. By reading the play and correct comprehension of Schmitt's signs in the work, the reader understands current political and global condition of countries and gets terrified of the upcoming world war ahead of us.

New Physics in *Einstein's Treason*

This time Einstein is one of the main characters of Schmitt's play. Schmitt has previously used famous and well-known historical individuals as main characters of his plays, such as the play called *Adolph Hitler, The Visitor* where Freud plays the main role and etc. these characters play very massive and important role in human history throughout their real lives and now Schmitt brings them to life once more so they play their role as he desires them. It is as if he portrays them once more to re-identify themselves and as if they are judged in court where they are the convict and judge themselves.

Einstein is a name which reader, upon hearing, is reminded of theory of relativity and mass and energy conjunction law, ($E=mc^2$). A theory which separated human's attitude toward the universe from classical Newtonian physics and explains universe based on new rules. Beside his scientific theories which turns him to one of the greatest physicians of the world till today, six decades after his death he still remains in memories due to his philosophic and political views and his beliefs. This time, a play writer wants to study physics, science, philosophy and life in layers of this famous

character, in a theatrical play. It seems that even a great scientist such as Einstein has made some mistakes beside all his success, such as everyone else. His life has many positive and negative aspects which could contain great lessons for the future generations beside his science which changed the world of physics.

Einstein didn't start talking till he was three and then would talk rarely till he was more than seven. This besides his concentrated mind in solving physics problems, his musical talent and his ignorance toward some school subjects in contrast to his attention to his favorite subjects, led some to believe that Einstein suffers from Asperger Syndrome. Thomas Soul, writer and researcher in Stanford University, used the term "Einstein's Syndrome" for individuals who don't suffer from Autism but start much later to talk in comparison to an average child. The fact that how these individuals' brain is activated much faster in regard to some talents and much slower in regard to some other is still unknown. Finally, we must say that Einstein was a lifelong visual thinker and wouldn't waste much time talking.

In first scene of the play, page 13, where the Tramp and Einstein are having a friendly conversation and the Tramp still doesn't know who he is talking to is no a homeless person but Einstein, the great physician; he asks about his personal life. Einstein mentions his childhood when he would repeat his sentences constantly and while saying this dialogue he repeats his sentences for a couple of times.

There is a famous story about Albert Einstein that he was a slow-witted student during his school time and didn't achieve any success till much later in life but he was a top student in physics and mathematics in his teenage years. He would study differential and Integral when he was no older than 12 and knew how to use Greek and Latin letters in equations. But the rumor about Einstein's weak performance in school probably has its roots in the fact that one year, score system of his school was reversed. Einstein graduated high school in 1896 and got his diploma, he entered Zurich Polytechnic Federal Institute at age of 17.

Einstein met Serbian Mileva Maric in Zurich Polytechnic Institution, Mileva was the only woman accepted in the field Einstein was studying. During the years, 17 years old Albert and 21 years old Mileva started a romantic relationship and as a result they had a daughter named Lieserl before their official marriage in 1902. They had two sons after the marriage and their youngest son suffered from Schizophrenia. Albert and Mileva got an official divorce from each other after living separately for five years while Lieserl's destiny remains unknown. There are two hypotheses about her, first, she was given up for adoption and second, she died due to Scarlet fever.

In the play, Einstein reviews his mind and thinks about the fact that has he ever truly loved anyone and he wants to know if he has loved anyone special? Although this question and character's

emotions form gradually and in middle of the play, they find their complete and correct form at the end of the play. We witness Einstein's painful confessions at scene 7, page 91, when Einstein faces the Tramp who has imprisoned himself in his memories because of his son and his death and has devoted his life to his lost son, someone who lives far from others, far from society, far from principals, someone who has a critical and internal lamentation based on Einstein's beliefs. Einstein considered himself to be small in comparison to the Tramp and when the Tramp says he is admirable, Einstein starts to confess.

Einstein: you think I'm admirable??!! This is also very relative. Beneath this mask of a great scientist, I am an inconsiderable father, an invisible and hidden husband. I betrayed their trust ... I ... I ... have two *Congenital* sick children. One of them is dead and the other is in a mental hospital ... and a brilliant son, Hans Albert who teaches Hydraulic Engineering in Berkeley and I see him even less than my own colleagues. Sometimes I'm afraid my brain is bigger than my heart (Schmitt, 2015: 91).

Einstein had a busy and blatant life. He experienced many romantic affairs after divorcing Mileva, which included his cousin Elsa and this finally led to marriage, although it is said that he even intended to marry Elsa's daughter, meaning his own future stepdaughter. Later, Einstein expressed his fatherly love toward his stepdaughter, Margot, in letter to Elsa, claiming he loved Margot as much as his own daughter or even more. Einstein cheated on Elsa during their marriage and Elsa was aware of this but allowed that as far as no one knew about that.

Albert Einstein promised his first wife to present material benefits of Nobel prize, in case he won it, to her and their two sons, in order to get the divorce.

He won a Nobel prize in 1921 due to his studies about Photoelectric effect and gave its material benefits to Milena as he promised, so she and their two sons could live with that.

Throughout the play, Einstein mentions his own life in two parts, one in first scene where the Tramp asks him "isn't there anyone waiting for you?" he immediately realizes that the Tramp means an unsuccessful marriage and responds two times... I had two unsuccessful marriages and the other one is in its last scene (Schmitt, 2015: 16).

But what made him known as a great scientist was publication of his four papers. Basis of physics was shaken by his theories. His papers were published in 1905 and totally changed views of humans toward space, time, material and energy and created the New Physics. Einstein explains that considering light manufacturing and diffusion, Photoelectric effect follows Quantum theory (same theory which won the Nobel Prize).

By experimenting through movement of small suspended particles in liquids and Molecular-kinetic theory of heat, Einstein proved existence of Atom. Kinetic-particles Electrodynamics proves mathematical rules of specific relativity theory. Does Inertia of a particle depend to its internal energy? Einstein explained that how relativity theory leads to equivalency of mass and energy $E=mc^2$.

In the play, Schmitt puts Einstein's character in opposition of Tramp who lives wearing slippers, worn-out and wrinkled clothing and a backpack. Not only he doesn't have a social ranking but he also lacks sufficient education let alone understanding mathematics and physics. This contrast in creating these two characters by Schmitt leads to Tramp (who has insufficient knowledge about science) asking him questions about scientific issues or even physics.

The Tramp asks Einstein that what his discovery was. When Einstein is going to explain and interpret relativity theory for him, before he starts, Tramp immediately claims; "enough, no words... the fact that I don't understand anything is a reason of Einstein's ingenuity" (Schmitt, 2015: 8).

As the scientific conversation between the Tramp and Einstein continues and when Einstein explains $E=mc^2$ formula to him, Tramp who still doesn't know he is talking to Einstein himself, says if Einstein was here I would knock him out.

Tramp: It's great that you are not Einstein because if I could get a hold of him I would really turn him off. I would really drag his ear (Schmitt, 2015: 9).

Those days in Germany, Einstein had to face many threads due to his peaceful spirit and commitment to create serenity. He bravely signed a statement in opposition to Germany's militarism and its interference during World War I, along with other colleagues. This statement was a response to "Civilized World Manifest" statement which was planned by German government to justify invasion to neutral Belgium and was signed by almost 100 famous German intellectuals (Schmitt represents this in an artistic and strong manner in the play *The Visitor*). Einstein would refuse German government's offers while many scientists of that time period used their science and innovations to develop the war much farther. As we can see in the play, he is spied on and threatened by someone but despite all pressures he has to face he gives the formula to Americans out of his fear of Germans so they can stand up to Germans, but Americans who want their own benefits, use it against Japanese and create a great disaster in history. Einstein feels guilty about this. In scene six, when O'Neil (the spy) is happy for winning the war and the Tramp is accompanying him and raises hand for Einstein as a victory sign, Einstein says the following dialogue with sadness.

Einstein: I don't know how the third war would be, but I'm sure not many people will be left to interpret the fourth one. United States won the war but mankind lost the peace. What a betrayal! We

were preparing the bomb against Germans ... then Truman drops them on Japanese... (Schmitt, 2015: 18).

Einstein's achievement to complicated scientific concepts wasn't possible without previous scientists' efforts, similar to other scientific revolutions; his ingenuity followed efforts of scientists such as Hanry Poankre and Hendrik Lorentz, and led to summarizing and eliminating the friction between Newtonian physics and James Clark's Theory of Light. In 1916, Einstein's theory of general relativity, completed special relativity by presenting gravity and acceleration in concept of space-time Manifold... Unfortunately it took three years to prove one of key predictions of this effect. In 1919 when astronomers finally confirmed man folding of the light as a result of space-time Manifold in a Solar Eclipse which happened that year, Einstein turned to the most famous human being on planet earth over a night, but it took three more years for Nobel Committee to believe these rules and finally in 1922 they gave Physics Nobel prize of 1921 to Einstein. This prize was presented to him for discovering Photo electronic law; Photo electronic effect mentions to diffusion of electronic charged particles (Ion or Electron) from surface (or inside) of a material which absorbs Electromagnetic radiation (such as light). Einstein's effort in such level answers quantum questions such as light or the fact that light is made of particles.

In scene three, page 47 of the play, during a discussion between Einstein and the Tramp about his discovery and the fact that who would finally benefit from this discovery, Germany or United states, Einstein mentions others efforts and aids throughout his way during his dialogue and adds that my friends believe a scientist must explain to politicians that what might happen for a nation in the future after obtaining a weapon or a nuclear discovery.

Einstein: scientific committee must let authorities know ... and make them aware. My friends, Szilard and Wigner, believe that a global scientist must explain for politicians that what might happen (Schmitt, 2015: 20).

Schmitt mentioning Einstein's friends and naming Szilard is in fact a humanitarian attitude and shows Einstein's services for humans' welfare and puts that besides his unforgivable mistakes.

Although we know Einstein as a great physicist, but his political views were no less important than his scientific achievements. These political orientations, similar to his scientific achievements, were much more complex than many might imagine. Einstein was a lifelong peace supporter and he only once did an activity to benefit war. Hungarian physicist, Leo Szilard, wrote a letter to Roosevelt in 1939, considering increase of the possibility that Nazis might achieve Atomic Bomb and asked him to care much more about chain reaction and Atomic energy. Szilard was an unknown scientist but when Einstein signed the letter, it became a whole new issue. This issue later led to Manhattan

Project and although Einstein didn't take part in this project and later considered signing that letter as one of his lifetime's mistakes, existence of $E=mc^2$ equation was critical to build atomic bomb. He tried to compensate and make up for this mistake by selling handwritten manuscript of his research and helping peace supporter and antiwar groups. Einstein was Jewish and although he and his family were considered as indifferent Jews but Israel's newly founded government used this as an opportunity to affect public opinion. In 1952, David Ben-Gurion, Israel's prime minister, offered him to accept presidential post of occupied lands. Einstein refused politely and reasoned that he is not fit for politics due to his old age and lifelong concentration on scientific research. A year before, Einstein had announced that he disagrees with creating a Jewish government with specified fronts and military power, he had also condemned improper behavior with native Arabs during Deir Yassin massacre by signing an open letter published in New York Times.

Schmitt has created a character in each step of the play which constantly reminds us he was neither inventor of Atomic Bomb nor its cause and founder. He continuously speaks of peace and humanism and all he is concerned about is that politicians might take advantage of his discovery in physics and use them for their own benefit and kill people.

Einstein: I fought so we could get rid of war. Now it has resulted in a peace called cold war! Permanent peace by means of permanent fear (Schmitt, 2015: 24).

Telegram Newspaper printed Albert Einstein's death news in its front page. The most famous scientist of twenty century died in April 18, 1955. Einstein had requested his body to be discriminated and his ashes to be scattered secretly so no one could build him any grave, but only hours after his death, Dr. Thomas Harvey took out his eyes and brain in Princeton morgue. Eyes were given to his Optometrist, Henry James, and it still preserved in New York till this day. Various pictures were taken from layers of his brain. Although Einstein's brain weighed similar to a normal individual, 1.2 kilo grams, but studies on pictures show that sections related to discourse and speaking were smaller and sections related to numerical processing and visualizing were bigger. What's more, scientists studying unpublished pictures during 2013 realized that a part of his brain names Corpus Kalsom which connects brain's two hemispheres was bigger than an average person.

Harvey used to keep layers of Einstein's brain in glass containers and underground underneath a Cooler. After his medical license was dispensed he had to live while escaping reporters for many years. Death cycle of this great physicist was finally completed when most part of his brain was presented to Princeton.

At the end of the play Einstein gives an amount of money to the Tramp, although Tramp's mission is to spy on him for a person called O'Neill, but throughout the play realizes some results on Einstein's

ideas and thinking which his mission doesn't concern him anymore and he isn't even afraid of O'Neill's threats. Einstein bids Tramp a farewell in his own style as if last conversation is Einstein's farewell.

Einstein: I become to know three big humiliations in my life, sickness, senility and ignorance. Fortunately, there is something and defeats them all.

The Tramp wants to know what can defeat them all. Einstein says the world "death" without any fear and like a man accepting his own death, says: "death is coming like an old debt and I'm glad that I can finally pay this debt." Scene eight, page 10 presents questions about Albert Einstein and other refugee scientists' role in decisions leading to manufacturing of Atomic Bomb. How these scientists had to present advices which now a day might seem different from their primarily philosophy? In such regard we briefly review political events of 1938-1941 which are mentioned in this play tacitly.

The ones, who had a more clear vision, had felt the upcoming danger much sooner. People in democratic countries had seen arrival of German refugees, and then from central Europe and Italy who were running pro political and Anti-Jew oppression. A great number of scientists could be seen among these refugees. Nazis first created political opponents detention center. Austria was added to Germany in 1938. Hitler had occupied all Czechoslovakia in March 1939. Poland, Romania and Bulgaria had turned to satellite countries of Rome-Berlin axis. Stalin signed The German-Soviet Non-Aggression Treaty at the end of August, 1939 with Hitler; thinking he could stop the threat toward Soviet Union. Germany occupied Poland after a bloody battle. France and Britain entered the war against Germany. Germany invaded Denmark and Norway in April of 1940 and attacked Belgium, Netherlands and then France and defeated French army. Marshall Petén signed war armistice treaty while two third of France was occupied by German troops. Great Britain was left alone facing Nazi Germany and fascist Italy in summer of 1940, for a year, its cities being bombardment constantly till Nazis invaded some part of Soviet Union. Greece and Yugoslavia were occupied by German troops in less than a year later. Hitler started his invasion against Soviet Union in June, 1941. Refugees believed that the world is at the beginning of falling underneath Nazi German clutches.

War didn't stay limited to Europe. In Far East Union supporting Japan occupied Manchuria in 1931 and then north and east of China and finally other Southeast Asian countries one after each other. Japanese forces attacked American port, Pearl Harbor in Hawaii Island in December 1941 and this led to United States entering the war.

Public opinion was passive and disgusted by seeing barbaric bombing of civilians and long lines of refugees in the roads. We can witness such attitude all along the play from dialogues of Tramp's

character by expressing his disgust of people who cause wars, Guernica in Basque state during Spain's civil war, Rotterdam in Netherlands, Coventry and then London in Great Britain, Shanghai, Chong King and Nankeen massacre are some examples.

A part of public opinion, loyal to isolation ideas of the country, in United States was ignorant of universal issues and incidents before Japanese blitz attack to Pearl Harbor. But instead refugees coming from Europe were aware of threat brought on by Nazis and its ever present fear. They knew that no one was safe nowhere due to Nazis' domination and soon there will be nowhere in his world where you can take refuge. Among this group, Szilard, whom we spoke of above, was worried about the future. He thought if chain reaction could lead to creation of a lethal weapon, Hitler must not be the first one to achieve that. While Uranium nuclear fission was discovered in Berlin and we know that one of Kaiser Wilhelm institute were actively working on Uranium, United States must become aware of immediacy of this life and death match and think of ways to prevent Germans from obtaining raw material such as Belgian Congo Uranium.

At the beginning studies were led by a few famous immigrant physicists and assistance of young Americans. First call to an American governmental official was made in March 16 (1939) a day after Czechoslovakia was occupied by Nazis. G. Pegram, president of Columbia University sent an announcement to Navy department due to his colleagues' insistence. A few months later, Szilard and Wigner decided to let Albert Einstein, the most famous European refugee scientist in United States, know about the immediate threat. They explain the possibility of chain reaction in Uranium to him. After consulting a few other people, it is decided that Albert Einstein must write a direct letter to President Roosevelt. The letter is prepared. Due to the fact Szilard interference, Alexander Sachs; a huge company's economic consultant who personally knew president Roosevelt agrees to give Albert Einstein's letter to the president which he has signed in August 2 (1939). Yet, Sachs gives the letter to Roosevelt in October, 11 of the same year after France and Britain enter the war. Albert Einstein's letter begins as follow: "Results of recent experiment of A. Fermiwell. Szilard which was given to me as manual script, has led me to the conclusion that I believe Uranium element ..." and he continues in the following that: "This new phenomenon might led to building a bomb ... only one bomb of such nature, carried with a ship and exploded in a port not only can destroy the whole port but also parts of the land around it ..."

A few days after receiving this letter, Roosevelt decides to create a committee headed by National Standard Office manager. The Committee had its first session in October 21. Committee orders four tons of Graffiti and fifty tons of Uranium Oxide. First financial grant was approved. This start, still small, is the beginning of great American effort.

At the end of scene seven we witness Einstein's long monologue about these issues. He confesses to things much harsher than betraying his family and announces that his actions has led to human's massacre and he feels that each night wind moves corps of Hiroshima incident across the ocean to reach him and torture him for this. The scene ends here when Einstein blacks out and the Tramp help to get him to the hospital.

Einstein: Number of my victims ... hundreds of thousands ... tomorrow, millions, the day after tomorrow, milliards. But these numbers smell like corps. Smell of decay and decomposition. Smell of human trashes. This is the wind of Hiroshima ... do you feel it? (Schmitt, 2015: 92).

At the end of the play, scene eight, page 107, Einstein which is created by the author shows relativity law and uncertainty law with a moving expression and an artistic and human language and not mathematical language.

He, once more, reviews the famous formula of mass equals MC^2 and express his own life by means of this formula that he wanted to be good human and intended to do good but he has done wrong, he has spent all his life on truth, presenting humanitarian theories and done things which were useful for human beings but he has gained a reversed result and calls himself a tragedy, a tragedy for good intentions and not good deeds.

Einstein: all these trash are summarized in a formula ...I spent my whole life on truth. I presented proper and humanitarian plots ... but the result was ominous. How can you survive worst things while the bests are like rainbows in the sky, the closer you the farther it gets. This is the formula of my life: I am a conscious angle and an unconscious evil (Schmitt, 2015: 106-107).

Conclusion

By reintroducing and rearing the philosophical concepts and physical theories, Schmitt has turned his attention to New Physic, and has tried to deliver complex mystic concepts in terms of dramaturgy that is easier and more convenient to the modern audience.

The necessity to physical understanding is one of the main issues of this century. Classic physics was formed based on Galileo and Newton's works and was accomplished by Maxwell's Electromagnetic theory in second half of nineteen century.

But couples of issues were discussed at the end of nineteen century which couldn't be justified in framework of classic physics. Special relativity theory solved some of these problems and Plank's quantum theory solved some others. His theory was developed from 1900 to 1925 and was finally summarized as some guidelines.

During that time period it was felt that a new mechanics is required to justify phenomena of the world of reason (world of Microphysics). This new mechanics was founded by Heisenberg, Schrodinger, was named Quantum Physics and destroyed many philosophic basis of classic physics.

The noticeable point during these years is the necessity to achieve a physical understanding of things. Before creation of quantum theory, physics and mathematics had a good interaction with each other and physicists had their full attention while gaining a physical understanding of issues by means of greatest mathematical levels. When quantum theory emerged, since they couldn't present an understandable realistic definition, they again decided that a mathematical description would suffice while emphasizing on adjustment of this theory with natural issues and experiences which was always desired by Quantum Physics.

The study was to explore the influence of New Physics upon the work of Schmitt by examining the play *Einstein's Treason*.

The author emphasizes not only the multiple-worlds theory in physics, but also pays particular attention to the inclusion and interaction of these worlds. He explores the meaning of life and death. Furthermore, in this work, as Schmitt compels the audience to explore life and death, he also suggests that there are parallel universes that man is not aware of, but this ignorance does not mean that they do not exist.

Now what we need is to go back to physics and then toward emphasis is physical understanding, since it is this attitude that let's physics really grows and progresses and on the other hand it helps to the development of playwriting's field.

In the play *Einstein's Treason* not only Schmitt represent issues of New Physics through creating a character named "Einstein" and by means of art and dramatic literature but he also drags him in a scientific, humanitarian and philosophical court by creating a dramatic situation and placing the character in a surrounded condition.

There are no mathematical equations in this play and reader is dragged toward New Physics through natural issues and by understanding hidden signs in the text - and as mentioned in previous lines we achieve a better understanding of physics and mankind's achievement's in present century, understanding dangers of new achievements or what might bring serenity and peace for human beings.

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