1. Einstein Was a Fat Baby with Large Head

When Albert’s mother, Pauline Einstein gave birth to him, she thought that Einstein’s head was so big and misshapen that he was deformed.

2. Einstein Had Speech Difficultly as a Child

As a child, Einstein seldom spoke. When he did, he spoke very slowly until he was nine years old. Einstein’s parents were fearful that he was retarded - of course, Einstein was whichever the case their fear was completely unfounded!

3. Einstein was Inspired by a Compass

In 1895, at the age of 17, Albert Einstein gave proof that he was not as stupid as everyone thought. Einstein’s parents bought him a simple pocket compass. When he did, he spoke very slowly until he was nine years old. Einstein’s parents were fearful that he was retarded - of course, Einstein was whichever the case their fear was completely unfounded!

4. Einstein Failed his University Entrance Exam

In 1895, at the age of 17, Albert Einstein applied for early admission into the Swiss Federal Polytechnical School (Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule or ETH). He passed the math and science sections of the entrance exam, but failed the rest (history, languages, geography, etc.). Einstein had to go to a trade school before he retook the exam and was finally admitted to ETH a year later.

5. Einstein had an Illegitimate Child

In the 1980s, Einstein’s private letters revealed something new about the genius he had an illegitimate daughter with a fellow student Mileva Marić (whom Einstein later married). In a letter from Einstein to Mileva from September 19, 1905, Lise Riehl was mentioned for the last time. After that nobody knows anything about Lieserl Einstein-Marić (Source).

6. Einstein Became Estranged From His First Wife, then Proposed a Strange “Contract”

After Einstein and Mileva married, they had two sons: Hans Albert and Eduard. Einstein’s academic successes and world travel, however, came at a price - he became estranged from his wife. For a while, the couple tried to work out their problems - Einstein even proposed a strange “contract” for living together with Mileva.

The row between the father and son was amplified when Einstein strongly objected to Hans Albert marrying Frieda Knecht. Later, Hans Albert immigrated to the United States became a professor of Hydraulic Engineering at UC Berkeley. Even in the new country, the father and son were apart. When Einstein died, he left very little inheritance to Hans Albert.

8. Einstein was a Ladies’ Man

Einstein with his second wife and cousin, Elsa (Image credit). After Einstein divorced Mileva his infidelity was listed as one of the reasons for the split, she soon married his cousin Elsa Lowenthal. Actually, Einstein also considered marrying Elsa’s roommate in Zurich (Image credit). But, she demurred.

After marrying Elsa, he had considered marrying his daughter, Ilse. Instead, according to Overy, “She (Ilse, who was 18 years younger than Einstein) was not attracted to Albert, she loved him as a father, and she had the good sense not to get involved. But accounts of his life once he gained it was Albert’s Woody Allen moment.” Some of the women identified by Einstein include Estella, Helga, Toni and his “Russian spy lover,” Margarita. Others are referred to only by initials, like M. and L.

9. Einstein, the War Pacifist, Urged FDR to Build the Atom Bomb

In 1939, alarmed by the rise of Nazi Germany, physicist Leó Szilárd convinced Einstein to write a letter to president Franklin Delano Roosevelt warning that Nazi Germany might be conducting research into developing an atomic bomb and urging the United States to develop its own.

The letter was often cited as one of the reasons Roosevelt sent slices of Einstein’s brain to various scientists throughout the world. One of these scientists was Marian Diamond of UC Berkeley, who discovered that compared to a normal person, Einstein had significantly more glial cells in the region of the brain that is responsible for synthesizing information.

In another study, Sandra Widelson of McMaster University found that Einstein’s brain lacked a particular “wrinkle” in the brain called the Sylvian fissure. Widelson speculated that this unusual anatomy allowed neurons in Einstein’s brain to communicate better with each other. Other studies had suggested that Einstein’s brain was denser, and that the inferior parietal lobe, which is often associated with mathematical ability, was larger than normal brains.

The saga of Einstein’s brain can be quite strange at times: in the early 1990s, Harvey went with freelance writer Michael Pater- niti on a cross-country trip to California to meet Einstein’s grand-daughter. They drove off from New Jersey in Harvey’s Buick Sky- lark with Einstein’s brain soaking inside a jar in the trunk. Pater- niti later wrote his experiences in the book Driving Mr. Albert: A Trip Across America with Einstein’s Brain.

10 Strange Facts About Einstein

1. Einstein was a Ladies’ Man
2. Einstein had Speech Difficultly as a Child
3. Einstein was Inspired by a Compass
4. Einstein Failed his University Entrance Exam
5. Einstein had an Illegitimate Child
6. Einstein Became Estranged From His First Wife, then Proposed a Strange “Contract”
7. Einstein Didn’t Get Along with His Oldest Son
8. Einstein was a Ladies’ Man
9. Einstein, the War Pacifist, Urged FDR to Build the Atom Bomb
10. The Saga of Einstein’s Brain: Pickens in a Jar for 3 Years and Driven Cross Country in a Trunk of a Buick!

After his death in 1955, Einstein’s brain [Image credit] was removed without permission from his family by - Thomas Stoltz Harvey (wik), the Princeton Hospital pathologist who conducted the autopsy. Harvey took the brain home and kept it in a jar. He was later fired from his job for refusing to relinquish the organ.

Many years later, Harvey, who by then had gotten permission from Hans Albert to study Einstein’s brain, sent slices of Einstein’s brain to various scientists throughout the world. One of these scientists was Marian Diamond of UC Berkeley, who discovered that compared to a normal person, Einstein had significantly more glial cells in the region of the brain that is responsible for synthesizing information.

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German dentist extracts payment from patient

A German dentist overpowered a female patient in her home and yanked out two dental bridges from her mouth because she had failed to pay her bill.

The dentist from the Bavarian town of Neu-Ulm is now under investigation for assault and theft after arriving at the woman’s home with his medical instruments to perform the unwanted surgery.

According to police, the dentist knocked on the door of the 55-year-old woman on Monday evening and without saying a word forced her into her living room and tied her hands.

In a scene reminiscent of the movie Marathon Man, he then forced open her mouth and removed the 5320 worth of dental work which the woman’s insurance company had refused to pay.

According to the victim, he never said a word.

"The dentist is being investigated for assault for the way he forced open her mouth, and theft for taking the bridges," said Christian Owsinski a police spokesman.

"The woman was in pain when she showed up at the police station."

Mr. Owsinski said the dentist, who has not been named, had not been arrested. If convicted he could face discipline from both the health insurance company and the dental association that could jeopardize his practice.

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