

60.

LW - BR

[Postcard]

Cassino
Prov[incia] Caserta
Italia
10.3.19.

You can't imagine how glad I was to get your cards! I am afraid though there is no hope that we may meet before long. Unless you came to see me here, but this would be too much joy for me. I can't write on Logic as I'm not allowed to write more than 2 cards (15 lines each) a week. I've written a book which will be published as soon as I get home. I think I have solved our problems finally. Write to me often. It will shorten my prison. God bless you.

Ever yours

WITTGENSTEIN

R.34 Briefe 95

61.

LW - BR

[Cassino, Provincia Caserta, Italy]
13.3.19.

DEAR RUSSELL,

Thanks so much for your postcards dated 2nd and 3rd of March. I've had a *very* bad time, not knowing whether you were dead or alive! I can't write on Logic as I'm not allowed to write more than two p[ost]c[ar]ds a week (15 lines each). This letter is an exception, it's posted by an Austrian medical student who goes home tomorrow. I've written a book called "Logisch-Philosophische Abhandlung" containing all my work of the last six years. I believe I've solved our problems finally. This may sound arrogant but I can't help believing it. I finished the book in August 1918 and two months after was made Prigioniere. I've got the manuscript here with me. I wish I could copy it out for you; but it's pretty long and I would have no safe way of sending it to you. In fact you would not understand it without a previous explanation as it's written in quite short remarks. (This of course means that *nobody* will understand it; although I believe, it's all as clear as crystal. But it upsets all our theory of truth, of classes, of numbers and all the rest.) I will publish it as soon as I get home. Now I'm afraid this *won't* be "before long". And consequently it will be a long time yet till we can meet. I can hardly imagine seeing you again! It will be too much! I suppose it would be impossible for you to come and see

Russell, upon receipt of this letter, copied it out by hand and had copies typed out. We know from his correspondence with Colette (Lady Constance Malletson) of 19, 23, and 24 March 1919 that he meant to send the copies to various people who might be able to help Wittgenstein, among them Keynes and G. M. Trevelyan, see 62. and 64. below and comments. Six clean copies remain in the Russell Archives because the typists at first corrected the spelling, contrary to Russell's explicit instructions. They had to do the work again and we indeed have a copy in the Wittgenstein file of the Keynes Papers, kept at King's College, Cambridge, which retains a few misspellings: "crystal", "imagine", "colossal".

me here? or perhaps you think it's colossal cheek of me even to think of such a thing. But if you were on the other end of the world and I *could* come to you I would do it.

Please write to me how you are, remember me to Dr Whitehead. Is old Johnson still alive? Think of me often!

Ever yours

LUDWIG WITTGENSTEIN

R.35 *Briefe* 96

62.

JMK - LW

Delegazione italiana
al congresso della pace
Hotel Edouard VII
Parigi
13 May 1919

MY DEAR WITTGENSTEIN,

Russell has sent me a letter of yours showing that you are a prisoner of war in Italy and have the manuscript of your book with you; - but have no safe way of dealing with it. Perhaps this is all out of date by now. But in case it is not, I am begging the Italian authorities to do all that is possible in the circumstances and to provide an absolutely safe way of conveying the MS. or other communications to Russell through me. I much hope that it may also be possible to arrange some relaxation of the usual provisions. I should immensely like to see you again.

Yours ever

J. M. KEYNES

Keynes was in Paris for the Peace Conference, see comments on 50. above. This letter was written on a sheet of the headed writing paper of the Italian delegation. For the final attitude of the Italian authorities see comments on 64. below and *Young Ludwig*, p. 276.

63.

LW - JMK

Cassino
12.6.19.

MY DEAR KEYNES,

Please kindly forward the enclosed letter to Russell's address. I wish I could see him somehow or other, for I am sure he won't be able to understand my book without a very thorough explanation, which can't be written. Have you done any more work on probability? My M-S. contains a few lines about it which, I believe, - solve the essential question.

Yours ever

LUDWIG WITTGENSTEIN

!!

K.9 Briefe 98

enclosed letter. - This is 64.

work on probability. - Keynes had been working on probability for many years. For his *Treatise on Probability* see 66. below and Skidelsky's *John Maynard Keynes*, especially vol. 2, pp. 56 ff. In the *Tractatus* a logical definition of probability is given in the propositions 5.15 ff.

64. LW - BR

Cassino
12.6.19.

LIEBER RUSSELL!

Vor einigen Tagen schickte ich Dir mein Manuskript durch Keynes's Vermittlung. Ich schrieb damals nur ein paar Zeilen für Dich hinein. Seither ist nun Dein Buch ganz in meine Hände gelangt und nun hätte ich ein großes Bedürfnis Dir einiges zu schreiben. - Ich hätte nicht geglaubt, daß das, was ich vor 6 Jahren in Norwegen dem Moore diktierte an Dir so spurlos vorübergehen würde. Kurz ich fürchte jetzt, es möchte sehr schwer für mich sein mich mit Dir zu verständigen. Und der geringe Rest von Hoffnung mein M.S. könne Dir etwas sagen, ist ganz verschwunden. Einen Kommentar zu meinem Buch zu schreiben, bin ich, wie Du Dir denken kannst, nicht im Stande. Nur mündlich könnte ich Dir einen geben. Ist Dir irgend an dem Verständnis der Sache etwas gelegen und kannst Du ein Zusammentreffen mit mir bewerkstelligen, so bitte, tue es. - Ist dies nicht möglich, so sei so gut und schicke das M.S. so bald Du es gelesen hast auf sicherem Wege nach

ein paar Zeilen/a couple of lines. - These lines are apparently no longer extant.

Dein Buch/your book. - Russell's *Introduction to Mathematical Philosophy*, which was published in March 1919. In a letter to J. M. Keynes of 23 March 1919 Russell says that he wanted to send his "new book" to Wittgenstein but that he does not know whether this will be possible. He also says that he had written to George Trevelyan asking him whether he could do anything to obtain permission for Wittgenstein to "communicate freely about logic". Russell wonders whether Keynes could "speak to anybody about him" and concludes the letter by saying "I wish he could get permission to come to England". Trevelyan did obtain, through Dr Filippo de Filippi, permission for Wittgenstein to receive books. Filippi recommended sending them by letter post and it seems that this book was sent in parts (*ist ganz in meine Hände gelangt* ["has reached me in 1010"]). There was some residual difficulty about letters, which perhaps accounts for the fact that Wittgenstein sent his typescript to Russell through Keynes (cf. 63.).

Wien zurück. Es ist das einzige korrigierte Exemplar, welches ich besitze und die Arbeit meines Lebens! Mehr als je brenne ich jetzt darauf es gedruckt zu sehen. Es ist bitter, das vollendete Werk in der Gefangenschaft herumschleppen zu müssen und zu sehen, wie der Unsinn draußen sein Spiel treibt! Und ebenso bitter ist es zu denken daß niemand es verstehen wird, auch wenn es gedruckt sein wird! – Hast Du mir jemals seit Deinen zwei ersten Karten geschrieben? Ich habe nichts erhalten.

Sei herzlichst begrüßt und *glaube nicht, daß alles Dummheit ist was Du nicht verstehen wirst.*

Dein treuer

LUDWIG WITTGENSTEIN

R.36 Briefe 99

English Translation

DEAR RUSSELL,

Some days ago I sent you my manuscript through Keynes's intermediacy. At that time I enclosed only a couple of lines for you. Since then your book has reached me *in toto* and I'd very much like to write some things to you. – I should never have believed that the stuff I dictated to Moore in Norway six years ago would have passed over you so completely without trace. In short, I'm now afraid that it might be very difficult for me to reach any understanding with you. And the small remaining hope that my manuscript might mean something to you has completely vanished. As you can imagine, I'm in no position to write a commentary on my book. I could only give you one orally. If you attach any importance whatsoever to understanding the thing and if you can manage to arrange a meeting with me, then please do so. – If that isn't possible, then be so good as to send the manuscript back to Vienna by a safe route as soon as you've read it. It is the only

corrected copy I possess and is my life's work! *Now* more than ever I'm burning to see it in print. It's galling to have to lug the completed work round in captivity and to see how nonsense has a clear field outside! And it's equally galling to think that no one will understand it even if it does get printed! – Have you written to me at all since your first two postcards? I've received nothing.

Warmest regards and *don't think that everything that you won't understand is a piece of stupidity.*

Your devoted friend

LUDWIG WITTGENSTEIN

BR - LW

70, Overstrand Mansions,
Prince of Wales Road,
Battersea, S. W.
21 June 1919

DEAR WITTGENSTEIN

Your letter reached me today, but your MS. has not come yet. It is true that what you dictated to Moore was not intelligible to me, and he would give me no help. I think probably it is true that I shan't understand your MS till I see you, but it will be easier to get understanding from your talk if I have read the MS carefully first. At the moment, I could not get a passport to go abroad, but that won't last. I think probably it will be possible for us to meet at Christmas time, but it is not likely to be possible sooner.

I wrote only two post-cards, as I thought letters would not be allowed. But I wrote innumerable letters about you, trying to get greater freedom for you. They bore some slight fruit, but not as much as I hoped. I also wrote to your mother, but the letter was returned to me! - Please don't be discouraged about my understanding your work. Throughout the war I did not think about philosophy, until, last summer, I found myself in prison, and beguiled my leisure by writing a popular text-book, which was all I could do under the circumstances. Now I am back at philosophy, and more in the mood to understand.

I shall read your MS the moment I get it, and return it. What will be the address to which it is to be returned? All friendship and

Your letter. - That of 12 June (63.) is evidently meant. Possibly an answer by Russell to Wittgenstein's letter of 13 March, which has been lost.

innumerable letters. - See comments on 61. and 63.

popular text book - *Introduction to Mathematical Philosophy*, the only book which Russell wrote during his time in prison, must be the text-book in question.

affection from me to you. Don't be discouraged - you will be understood in the end.

Yours ever

B. RUSSELL.

66.

JMK - LW

King's College
Cambridge
28 June 1919

MY DEAR WITTGENSTEIN,

Your book has safely reached me and I am forwarding it immediately to Russell. As soon as peace is safely signed, is there any good likelihood of our seeing you in England?

I had nearly finished my book on *Probability* in the summer of 1914 and most of it, indeed, was actually in print. But the war stopped all such thoughts. I hope now soon to take it up again and at last publish early next year.

Yours ever

J. M. KEYNES

67.

BR - LW

79, Overstrand Mansions
Prince of Wales Road,
Battersea, S.W.
13 August 1919

DEAR WITTGENSTEIN,

I have now read your book twice carefully. — There are still points I don't understand — some of them important ones — I send you some queries on separate sheets. I am convinced you are right in your main contention, that logical props are tautologies, which are not true in the sense that substantial props are true. I do not understand why you are content with a purely ordinal theory of number, nor why you use for the purpose an ancestral relation, when you object to ancestral relations. This part of your work I want further explained. Also you do not state your reasons against classes. *I am sure you are right in thinking the book of first-class importance.* But in places it is obscure through brevity. I have a most intense desire to see you, to talk it over, as well as simply because I want to see you. But I can't get abroad as yet. Probably you will be free to come to England before I am free to go abroad. — I will send back your MS when I know where to send it, but I am hoping you will soon be at liberty.

All best wishes. Do write again soon.

Yours ever,

B. RUSSELL

[The separate sheet with queries:]

Wittgenstein

2. What is the difference between *Tatsache* and *Sachverhalt*?
3. "Das logische Bild der Tatsachen ist der Gedanke." Yes, I agree. But a *Gedanke* is a *Tatsache*: what are its constituents and components, and what is their relation to those of the pictured *Tatsache*?

Probability. — The book was published by Macmillan in 1921.

- 3.331. The theory of types, in my view, is a theory of correct symbolism:
 (a) a simple symbol must not be used to express anything complex; (b) more generally, a symbol must have the same structure as its meaning.
 4 & 4.001. "Der Gedanke ist der sinnvolle Satz." "Die Gesamtheit der Sätze ist die Sprache." Does a Gedanke consist of words? Compare 3 (above).
 4.112. I agree strongly with this number.
 4.127z. I suppose this hangs together with the rejection of identity. It is awkward to be unable to speak of $Nc \cdot V$. One could still say

$$\begin{aligned} (\exists \phi) \cdot Nc \cdot \dot{x}(\phi x) > V \\ (\phi) \cdot Nc \cdot \dot{x}(\phi x) \leq V \end{aligned}$$

and I should have thought that from such props one could obtain a meaning for "there are at least 2 Gegenstände" – for you, " $(\exists x, y, \phi) \cdot \phi x \cdot \phi y$ " would suffice – and similar statements. There are things that puzzle me in this number and the next.

- 4.211. I gather no elementary prop is negative.
 4.51. It is necessary also to be given the prop that *all* elementary props are given.
 5.15. This theory of probability seems to me right.
 5.3 All props results of truth-operations on elementary props? How about generality?
 5.453. No numbers in logic? Why?
 5.53 seq. On identity. I agree with this. But the connection with the axiom of infinity seems dubious. See remark on 4.127z above.
 6. "General truth-function: [$\bar{p}, \bar{\xi}, N(\bar{\xi})$]"
 Yes, this is *one* way. But could one not do equally well by making $N(\bar{\xi})$ mean "at least one value of ξ is false", just as one can do equally well with $\sim p \vee \sim q$ and with $\sim p \cdot \sim q$ as fundamental? I feel as if the duality of generality and existence persisted covertly in your system.
 6.03. "General form of integer: $[0, \xi, \xi, +1]$ ". You only get finite ordinals. You deny classes, so cardinals collapse. What happens to \aleph_0 ? If you said classes were superfluous in *logic* I would imagine that I understood you, by supposing a distinction between logic and mathematics; but when you say they are unnecessary in *mathematics* I am puzzled. E.g. *something* true is expressed by $Nc \cdot Cl' \alpha = 2^{Nc \cdot \alpha}$. How do you re-state this prop?

I agree with what you say about induction, causality, etc.; at least, I can find no ground for disagreeing.

English Translation of German passages in the queries

The Ramsey-Ogden version, not always felicitously, but under the influence of Russell and Wittgenstein himself, adopts the following translations:

2. *Tatsache*, fact. *Sachverhalt*, atomic fact.
3. "The logical picture of the facts is the thought."
4. "The thought is the significant proposition."
- 4.001. "The totality of propositions is the language."
- 4.127z. *Gegenstände*, objects.

Cassino
19.8.19.

DEAR RUSSELL,

Thanks so much for your letter dated 13 August. As to your queries, I can't answer them *now*. For firstly I don't know always what the numbers refer to, having no copy of the M.S. here. Secondly some of your questions want a very lengthy answer and you know how difficult it is for me to write on logic. That's also the reason why my book is so short, and consequently so obscure. But that I can't help. - Now I'm afraid you haven't really got hold of my main contention, to which the whole business of logical prop[osition]s is only a corollary. The main point is the theory of what can be expressed (*gesagt*) by prop[osition]s - i.e. by language - (and, which comes to the same, what can be *thought*) and what can not be expressed by prop[osition]s, but only shown (*gezeigt*); which, I believe, is the cardinal problem of philosophy.

I also sent my M.S. to Frege. He wrote to me a week ago and I gather that he doesn't understand a word of it all. So my only hope is to see *you* soon and explain all to you, for it is VERY hard not to be understood by a single soul!

Now the day after tomorrow we shall probably leave the Campo Concentramento and go home. Thank God! - But how can we meet as soon as possible? I should like to come to England, but you can imagine that it's rather awkward for a German to travel to England now. (By far more so, than for an Englishman to travel to Germany.) But in fact I didn't think of asking you to come to Vienna now, but it would seem to me the best thing to meet in Holland or Switzerland. Of course, if you can't come abroad I will do my best to get to England. Please write to me as soon as possible about this point, letting me know when you are likely to get the permission of coming abroad. Please write to Vienna IV. Alleeasse

16. As to my M.S., please send it to the same address; but only if there is an absolutely safe way of sending it. Otherwise please keep it. I should be very glad though, to get it soon, as it's the only corrected copy I've got. - My mother wrote to me, she was very sorry not to have got your letter, but glad that you tried to write to her at all.

Now write soon. Best wishes.

Ever yours

LUDWIG WITTGENSTEIN

P.S. After having finished my letter I feel tempted after all to answer some of your simpler points:

(1) "What is the difference between *Tatsache* and *Sachverhalt*?" *Sachverhalt* is, what corresponds to an *Elementarsatz* if it is true. *Tatsache* is, what corresponds to the logical product of elementary prop[osition]s when this product is true. The reason why I introduce *Tatsache* before introducing *Sachverhalt* would want a long explanation.

(2) "... But a *Gedanke* is a *Tatsache*: what are its constituents and components, and what is their relation to those of the pictured *Tatsache*?" I don't know *what* the constituents of a thought are but I know *that* it must have such constituents which correspond to the words of Language. Again the kind of relation of the constituents of thought and of the pictured fact is irrelevant. It would be a matter of psychology to find it out.

(3) "The theory of types, in my view, is a theory of correct symbolism: (a) a simple symbol must not be used to express anything complex; (b) more generally, a symbol must have the same structure as its meaning." That's exactly what one can't say. You cannot prescribe to a symbol what it *may* be used to express. All that a symbol CAN express, it MAY express. This is a short answer but it is true!

(4) Does a *Gedanke* consist of words? No! But of psychological constituents that have the same sort of relation to reality as words. What those constituents are I don't know.

(5) "It is awkward to be unable to speak of $Nc\bar{V}$." This touches the cardinal question of what can be expressed by a prop[osition], and what can't be expressed, but only shown. I can't explain it at length here. Just think that, what you want to say by the apparent prop[osition] "there are 2 things" is *shown* by there being two names which have different meanings (or by there being one name which may have two meanings). A prop[osition] e.g. $\phi(a, b)$ or $(\exists\phi, x, y).\phi(x, y)$ doesn't say that there are two things, it says something quite different; *but whether it's true or false, it SHOWS what you want to express* by saying: "there are 2 things".

(6) Of course no elementary prop[ositions] are negative.

(7) "It is necessary also to be given the prop[osition] that all elementary prop[ositions] are given." This is not necessary, because it is even *impossible*. There is no such prop[osition]! That all elementary prop[ositions] are given is *SHOWN* by there being none having an elementary sense which is not given. This is again the same story as in No 5.

(8) I suppose you didn't understand the way, how I separate in the old notation of generality what is in it truth-function and what is purely generality. A general prop[osition] is A truth-function of *all* PROP[OSITION]S of a certain form.

(9) You are quite right in saying that " $N(\xi)$ " may also be made to mean $\sim p \vee \sim q \vee \sim r \vee \dots$. But this doesn't matter! I suppose you don't understand the notation of " ξ ". It does not mean "for all values of $\xi \dots$ ". But all is said in my book about it and I feel unable to write it again. Try to understand it till we meet, I never thought I could write such long explanations as I've done now.

Ever yours,

L. W.

R.37 Briefe 100

69.

LW - BR

Wien XVII.

Neuwaldeggerstr[asse] 38
30.8.19.

LIEBER RUSSELL!

Verzeih', daß ich Dich mit einer dummen Bitte belästige: Ich bin jetzt mit einer Kopie meines M.S.s zu einem Verleger gegangen, um den Druck endlich in die Wege zu leiten. Der Verleger, der natürlich weder meinen Namen kennt, noch etwas von Philosophie versteht, verlangt das Urteil irgend eines Fachmanns, um sicher zu sein, daß das Buch wirklich wert ist, gedruckt zu werden. Er wollte sich deshalb an einen seiner Vertrauensmänner hier wenden (wahrscheinlich an einen Philosophie-Professor). Ich sagte ihm, nun, daß hier niemand das Buch beurteilen könne, daß *Du* aber vielleicht so gut sein würdest, ihm ein kurzes Urteil über den Wert der Arbeit zu schreiben; was, wenn es günstig ausfällt, ihm genügen wird um den Verlag zu übernehmen. Die Adresse des Verlegers ist: Wilhelm Braumüller XI. Servitengasse 5 Wien. Ich bitte Dich nun, dorthin ein paar Worte, so viel Du vor Deinem Gewissen verantworten kannst, zu schreiben:

Auch an mich schreib, bitte, recht bald! Wie es Dir geht, wann Du auf den Continent kommen kannst, etc., etc. Wie Du siehst bin ich aus der Gefangenschaft zurück, ich bin aber doch noch nicht ganz normal. Aber das wird schon kommen. Sei herzlichst begrüßt!

Dein treuer

LUDWIG WITTGENSTEIN

R.38 Briefe 102

XI. Servitengasse. - In fact IX. Servitengasse.

DEAR RUSSELL,

Warmest thanks for your letter of 12.9. My publisher too received your testimonial long ago but has still not written to me to say whether and under what conditions he will take my book (the swine). I think I'll *certainly* be able to come to The Hague at Christmastime. Only some unpredictable occurrence could prevent me. I have made up my mind to become a teacher and so must go back to school at a so-called Teachers' Training College. The benches are full of boys of 17 or 18 and I've reached 30. That leads to some very funny situations – and many *very* unpleasant ones too. I often feel miserable! – I'm in correspondence with Frege. He doesn't understand a single word of my work and I'm thoroughly exhausted from giving what are purely and simply explanations.

How are Dr Whitehead and Johnson? Write soon.

Your devoted friend,

LUDWIG WITTGENSTEIN

P.S. When do you think you can send me back by MS? My address now is:

Vienna III., Untere Viaduktgasse 9 bei Frau Wanicek

but letters to my old address will also reach me. The fact is, I'm not living at my mother's any more. I've given all my money away and am shortly going to try to earn something for myself. I think of you *often!*

L. W.

73. BR – LW

70, Overstrand Mansions,
Prince of Wales Road,
Battersea, S.W.
14.10.19

DEAR WITTGENSTEIN

Thanks for your letter, which arrived today. I will send back your book in a few days: I was waiting to know which address to send it to. I have not written things in the blank pages, except once or twice, because talk will be much better. I studied the book rather carefully, and I think now I do fairly understand it. But we shall see. I shall send it to your new address.

It is terrible to think of your having to earn your living, but I am not surprised by your action. I am much poorer too. They say Holland is very expensive but I suppose we can endure a week of it without going bankrupt. I find the time that would suit me best would be before Christmas, about Dec. 13–20 – I ought to be back in England for Christmas. I will see about getting permission, and shall assume that date. It may turn out that Switzerland would be better. – Tell your publisher from me that he is a low scoundrel! My dear Wittgenstein it will be a joy to see you again after all these years – In all friendship,

Yours ever,

BERTRAND RUSSELL

I have not written . . . except once or twice. – This is true of the Engelmann typescript (TS 202), now in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

your action. – Wittgenstein had given away all his money.

Sei herzlichst begrüßt

von Deinem treuen

LUDWIG WITTGENSTEIN

Es wäre herrlich wenn Du im Sommer nach Wien kämst!

R. 47 *Briefe 129*

English Translation

DEAR RUSSELL,

Many thanks indeed for your kind letter. But now you'll be angry with me when I tell you something: Your Introduction is not going to be printed and as a consequence my book probably won't be either. — You see, when I actually saw the German translation of the Introduction, I couldn't bring myself to let it be printed with my work. All the refinement of your English style was, obviously, lost in the translation and what remained was superficiality and misunderstanding. Well, I sent the treatise with your Introduction to Reclam and wrote saying that I didn't want the Introduction printed, it was meant to serve only for his own orientation in relation to my work. It is now highly probable that as a result Reclam won't accept my work (though I've had no answer from him yet). But I've already comforted myself on that score, by means of the following argument, which seems to me unanswerable. Either my piece is a work of the highest rank, or it is not a work of the highest rank. In the latter (and more probable) case I myself am in favour of its not being printed. And in the former case it's a matter of indifference whether it's printed twenty or a hundred years sooner or later. After all, who asks whether the Critique of Pure Reason, for example, was

written in 17x or y. So really in the former case too my treatise wouldn't need to be printed. — And now, don't be angry! Perhaps it was ungrateful of me but I couldn't do anything else.

Warmest regards from your devoted friend

LUDWIG WITTGENSTEIN

It would be marvellous if you could come to Vienna in the summer.

89.

BR - LW

70, Overstrand Mansions,
Prince of Wales Road,
Battersea, S. W.
1.7.20.

DEAR WITTGENSTEIN

I returned yesterday from Russia (where there are no posts) and found your letter waiting for me. I don't care twopence about the introduction but I shall be really sorry if your book isn't printed. May I try, in that case, to have it printed in England or America?

I have 2 months' letters to answer so I mustn't write more. Best love, now and always.

Yrs aff.

B.R.

90.

LW-BR

Wien III
Rasumofskygasse 24/II
bei Herrn Zimmermann
7.7.20

LIEBER RUSSELL!

Dank Dir vielmals für Dienen lieben Brief! Reclam hat mein Buch natürlich nicht genommen und ich werde vorläufig keine weiteren Schritte tun, um es zu publizieren. Hast Du aber Lust es drucken zu lassen, so steht es Dir ganz zur Verfügung und *Du kannst damit machen, was Du willst*. (Nur wenn Du am Text etwas änderst, so gib an, daß die *Änderung von Dir ist*.)

Heute habe ich mein Zeugnis bekommen und kann jetzt Lehrer werden. Wie es mir gehen wird - wie ich das Leben ertragen werde - weiß Gott allein. Am besten wäre es vielleicht, ich könnte mich eines Abends hinlegen und nicht mehr aufwachen. (Vielleicht aber gibt es auch noch etwas besseres für mich.) Wir werden ja sehen. -
Sei herzlichst begrüßt

von Deinem treuen

LUDWIG WITTGENSTEIN

R. 48 Briefe 133.

English Translation

DEAR RUSSELL,

Very many thanks for your kind letter, Reclam has, naturally, not accepted my book and for the moment I won't take any further

your letter. - That of 6 May (88.).

Russia. - Russell visited Russia in May and June 1920 as an unofficial member of a Labour Party Delegation.

mein Zeugnis/ my certificate. - Wittgenstein's certificate from the teacher's training college in Vienna which he attended in the academic year 1919-20.

steps to have it published. But if you feel like getting it printed, it is entirely at your disposal and you can do *what you like with it*. (Only, if you change anything in the text, indicate that the change was made by you.)

Today I got my certificate, and I can now become a teacher. How things will go for me – how I'll endure life – God only knows. The best for me, perhaps, would be if I could lie down one evening and not wake up again. (But perhaps there is something better left for me.) We shall see.

Warmest regards from your devoted friend

LUDWIG WITTGENSTEIN

91.

LW – BR

10.7.20.

LIEBER RUSSELL!

Eine Freundin meiner Schwester, Frau Margarethe Faber, hält sich gegenwärtig für kurze Zeit in London W, 6, Berkeley street auf. Könntest Du ihr den Inhalt jener Kassetten schicken, die ich Dir, als ich nach Norwegen ging, übergab? Wenn es Dir keine Mühe macht, so, bitte, tue es. Ist aber die Kasette jetzt nicht in Deiner Hand, so macht es nichts; es wird sich schon einmal Gelegenheit bieten, die Sachen zu schicken. Wenn Du sie jetzt an Frau Faber schickst, so bitte schreibe Deinen Namen auf das Packet, damit man es Dir zurückschicken kann, im Falle Frau Faber bereits abgereist wäre.

Wenn Du wieder einmal Zeit hast, so schreib' auch Deinem treuen

LUDWIG WITTGENSTEIN

R.49 Briefe 134

English Translation

DEAR RUSSELL

A lady who is a friend of my sister's, Frau Margarethe Faber, is at the moment in London (6 Berkeley St, W) for a short stay. Could

Frau Margarethe Faber. – A friend of Wittgenstein's sister, Helene, member of a distinguished Anglo-Austrian family.

Kassette/cassket. – Nothing is known of this but it probably contained keepsakes.