

MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL
FOR CHRONIC DISEASES
GUN HILL ROAD, NEAR JEROME AVE.

TELEPHONE
OLINVILLE 2-3800

NEW YORK February 5, 1940

Dr. Frank Aydalotte
Swarthmore College
Swarthmore, Pa.

Dear Doctor Aydalotte,

Thank you very much for your
letter and your kind invitation. It will give
me great pleasure to meet you at the Princeton
Inn on Friday, February 9, at 1 o'clock as
you propose.

Very sincerely yours,
K. Goldstein
Kurt Goldstein, M.D.

kg:bs

February 1, 1940

Dear Dr. Goldstein:

I have been very much interested in letters which I have received about you from various friends of yours and I should be happy if you could come down to Princeton for a talk with me sometime in the near future. Would it suit you to have lunch with me at the Princeton Inn on Friday, February 9, at one o'clock? The Institute for Advanced Study would be glad to pay your traveling expenses from New York. If this is not a convenient day, I could easily shift our engagement to the middle of the day or the late afternoon on Thursday or Friday of the week following, February 15 or 16.

Your friends have uniformly expressed the hope that the work of the Institute for Advanced Study might be broadened in scope so as to include your studies. I must say to you frankly that I fear this would not be possible at the present moment. Nevertheless, I should be glad of the opportunity of a talk with you and should be most happy to do anything in my power to advise you concerning a position in this country which would offer adequate scope for your unusual abilities.

What I hear from your friends, many of whom are also friends of mine, gives me reason to look forward with the keenest pleasure to the opportunity of making your acquaintance.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Dr. Kurt Goldstein
Montefiore Hospital
Gunhill Road and Bainbridge Avenue
New York City

FA/MCE

February 2, 1940

Dear Mrs. Hess:

Many thanks for your letter of January 31.

I have had several letters about Dr. Kurt Goldstein and have promised to see him and give him any assistance in my power in finding a suitable location. I have said to him and to all of his friends who have consulted me that it would not seem to me possible to make an appointment for him at the Institute, for the reason that his studies lie in a field which we have not touched and could not develop at present.

Dr. Goldstein sounds like a man of unusual ability and preparation. I should think he would have no difficulty in making a connection with some institution where there would be a good field for his work.

Many thanks for your kind congratulations. I am full of enthusiasm for the possibilities of the Institute.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Mrs. Alfred F. Hess
875 Park Avenue
New York City

FA/MCE

MRS. ALFRED F. HESS

875 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

RHINELANDER 4-4232

January 31, 1940

Mr. Frank Aydelotte
Institute for Advanced Studies
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Mr. Aydelotte:

I have just had a letter from Mr. H. G. Koppell, of the Alliance Book Corporation, asking me to contribute toward a fellowship for Dr. Kurt Goldstein in the School of Advanced Studies. I have never heard that your institution admitted people on outside fellowships, and I was wondering what it was all about. I thought that the Institute provided fellowships for any scholars whom they wished to have, and this letter came as more or less of a surprise. Would you be good enough to let me know what the actual situation is.

Let me take this opportunity of congratulating you and telling you how fortunate I think Princeton is in having induced you to come.

Very sincerely yours,

Sara Straus Hess.

February 29, 1940

Dear Dr. Goldstein:

Many thanks for your kind letter. I shall certainly follow your work and shall hope to get your advice if it ever becomes possible for us to expand in the direction of psychology. Pending that I shall, with your permission, put you on the mailing list for bulletins of the Institute, and I hope you will keep a friendly eye on what we are doing.

I take the further liberty of sending you under separate cover a copy of my last report to the Trustees of Swarthmore College, which is a kind of summary of the development during the nineteen years of my administration there.

With kindest regards and good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Dr. Kurt Goldstein
Montefiore Hospital
Gan Hill Road, near Jerome Avenue
New York City

(Please excuse typed signature.
Right arm in plaster cast.)

FA/MCE

February 29, 1940

Dear Dr. Goldstein:

Many thanks for your kind letter. I shall certainly follow your work and shall hope to get your advice if it ever becomes possible for us to expand in the direction of psychology. Pending that I shall, with your permission, put you on the mailing list for bulletins of the Institute, and I hope you will keep a friendly eye on what we are doing.

I take the further liberty of sending you under separate cover a copy of my last report to the Trustees of Swarthmore College, which is a kind of summary of the development during the nineteen years of my administration there.

With kindest regards and good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Dr. Kurt Goldstein
Montefiore Hospital
Gun Hill Road, near Jerome Avenue
New York City

(Please excuse typed signature.
Right arm in plaster cast.)

FA/MCE

MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL

FOR CHRONIC DISEASES

GUN HILL ROAD, NEAR JEROME AVE.

TELEPHONE
CLINVILLE 2-3800

NEW YORK February 28, 1940

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Institute for Advanced Studies
Princeton University
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Doctor Aydelotte,

Please permit me to thank you for your very kind letter. Even though the plan to come to Princeton could not be fulfilled, it gave me real pleasure to have been in touch with you and a great satisfaction to see you handle the matter in such a gracious way, with so much kind recognition of my work.

Now, having decided to go to Boston, I am sure the work expecting me at Tufts will become very dear to me, especially since Dr. Carmichael shows such a warm attitude toward my coming. I hope that my neurological duties in Boston will allow me to continue those scientific plans which in the last few years have become more and more important to me, and in which you have shown deep interest. It was especially nice of you to write that you will follow my activities further at all times. May I cherish the idea that you will remember me, when at some later time, the scope of the Institute may be so broadened as to include that field in which my own research would fit in.

Believe me, it will always be a particular pleasure for me to have the opportunity to come in contact with you again.

Very sincerely yours,

K. Goldstein
Kurt Goldstein, M.D.

February 23, 1940

Dear Dr. Goldstein:

I have talked over with my advisers here the whole problem of expanding the scope of the Institute so as to make a place here for you to work, and have furthermore received from a great many people in whose judgment I have complete confidence most overwhelming testimonials as to the importance of your researches and the ability with which you conduct them.

I very much regret to say, however, that it does not seem feasible for us to broaden the scope of the Institute at the present moment to include the subject of psychology. The Trustees are quite rightly concerned that we should not undertake subjects which our resources would not allow us to pursue in a thoroughgoing and significant way. The fields which we have entered are so important and our work is expanding so rapidly as to demand all the resources of the Institute for the present and the immediate future, and the Trustees feel that we would not be justified in beginning a new subject.

Under the circumstances I strongly advise you to accept the offer from Tufts. I am sure you will find it an excellent place in which to work, and I shall myself follow your activities at all times with the keenest interest.

With warmest good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Dr. Kurt Goldstein
10 East 85th Street
New York City

FA/MCE

316

KURT GOLDSTEIN, M.D.
10 EAST 85TH STREET
NEW YORK

BUTTERFIELD 8-7233
RHINELANDER 4-9223

February 10th 1940.

Dear Dr. Aydelotte - Under separate cover
I am sending you some papers of mine which
I hope may interest you. It was a very great
pleasure for me to have this stimulating talk
with you in the Harvard Club. Now I am still
more keenly aware what an extraordinary fortune
it would be to be able to continue in the
atmosphere of the Institute in Princeton that part
of my scientific work which is especially dear
to me but which I never had the opportunity
to pursue in an adequate and satisfactory way.

Thanking you again for your kind interest.

Very sincerely yours

K. Goldstein

March 11, 1940

Dear Professor Lashley:

I appreciate warmly your letter in regard to Dr. Goldstein. We considered his case very sympathetically, but in view of the rapid expansion of the subjects which the Institute has already undertaken, it did not seem to us wise to enter the field of psychology at this time.

As you have doubtless heard, Dr. Goldstein has accepted an offer from Tufts College, where he will be enabled to continue his valuable work.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor K. S. Lashley
Biological Laboratories
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

FA/MCE

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

LABORATORY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

K. S. Lashley

Biological Laboratories
Cambridge, Massachusetts

January 27, 1940

President Frank Aydelotte
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear President Aydelotte:

I understand that Dr. Kurt Goldstein may be considered for a position in the School of Advanced Studies at Princeton and should like to present a brief appreciation of his work. His studies in the difficult borderline field between neurology and psychology are the most important contribution of our generation and entitle him to the rank of the world's foremost neurologist. The following points may indicate something of the nature of his contributions. Necessarily results in this field are less precise and definite than in the exact sciences and can be measured only in terms of influence upon current thought and trends in the direction of research.

1. The development and application of methods for a complete neurological and physiological analysis of patients with brain injuries. His studies of some war cases set an example of thoroughness of analysis which has markedly influenced more recent studies. He demonstrated, as had not been done before, the widespread effects of every brain injury, giving a clearer insight into the interdependence of symptoms and the close integration of the whole system. The resulting conception of the unitary action of the nervous system has formed the core of his later work.

2. His studies of the nature of intellectual deterioration are important for an understanding of the processes which combine to make up the intellectual functions. The analysis of the processes of generalization and classifying forms a basis for understanding of many defects of perception and thought.

3. Application of this analysis to problems of aphasia and agnosia make possible for the first time a coherent interpretation of the variety of symptoms met with.

4. Detailed studies of cerebellar and spinal functions have linked these more closely with the problems of cerebral action and provided a unified view of the action of the entire nervous system.

5. His more recent work dealing with the functions of the total organism and seeking an alternative to both vitalism and mechanism entitle him to a place among the first philosophers of biology.


Dr. Goldstein has had unusual opportunities for study of neurological cases under controlled conditions and has accumulated a first

President Aydelotte

Page 2

hand experience and a mass of experimental material exceeding that of any other worker in the field. Further, he is the only neurologist of my acquaintance who has the interest and capacity to interpret this material in relation to the wider problems of biology and psychology. It is extremely important for the development of neurology and of physiological psychology that he should have opportunity to continue his work without the handicap of a routine medical practice.

Sincerely yours,



Research professor in
neuro-psychology.

KSL:MB

January 21, 1940

President Aydelotte
Institute for Advanced Studies
Princeton, N. J.

Dear President Aydelotte:

The undersigned desire to call your attention to the work of Dr. Kurt Goldstein in the hope that you may be able to consider him for a possible position on the staff of your Institute.

Dr. Goldstein, an emigre scientist, who has been in this country for five years, has commended himself to us because of the remarkable range of his historical and philosophical interests which make it possible for him to relate his work in the field of psychology and psycho-pathology to the related fields of education, philosophy and anthropology. We believe that his gifts are quite unique and that his combination of the strictest scientific procedures with philosophical perspectives promises a particularly fruitful type of research into the problems of human nature, the relation of individual to social maladjustments and the re-examination of various conceptions of human nature in the light of the present world crisis. Dr. Goldstein gave the William James lectures at Harvard in 1938-39 on the subject: Human Nature in the Light of Psycho-Pathology. These lectures suggest something of the range of his thought.

Dr. Goldstein taught at the University of Frankfurt and at Berlin University in the psychiatric clinic. He is at present teaching at Columbia University and is connected with the neurological laboratory of Montefiori hospital in New York. We believe that, however eminent his services in the practical work of psycho-therapy, he would make an incomparably larger contribution if he were freed for independent research, for which, incidentally no laboratory facilities would be required, other than those now available to him.

We would be glad to furnish you with additional references on Dr. Goldstein's work if required. We sincerely hope that the plans for the extension of your work may make it possible for you to consider the availability of Dr. Goldstein.

Sincerely yours,

Horace L. Friess, Columbia
Robert W. Schriber, "
Paul Tillich, Union Theological Seminary
Maxwell R. Sch. Social Research
R. M. M. M., Union Theological Seminary

An examination of the situation prevailing in the majority of American schools of education shows a growing concern with the lack of balance between the emphasis on technical, administrative, and statistical problems on the one hand, and general human and philosophical problems on the other. This unbalance is due to several circumstances. One of the most important among them is the failure of the institutions entrusted with the training of teachers to create and teach the kind of psychology needed for the prospective educator. Without passing any negative judgment on behaviorism, reflexology, and other similar forms of experimental psychology--on the contrary, I am fully aware of their merits in some fields--one can not deny, nevertheless, that the definitely deterministic and mechanical concept of the psychical life of man, characteristic of these schools, has narrowed the understanding of the human being in his relation to education and civilization.

This situation cannot be sufficiently altered by general philosophical and ethical considerations. During the past decades the American scholar and educator has been trained to be suspicious concerning generalities, and perhaps rightly so. If in the fields of psychology, education, and sociology, all closely interrelated, we are to change the prevailing rather mechanical aspect of man and society in favor of a more comprehensive view, it will be most essential that the change come out of the laboratory itself. For in this people believe more than in abstract thought.

It is for this reason that I think so highly of the possibilities lying in the contributions of Dr. Kurt Goldstein to the fields of psychology and, indirectly, of education, which to a large extent

derives its own methods and outlook from psychology. Dr. Goldstein has arrived at his psychiatric and psychological insights by strict empirical methods, as a medical neurologist, physiologist, and operator. One of the most outstanding former German professors of internal medicine, Dr. Siegfried Thannhauser, who works now as Professor of medicine at Tufts College, told me the other day that he considered Kurt Goldstein to be one of the most successful living neurologists. Dr. Thannhauser comes from the internationally famous school of Friedrich von Mueller University of Munich, is particularly interested in the application of bio-chemistry to medicine, and an outspoken empiricist. Moreover, the fact that a scholar of the type of K. S. Lashley wrote the preface to Goldstein's book *THE ORGANISM* (which is the translation of his German book *DIE STRUKTUR DES ORGANISMUS*) ought also to be sufficient testimony of the experimental value of Goldstein's ideas.

On the other hand, Goldstein's research is of highest importance for those who are interested in a more total and philosophical understanding of man. We experience today a revival of philosophical anthropology on a scientifically firmer level than it naturally could be when, in the course of the nineteenth century, it was pushed aside by a prevalently naturalistic understanding of man. All these new efforts are ultimately connected with the growing insight that the exclusive transfer of the methods of the natural sciences on the problems of man has contributed to dangerous confusions in our modern philosophy of values and civilization. In the preparation of my own courses in the field of philosophy and sociology of education I became indebted to very few thinkers so much as to Kurt Goldstein for the clarification of my own ideas. In the psychological chapter of my book on "Fundamentals of

Democratic Education," which will be published this month, I have referred several times to Goldstein's ideas. For Goldstein starts more than anybody else I know from thorough physiological and medical experience and leads in continual contact with experimental observations to conclusions about organic life and human existence of far-reaching psychological and philosophical implications.

This makes him ~~so~~ unusually fitted to promote a synthesis between experimental and philosophical methods in all fields concerned with the study of man and his society. If the scientific institutions of this country, which have become a harbour for so many refugee scholars, give Dr. Goldstein an opportunity to develop his ideas in co-operation with scholars of similar interests, he will certainly help to lay the foundation for a school of research and thought of greatest value for the coming generations.

Robert Ulich

Robert Ulich
Professor of Education
Harvard University

MRS. ANGELIKA W. FRINK

610 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

January 22, 1940

My dear Mr Leidesdorf:

I am so glad that I have successfully solicited your help and interest in my desire to introduce Dr Goldstein to Dr Aydelotte.

I am herewith enclosing Dr Goldstein's own statement, giving his record. The letters from Columbia have been written to Dr Aydelotte direct and Dr Goldstein has been notified that other letters, I believe from Harvard, are on the way. I have suggested that these letters be sent care of Dr Goldstein, instead of to Dr Aydelotte, so that Dr Aydelotte can have them, with the others, at his interview with you. It is these letters that I am sending you herewith.

May I recall to your mind that Dr Goldstein is both the first Jew and the first physician to whom the William James Lectures at Harvard University, were awarded. In these lectures he attempted to develop some criteria for determining essential characteristics of the nature of man, and to make some pertinent application to psychology, ^{of his findings on} education, and certain problems of anthropology and social psychology. ^{pathology} It is his great hope to further study and thus broaden the application of his findings in these fields, and to gather and utilize more specific material for special questions in them.

This is an attempt on my part to be brief and not to delve into a subject somewhat beyond my capacities, but my faith in Dr Goldstein's point of view is great, and I would do all I can to see him given an opportunity to clarify for science a better understanding of human nature.

His Harvard lectures were enthusiastically received, which I think justifies my feeling that Dr Goldstein has something very special to contribute to the humanities, because of his training and work in pathology.

I feel it is obvious that no matter how one conceives of the relationship between individual and state, individual and society, in the last analysis it is always the individual upon whom everything hinges and who assumes responsibility for everything. Only if the problem of the nature of man will be placed in the focus of science, uncompromisingly, is there hope that the chaos of this era, and the chaos of scientific controversies which parallel the social chaos, will vanish.

My interest in the matter rests entirely upon the fact that I share the universal enthusiasm of those who know Dr Goldstein's work and believe that he is equipped in a rare way to interpret man to man. He would be wasted, I believe in University teaching.

In closing, let me remind you that if the budget of the Institute for Advanced Study is already pledged, I can offer them in behalf of a friend of mine and myself, together, \$1,750. annually for five years, towards Dr. Goldstein's salary.

MRS. ANGELIKA W. FRINK

610 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

-2-

1/22/40

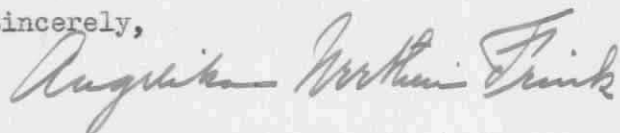
I will telephone you on Tuesday morning, and hope that at least your kind efforts will result in bringing Dr Aydelotte and Dr Goldstein together.

I would personally appreciate it if after your talk with Dr Aydelotte you would be frank in advising me whether, irrespective of the budgetary cost, Dr Aydelotte would, or would not, like to include Dr Goldstein on his faculty.

I realize that money must control these things, but would appreciate knowing whether my initial idea that Dr Goldstein would be welcome there, is correct or not.

With kindest personal greetings and repeated thanks.

Sincerely,



Mrs Angelika W. Frink

P.S. Due to the short notice, the letters from Columbia, addressed to Dr Aydelotte, were sent to Dr Goldstein, and are also herewith enclosed. The letters from Harvard are in the mail, but at the moment of writing, have not yet arrived. If I receive them before noon, I will send them by hand to you, if not, Dr Goldstein will mail them to Dr Aydelotte. I regret that if this happens Dr Aydelotte will not have them for the interview with you.

Enclosures:

1. Curriculum Vitae
2. List of Reprints of Dr Kurt Goldstein
3. List of English publications of Dr Kurt Goldstein
4. Letters addressed to Dr Aydelotte
5. A review from the Boston Evening Telegram, August 24, 1939 of Dr Kurt Goldstein's publication THE ORGANISM.

Mr S.D. Leidesdorf
100 East 42nd Street
New York City

Curriculum Vitae

Kurt Goldstein, M.D.
Montefiore Hospital
Bronx, N.Y.

- Date of birth: November 6, 1878, Kattowitz, Germany
- 1898 Was graduated from Gymnasium, received Certificate of Maturity
- 1903 Medical State Board Examination, Breslau, Germany; received Medical License and Doctor Degree, Breslau
- 1903, (April till Oct.)-- Asst. to Prof. Wernicke at the Psychiatric University Clinic, Breslau, Germany
- 1903, (till 1904) --Asst. to Prof. L. Edinger at the Senkenbergischen Neurologischen Institute, Frankfurt a.Main, Germany
- 1904-1905 Asst. to Prof. Hoche, Psychiatric Hospital, Freiburg/B (more than 200 beds)
- 1906-1914 (Oberarzt) Asst. to Chief, Psychiatric Hospital, Koenigsberg (200 beds)
- 1907 Appointed as university lecturer, Koenigsberg
- 1912 Received Degree Professor of Neurology and Psychiatry
- 1914-1930 Professor of Neurology and Psychiatry, Medical School of the University of Frankfurt a/Main, later Director of the Neurological Institute, Frankfurt a/Main
- 1919 During the war - Director of the Lazarette for Brain-Injured Soldiers. Out of this Lazarette grew later, under my direction, the Institute for Research of Subsequent Phenomena of Brain Injuries at the University of Frankfurt/ am Main.
- 1930-1933 At the request of the City of Berlin, took over the direction of the newly established neurological and psychiatric division of the City Hospital Moabit, Berlin. Simultaneously Prof. of Neurol. and Psychiat. Medical School, University of Berlin.
- 1933-1934 Holland, scientific work.
- 1935 (till Dec. 1935) Psychiatric Institute, N.Y.C. scientific studies.
- 1936 (till present day) Attending Neurologist and Chief of the Neurophysiological Laboratories, Montefiore Hospital, Bronx, New York. Clinical Prof. of Neurology, Columbia University, New York; Lecturer in Psychopathology, Dept. of Psychology, Columbia University.
- 1938-39 William James Lecturer, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Physiology and Pathophysiology

12. Ueber die Lokalisation in der Grosshirnrinde. Med. Klinik. 1910.
(Localization in the brain cortex)
13. Die Topik der Grosshirnrinde in ihrer klinischen Bedeutung. D.Z.f.Nhlk.77,
1923.
(Localization in the brain cortex, its clinic. therap. significance)
14. Zur Frage der Restitution nach umschriebenen Hirndefect. Schweiz. Arch.
f. Neurol. & Psychiat. XIII, 1923.
(Restitution after circumscribed lesions in the brain)
15. Ueber die Funktion des Kleinhirnes. Klin. W.3. 1924.
(The function of the cerebellum)
16. Zur Theorie der Funktion des Nervensystems. Arch.f. Psychiat.74.1925.
(The theory of the function of the nerv. system)
17. Das Symptom, seine Entstehung und Bedeutung fuer unsere Auffassung vom
Bau und von der Funktion des Nervensystem. Arch.f. Psychiat.76.
1925.
(The symptoms, its origin and significance for our concept of
structure and function of the nerv. system)
18. Die Neuroregulation. Verh. d.Ges. f. innere Med. Wiesbaden 1931.
(Neuroregulation)
19. Ueber die Plastizitaet des Organismus. Handb.d.norm.u.path. Physil.15.1931
(Plasticity of the organism)
20. Die Neuroregulation. Erg.d.inneren Med. & Kinderheilk. 1932.
21. Zum Tonusproblem. (The problem of the tonus)
22. Ueber Halsreflexe beim Menschen. D.Z.f.Nervhik.77,1922.
(Neck reflexes in man)
23. Ueber induzierte Tonusveraenderung. Berl. Ges. f. Psychiat,Zntr.f.d.
ges. Neurl.& Psychiat. XXXIII, 1923.
(Induced changes of tonus) (in normals)
24. Ueber induzierte Veraenderungen des Tonus II.
 1. Lagerveraenderungen in einem Gliede durch bestimmte Stellungen des
Gliedes selbst.
 2. Durch Veraenderung der Stellung anderer Glieder. Z.f.d.ges.Neur.Psychia
LXXXIX.1924.

25. Ueber induzierte Veraenderungen des Tonus. I. Induzierte Veraenderungen
bein normalen Menschen (mit Riese) Klin.Wo. II.1923
(Induced changes of tonus. Induced changes in normals)
26. Blickrichtung und Zeigerversuch. Klin. Wo. 2. 1923.
(Direction of gaze and the pointing test)
27. Einfluss experim. Vestibularisreize auf das durch induzierte Tonusver-
aenderungen bewirkte Vorbeizeigen (mit Riese) Klin.Wo.III.1924.
(Induced tonic phenom. and vestibular stimulation, and past-pointing
induced by tonus changes)
28. Kritisches u. Experimentelles zur Auffassung des Vorbeizeigens (mit
Riese) Mon. f. Ohrenheilk. 58. 1924.
(On past-pointing)
29. Kritische Untersuchung zur Frage der induzierten Tonusveraenderungen.
(Hypnoseversuche) (mit Levinger) Ez D.Z.d.Nervenhlk.
(Critical remarks on the problem of induced tonic phenom. -hypnosis-)

Psychology and Psychopathology

30. Merkfaehigkeit, Gedaechnis & Assoziation. Ztschr.f.Psychol.41.1908.
(Retention, Recall and Association)
31. Zur Theorie der Halluzinationen. Arch.f.Psychiat. 44. 1908.
(Studies on the theory of hallucinations)
32. Rechtshaendigkeit. "Die Umschau". XXII. 1918.
(Righthandedness)
33. Ueber den Einfluss motorischer Stoerungen auf die Psyche. D.Z.f.Nervhlk.1924
(Influence of motor disturbances on the psyche)
34. Zum Problem der Wirkung der Farben auf den Organismus. (mit Rosenthal)
Schw. Arch.f.Neurol.& Psychiat.26. 1930.
(The effect of color upon the organism)
35. Zum Problem der Angst. Allg. aertzl. Ztschr. f.Psychother. II.
(The problem of anxiety)
36. Psychoanalyse und Biologie. Bericht d.Tagung d.II. allg.Kongr.f.
Psychother.Nauheim.1927.
(Psychoanalysis and biology)
37. Das Psychophysische Problem in seiner Bedeutung fuer aertzliches Handeln.
Therap. d.Gegenwart. 1932.
(The mind-body problem and its significance for med. practice)
38. Ueber Tauschungen des Tastsinnes unter pathologischen Umstaenden.
Ztsch.f.Psychol.192, 129. 1933.
(Illusions of the sense of touch under pathol. conditions)
39. PSYCHOLOGISCHE ANALYSEN HIRNPATHOLOGISCHER FAELLE.(mit A.Gelb)
(Psychol. analyses of cases with brain injuries)
 - I. Psychologie des Optischen Wahrnehmungs-u. Erkennungsvorgaengen.Ztschr.f.
d.g.Neur.& Psychiat.41.1918.
(Psychol. of visual perception & recognition)
 - II. Ueber den Einfluss des vollstaendigen Verlustes des optischen Vor-
stellungsvermoegens auf das taktile Erkennen. Ztschr.f.Psycho.& Physiol
d.Sinnesorg. 83.1919
(The influence of loss of visual imagery upon tactile recognition)
 - III. Das "roehrenformige" Gesichtsfeld. Neurol. Zentralbl.1918.
(The cylinder form visual field)
 - IV. Zur Psychologie der Gesichtswahrnehmung. Ztschr.f.Psychol.1920.
(Psychology of visual perception)

- V. Ueber Stoerungen der "Oberflächenfarben " (Gelb). Ztschr.f.Psychol.84.
(Distortion of surface colors)
- VI. Untersuchungen ueber Hemianopsie (Fuchs) Psychol.Forsch.I.1921.
(Investigations on hemianopsia)
- VII. Ueber Gesichtsfelbefunde bei abnormer "Ermuedbarkeit" des Auges.
Graef. Arch.f.Augenthlk.109.1922.
(Visual fields retinal "fatigueability".)
- VIII. Studien zur Untersuchung der Intelligenz bei einem Falle von
Seelenblindheit (W.Benary).Psychol.Forsch.1922.
(Intelligence studies in a case of visual agnosia.)
- IX. Ueber Farbennamenamnesie. Nebst Bemerkungen ueber das Wesen der
amnest. Aphasie u.die Beziehungen zwischen Sprache u.dem
Verhalten zur Umwelt. Psychol. Forsch.6.1924.
(Color name amnesia, etc.)
- X. Zur Frage der gegenseitigen funktionellen Beziehung der geschedigten
und der ungeschaedigten Sehsphaere bei Hemianopsie. Psycho.Forsch
4.1924.
(On the mutual influence of the damaged and undamaged part of
the visual field in hemanopsia).
- XI. Natuerliche Bewegungstendenzen der rechten u.der linken Hand u.
ihr Einfluss auf das Zeichnen u.den Erkennungsvorgan (Naki).
Psychol.Forsch.10.1927.
(Natural tendencies to left or right handed movement and their
influence on drawing and recognition)
- XII. Analyse eines "Seelenblinden" von der Sprache aus (Hochheimer).
Psychol.Forsch.16.1932.
(Analysis of speech in a case of visual agnosia).
- XII. Psychologische Analyse des Falles Rat... ein Fall von sog. motor.
Aphasie (Siekmann).Psychol.Forsch.16.1932.
(Psychol. anal. of the case Rat.. Motor aphasia)

Aphasia, Apraxia, Agnosia

40. Ueber amnestische Aphasie. Arch.f.Psychiat. 41. 1906.
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MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL
for Chronic Diseases

Gun Hill Road, near Jerome Ave.

New York February 28, 1940

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Institute for Advanced Studies
Princeton University
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Doctor Aydelotte,

Please permit me to thank you for your very kind letter. Even though the plan to come to Princeton could not be fulfilled, it gave me real pleasure to have been in touch with you and a great satisfaction to see you handle the matter in such a gracious way, with so much kind recognition of my work.

Now, having decided to go to Boston, I am sure the work expecting me at Tufts will become very dear to me, especially since Dr. Carmichael shows such a warm attitude toward my coming. I hope that my neurological duties in Boston will allow me to continue those scientific plans which in the last few years have become more and more important to me, and in which you have shown deep interest. It was especially nice of you to write that you will follow my activities further at all times. May I cherish the idea that you will remember me, when at some later time, the scope of the Institute may be so broadened as to include that field in which my own research would fit in.

Believe me, it will always be a particular pleasure for me to have the opportunity to come in contact with you again.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) K. Goldstein

(Kurt Goldstein, M.D.)