

*Real Gen Grad Res. Center
of the SW*

19 May 1966

Dear Mr. Peavey:

Because Dr. Oppenheimer is away from the office, I am acknowledging with thanks your letter of May 11th. It is possible that the small booklet which I am enclosing may help in answering some of your questions.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Carol Nielsen
Office of the Director

Mr. R. C. Peavey
Assistant to the President
Graduate Research Center of the Southwest
P. O. Box 30365
Dallas, Texas 75230

GRADUATE RESEARCH CENTER OF THE SOUTHWEST

POST OFFICE BOX 30365
DALLAS, TEXAS 75230

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

ADAMS 1-1471

CABLES: GRADRESCEN

May 11, 1966

*Re ab's
booklet*

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer
Director
Institute for Advanced Studies
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

The Graduate Research Center of the Southwest, although relatively a new institution, is currently developing a broad spectrum of graduate educational and basic research cooperative programs with academic institutions of the Southwest. As far as we are aware this relationship, at both the pre- and postdoctoral levels in science and engineering, is relatively unique and to a certain extent we feel that we are breaking ground with the cooperating institutions.

It has occurred to us, however, that there may be certain common patterns in the programs for the Institute of Advanced Study and its relationships with Princeton University. For example, I am told that since the Institute has no laboratory facilities, Institute faculty frequently use the research facilities at Princeton University.

To obtain some information about these relationships and how they are formalized, I had written to Professor J. Douglas Brown, Dean of the Faculty at Princeton to see if he could offer comment. In his absence, Professor Ernest F. Johnson replied briefly, saying that there were many informal connections but very few formal ones. He noted that members of the Institute occasionally taught at the University under a visiting professor's relationship and that the University houses and cares for a library collection owned by the Institute. Faculty members of the institutions have considerable informal interchange.

At Dr. Johnson's suggestion I am also writing you to see if you could offer comment on this topic. I would also be interested to learn more about the origins of the Institute for Advanced Study: how it is currently organized and structured and how it obtains support for its activities. This information would be very useful to the Center for guidance in our further development, and I should appreciate anything you would care to offer.

Sincerely yours,

R. C. Peavey

R. C. Peavey
Assistant to the President

Ernest F. Johnson
7
RCP:hm

Isaque Graeber

2272 Strauss Str.

Brooklyn, New York

Dear Marie -

This just came to
light to-day. As usual
no suggestions

Marie

May 27, 1941

Director
Institute for Advanced Studies
Princeton, New Jersey

In answer to
office

Dear Sir,

Will you be good enough to inform me of the possibilities of joining the Institute?

My own ~~me~~ metier has been the social sciences, and I have recently completed

a 400 page volume, (combining all the social science disciplines) which the Macmillan Company is to bring out in September, 1941. I should like very much to follow up this work, and I have been wondering if I could avail myself of the opportunities offered by you.

There is, I am certain, already enough historical ^{material} facts to make my project a reality.

Needless to say the Seminars would prove most profitable.

I am also the author of "L'Idée de Substance; son application théorique, examen critique de son développement historique" I have also contributed to various learned journals.

What are the opportunities of receiving a stipend?

Please send me all the information that you think is pertinent. I should appreciate an application.

Sincerely
Isaac Frazer

Dr. Isaac Graeber
2772 Strauss Street
Brooklyn, New York



State Council of Education
Department of Education

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed change in the curriculum of the State Council of Education. I am sorry to hear that the proposed change is not in accordance with the views of the State Council of Education. I am sure that the State Council of Education will take the necessary steps to correct the error.

I am sure that the State Council of Education will take the necessary steps to correct the error. I am sure that the State Council of Education will take the necessary steps to correct the error. I am sure that the State Council of Education will take the necessary steps to correct the error.

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January 31, 1935

Dear Professor Graham:

I have no words in which to express how deeply I was touched by the joint letter which I received from you and your colleagues. Princeton has been inexpressibly kind and generous to us - both the University and the townfolk. The letter which you and your colleagues have sent me shows, what indeed I already knew, that the economists and social scientists connected with Princeton University would cooperate with the Institute economists unselfishly and impersonally in trying to advance a study in which they all are profoundly interested and to which they have all devoted their lives. I have in my own mind no doubt whatsoever that we can repeat in the field of this thorny and difficult subject the experience, cooperation, helpfulness, and tolerance characteristic of the mathematicians in Fine Hall. It would not be possible to aim at a higher ideal, and we shall all be satisfied with nothing less.

With genuine gratitude and deep appreciation, I am

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

P.S.

I am sending this letter separately to every one of the gentlemen who signed the letter to me.

Professor Frank D. Graham
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

A.F.

October 5, 1933

Dear Professor Graham:

President Dodds has suggested your name to me in connection with a book by Haberler of Vienna entitled Die Theorie des internationalen Handels. I wonder if I could come to see you at your convenience either at your home or in your office. I shall keep any appointment you make with my secretary - telephone 497.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Frank D. Graham
Princeton University
Princeton, N. J.

AF:RSB

Grant Foundation, Inc.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

107

May 9, 1950

Dear Miss Peck:

Thank you for your note of May 3rd. I am very sorry that we cannot send you what you ask. We have not published a report of the Director of the Institute.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Russell,
Secretary

Miss V. Virginia Peck
The Grant Foundation, Inc.
1441 Broadway
New York 18, N. Y.

The Grant Foundation, Inc.

Fourteen Forty-One Broadway

New York 18, N. Y.

†

Longacre 4 - 1040

May 3, 1950

The Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Sir:

Will you please send to me at the
above address a copy of your latest report of
the Director.

Sincerely yours,

V. Virginia Peck

V. Virginia Peck

vvp

Graphs

Graphs for physicists

Tim Hubbell - Palmer Laboratory

Other possibilities suggested by Norman Emslie at ECP:

Peter Panagos, 3 Palmer Square

D & W Blue Print Company, Plant No. 1 at 16 Perry Street, Trenton, N.J.

Plant No. 2 at 1729 No. Olden Avenue, Trenton, N.J.

D & W can probably suggest a draftsman who will draw such graphs.

Ask for Joe D'Anunzio, Jr. at D & W Blue Print Co.

COMISIÓN EDITORA
DE LAS OBRAS COMPLETAS

DE

ANDRÉS BELLO

BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL
CARACAS

Int. Ref. - Grases

Caracas 16 de Julio 1957

Miss
Velma A. Mumper
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A.

Dear Miss Mumper:

Mil gracias por su amable carta de 11 de junio con
la información sobre el Instituto.

Si alguna pregunta complementaria debo hacerle, la
haré con la autorización que Vd. me da.

Atentamente,

Grases
Pedro Grases

October 9, 1930

Dear Professor Gras:

Yours of the sixth to Mr. Bamberger has been handed to me. Mr. Bamberger and I appreciate your interest and your good wishes. May I say that nothing has been done as yet to determine the precise policy to be followed by the institution? Indeed the Board of Trustees has not yet met for its formal organization.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Professor N. S. B. Gras
Harvard University
Graduate School of Business Administration
Soldiers Field, Boston, Massachusetts

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

GEORGE F. BAKER FOUNDATION

Gras

SOLDIERS FIELD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

October 6, 1930

Mr. Louis Bamberger
c/o Bamberger Store
Newark, New Jersey

My dear Mr. Bamberger:

I have learned recently of your plan to establish an institution of learning in which many of the social and athletic frills now so dominant are to find no place. I understand also that routine and formality in study are to be secondary to the business of learning.

I should like to express my personal view that when you go so far as to decide on the actual subjects that are going to be included in your program of study and instruction you will include business education. From my observation this is one of the most promising fields before us today. It has been shunned by academic people and not accepted by all business men. In my opinion one of the distinct contributions that America has made to civilization so far has been instruction in business. I feel very sure that what has been done so far leaves much to be desired. If such a school as you contemplate would train teachers for this work, it would be of inestimable service.

Certainly I wish your enterprise every success.

Very truly yours,

N. S. B. Gras

N. S. B. Gras
Professor of Business History

NSBG/EBN

F. A. Velegram

Tucson, Arizona
Apr. 20-46

Please see my letter collect opinion
as to scholarship & personality of Albert Grau
His asthma & hay fever interfere with his
work? - No

R. F. Grazier

University of Arizona

R. T. O.

~~Mr. & Mrs. John C. Gifford~~
~~Miami, Fla.~~

Old Chatham
h-y
Apr. 20. 46

R. F. Quaffer

My husband returning from
Palestine Tuesday. He will answer
your telegram at once.

M. Q.

Grau, Albert

N I G H T L E T T E R

April 27, 1946

R. F. Guaffer
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona

Just returned. Flight delayed by bad weather on North Atlantic. Our Faculty formed most favorable opinion of Grau's scholarship and personality. Recommend him highly for teaching post. No danger that asthma and hay fever will interfere seriously with his work.

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Charge to Institute for Advanced Study

Copy to Miss Blake

R.F. Graessen
Head of Mathematics Department

20, CHESTER SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.1
SLOANE 3137

January 19, 1956

Dear Mr. Oppenheimer:

Would the Institute for Advanced Study consider offering a fellowship to Robert Graves? I am writing to suggest the idea, quite without his consent or knowledge, because I am an old friend of his who is quite worried about his present situation.

In spite of the fact that he is an extremely hard-working writer and very prolific he is having difficulty in making ends meet, and I am afraid may work himself into exhaustion. If he could have the benefit of the comparative leisure of a year, or even six months, at the Institute, with a temporary respite from financial worries, it might be just what he needs.

I am not competent to judge his scholarship nor very sympathetic with its general tendency, but it is as a poet rather than a scholar that I am suggesting him as a desirable Fellow. As far as I know, the Institute has no poet-in-residence, and I can hardly imagine a better one than Robert Graves.

If you think kindly of the suggestion and would like to get in touch with him, his address is

Canellun
Deya
Mallorca
Spain

My wife, Martha Gellhorn, joins me in kindest remembrances to you and Mrs. Oppenheimer.

Yours sincerely,

T. S. Matthews

Push Stu Gravity Research

GRAVITY RESEARCH FOUNDATION
NEW BOSTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

George M. Rideout
PRESIDENT

Address Correspondence to
SIR ISAAC NEWTON ROOM
BABSON PARK, MASS.

June 10, 1966

*booklet
sent 6/26*

Dear Sir:

Please send me whatever descriptive material you have which will be helpful for friends of mine in Washington who are organizing an Institute for Advanced Christian Studies.

I have told them about your Institute. They would like to study your organization for ideas in founding their new Institute.

Sincerely,

George M. Rideout
President

The Director
Institute for Advanced Studies
Princeton, New Jersey

GMR/IML

P. S. I wrote the above letter to you on May 11th. Perhaps you did not receive it.

GRAVITY RESEARCH FOUNDATION
NEW BOSTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

George M. Rideout
PRESIDENT

Address Correspondence to
SIR ISAAC NEWTON ROOM
BARSON PARK, MASS.

July 7, 1966

Dear Sir:

Thank you for sending us one copy of "Some Introductory Information" about the Institute for Advanced Study dated January 1964.

As we have given this copy away, could we have one more please for our permanent records. Thank you very much. A stamped envelope is enclosed.

Sincerely,

George M. Rideout
President

Office of the Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

GMR/IML
enc

*sent
7/13/66*

Bull. no. 4
Feb. 3, 1936 ✓

J.W. Gray
New York City
108 West 71st st.
Tel. SUsq. 7-8864
Jan. 30, 1936

Executive Secretary,
Advanced Study Group,
Princeton University,
Princeton, N.J.

My dear Sir:

The writer solicits information as to the exact status of the Advanced Study Foundation, and how far it goes into practicalities as the purported center of super-university academic and non-academic cognitions.

The writer has sufficient and profound reasons for the inquiry. In order that there may be no inferential errors it is logical to summarize these reasons with brevity.

The writer has avoided academic contacts, and has never sought publication, for thirty-six years; during which time he has engaged in fundamental research into psychology, physics and metaphysics to round out a complete re-orientation of man's cognition of his environment. The avoidance of academic contacts was motivated by an underlying principle of all these researches-----a belief that all the modern sciences except simon-pure solar mathematics were more or less befuddled by fundamental errata of cognition-----i.e., sublimation of the observer's cognition into a pseudo-reality with the concept; and an almost universal canonization of mere assertion and word-symbol obfuscating cognition of the reality behind the sym^bbol.

These researches sought, and found, a self-proving, self-demonstrable "key" of primary evaluation of the concept that has been used subconsciously by mankind from the beginning:----But which has never before been brought into obvious cognition as a unⁱversal law applicable to all abstract and concrete propositions. Out of this "law of the concept", proved by thousands of self-proved evaluations, grew the allocation of all cognition into "SEVEN ASPECTS OF REALITY"--which has been incorporated into a 300-page book still in manuscript. These aspects are in reality dimensional; and the cleavage so simple that a high school pupil can grasp their fundamental orientation. Not a single mathematical formula has been necessary to this work. Its cognitions are so universal that universality becomes the prime base of validity. The whole, then, becomes the first complete orientation of the cosmos; the long sought "unified universal theory."

Two recent occurrences make publication now both timely and even "commercial". First, Dr. Joseph Rhine's publication of his studies in Parapsychology at Duke University with his proofs of telepathy, clairaudience and clairvoyance. Second, Dr. Riddle's photographic evidence in disproof of Sir James Jeans theory of Nebulae. This latter is a paramount, a most profound, blow at Newton's theorem---the inescapable base of modern astro-physical equation. The "SEVEN ASPECTS" re-orientes all the Newton-Jeans postulates; and explains exactly why the Dr. Riddle's nebulae refused to coalesce; and why Michaelson and Morley were doomed to failure before they started to determine experimentally the existence of the "ether". As the negative genesis of Prof. Einstein's original thesis, elucidation here assumes assumes almost cataclysmic

-2-

proportions.

In fact, so profoundly upsetting are these conclusions that the writer hardly dared, single handed, to make any announcement whatever. It would have smacked of irrationality (both to the academic and secular world) for an unknown, without substantial means, to rise up in challenge to some of the fundamentals that permeate most of the modern sciences:-----and declare "None of you have the right key to cognition; let me show you what it is."

The implications are obvious. The writer had determined to remain quiescent until something or somebody revealed conjunctions that would permit the writer to open his "door to reality".

Dr. Rhine and Dr. Riddle thus been unconsciously instrumental in providing motivation for the early announcement of what is in reality a new "systemic" philosophy-----a re-orientation of all philosophy; of the fundamentals of cognition, physics and metaphysics.

As you may well believe, some of the "triangulated" apperceptions are startling in the extreme. Realities that have for ages been just beyond the grasp of cognition appear out of simple every-day relativities. Even the "man in the street" can grasp them. Scientists the world over will inescapably be profoundly stirred and activated.

The very essence of your Foundation would seem to indicate that it is the logical forum from which not merely to make announcement of these matters; but to first submit to the members of your Advanced Study Group that which purports to re-orient all their conceptual fundamentals. Any announcement is wholly secondary to this presentation, which is in reality an offer to let your Group rip my hypotheses and postulates to fragments and scatter the remnants into the oblivion of "spurlos Versenkt"-----if they can.

If they cannot, I am perfectly well aware of the probable certainties that will evenuate:-----The repercussions with respect to the writer himself; your Foundation as the highest forum of cognition in the world today; and the reactions of the devotees of science everywhere.

May I have your considered reply to these conjunctive relativities?

Very truly,

John Wickliffe Gray

October 9, 1963

Dr. B. Vitsaxis
Consul General of Greece
Royal Consulate General of Greece
69 East 79th Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Dr. Vitsaxis:

Thank you for your letter. The Institute for Advanced Study is not a college or university, and the questions on your form are not applicable. Nor do we have any citizens of Greece with us for the academic year 1963-1964.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Susan Harman
Office of the Director

ROYAL CONSULATE GENERAL OF GREECE
69 EAST 79TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
Tel: YU 8-5500

M/1

No. 12280/A17/S

OCT 1 1963

/ The Institute for Advanced Study
Foreign Students' Advisor
Princeton, N.J.

/
Att: Foreign Students' Advisor

Sirs:

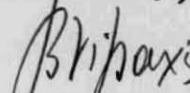
I would highly appreciate it if you were to kindly provide me with information concerning the Greek students (Greek citizens) registered with your Institution for the present academic year.

To this effect, we have prepared the enclosed herein form that you are kindly requested to complete and return to this Consular Authority at your earliest convenience.

The above information is required by this Office in view of its effort to establish contact with the Greek students and follow closely their studies in this country. It would, consequently, be very appreciated if your Institution would provide this Consular Authority at the end of each semester with a report on the studies of the Greek students, according to the attached form.

I wish to thank you in advance for your kind cooperation in this matter and I remain,

Sincerely,



Dr. B. Vitsaxis
Consul General of Greece

Encl.: 2

M/2

UNIVERSITY:

COLLEGE:

FULL NAME:

FATHER'S FIRST NAME:

DATE OF BIRTH:

PLACE OF BIRTH:

FIELD OF STUDY:

DEGREE: B. A.

B.S.

(Aimed at) M.A.

M.S.

Ph. D.

DATE OF ADMISSION:

YEAR OR SEMESTER OF STUDIES:

DATE OF GRADUATION:

SCHOLASTIC PERFORMANCE:

Fair

Good

Very Good

Excellent

Beneficiary of Scholarship

(If any)

Signature

(Seal)

M/2

UNIVERSITY:

COLLEGE:

FULL NAME:

FATHER'S FIRST NAME:

DATE OF BIRTH:

PLACE OF BIRTH:

FIELD OF STUDY:

DEGREE: B. A.

B.S.

(Aimed at) M.A.

M.S.

Ph. D.

DATE OF ADMISSION:

YEAR OR SEMESTER OF STUDIES:

DATE OF GRADUATION:

SCHOLASTIC PERFORMANCE:

Fair

Good

Very Good

Excellent

Beneficiary of Scholarship

(If any)

Signature

(Seal)

Just for Greek gov

ROYAL GREEK EMBASSY
Washington, D.C.

September 22, 1955.

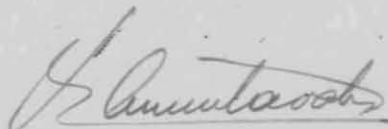
The Rector,
Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, New Jersey.

Dear Sir,

At the request of the Rectors of the University of Athens and of the National Metsovion Polytechnic School, I am forwarding you herewith English translations of Resolutions adopted by the Senates of both these Institutes at special meetings in protest of the atrocities committed in Turkey on September 6th against the Christian minority, of the destruction of their Churches and shrines, and of the assaults against Greek Orthodox Prelates.

So that you might get a better idea of the events which provoked these Resolutions, I am also forwarding Senator Homer Capehart's statement on the riots in Turkey and an article of Mr. Noel Barber, published in the London Daily Mail on the same subject. Both Senator Capehart and Mr. Barber were eye-witnesses of what happened.

Very truly yours,



Ph. Annino Cavalierato,
Counselor.

**RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS
voted at a Special Meeting convened on Sept. 9, 1955**

The Senate of the University of Athens at a special meeting convened because of the violence committed in Constantinople and Smyrna,

Resolves,

1. Expresses its deep grief for the atrocities committed by a believed friendly and allied people against the shrines, the life and the property of the undefended population.
2. Demonstrates its sympathy towards the victims.
3. Denounces to the civilized world and more especially to the centers of learning, such acts stigmatizing our present day civilization.

The Rector

(signed) P. Bratsiotis

The Senators

(signed)

The Secretary General

RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE OF THE NATIONAL METSOVION
POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL

The Senate of the National Metsovion Polytechnic School,
having convened at a special meeting after the violence perpetrated
in Constantinople and Smyrna at a time when free peoples are en-
deavoring to tighten their ties for the purpose of achieving mutual
ideals of civilization and peace

Resolves the following:

1. Expresses its deepest grief for the perpetrated destruct-
ions of churches and monuments of christian civilization, atrocities
against the life of, and looting of the property belonging to, an
undefended and friendly population, by a people bound not only by
general treaties (N.A.T.O.), but also by a specific alliance.
2. Demonstrates its sympathy towards the victims, and
3. Denounces to the whole civilized world and more especially
to the higher centers of learning, the violence, arson and looting
perpetrated, which stigmatize the civilization of mankind.

The Rector

(signed) D. Pippas.

ROYAL GREEK EMBASSY
INFORMATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON, DC

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 15, 1955
(Translated from French)

ATHENS AGENCY--

Senator Homer Capehart, upon his arrival in Athens, made the following statement relative to his impression of the anti-Greek riots in Turkey:

"No one can regret more than I what I have seen in Istanbul. I arrived in Istanbul on Thursday night. The riots had stopped, but the streets were still full of goods and furniture which had been thrown out of the shops and houses. The spectacle filled me with terror. From my talks with the Turks and other inhabitants of Istanbul, I came to the absolute conclusion that this unprecedented movement and the troubles which broke out in the city and the suburbs had been organized to perfection. In proof of this is the fact that the shops and houses which were destroyed belonged only to Greeks, Armenians and Jews. All the foreign embassies have established the perfect organization of the skirmishes and pillage."

Senator Capehart estimated the damage at \$300,000,000.

The U. S. Senator stated that arson of Christian churches and the destruction of tombs are unpardonable crimes.

"I am convinced, he said, "that the U. S. Government will go to extremes in taking measures to make this event known to international public opinion and bring the question before an international tribunal. I will recommend this to my Government and to the Senate and will demand that the facts be verified and the persons responsible be found. Such things happened only in the Middle Ages and cannot be tolerated today when we are trying to create a new world. I can assure you that the people of the United States are 100% against such acts of vandalism."

Senator Capehart declared that the Turkish Government is endeavoring to cover up the events and to wipe out the traces.

"No matter who the guilty persons are and whether their guilt is direct or indirect, they must be stigmatized. If the United States Government has not as yet reacted, it is because it does not yet have complete official reports."

In answer to a question as to whether after these events the Balkan Alliance could survive, the Senator replied:

"I want to believe it can, for the preservation of this alliance is in the interest of all."

LONDON DAILY MAIL
September 14, 1955

NIGHT OF TERROR IN ISTANBUL

Organised Mob of 20,000
Wreacked Fury on Greeks,
Armenians, Jews

Cable the Censors Refused to Pass

(NOEL BARBER was holidaying in the Mediterranean when news of the Istanbul rioting was received. That was on September 6. He immediately left for Istanbul and arrived on Sept. 8. On Sept. 14, he moved to Athens, from where he sent this cable.)

ATHENS, TUESDAY
September 13, 1955

For almost a week I have been struggling, pleading, fighting to get even a little of the truth out of Istanbul--the truth of a night of terror in which 20,000 men tore the heart out of 100,000 Greeks, Armenians, and Jews in an orgy that has stunned the city, smashed 2,000 shops, destroyed capital goods worth over £100,000,000, and left 100,000 people jobless.

Every effort failed. Istanbul--still under martial law--has clamped down a ruthless censorship.

Every one of my cables was censored, held up indefinitely, largely because the Government is saying the riots were a Communist plot and I insisted that the Communists were not behind it at all.

For hours I was grilled by the authorities, checking and rechecking allegations that I had pro-Communist leanings.

Day-by-day the secret police, during their checks on me, promised me that everything was all right--at the very moment when they were throwing my cables in the wastepaper basket.

SUPPRESSED--Cables From London

Cables from London never reached me. Cables to my wife telling her I was in good health were also suppressed. My last long cable, dispatched on Monday morning, never reached the Daily Mail.

This morning I left Istanbul for Athens--to give the first, free, full, uncensored version of a merciless night of pillage and looting.

The Turkish Government, while admitting the damage, has gone to extraordinary lengths to suppress the atrocity angle.

But in nearly a week of investigation, I have carefully documented proof from all quarters of the city, which still lies flabbergasted under the catastrophe and with tanks patrolling the main streets.

Knowing I would be searched at the airport, I hid the list of evidence--the work of a week--in my shoe.

2,000 HELD -- After Rioting

Two thousand of the rioters are now in jail and so are 97 leaders of the now-disbanded "Cyprus is Turkish Association."

But nothing--not even the machine-guns at every corner and the bayonets every 20 yards--can undo the misery that has descended on more than 100,000 people.

The irony is that most of them are honest, hard-working Turkish citizens, despite the fact that they are minorities.

I arrived in Istanbul at two o'clock last Thursday morning to a scene I can honestly say was worse than anything I saw in the blitz. This did not hide the toll of human lives that we in London knew, but no raid ever spilled so much into so many streets.

HAUNTED -- That 'Blitz' Sound

The curfew was on, but I managed to beg an Army officer to let me drive with him in a truck from the airport, where the other passengers were marooned all night long.

I drove across the Golden Horn, past the minarets, and into the city and from that moment until the dawn, the only civilian abroad, I was haunted by the music that London, Plymouth, and Coventry once knew so well--the desparate sound of men sweeping up endless mountains of broken glass. They were still sweeping it up last night.

At every corner ghosts in khaki halted us and then relaxed over their machine-guns at our authority. Now and again I could hear the crack of rifle fire. Once the stutter of a machine-gun.

Then I came to the pride of Istanbul, her main street, the famous Avenue of Independence--over a mile long but now with hardly a score of shops intact.

There I managed to start out on foot. The streets were empty except for prowling cats.

At first I slithered in a sea of half-congealed oil, where the vandals had smashed into one of Istanbul's greatest grocery stores, smashed the fixtures, burned the food, and systematically opened every single tin of olive oil in the place and tipped the contents into the street.

Farther up the road was like a rainbow. Here the pillagers had broken into a paint shop and thrown all the powder dyes into the streets.

UNTOUCHED--Turkish Shop

In one shop belonging to an Armenian every single bottle was smashed--every bottle that was not stolen, for the looting has been enormous.

The next shop, a Turkish chemist, was spotless and untouched.

Across the street was a neat mound of hundred of tins of meat, each one pierced with a pick to make it uneatable.

A furniture store was burned out, a milk bar destroyed, except for a sign advertising a new milk cocktail.

It was not as though these human locusts struck and went on; they struck and stayed. Most of Istanbul's shop windows have strong iron grilles, and it must have taken time to prise them open.

Not a shop or window was left untouched in the main street, and as always it is the poor that suffer the most.

ALL LCST--Vague Promises

With the dawn, and the lifting of the curfew, while I walked the streets little bands of bedraggled human beings came to the ruins of their small shops and poked listlessly in the charred embers for sodden merchandise that was their fortune, wiped from the balance sheet in an hour or two of lust.

There have been vague promises of financial help, but so far none has been forthcoming and I do not think there ever will be any.

Only one British property suffered severe damage, the famous Karako in the Avenue of Independence, where the rioters smashed up porcelain and other goods worth £100,000. This in spite of the fact that Karako was flying the Union Jack.

These past few days I have compiled a stern and terrible record, each case personally documented by myself.

Firstly I went to the funeral at Chichli of an old woman who had been battered to death in her bed.

At first I could not believe what I saw. Every single tombstone had been uprooted and smashed, every mausoleum prised open, the contents of every coffin spilled into the streets, where still they lay.

Bulldozers could not have done a more thorough job. In the church itself the crosses had been torn down, the altar had been desecrated.

The priest was absent--and so was saved.

He was lucky, but not so with many of the others. The church of Yedikoule was utterly smashed, and one priest was dragged from bed, the hair torn from his head, and his beard literally torn from his chin.

Another old Greek priest in a house belonging to this church, and who was too ill to be moved, was left in bed and the house was set on fire and he was burned alive.

The Church of Therapia was also burned, but the priest escaped when a Turkish friand hid him in a sack, laid the sack over a horse, and led him away.

At the Church of Yenikov, a lovely spot on the edge of the Bosphorus, a priest of 75 was stripped of every stitch of clothing, tied behind a car and dragged through the streets.

At the Church of Yenimahalle one priest was stripped and driven nude tied to the top of a lorry.

They tried to tear the hair from another priest, but failing that they scalped him, as they did many others.

All the evidence points to an exact, perfectly co-ordinated attack. The flame that swept the city was ignited at a hundred different points--at precisely the same zero hour.

The bands that swept past the minarets of Istanbul were armed with lists (some of which I have seen) giving exact details of shops and houses to be attacked and those to be left alone.

They attacked with terrible twin weapons of violence--bitter fanatical hatred allied to cold, precise instructions.

RED PLOT -- Completely Untrue

In other words the mob that poured through the streets was, at first anyway, kept in hand by ice-cold brains that directed operations with a set purpose in view.

In a swift attempt to appease an outraged world, the Turks have laid the blame squarely on the Communists, insisting that the night of terror was a carefully organized Communist plot aimed at weakening the Western Alliance of NATO. There is not an atom of truth in this.

For the past ten years Turkey has proudly boasted that she has no Communists, and she has not.

Communists do not grow overnight.

The "Cyprus is Turkish Association" now disbanded and its leaders in custody, is the scapegoat.

This night of terror was "kept on ice" for weeks, organized just as a sort of D-Day to be let loose at a given, propitious moment.

That moment arrived, fortuitously, when the Greek bomb went off last week.

-- It was a heaven-sent opportunity but--and this was not according to plan--it fanned passions so violently that the scum of Istanbul, once on the rampage, could no longer be controlled, especially as the first places to be attacked were the liquor shops, where the loot was carried along and drunk as the excesses of the night progressed.

The Turkish Government certainly did not expect the riots to be so widespread and so disastrous, but most of the blame can be laid directly at their door because it was abundantly clear that there might be trouble and they took no real steps to prevent it.

II-25

January 17, 1936

Dear Miss Greene:

I have this morning received a letter from Dr. Lowe accepting with enthusiasm the appointment as professor in the Institute. As the appointment requires ratification by the Board at its meeting on January 27, it is not yet ready for public announcement, but I felt sure that you would be delighted to hear of it. Perhaps you may care to drop him a line telling him that I have let you into the secret and that you share the general satisfaction.

Ever sincerely,

Miss Belle da Costa Greene
The Pierpont Morgan Library
29-33 East 36th Street
New York City
AF/MCE

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

The Pierpont Morgan Library
29-33 East Thirty-sixth Street
New York City

Telephone: Caledonia 0008
Cable address: Morglib Newyork

10 December, 1935.

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
29 Nassau Street,
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I am thrilled by the news contained in your letter of December 7th, and still more thrilled to be taken into your confidence. I certainly am prepared and delighted to cooperate in any way desirable and possible, with the Institute and Dr. Lowe.

I am sure that you will find my enthusiasm shared by every scholar who is acquainted with his field. I do hope that you will let me see you when you are coming to New York, so that we can talk over this grand secret.

Sincerely yours,

Belle da Costa Greene

Belle da Costa Greene
Director

BG:dlt

December 7, 1935

Dear Miss Greene:

I am going to take you into my confidence in respect to a matter which will be known only to you and to the members of our Executive Committee until an answer is received from Professor Lowe. I have just written him offering him a professorship in the Institute to begin at any time after July 1, 1936, that conforms to his arrangements with the University of Oxford. I owe it to you to say that much of the enthusiasm with which the appointment was voted is due to the prospect of cooperation between the Institute, Dr. Lowe, and yourself.

With all good wishes and very warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Miss Belle d'Acosta Greene
The Morgan Library
29 East 36th Street
New York City

AF:ESB

September 30, 1935
September 30, 1935

Dear Miss Greene:

I have on my desk a note which I wrote you on the 2nd of May and a kind note from Mr. Morgan dated May 1st. After I have attended to the preliminaries connected with the beginning of the new session of the Institute, I hope to come to New York and hope very much that I may be able to see both you and Mr. Morgan.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Miss Belle da Costa Greene
The Pierpont Morgan Library
29-33 East Thirty-sixth Street
New York City

AF/MCE

Belle d Greene

May 2, 1935

Dear Miss Greene:

Thank you very much indeed for your more than generous telegram received yesterday afternoon. I hope very much that Dr. Wilmer succeeded in giving you lenses that will relieve the strain on your eyes. Sometimes a little experimentation is necessary, so that if, after giving the glasses an adequate trial, you find them unsatisfactory, do not hesitate to write Dr. Wilmer.

I need not tell you that I feel myself complimented far beyond my deserts to be classified with Dr. Wilmer and Mr. Morgan, from whom, by the way, I had a most cordial note this morning. At the moment I cannot suggest an appointment, for I am going away for a brief holiday after a hard winter's work, but in the autumn when Mr. Morgan has returned home, in case he should go abroad this summer, I shall take the matter up with him then.

✓ C.L.B.

With all good wishes and very deep appreciation,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Miss Belle da Costa Greene
The Pierpont Morgan Library
29-33 East Thirty-sixth Street
New York City

AF:ENB

P.S. The matter of Panofsky has been arranged to the entire satisfaction of Walter Cook, Chancellor Chase, and the Institute as well as Panofsky himself. There was really no difficulty that could not be cleared up in the course of a brief luncheon.

A.F.

February 3, 1931

II-25
Greene
—
History

INTERVIEW WITH PROFESSOR EVARTS GREENE

Professor Greene has undertaken to give some thought to the question of history. He jumped at the suggestion of Beard, who, he said, was the most stimulating and able historian in the country. Advanced students would flock to him. He thought he was good for another fifteen years, endorsed everything that Ed Earle said about him, said that James Harvey Robinson had always leaned upon him, for he was the inspiration.

Among the younger men he suggested

Bemis, George Washington University
R. B. Morris, Columbia

and for European history

Geroid Robinson, interested in Russia
also wanted me to see Schlesinger at Harvard.

AF:ESB

Columbia University
in the City of New York
FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Gene

Dear Dr. Flexner,

The hour you mention is entirely agreeable
to me - Tuesday, February 3, at 11:45, and I shall
look forward to seeing you there.

Sincerely yours,

Walter Dill

January 29, 1931.

Room 602 Fayerweather.

Columbia University
in the City of New York
FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Green

Dear Dr. Fleener,

Many thanks for the pamphlet on "The Institute for Advanced Study" which you have kindly sent me; and I shall be glad, as you suggested, to discuss the subject with you at your convenience. I can usually adjust myself to almost any hour after noon (except on Tuesdays), if I should some time in advance.

Sincerely yours,
Everts Greene

January 27, 1931.

January 29, 1931

Dear Professor Greene:

Thank you for your kind letter of
the twenty-seventh.

I do wish to see you. It just happens
that I am lunching in your neighborhood on Tuesday,
February 3. I note that Tuesday afternoons are
not convenient for you for callers. I am wonder-
ing if by any chance you could see me at 11:45
Tuesday morning. If not, let me know, and I
shall suggest another day.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Everts B. Greene
Columbia University
Faculty of Political Science
New York, N. Y.

AF:ESB

Columbia University
in the City of New York

FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

December 21, 1931

Greene

Dr. Abraham Flexner
Institute for Advanced Study
100 East 42nd Street
New York City

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I am much interested in your letter of December 17th, but I should like to take a little more time to think over the questions which you raise before replying.

Sincerely yours,

Evarts B. Greene

December 23, 1931

Dear Professor Greene:

Thank you for your kind note.

Take your own time, and please be absolutely
outspoken.

With all good wishes for
Christmas and the New Year,

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Everts B. Greene
Faculty of Political Science
Columbia University
New York, N. Y.

AF:ESB

II-25

January 28, 1936

Dear Greene:

I have written Mr. Houghton suggesting that he be the delegate of the Institute for Advanced Study to the Harvard Tercentenary Celebration, September 16-18, and he accepts the invitation with great pleasure.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Jerome D. Greene
Director, Tercentenary Celebration
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

AF/MCE

January 18, 1935

Dear Greene:

I have your letter of January 16, asking us to send you the names of the Institute staff. The Institute contains only professors with their several assistants, the latter being young men who have just received their Ph.D. degrees. The names and addresses of the professors are as follows:

School of Mathematics

James W. Alexander, Fine Hall, Princeton, New Jersey					
Albert Einstein	"	"	"	"	"
Marston Morse	"	"	"	"	"
Oswald Veblen	"	"	"	"	"
John von Neumann	"	"	"	"	"

School of Economics and Politics

Edward M. Earle, 20 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey					
David Mitrany	"	"	"	"	"
Winfield W. Riefler	"	"	"	"	"

School of Humanistic Studies

Erwin Panofsky, 114 Prospect Avenue, Princeton, New Jersey					
Benjamin D. Meritt, 20 Nassau Street,	"	"	"	"	"

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Jerome D. Greene
Director of the Tercentenary Celebration
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts
AF/MCE

January 13, 1936

Dear Greene:

You are certainly a persistent one, and I am willing to make a compromise. Put me down as accepting for September 18, and I shall make an honest attempt to be present, though at this distance of time I cannot foresee what may intervene to prevent.

I shall be delighted if Ambassador Houghton finds himself able to attend. In that case it will be a great pleasure to name him as a delegate.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Jerome D. Greene
Director of the Tercentenary Celebration
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

AF/MCE

January 9, 1936

Mr. Jerome D. Green
Director, Tercentenary Celebration
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Green:

In Dr. Flexner's absence I
acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 8.
I shall bring it to his attention when he
returns to Princeton the early part of next week.

Very truly yours,

Marie C. Eichelser

HARVARD UNIVERSITY TRICENTENARY CELEBRATION

TRICENTENARY SESSION OF THE
SUMMER SCHOOLS
JULY 6 - AUGUST 15, 1936



TRICENTENARY CONFERENCE
OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
AUGUST 31 - SEPTEMBER 12, 1936



CONCLUDING CEREMONIES
TRICENTENARY DAYS
SEPTEMBER 16, 17, 18, 1936



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
LEHMAN HALL
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

January 8, 1936

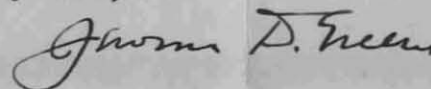
Dear Flexner,

Thank you for your letter of January 7. / You must not expect me to be happy with any conclusion which makes The Institute for Advanced Study a conspicuous absentee from our Celebration. You may be interested to know that over fifty institutions, answering our invitation of January first, for an event eight months off, have sent their acceptances practically by return mail, with the President mentioned, in every instance but one, as the Delegate. Anybody who disapproves of the genus praeses academicus and who would like to stage a wholesale massacre can never have a better opportunity than to catch them all at once on the large platform which will be erected for them in the Yard on September 18.

Your letter heading reminds me that Ambassador Houghton is your Chairman. He will doubtless attend the Celebration as an Alumnus and former member of the Board of Overseers, but he might be able to transform himself into a Delegate of your Institute and in that capacity march at the head of the procession of Delegates (which will be in the inverse order of the age of the institutions)! Truly the last shall be first.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Abraham Flexner
The Institute for Advanced Study
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey



file

January 7, 1936

Dear Greene:

I did not know until I received yours of January 3 that Professor Einstein had accepted an invitation from President Conant. When I see Professor Einstein next week, I will suggest that he remain over and represent the Institute at the commemoration ceremonies.

I wish I could promise to come myself, as the event is a notable one, but we stay in Canada, as you know, as close to September 20 as we can and, when we leave, I must make post-haste for Princeton to get things in shape for the opening of the new year.

If Professor Einstein is unable to wait until September 16 or 18, I shall speak to the members of the various schools and find out whether one of them would be willing and able to represent the Institute. The members of the Institute faculties have not as a rule returned to Princeton until a few days before October 1.

With warmest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Jerome D. Greene
Director of the Tercentenary Celebration
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

AF:ESB

HARVARD UNIVERSITY TRICENTENARY CELEBRATION

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SEPTEMBER 16, 17, 18, 1936



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
LEHMAN HALL
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

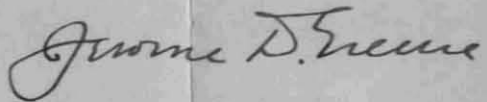
January 3, 1936

Dear Flexner,

Your letter puzzles me a good deal. While some disadvantages attach to the selection of September 18 as the date of our big show, the main advantage was supposed to be that representatives of other institutions could attend and still return to their posts, all over this country and at least in western Europe, by October 1. Dr. Einstein has accepted President Conant's invitation to attend a Symposium on Theoretical Physics on September 7, so perhaps you can prevail upon him to stay over into the following week. The Tricentenary Conference ends on September 12, so that between that date and the Reception of Delegates on September 16 only four days intervene.

Reciprocating for you and your family your good wishes for the New Year, I am

Sincerely yours,



But any way, come yourself!!

Dr. Abraham Flexner
The Institute for Advanced Study
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey

HARVARD UNIVERSITY TRICENTENARY CELEBRATION

TRICENTENARY SESSION OF THE
SUMMER SCHOOLS
JULY 6 - AUGUST 15, 1936



TRICENTENARY CONFERENCE
OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
AUGUST 31 - SEPTEMBER 12, 1936



CONCLUDING CEREMONIES
TRICENTENARY DAYS
SEPTEMBER 16, 17, 18, 1936



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
LEHMAN HALL
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

January 1, 1936

Sir:

There will be sent to your Institution under separate cover, by this post, an Invitation from the President and Fellows of Harvard College asking for the honor of your participation in the celebration of the Tercentenary of Harvard University to be held in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the 16th, 17th and 18th of September, 1936. A small facsimile of the text of the Invitation is enclosed herewith for your convenience.

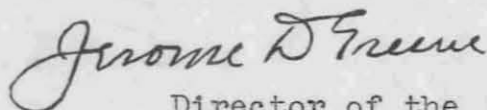
In order to prepare for the entertainment of our Guests it is hoped that if Delegates are to be sent we may be informed of their names and addresses at the earliest convenient date. We shall thus be enabled to communicate with them individually before they leave their homes, to ascertain the dates of both departure and arrival, to inform them of the arrangements for their entertainment, and to facilitate their reception by those who will be their personal hosts during their stay at Harvard.

We shall be grateful if, apart from your formal answer to the Invitation and in the gratifying event of its being accepted, you will return the enclosed card with the information therein requested.

I also enclose a circular of general information about the Tercentenary Celebration, including a calendar of the Tercentenary Days.

I remain, Sir, in the hope that we shall be honored by the participation of your Institution in our Celebration, and with high regard,

Your obedient servant,



Director of the
Tercentenary Celebration

Dr. Abraham Flexner, Director
Institute for Advanced Study
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey

January 1, 1936



TERCENTENARY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, at Cambridge, adjoining Boston, Massachusetts, will celebrate in September, 1936, the three hundredth anniversary of its foundation.

On September 8, 1636 (September 18, *N.S.*), was convened the General Court of the Company of Massachusetts Bay, which on October 28 of the same year voted to establish a college at Newtown, near Boston. Two years later Newtown became Cambridge and the college was named Harvard after John Harvard, a young clergyman who bequeathed to it his library and half his property.

These events, constituting not only the founding of Harvard College but also the beginning of higher education in the United States, are the occasion for the Celebration to be held during the summer and early autumn of 1936. The programme includes the Tercentenary Session of the Summer School of Arts and Sciences and of Education, as well as special conferences or institutes offered by other Faculties of the University; meetings of learned societies; the Harvard Tercentenary Conference of Arts and Sciences, to be held from August 31 to September 12; and, finally, the Tercentenary Days, September 16, 17, and 18, when the Anniversary will be observed by a large concourse of the Alumni and friends of the University, in which Universities, Colleges, and Learned Societies in all parts of the world are invited to participate. Institutions receiving the invitation are requested, in the event that they are able to honor Harvard University by their acceptance, to forward the names of their Delegates to the Director of the Tercentenary Celebration at their earliest convenience, in order that direct communication with each Delegate may be possible before he leaves home and that he may be acquainted in good season with the arrangements made for his entertainment in Cambridge or its vicinity during the Tercentenary Days. Hospitality will be offered to every Delegate, and his official host will be prepared to facilitate the attendance of his guest at the various events in the three-day programme. Each Delegate will be duly informed of the name and address of his Harvard host, and he will be especially requested to notify both his host and the Director of the Tercentenary Celebration of the name of the steamer and the expected date of arrival in an American port (in the case of Delegates coming from abroad) and, eventually, of the hour of arrival in Boston, so that he may be met at the station.

HONORARY DEGREES

The ceremonies on the morning of Friday, September 18, will include the conferring of Honorary Degrees. The Governing Boards of the University have decided to emphasize the distinctive quality of the Tercentenary observances, first, as a contribution to learning, through the Summer Session, the meetings of Learned Societies and the Tercentenary Conference, and, second, as a tribute to learning, through the formal ceremonies of the final day. The Honorary Degrees will be conferred on the distinguished scholars already invited to take the leading parts in the Tercentenary Conference. No Honorary Degrees will therefore, on this occasion, be conferred on guests attending the Celebration in an official or representative capacity, except such as have already received individual invitations to give lectures or papers in the Tercentenary Conference.

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

While Delegates will consult their own convenience and preferences with regard to travel arrangements, they may avail themselves of the services of the American Express Company, the offices of which in the principal cities of the world will be continuously informed of the plans for the Tercentenary Celebration. The Company's world-wide travel and financial services will be at the disposal of all persons planning to attend the Celebration.

INFORMATION

Guests of the University are cordially invited to address inquiries on any matters concerning the Celebration to the Director of the Tercentenary Celebration, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., U. S. A.

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME OF THE TERCENTENARY DAYS

FIRST DAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH

- 3.00 P.M. Reception of Delegates from other Universities, Colleges and Learned Societies
- 4.30 P.M. Afternoon Tea for Delegates
- 7.00 P.M. Private Dinners in honor of Delegates
- 9.00 P.M. Concert. Boston Symphony Orchestra

SECOND DAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH

- 9.30 A.M. Service of Thanksgiving and Remembrance
- 11.00 A.M. Meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs
- 1.30 P.M. Luncheons given by the Faculties of the University in honor of the Delegates
- 4.00 P.M. Concert. Boston Symphony Orchestra
- 7.30 P.M. Dinner given by Radcliffe College in honor of the Delegates of the Colleges for Women
- 9.00 P.M. Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. Oration and Poem

THIRD DAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH

- 10.00 A.M. Tercentenary Meeting. Conferring of Honorary Degrees
- 1.00 P.M. Luncheon given by the Chief Marshal to the Governing Boards and their Guests
- 2.30 P.M. Meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association
- 8.30 P.M. Tercentenary Concert. Boston Symphony Orchestra, with the Chorus of Harvard University and Radcliffe College



The President and Fellows of Harvard College

TO

(THE NAME OF THE INSTITUTION INVITED)

GREETING:

It having pleased GOD to inspire the love of Learning amongst the first settlers of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay and, in the infancy of their community, to direct their labors towards the well-being of Church and State through the establishment of foundations for the increase of knowledge and the education of youth, it is meet and proper that this Society of Scholars, founded in the Year of Our Lord one thousand six hundred and thirty-six, by Act of a Great and General Court of the Company of Massachusetts Bay convened in Boston the 8th/18th of September of that year, should celebrate in the company of friends and benefactors the **THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY** of its foundation.

To the watering of that tender plant in the wilderness of a great continent the faith, the courage, and the devotion of many were given. Amongst them JOHN HARVARD, a godly gentleman and a lover of learning, dying before his prime in the second year of the College, bequeathed to it the half of his estate and the whole of his Library. In gratitude to him the General Court gave his name to the Foundation; and HARVARD COLLEGE it has since been called. Of him it has been written:

“He will teach that one disinterested deed of hope and faith may crown a brief and broken life with deathless fame. He will teach that the good which men do lives after them, fructified and multiplied beyond all power of measurement or computation. He will teach that from the seed which he planted in loneliness, weakness, and sorrow, have sprung joy, strength, and energy ever fresh, blooming year after year in this garden of learning, and flourishing more and more as time goes on.”

Thus joined with the destinies of the College, and of the University into which it blossomed, he shares the homage we would pay to the pious Founders, to the General Court of Colony and Commonwealth, to the Town and the City of Cambridge, to the City of Boston, and to the ancient and unending procession of Benefactors whom JOHN HARVARD led and still inspires.

Our debt to the past does not begin with the record of our establishment; for in building their House of Learning in the New World our ancestors laid claim to a patrimony in the Old. To Emmanuel, the College of John Harvard, and to his University of Cambridge; to the University of Oxford; and through the British Universities to the ancient seats of Bologna and Paris, we are bound by lineage and tradition. In later years the Universities of Germany and of other European countries have contributed to the advancement of Amer-

ican scholarship, both by their hospitality to American students and by participating in fruitful exchanges of teachers. In these benefits Harvard University has largely shared. With all the Universities, Colleges, and Learned Societies of the Old World and the New, we are held in the bonds of a common heritage and a common purpose.

WHEREFORE we beg the favor of your participation in the rites and festivities of our Tercentenary, to be held in Cambridge on September the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth, in the year of Our Lord the one thousand nine hundred and thirty-sixth. If so be that you will thus honor us, we pray that we may in due season be apprised of the name of your Delegate, whom, for your sake and in his own person, we shall gladly welcome to our Festival.

GIVEN at Harvard University, in the City of Cambridge and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, this First day of January, in the year of Our Lord the one thousand nine hundred and thirty-sixth and of Harvard College the Three Hundredth.

James B. Conant
President

Jerome D. Freeman
Secretary to the Corporation

January 2, 1936

Dear ~~Mr.~~ Greene:

I received this morning the invitation to attend the Harvard Tercentenary. I wish very much that either I or some representative of the Institute might be present, but as our term does not begin until October 1, I think it unlikely that any of us will be able to take advantage of your courtesy. Please accept my thanks for your kindness in asking one of us to participate.

I was delighted with Lamont's gift, and I do hope the chair which he has established will be filled with a scientist who can throw some light on the tortuous subject of economics. The Institute is itself making a start in this field, but very tentatively and cautiously.

With all good wishes for you and your family for the New Year and many years to come,

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Jerome D. Greene
Director of the Tercentenary Celebration
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

AF/MCE

The Institute for Advanced Study gratefully acknowledges the invitation of the President and Fellows of Harvard College to be represented on the occasion of the three hundredth anniversary of the most distinguished of American institutions of learning.

At the earliest possible moment the name of the delegate will be sent to the Secretary of the Corporation.

Princeton, New Jersey
January sixteenth
Nineteen hundred and thirty-six



The President and Fellows of
Harvard College

TO

The Institute for Advanced Study

GREETING:

It having pleased GOD to inspire the love of Learning amongst the first settlers of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay and, in the infancy of their community, to direct their labors towards the well-being of Church and State through the establishment of foundations for the increase of knowledge and the education of youth, it is meet and proper that this Society of Scholars, founded in the Year of Our Lord one thousand six hundred and thirty-six, by Act of a Great and General Court of the Company of Massachusetts Bay convened in Boston the 8th/18th of September of that year, should celebrate in the company of friends and benefactors the THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY of its foundation.

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“He will teach that one disinterested deed of hope and faith may crown a brief and broken life with deathless fame. He will teach that the good which men do lives after them, fructified and multiplied beyond all power of measurement or computation. He will teach that from the seed which he planted in loneliness, weakness, and sorrow, have sprung joy, strength, and energy ever fresh, blooming year after year in this garden of learning, and flourishing more and more as time goes on.”

Thus joined with the destinies of the College, and of the University into which it blossomed, he shares the homage we would pay to the pious Founders, to the General Court of Colony and Commonwealth, to the Town and the City of Cambridge, to the City of Boston, and to the ancient and unending procession of Benefactors whom JOHN HARVARD led and still inspires.

Our debt to the past does not begin with the record of our establishment; for in building their House of Learning in the New World our ancestors laid claim to a patrimony in the Old. To Emmanuel, the College of John Harvard, and to his University of Cambridge; to the University of Oxford; and through the British Universities to the ancient seats of Bologna and Paris, we are bound by lineage and tradition. In later years the Universities of Germany and of other European countries have contributed to the advancement of Amer-

ican scholarship, both by their hospitality to American students and by participating in fruitful exchanges of teachers. In these benefits Harvard University has largely shared. With all the Universities, Colleges, and Learned Societies of the Old World and the New, we are held in the bonds of a common heritage and a common purpose.

WHEREFORE we beg the favor of your participation in the rites and festivities of our Tercentenary, to be held in Cambridge on September the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth, in the year of Our Lord the one thousand nine hundred and thirty-sixth. If so be that you will thus honor us, we pray that we may in due season be apprised of the name of your Delegate, whom, for your sake and in his own person, we shall gladly welcome to our Festival.

GIVEN at Harvard University, in the City of Cambridge and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, this First day of January, in the year of Our Lord the one thousand nine hundred and thirty-sixth and of Harvard College the Three Hundredth.



James B. Conant
President

Jerome D. Greene
Secretary to the Corporation

Gest

I-25

Magnetawan, via Burks Falls
Ontario, Canada
August 4, 1936

Dear Mr. Greene:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of July 25, which was forwarded to me here. I am glad to know that you are interested in our acquisition of the Gest Chinese Library, and I welcome your suggestions regarding competent students. It will probably be another year or so before we are able to get it in shape for use, inasmuch as space must be found for it, and the catalogue has not yet been completed, but Miss Swann, who was working on the catalogue at McGill, is now in Princeton and will have it in shape at the earliest possible moment.

I am glad to hear that you had a good time in China. It does really seem like a paragraph out of an Arabian Night's Tale to realize that you can make in ten hours a journey which used to take three months.

With all good wishes to you and your family,

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Roger S. Greene
71 Lancaster Street
Worcester, Massachusetts

AP:ESB

71 Lancaster St., Worcester, Mass.

July 25, 1936.

My dear Mr. Flexner:

I was quite excited to learn from the newspapers that your Institute was purchasing the Gest Chinese Library. Is this really true as I hope it is? It is very gratifying to see the way in which interest in Chinese and Japanese studies is beginning to grow in this country. Chinese history and archaeology certainly constitute a goldmine that is only of late beginning to be worked critically. I unfortunately am only an amateur, and not educated in the Chinese literary language, but I have become interested through my service on the board of trustees of the Harvard-Yenching Institute and through a very good friend of mine, a Chinese, who is head of the Institute of History and Linguistics of the Chinese National Research Council, which they call the Academia Sinica. Some important excavations have lately been carried on by that Institute, and I had a chance to see many of their finds when I was in Nanking in April of this year.

One of my objects in writing to you is to inquire whether you are likely to be interested in getting hold of any young Americans who would be competent to use and develop the Gest collection. As you may know, the Harvard-Yenching Institute has been giving fellowships for some years for study in China and Japan, and some of these men are rather good. I have in mind particularly a young man named Creel, who is now an instructor at Chicago. His particular field is pre-Chou history. I have had quite a favorable report on him from the leading Chinese expert on that subject.

From what I have heard, the Gest Collection, which is quite rich in valuable original editions, needs a good deal of supplementing, particularly in the more modern critical works published in China and Japan, and in general in modern literature. If there are serious gaps in the older works, some of them can be filled quite economically by the purchase of reprints which in some cases are as good or better for current use.

I had on the whole a very good time in China and succeeded in getting as far as Chengtu, the capital of Szechuan Province, by using the new air service, which is quite good. It was a beautiful trip and it made me feel like a hero of the Arabian Nights to/in ten hours a journey on which Chinese officials used to be allowed three months.

Yours sincerely,


Roger S. Greene

Mr. Abraham Flexner
Princeton Inn
Princeton, New Jersey

December 12, 1932

Dear Roger Greene:

Many thanks for your kind note.

I am delighted that you like the choice of location. We were moved by the very considerations which you mention. By this time, I imagine you know that the first two important appointments have been made - namely, Professor Einstein and Professor Veblen.

I wish that Miss Eggleston and Dr. Heiser had made some effort to persuade the Trustees of this new institute that it might be important for me to go with them to Peiping. If Miss Eggleston is still with you, tell her that I think she overlooked a chance to have some awfully good fun!

Do see me when you come again, and give my warmest greetings to your wife and family.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Roger S. Greene
The Peiping Union Medical College
Peiping, China

F/D

院學醫和協平北立私
PEIPING UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE
PEIPING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"MEDICAL, PEIPING"

November 15, 1932.

Dear Mr. Flexner:

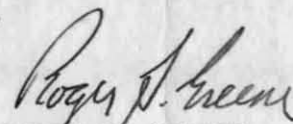
I want to send you my hearty congratulations on the first appointments made to the Institute for Advanced Study. I am particularly happy to learn that the Institute is to have its home near Princeton University (if my understanding is correct). By this plan, it seems to me that you have overcome practically all the objections which might be raised against the establishment of a new institution, and you will have the advantage of a congenial environment for the members of your own faculty, to say nothing of the collections of books and other things that will be accessible.

Miss Eggleston and Dr. Heiser are at present visiting in Peiping, and Mr. Gunn is due here in a few days. In fact, we have had a great many visitors of late. Life in Peiping is surprisingly quiet, and we can all go about our own affairs without much interruption.

I am sorry that I missed you when I was in the United States, but I believe that you were away during most of my visit.

With kindest regards and renewed congratulations, I am,

Yours sincerely,


ROGER S. GREENE
Acting Director.

Mr. Abraham Flexner,
The Institute for Advanced Study,
100 East 42nd St.,
New York City.

RSG:RP/

February 16, 1932

Dear Mr. Greene:

Many thanks for your kind reply to my letter.

I am enclosing a copy of the letter which I sent to some forty or fifty prominent American scholars and scientists. Will it surprise you to learn that, without exception, they agreed on the necessity of setting up a new institute, or university, that would be a clean-cut exemplification of what higher education should be though a number of them suggested that it would be most influential if it was located in the vicinity of an existing institution rather than separately organized at a distance? As far as I can recall, none of them thought that we need now bother in the United States about the rank and file. Opportunities in abundance exist for them. On the other hand, there was unanimity respecting the fundamental fact that our first-rate men are hampered in numerous ways - by poor salaries, by lack of leisure, and by administrative detail.

A Harvard professor of distinction writes to me that there is in his mind no doubt the sort of thing I am planning ought to be done but that it could be done with infinitely more ease at any small Continental university than at any university in the United States.

Mr. Roger S. Greene

February 16, 1932

2.

Have you seen the book by Albert Jay Nock regarding "the theory of higher education in the United States?" It depicts admirably the fundamental distinction between training and education.

Of course we shall meet when you come home in May.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Roger S. Greene
Peiping Union Medical College
Peiping, China

AF:ARD

院學醫和協平北立私
PEIPING UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE
PEIPING, CHINA

R. S. Gilman

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR.

January 2, 1932

Dear Mr. Flexner:

It was very kind of you to reply so fully to my letter about your book and your Institute. You have not entirely convinced me as to the need of starting a new university in order to effect the desired improvement in higher education. However much there is to criticize in the American universities of the present day, I wonder whether the situation can fairly be compared with that which existed in the United States when Mr. Gilman started the Johns Hopkins University, or in Germany and France when the University of Berlin and the College de France were founded. There are so many opportunities now for men of first-rate ability to develop in the United States under competent and inspiring leaders that it seems to me that the time has come for concern rather with the system under which the rank and file of men of good intellectual ability can develop to the best advantage. Once the effort is to help this larger group, the importance of attention to the preliminary stages in education becomes more apparent.

I quite agree with you that in education it is possible, and, I believe, necessary, to begin at the top. That is a very live question here, and many people think that a mistake has been made in China by paying too much attention to higher education. My own conviction after observing the situation for several years is that the real trouble lies in the fact that too little attention has been given to real higher education, and this because most of the people who thought they were engaged in it had no conception of what was involved.

With best regards, and hoping that I may have a chance to talk some of these things over with you when I am in the United States next May, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Roger S. Green

Mr. Abraham Flexner,
100 East 42nd Street,
New York City.

II-25

April 5, 1933

Dear Greenslet:

Many thanks for your "snap reply". I shall bear it in mind, for I suspect that you are on the right track. If you ever have any leisure time, think further and keep me informed. I hope to touch this subject before I give up the ghost.

With all good wishes,

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Ferris Greenslet
Houghton Mifflin Company
2 Park Street
Boston, Massachusetts

AF:ESB

CABLE ADDRESS
MULIER BOSTON



THE RIVERSIDE PRESS
Cambridge, Massachusetts

F. Greenslet

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY

2 PARK STREET · BOSTON

April 4, 1933

Dear Flexner:

Here's a snap reply to a deep question!

If I were going to make a set-up for humanities in an Institute for Advanced Study, I think I should lay out a plan for the study of "Comparative Literature" (Kultur-Geschichte, if you prefer) not unlike that which Woodberry carried on so brilliantly in his prime at Columbia but with perhaps less "idealism" and more exact scholarship.

As to the men, that is indeed a sticker. John Lowes of Harvard occurs at once as a possibility. Gilbert Murray if he were not quite so old and out of favor with certain Hellenists might be one, but I am sure Oxford and Cambridge between them could turn up a worthy substitute. The Sorbonne could unquestionably give you one or two, though I cannot at the moment name them; Legouis, for one, perhaps. These with associates already known for a knowledge of the brass tacks of their subjects would give you something pretty imposing even to minds of those disposed to be critical of all new enterprises.

The above submitted without charge.

Faithfully yours

Ferris Greenslet

FG:MMS

Mr. Abraham Flexner
100 East 42nd Street
New York, New York

April 3, 1933

Dear Greenslet:

Thank you for your kind note of April 1.

We began with mathematics for a very simple reason, namely, that there was no human possibility of doing anything second-rate and getting away with it. The humanities will come in due course. Indeed, if I had consulted my own taste, I should have begun with them, but, if you were in my place and were going to do the humanities, what would you do?

With profound appreciation and all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Ferris Greenslet
Houghton Mifflin Company
2 Park Street
Boston, Massachusetts

AF:ESB

CABLE ADDRESS
MULIER BOSTON



THE RIVERSIDE PRESS
Cambridge, Massachusetts

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY
2 PARK STREET · BOSTON

April 1, 1933

My dear Flexner:

I have just finished reading Bulletin Number Two of the Institute for Advanced Study. Congratulations on a most impressive beginning. I should suppose that you had got together the most distinguished group of mathematicians to be found anywhere in the world.

Speaking as a humanist, I should have admired to see you beginning with one of the humanities. But Mathematics is the mother, or at least the grandmother, of all the Muses, and I imagine her progeny will presently begin to appear. Good luck to you!

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Ferris Greenslet".

Ferris Greenslet

Abraham Flexner, Esq.
100 East 42nd Street
New York City

FG:N

BUTTERFIELD 8-9400

Just Gen Greenspan

DR. EDWARD B. GREENSPAN
110 EAST 80TH STREET
NEW YORK

Tuesday, the 5th, 1963

Dear Doctor Oppenheimer

Mrs Greenspan and I wish to thank
you for your charming and gracious hospitality.
Not only was it a great pleasure but it was
also a privilege to learn about your Institute

With cordial regards

Sincerely yours

Edward B. Greenspan

July 19, 1940

Dr. Thomas Greenwood
Department of Education
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Greenwood:

We have considered your letter of July 10
very carefully, and I regret that, inasmuch as we
do no work in philosophy, it seems impossible to
grant your request.

Yours sincerely,

FA:ESB

Frank Aydelotte
Director

Professor Weyl suggested that the reply
be a declination.

ESB

An invitation from the Institute on these lines will enable me, further, to secure an extension of my permit to stay in this country, or at least to have my visa renewed.

As it is I have to leave for Canada within ten days - your good answer will enable me to make arrangements for the future, and to see it in a brighter perspective.

Thanking you in anticipation, I remain

Yours sincerely
Thomas Greenwood

From Dr. THOMAS GREENWOOD, M.A., Ph.D.
Visiting Lecturer from the University of London

Dept of Education, University of Kentucky,
LEXINGTON (Ky).

10th July 1940.

Dear Professor Aydelotte,

I thank you for your good letter, and I am sorry to hear that the Dept. of Mathematics cannot help me in my research.

I should like to point out, however, that my work does not interest technically mathematicians, but the Dept. of Philosophy. Would you be good enough to inquire again into the matter from that angle?

I have on my hands two works to finish: (1) History of Mathematical Philosophy (the portion concerning Greek science is ready) and (2) The Foundations of Symbolic Logic (from an intensive standpoint) of which parts have been published in 1938 in French in two monographs.

It would be difficult for me to finish these works, without some research facilities. I would be satisfied with a maintenance grant during my stay in Princeton, for I would like to carry out and finish my research here.

Dr. THOMAS GREENWOOD, M.A., Ph.D.
Visiting Lecturer from the University of London.

Under the Auspices of
THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION, 2 West, 45th St. New York

Dr. THOMAS GREENWOOD, M.A., Ph.D., L.És.L., is a Staff Lecturer at Birkbeck College, University of London, since 1930. He is at present on official leave in America, where he arrived in June 1939 to teach at the Summer Session of the University of Southern California and to give *courses* ~~ies~~ of lectures and convocation addresses at the State Universities of Kentucky, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, Montana, Idaho and Oregon. He has also given short courses to a number of Colleges, has addressed many Clubs, delivered ~~many~~ *several* Radio talks and lectured to various scientific groups.

Born in 1901, Dr. Greenwood was educated at the Universities of London, Paris and Vienna, where he specialised in the fields of Philosophy, General Science, Political Theory and Modern Languages of which he speaks seven. He is also a *former* Rockefeller Research Assistant, an Officier de l'Instruction Publique (France), ~~and~~ a Bronze Medallist of the University of Liège (Belgium). He is the Editor of the PHILOSOPHER and also of the ~~International~~ *Journal* monographs on Logic and Methodology. He is the author of many publications in all his fields, and a regular critic of learned periodicals. During the past fifteen years, Dr. Greenwood has been a Visiting Lecturer at more than forty Universities throughout the world, and especially in many European countries.

series of

on in.

July 15, 1940

Dr. Thomas Greenwood
Department of Education
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

My dear Dr. Greenwood:

In Dr. Aydslotte's absence I have received your letter of July 10, and I shall be glad to bring it to his attention upon his return. In the meantime I am very sorry to state that the Institute for Advanced Study has no Department of Philosophy.

Very truly yours,

ESB

Secretary

June 27, 1940

Dear Dr. Greenwood:

I wish to thank you for your letter of May 29.

I have talked the matter over with the members of our mathematics faculty and regret that there is no possibility of our finding a stipend for you at the Institute for next year. The number of applications for assistance was very much larger than the number of grants we were able to make and the faculty of the School of Mathematics find themselves regretfully compelled to say that they see no possibility of an appointment for you for the coming year.

I hope very much that if you come to this section of the country you will nevertheless pay us a visit in Princeton and make the acquaintance of the members of our mathematics group.

Yours very truly,

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Dr. Thomas Greenwood
1427 North 34th Street
Birmingham, Alabama

FA/MCE

From Dr. Thomas GREENWOOD, M.A., Ph.D.
Visiting Lecturer from the University of London

Under the Auspices
of the Institute of International Education New York

1427 North 34th St.

BIRMINGHAM, May 29th 1940.

The Director,
Institute of Advanced Studies
Princeton University. New Jersey

Dear Professor,

I beg to refer to my letter last fall and to your reply of December 20th which involved further consideration of my request.

As I propose to spend the forthcoming academic year in America, I shall appreciate it if you would kindly consider the possibility of my obtaining a Fellowship or a Research Lectureship at Princeton. As I wrote to you then, I have to complete a special work on the foundations of symbolic logic (a portion of it was published in 1938 in Paris); and to continue research (in my History of Mathematical Philosophy, the first volume of which will be soon published in London).

I can send you all the necessary credentials. Meanwhile, I enclose a notice about my equipment may I thank you in anticipation, and remain

Yours sincerely
Dr. Thomas Greenwood

Notice about Dr. THOMAS GREENWOOD, M.A., Ph.D.
Visiting Lecturer from the University of London (England)
~~Saxonia Apts. 400 S. Kenmore. LOS ANGELES.~~

Thomas GREENWOOD, M.A., Ph.D., L.ès.L. a Lecturer in the University of London, will be available for lecture engagements in American Universities and Colleges during the forthcoming summer session and the next academic year. Dr. Greenwood is a graduate of the Universities of London and Paris, an Officier de l'Instruction Publique (France), a Bronze Medalist of the University of Liège (Belgium), and a Former Research Assistant (Rockefeller Fund) . He is the Editor of the "Philosopher" and the author of a number of monographs and other publications. During the past fifteen years, he has been Visiting Lecturer at various Universities in the United States, Canada, New Zealand, South America and many European countries ; and he has acted as special political correspondent to a number of periodicals. In his three fields, Philosophy, Political Science and ^{History of Science} ~~History of Science~~, he offers all the regular degree courses, and also the following special subjects : History and Philosophy of Science , History and Philosophy of Education, Contemporary European Thought, British Thought and Institutions, Political and Social Science, Symbolic Logic, ~~Contemporary French Literature and Institutions~~ Contemporary French Literature and Institutions, Psychological Background of Current World Affairs.

List of Titles of Topical & General Interest Prepared by Arrangement .

LIST OF LECTURES & COURSES GIVEN DURING THE SECOND SEMESTER 1940

By Dr. Thomas Greenwood, M.A., Ph.D.
Visiting Lecturer from the University of London

Exclusive of Addresses to Learned Societies, Clubs, over the Radio,
Chambers of Commerce, English-Speaking Unions, and Forums.

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- March 5, UNIVERSITY of SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los ANGELES
-The Philosophy of the Totalitarian State.
- March 5. UNIVERSITY of REDLANDS, REDLANDS, Cal.
-Democracies in Peace and War.
- March 28. UNIVERSITY of OREGON, EUGENE.
-The Nature of Mathematics (afternoon)
-Recent British Political Thought (Evening & Discussion)
- April 8-9. STATE COLLEGE of WASHINGTON, PULLMAN
-The Value of the History of Science
-The Characteristics of the European Press
-The Technique of Editorial Writing.
-Afternoon Discussion on European Diplomacy.
- April 10-11. THE UNIVERSITY of MONTANA, STATE COLLEGE, BOZEMAN
-World Strategy & European Diplomacy (Discussion)
-The Ethical Background of the European Conflict
(Honours Day Assembly, with 2,000 students present).
-The Practical Value of Logic (Evening Discussion)
- April 16. UNIVERSITY of IDAHO, Southern Branch, POCATELLO
-The National Mind of European Nations
(Convocation Lecture with 1,200 students present).
- April 18-19. UNIVERSITY of MONTANA, MISSOULA
-The Interpretation of Logic
-The Ideological Background of the European War
(Convocation Lecture, with 1,880 students present).
-The European Press & the War (University Press Luncheon)
-Explaining the European Conflict (Two-hours Discussion).
- April 26-29. UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS
-Contemporary British Philosophy
-Explaining the European Conflict (Discussion)
-Historical Foundations of Logic.
- April 30-May 1 St. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY, COLLEGEVILLE, Minn.
-Science and Philosophy (Discussion)
-Logic and Metaphysics.
- May 6 - 7. UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY
-The Problem of Reason in Recent Thought
-The Aims of Social Philosophy
-Foreign News in Peace and War
-The Art of Editorial Writing.
- May 8. UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN
-Philosophy and Science
-Recent British Philosophy
-The Method of Political Philosophy
-Open Discussion on Current Events.
- May 9-10. UNIVERSITY of MISSOURI, COLUMBIA
-Philosophical Foundations of Democracy
-Foreign News in Peace and War.
- May 15. WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. LOUIS, Mo.
-The Methods of Philosophy and Science.

SUMMER SESSIONS FROM June 10th to August 2nd at the UNIVERSITY of KENTUCKY,
SPRING HILL COLLEGE (Ala) and LAVAL UNIVERSITY, Canada, totalling 108 lec-
tures of Political Philosophy, Educational Philosophy and Symbolic Logic.

file
December 20, 1939

Dr. Thomas Greenwood
Saxonia Apartments
400 S. Kenmore
Los Angeles, California

My dear Dr. Greenwood:

Your letter of December 11 has come while the Director is away for a short holiday, and I shall bring it to his attention upon his return.

I might say, however, that there are no funds available at this time for a grant in aid, all funds for this purpose having been allocated early in the year.

Very truly yours,

MARIE C. EICHELSER

From Dr. Thomas Greenwood, M.A., Ph.D.
Visiting Lecturer from the University of London,
Saxonia Apts. 400 S. Kenmore, LOS ANGELES.

Los Angeles, December 11th 1939.

The Director,
Institute for Advanced Studies,
Princeton University, PRINCETON.

Dear Professor,

I venture to ask you whether you could assist me in any way to pursue the interesting research I have began some years ago, on the History of Mathematical Philosophy. The first volume, which deals with the Greek period, is nearly finished. I am under contract with Messrs Kegan Paul Ltd. of London, for its publication. Some work is required before this first volume is completed and a good deal of research will have to be done for the others.

I could not do any of these things without some assistance in the shape of a Research Fellowship or some grant in aid, or even a few special lectures. What is also of importance to me, is the moral encouragement to be derived from an official connexion with a Research Institution as well-known as the Institute for Advanced Studies.

My research in the History of Mathematical Philosophy deals with the History of Mathematics, Physics and Astronomy, in so far as the main conceptions, methods and results of these sciences are connected with Philosophy and with the evolution of social progress. This mutual interpretation of Science and Philosophy has an historical and educational importance as well as a scientific value.

I could substantiate my request by means of extracts from my MS, outlines of my work, recommendations from colleagues and any other documents required. In the meantime, I beg to submit my curriculum, and copies of two recommendations from Sir Richard Gregory, F.R.S., and Prof. Charles Singer who is well-known in the field of the History of Science.

Perhaps I ought to say that I arrived in America last June to teach at the summer session of the University of Southern California. Owing to the war, my College is closed and I have to stay here for some time. Please excuse me for troubling you with this letter.

In the hope of hearing from you soon, I remain
Yours very truly,

Dr. Thomas Greenwood

Curriculum of Dr. THOMAS GREENWOOD, M.A., Ph.D.
Visiting Lecturer from the University of London.
Saxonia Apts. 400 S. Kenmore. LOS ANGELES .

- Thomas GREENWOOD, born in 1901, was educated at the Universities of London (Faculties of Arts and Science), of Paris (Sorbonne and Faculty of Laws), and of Vienna.
 - During a total of twelve years of graduate research, Dr. Greenwood has specialized in Philosophy and Languages, and has studied the allied fields of General Science and the History of Science, Political Science & Sociology
 - Holds the degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy and Licencié-ès-Lettres ; also the distinctions of Officier de l'Instruction Publique (France) and Bronze Medalist of the University of Liège (Belgium).
 - Since 1930, Staff Lecturer in Logic at Birkbeck College, University of London. Now, on official leave in America.
 - Visiting Lecturer in 1939 at the Summer Session of the University of Southern California, Los Angeles.
 - Rockefeller Research Assistant in the History of Science and Philosophy in 1937-1938. (Assistant to Prof. Wolf, University of London).
 - Special Lecturer in 1936-37 at the University College of North Wales, Bangor
 - Since 1934, Editor of the PHILOSOPHER (London) and of the International Monographs in Logic & Methodology (Paris).
 - Since 1929, Panel Lecturer in Philosophy and the History of Science, in the Evening Institutes of the London County Council.
 - Hon. Lecturer in the Philosophy and History of Mathematics at King's College University of London, for the two session 1929 to 1931.
 - Since 1925, Visiting Lecturer at more than forty Universities and Academic Institutions throughout the world, especially in the United States, Canada, New Zealand, South America, North Africa and mainly Europe.
 - Founding Member of the International Federation of Cultural Unions (established in 1923 and connected with the League of Nations), and permanent member of its organizing secretariat.
 - Since 1920, Active member, Hon. member ~~of~~ Committee member of various learned societies (Mathematical Association, Aristotelian Society, Philosophical Society, Geographical Society, Kantgesellschaft, Kulturbund & others). Also, delegate and speaker at various international congresses.
 - Since 1920, regular contributor and critic of several learned periodicals (Nature, Mathematical Gazette, Philosopher, Mind, Philosophy, Australasian Journal of Philosophy, Personalist, Revue de Métaphysique et de Morale, Revue de Philosophie, Revue de Synthèse, Revue Scientifique, Kantstudien, Tatwelt, Europäische Revue, Tijdschrift van Weisbegeerte, Przegląd Filozoficzny, Revista de Filosofie, Vita e Pensiero, and others)
 - Author of nearly fifty essays and papers on subjects connected with Logic, Philosophy, Political Science, and the History of Science, and published mainly in the periodicals already mentioned.
 - Author of LES FONDEMENTS DE LA LOGIQUE SYMBOLIQUE (2 vols, 1938, being the translation of a part of the original work which will be published shortly in England) ; also of a French translation of Prof. Eddington Collected Lectures on Relativity Theory (1 vol, Paris 1924) ; also of a HISTORY of GREEK MATHEMATICAL PHILOSOPHY, to be published shortly by Messrs Regan Paul Ltd. in London.
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From Sir Richard GREGORY, Bart., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Editor of NATURE (London).

London 30th November 1939.

I have known Mr. Thomas GREENWOOD for many years, and have much pleasure in testifying to his wide knowledge and great ability. It is for others to bear testimony to his experience as a lecturer and teacher. His association with me has been as the author of numerous articles and reviews on philosophical subjects. On account of his familiarity with the chief European languages, and with philosophical and other works published in them, he possesses exceptionally high qualifications to deal with these subjects in a scientific journal like 'Nature' with authority and just judgment.

These characteristics and his power of clear expression, seem to make him exceptionally well qualified to instruct and guide students of philosophy, and to present to them the best thought upon the subject.

In addition to Mr. Greenwood's connection with 'Nature' as an esteemed contributor, his valuable work for the Philosophical Society of England is well known to me, as I am vice-president of the Society. He has been Editor of the 'Philosopher', the journal of the Society, for the past four years, and has contributed to it a number of instructive articles. He is the author also of many original papers. In all his writing he shows unusual interest in contacts of philosophy with science, mathematics, logic and other subjects.

In recent years closer relations are being found with science and philosophy than were encouraged in Victorian days, and Mr. Greenwood is an admirable representative of the cooperation desired in these two intellectual fields. I shall be glad if my personal testimony to his high abilities should assist his appointment to a chair of philosophy in which they can be effectively used.

(s) R. A. Gregory.

From Charles SINGER, D. Litt., Hon.D.Sc., M.D. (Oxford).
 Professor of the History of Medicine, University of London.

London 7th May 1939.

Mr. Thomas GREENWOOD, has been known to me for a good many years as a colleague and as an ardent student of the History and Philosophy of Science. He has followed very closely the movement that connects these subjects; and in numerous literary contributions he has unscoutedly proved himself one of its most lucid exponents. He has close contacts with specialists and groups who are occupied in research in the History and Philosophy of Science and with Philosophy in general.

Mr. Greenwood's gift for languages and his wide and varied experience as a writer, research worker and teacher, would make him specially helpful to university students of philosophy. His abilities and energy would make him adorn a university chair such as that is now seeking.

(s) Charles Singer.

May 1, 1939

Dear Gregg:

Thank you very much for your kind note of April 27.

It is certainly encouraging to have competent judgment regarding one's work, and I do feel that with your foreign and American experience you are one of those who understand what we are trying to do down here.

Though we are not in your field, you will be interested to see how this thing is working. It is too near the end of the year and our various activities are too scattered to make it worth your while to come down now, but put it down on your calendar for next October and come down for a day. We shall then be in our new building, though none the less closely tied up with Princeton in our activities. I think the sight of it will convey a much more vivid notion to you than my poor little pamphlet.

With all good wishes and deep appreciation,

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. Alan Gregg
Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York City
AF/MCE

49 WEST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK

April 27 1939

Dear A.F. :-

Just a line or two after reading your Eighth Bulletin. I think you are doing and have already accomplished a lively and vital thing and want to express my warm admiration. Avoiding the imitation or copying of forms you have made as it were an idiomatic translation of the function (or one of the most important functions) of the European University and I am grateful to you - and aware of

the obligation of which this is a mere
memorandum.

Yours sincerely

Alan Gregg.

ROOM 5500
49 WEST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK

II-25
Send [unclear] [unclear]
A.F.
March 26

March 24, 1936

Dear Mr. Flexner:

Thank you for sending the Bulletin No. 5 of the Institute of Advanced Study. Coming after the other bulletins you have been good enough to send me, it is a most interesting and encouraging evidence of the gradual and discriminating enlargement of the interests of the Institute.

With kind personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Man Gregg

I wish I saw you more frequently.

Mr. Abraham Flexner
The Institute for Advanced Study
20 Nassau street
Princeton, N. J.
AG:GER

October 17, 1935

Dear Gregg:

I am awfully sorry that you and your wife are not going to get down to Princeton to see Princeton at its loveliest, but perhaps it is no more beautiful than Hartsdale where the trees are also wearing their autumn colors.

The Institute is, like a thriving baby, doing just a little too well. We are overwhelmed with applications. They are scanned with the utmost care by the entire mathematical group, and no one has been admitted who does not give promise of unusual performance. As it is, there are workers from England, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Poland, as well as many American universities. A large percentage of them already hold important academic posts, some of them being professors.

Do let me know if there is any chance of a visit from you. Meanwhile, should I be coming to New York, I shall drop in on you.

Mrs. Flexner joins me in kindest regards and best wishes for you, Mrs. Gregg, and the children.

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. Alan Gregg
49 West 49th Street
New York City

ROOM 5500
49 WEST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK

Gregg

October 16, 1935

Dear Mr. Flexner:

The chances of our getting off for a pleasant weekend at Princeton this month have gone glimmering, and I am awfully sorry for both of us would have enjoyed it a lot. I would like to have seen you and Mrs. Flexner and I would like to learn more about the Institute and its labors.

With best regards and grateful thanks for the invitation.

Yours sincerely,

Max Gregg

Mr. Abraham Flexner
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N. J.
AG:GER

September 23, 1935

Dear Gregg:

Thank you for your kind note of September 19. I am very, very sorry to learn of the serious illness of your little boy. I am afraid it must have spoiled your vacation, but I am delighted that he is well, and I hope very much that you and your wife were able to snatch some real rest and recreation out of the summer after this dreadful fright.

Many thanks for your reference to Miss Blankinsop. I shall keep her name on file in case we need further help.

Wouldn't it be possible for you and Mrs. Gregg to come out some week-end during the autumn when Princeton is lovely and be our guests here at the Inn? I could explain to you so much better what the Institute is doing and show you around, and it would be nice to sit in the sunshine and have a leisurely talk.

With all good wishes to you both and to your children,

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. Alan Gregg
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City

AF:ESB

Gregg

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902

(INCORPORATED 1903)

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK

THE MEDICAL SCIENCES
ALAN GREGG, M.D., DIRECTOR

September 19, 1935

Dear Flexner:

I have enjoyed your kind note of appreciation regarding the action taken by the General Education Board, supplementing earlier grants to Vanderbilt Medical School. June and July, however, were something of a nightmare since we very nearly lost our youngest boy from the complications of a middle ear infection. Happily he is entirely recovered and I am back at work after a summer vacation.

I expect to see Doctor Leathers in the near future and will learn a bit more of what form plans are taking. The Board's action leaves a rather heavy obligation upon the University to secure adequate endowment for hospital maintenance. The real progress that the grant will make possible is the development of some clinical facilities for obstetrics, pediatrics, infectious diseases and a few beds for psychiatric cases, and this will relieve both medicine and surgery of the imposition which pediatrics and obstetrics have been forced to make upon them.

There is also a provision for a private ward which I think will much enhance the status of the school among the local practitioners and the general public.

By the way if you or any of your friends happen to need the services of a highly intelligent woman who has been se-

Doctor Abraham Flexner

September 19, 1935

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cretary to the President of Magdalen, when on a visit in
England, her name is Miss Blenkinsop, and she could be
reached through Mr. Hugh Cairns, 24 St. John's Wood Park,
London N. W. 8. I know Cairns well enough to know that
his recommendation is reliable, but I only pass on the in-
formation for what it may be worth.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Alan Gregg.

Doctor Abraham Flexner
Institute of Advanced Study
Princeton, N. J.
AG:GER

December 16, 1931

Dear Gregg:

Do you know that it is the hardest thing on earth to get frank criticism? I don't know why people who are asked to criticise should be so loath to do it, but I have been very fortunate, for I have accumulated some twenty-five or thirty memoranda like yours from various parts of the earth. Every one of them has forced me to think over again what has been in my mind. Indeed, the memorandum, which you saw, is very largely the product of such reflections.

Let me comment on your letter in parallel columns, so to speak.

1. Do I "either under-estimate or do not present adequately the harmful effect of the passion for growth in American Universities"?
If you will look at my book on Universities, you will see a whole section devoted to setting forth the harmful effects of mere growth and a very emphatic statement of the dangers which size cause, for size changes quality. In the present memorandum, I say:
"Universities have with startling suddenness become big; having become big, they have lost plasticity; they have had to be organized as business is organized; they have been made to serve scores of purposes, which universities cannot serve without abandoning their real purposes. It is the multiplicity of its purposes that makes a university such an unhappy place for a scholar."
Does this sound as if I had "under-estimated the harmful effect of the passion for growth"?

2. I agree that it is sometimes the organization rather than the size which does the devilry and that they are not necessarily concomitant, but in America they are concomitant, and it is of America that I am speaking. Every big American university that I know anything about - and I know most of them - has in mere consequence of size adopted

Dr. Gregg

Dec. 16, 1931

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a form of organization which every scholar that I have ever spoken with abhors.

3. Libraries - do you think that I take the library problem lightly? I should say that it is giving me more thought than any other single detail.

"The library problem depends partly on location; it will be solved by equipping with books - and of course, journals, though I do not say so - for the several schools; out of these, the Institute library will ultimately grow."

I can add for your private ear that the location of the Institute will be decided more upon the basis of library facilities than anything else.

4. Recruitment and personnel as against subjects. They cannot really be separated. If one decides upon Sanskrit, one cannot do Sanskrit unless a first-rate Sanskrit scholar is available. If a first-rate scholar is available, that makes Sanskrit available. I do not see why "recruitment and selection of personnel" should ever be different than it is at the start. After thirty years Simon selects people at the Institute precisely as he selected them at the beginning. He does not keep anyone who is not first-rate. He will go to the ends of the earth to get anyone who is first-rate. He will not take a person unless the subject is important. He will not take a subject unless a first-rate person is available. For twenty years he has been thinking of the subject of plant pathology. Only within the last year has he found the right man. I do not see, as I say, how the two things can be severed.

5. I should not call the new Institute "an organization". I should insist that it is a very, very different conception of purpose and that the differences of organization which describe follow from the differences of purpose. Should the organization be changed in the direction of existing organizations, it would unquestionably hurt the purpose. This memorandum has been read by scholars and scientists all over the world. I think you would be amazed if I could tell you the names of the men who would like to be associated with it. What attracts them primarily is its purpose and of course the easy-going type of organization necessary to realize that purpose. Had I conceived it in terms of organization primarily, I do not think it would have interested any of them.

6. Will universities hereafter improve independently of this Institute? I should hope so. Medical schools would have improved independently of the Johns Hopkins and the Rockefeller Institute, but those two institutions not only accelerated the rate of progress but set up new ideals. As soon as the general situation improves, their relative importance diminishes, but they do not become unimportant. In Mr. Bamberger's letter to the Trustees he states explicitly, as

Dr. Gregg

Dec. 16, 1931

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general conditions improve, he hopes that this institution can be made more and more severe and exacting. Such has been the outcome of the formation of the College de France and the University of Berlin, and such, if this institution really succeeds, will, I think, be the outcome of its establishment. President Gilman once said that in America every generation needs a new start. That has been the case in this country and to some extent elsewhere. The Kaiser Wilhelm Institutes have done that in Germany. The successive re-organizations of the College de France have accomplished this end in France. It is immaterial, I think, whether you set up a new institution or lift old institutions to new levels. In my opinion, the creation at this moment of an institute devoted to learning will be a godsend, and such is the opinion without a single exception of the men in academic life to whom this memorandum has been submitted. I have been literally overwhelmed with offers of cooperation and participation.

One word more as to size. I was in the Cavendish Laboratory once and, observing how busy it was, I asked Rutherford how many graduate students he had. The number was large. "How many should you have?", I asked.

"Not exceeding five", he replied, "and, if I could pick the five, I should be picking five men who would shortly put physics in English universities on a new basis, and so on as long as I live."

I have asked the same question of the most prominent men in Europe and America. Some of them have put it as low as two. Nobody has asked for more than ten, and all have believed that, if these men became university professors, the universities themselves would in course of time be turned into very different affairs. The Hopkins and the Rockefeller Institute accomplished that in medicine. I do not see why it cannot be similarly accomplished in philosophy, Choctaw, and other subjects.

I shall be delighted to lunch with you and talk the thing over again, whenever you please. Have your secretary call up Mrs. Bailey (Ashland 4 - 3775) and she will make an appointment.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. Alan Gregg
The Rockefeller Foundation
61 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

AF:ESB

ROOM 2701
61 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

December 14, 1931

Dear Mr. Flexner:

Thank you for letting me see the statement you have sent regarding an Institute for Advanced Study. I have one observation with which to preface the comment I offer. You have a great advantage over those from whom you are so kind as to request comment and criticism. In addition to the dialectical ability I have seen you show on other occasions, you have had a great deal of time which has been well used in collecting and hammering together the ideas you propose to put into effect. I would consequently ask you to regard it as your duty to expand these comments of mine and read into them as much sense and cogency as they might possess if I had had more time for careful examination and leisurely reflection. It may be that I shall be able to do this myself later, but it seems reasonable to offer you some commentary now, though I find difficulty in organizing remarks into as close knit and critical an argument as your statements deserve.

Assuming for the moment the same standpoint you take and granting the validity of your principal argument, I would suggest that you either under-estimate or do not present adequately the harmful effect of the passion for growth which is observable in so many American universities. (It is not only a passion for growth, it is an unreflecting adoption of growth as a criterion of health and strength. It seems to me this emphasis on growth plays a large role in making presidents and trustees over-cautious regarding the predilections of alumni or other possible donors.) Furthermore so large a pre-occupation with growth heightens if anything the temptation of the administrator to over-organize the university in advance of its organic needs. The result reminds me of the dreary wastes of so-called real-estate developments one sees outside of over-grown cities where streets and cement sidewalks have fore-ordained the nature of non-existent settlements.

Another comment that is not unrelated to this inadequate attention to the harm that emphasis on growth occasions is the following: Eagerly as I would argue against accepting the criterion of growth and doubtful as I am of the advantages of size, I think the briefness of your statement that the university ought to be "small and plastic" does not discriminate sufficiently between size and the usually observed concomitants of great size. It is the organization often, but not necessarily always, imposed by size, and not the size itself which is to blame.

Mr. Abraham Flexner

December 14, 1931

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The only other comment on your presentation as such is that my experience would show that it is not safe to take the library problem of a new institution as lightly as you do since back sets of journals, at least in the case of scientific work, are much more important than I think you hold them to be.

Another inadequacy in your statement which comes much nearer being, in view of the importance I attach to it, an omission than an inadequate accentuation, is the topic of the form of recruitment and selection of personnel. Such knowledge as I have of human institutions makes me think that this is more important as a topic than the subjects the Institute may adopt as fields for work. It is almost as important as the persons since it is the way of finding persons, and it is one of the most certainly effective of the conditions of work in an institution. Your statement seems weak to me, not because it does not say how you are going to select and recruit men, but because it does not acknowledge adequately the importance of this phase of your future. The ways by which a man is going to be acknowledged as a valuable member of the Institute of Advanced Study would interest me more than any other phase of your present exposition. It is evident that recruitment and selection of personnel will be markedly different at the outset from the recruitment and selection at a later period. Your reference to borrowing and your opinions thereon seem to me to be well taken, and I would add that in borrowing from American universities by means of two and three year leaves of absence, which would give individuals a highly desirable period of reflection, study and writing, might be added to what you imply about borrowing from foreign institutions.

I am more in sympathy with your sensitiveness to the defects of existent universities than with your assumption that the remedy lies in a new form of organization. You express this feeling in part when you say "I fear that mere organization and rules will not alone achieve our purpose". But ~~is~~^{it} not your major assumption that the different conditions of life to be secured by a difference of organization will produce the desired result? It would seem to me that your fear lies very close to the major assumption you make in proposing a new form of organization. Perhaps that is as it should be and ~~it~~ it is well thus to have continued a solicitude for the real raison d'etre of the Institute.

Your presentation stresses the faults of university life in such a way as to make it reasonable to assume that the Institute for Advanced Study is organized as a protest. What if the nature of university life were to improve independently of your proposed organization? Would it still have something peculiarly useful to do and to be? I would make this point clearer, and I suspect that

Mr. Abraham Flexner

December 14, 1931

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the best argument here lies in the possible ^{easy} freedom of the Institute to create chairs for new subjects or able individuals (cf. Collège de France), a peculiar function that will perhaps always be laborious and even inhibited in the university.

My main concern in forecasting the future of such an institute as you propose would be its viability. It is easy enough to father such an undertaking - by whom and how is it going to be mothered? What influences, tendencies, and needs can you safely assume as constantly nourishing the organism you propose to create?

Perhaps some day you will be good enough to take lunch with me, and we could go on with the discussion and reflection upon some of the points in this report.

Yours sincerely,

Alan Turing.

Mr. Abraham Flexner
The Institute for Advanced Study
100 East 42nd street
New York City
AG:GER

December 9, 1931

Dear Gregg:

Please read the enclosed in the most critical fashion and comment on it with utter frankness on the margin, on the back, or send me a dictated memorandum when you return the report.

My wife and I were delighted that we had the opportunity to meet you and your wife Sunday evening. My wife quite lost her heart to yours.

Ever sincerely,

Dr. Alan Gregg
Rockefeller Foundation
61 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

Gregg, Alan

January 18, 1949

Dear Dr. Gregg:

It was good of you to write so soon and so responsively and thoughtfully. You may be sure of two things: Your doubts seem to me very well founded; and in whatever we do, we shall keep them in mind, and be rather sure that we have found ways to meet them. On the other side, I shall not let your own expressions of caution, which correspond so closely to a concern that I have also held, act as too great a discouragement if an opportunity to move effectively should nevertheless appear.

It was a great pleasure to have a visit with you, and I hope that before long you will come down here for a longer talk of some of these many matters of common interest.

Thank you for the Stein book. With every good wish,

Robert Oppenheimer

Dr. Alan Gregg, Director
Division of the Medical Sciences
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th St.
New York 20, N. Y.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

THE MEDICAL SCIENCES

ALAN GREGG, M.D., DIRECTOR
ROBERT S. MORISON, M.D., ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
R. R. STRUTHERS, M.D., ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
WADE W. OLIVER, M.D., ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

CABLE ADDRESS:
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

January 17, 1949

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

In thinking over the questions you raised and what comment might usefully be made upon them, I feel a kind of reluctance to be party to the discouragement of an idea that may be more promising and effective than at first appears. There is an infant mortality in the world of ideas and infants do not have to be infected or attacked in order to die; they may perish from neglect. Consequently, I'd want to use a grain of my salt as well as your own, if you are to take any of the following comments.

I am still inclined to think that it would be far more promising for three to six psychologists and psychiatrists to converge upon the same observational or experimental material than to expect to accomplish any very considerable composite statement that will satisfy themselves and contribute to the growth of knowledge in the field of psychology. I have found those who declare themselves interested in human relations to be no better, but sometimes worse, than average human beings in maintaining satisfactory human relationships among themselves. You will remember Oliver Cromwell's exhortation to his triumphant supporters, "Gentlemen, I beseech you by the bowels of Christ to remember for just one moment that you may be wrong". If you are to attempt a collaborative effort on the part of a few psychologists to compose their differences and arrive at an agreement on what they do agree upon, I'd think more of the chances of this coming from two or three conferences of a week or two, well spaced, in order to give a decorous period of time in which they could absorb the ideas of others and take the angles off their own statements. Constant association might be too much.

Passing to a somewhat more positive suggestion: you might find some psychologist of ability and ask him whether there is some other contemporary with whom he would like to work for a year to produce a piece of work for which the contributions of both men are essential in producing a well-balanced book or report. After that kind of an experience, the next effort might involve three or even five men. The magnetic force to hold five or six together would derive from a common interest in a subject that needed

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer - 2

their separate contributions rather than from the theory that they ought to collaborate even if they had not thought of it.

I am inclined to think that what you would learn from that kind of an experience might very possibly lead into, and greatly facilitate, a plan of the kind that you had in mind and show you the procedures by which a more ambitious and comprehensive set-up could later be established. I was impressed by the sense of your remark that for only relatively few persons is permanence at the Institute the most favorable circumstance - that many more individuals are best used on temporary rather than permanent status. To find three or possibly five collaborators in a common undertaking would fit the terms of temporary residence and association reasonably well, unless the subject of their study involved laboratory facilities, animals, etc.

I am sending along Stein's book on Appreciation which you may care to read and circulate. Please do so with a sense of leisure for I am in no hurry for its return.

Yours sincerely,

Alan Gregg

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer
Institute for Advanced Studies
Princeton
New Jersey

AG:ah

November 7, 1932

Dear Jim:

Many thanks for your extremely kind letter of November 2. I imagine that I don't know much more about Einstein's theories than you do, but I do remember Murch and that dark fluid which he used to consume during recess, calling it coffee, though I always had my doubts as to just what the contents were. Anyway I am grateful to you for your interest in my latest and, I hope, my last educational venture, for I think I am entitled also to buying a farm in Boyle County and settling down as a country gentleman.

As far as I can now see, I shall be happy to attend the Golden Anniversary in June next. It is a pretty good showing when eight out of eleven survive for fifty years with none of the eleven in jail or hanged during a half century. I don't know whether this is real virtue or just good luck. Perhaps the fact that you were criminal judge for some years has something to do with the leniency with which we have been treated.

With all good wishes to you and yours,

Ever your friend,
ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. James P. Gregory
619-620 Marion E. Taylor Building
Louisville, Kentucky

AF:ESB

J. P. Gregory

LAW OFFICE OF
JAMES P. GREGORY
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
LOUISVILLE, KY.

619-620 Marion E. Taylor Bldg.
November 2, 1932.

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
c/o Institute for Advanced Study,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Abe:

I have been reading much complimentary matter in our local papers of late about the great Institute for Advanced Study you have been engineering for some time, and have been particularly interested in the announcement that you have engaged Prof. Albert Einstein as one of your faculty. This impresses me as a most remarkable achievement and will doubtlessly be of immense value in effecting your new organization, as well as in the conduct of the institution.

I have read superficially much of the press talk in recent years of Prof. Einstein's theory of relativity. I am not at all sure that I have the remotest conception of what it means and have read some authority to the effect that there are only some half-dozen people who do. I am more than convinced that I am not one of these. The word "relativity", however, recalls to my mind what, to me, at the time, was a most startling statement made by our old preceptor in mathematics, Prof. E. M. Murch. I know you will remember him well whether or not you remember the incident to which I refer. It occurred during our course in mathematics with him, in which I recall with the utmost distinctness he made the statement that everything was relative, and as I now recall, illustrated it by the statement that our world might be a mere grain of sand relatively upon a larger world and that one of our grains of sand might embrace something on the order of a complete solar system. You will remember how profound our respect was for what we considered Prof. Murch's unlimited knowledge of mathematics. This view has, perhaps, somewhat contracted in our later years, but I still remember him as a great scholar and believe that even today there are not a great many mathematicians his superior.

I am very sure your venture will be a great success and shall watch its development with much interest.

This far in advance of June 12th, 1934, the Golden Anniversary of one of the most glorious days in our varied experience, I wish to enjoin upon you that no duty of this great new work of yours must be allowed to interfere with your completion of the circle of eight survivors of the immortal eleven of 1884. We must have a real reunion, with everyone present. It is somewhat remarkable that such a large percentage of our number are still with us.

In a small way I am entering the ranks of the veteran teachers, having been connected for twenty-one years with the Jefferson School of Law of this city, an institution organized in 1905 by our good friend, Judge Shackelford Miller, and a few others. This work dovetails very happily with my new experience as a "country gentleman". Two years ago I bought my grandfather's old homestead in Boyle County,

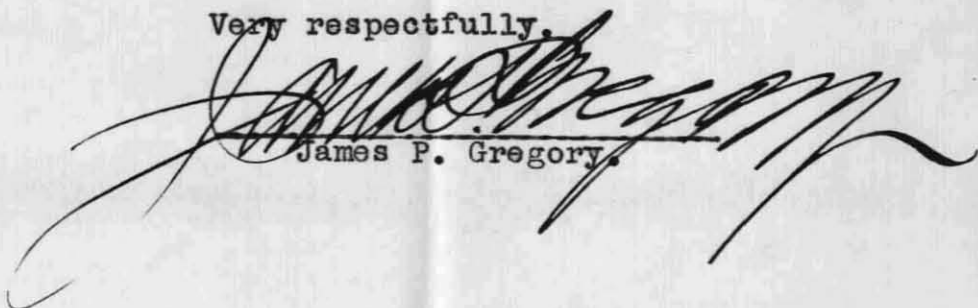
LAW OFFICE OF
JAMES P. GREGORY
- 2 -
NO. 1222 WEST BROADWAY BUILDING
LOUISVILLE, KY.

near Danville, where I lived as a boy and spent many happy years of my childhood. We now make this our summer home, and I spend about five months, from May 1st to October 1st up there. I find it a most delightful and beneficial relaxation.

In the development of your great institution you must occasionally get out to God's country, and I hope when here you will drop in to see me, or let me know when you are in town and I shall look you up.

With kindest regards and best wishes I am

Very respectfully,



James P. Gregory.

Jan Gen-Griggs

6 May 1957

Dear Mrs. Griggs:

We have your letter of April 26th, and are sending you herewith a copy of our bulletin which we hope will be helpful. The Institute is not formally associated with Princeton University; however, we do rely heavily on our informal exchanges of privileges. The Institute offers no courses as such, and awards no degrees; members of the Institute and of the University attend each other's lectures and seminars, thus affording an exchange of information. If there is anything further that you would like to know, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Very truly yours,

Velma A. Mumper
Office of the Director

Mrs. Jeannette S. Griggs
Room 100, Harper Hall
Claremont Institute for
Promotion of Studies
in Religion
Claremont, California

THE CLAREMONT INSTITUTE FOR PROMOTION OF STUDIES IN RELIGION

Room 100, Harper Hall
Claremont, California
April 26, 1957

The Institute for Advanced Studies
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

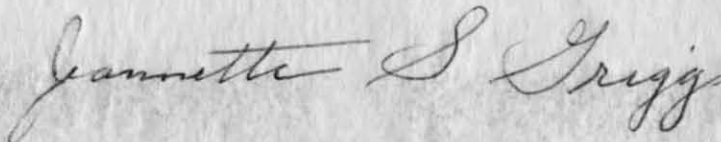
Gentlemen:

Enclosed you will find an announcement of the establishment of The Claremont Institute for the Promotion of Studies in Religion.

At the present time we are in process of working out a practical working relationship as a basis for an affiliation with the Associated Colleges of Claremont. The Institute, as visualized by Dr. James A. Blaisdell, would function as a "part" of the Graduate School. The details of the relationship have not yet been determined.

We feel that it would be very helpful to us if you could give us some information about the organizational and functional relationship between your Institute for Advanced Studies and the University. Will you be kind enough to send us such folders, booklets or catalogues as would describe these arrangements. For example, if degrees are given, by whom? How are research and teaching functions related? The benefit of your experience may be extremely valuable to us and your help and interest will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,



(Mrs.) Jeannette S. Griggs
Secretary

THE CLAREMONT INSTITUTE

for the Promotion of

Studies in Religion

THIS is to announce the establishment of the CLAREMONT INSTITUTE FOR THE PROMOTION OF STUDIES IN RELIGION, which was incorporated under the laws of the State of California on June 18, 1956, as a non-profit, educational corporation.

PURPOSE

The stated purpose of the Institute, as set forth in the Articles of Incorporation, is as follows:

“To promote research, teaching and education of an advanced or graduate nature in the various cultures of the world as they have influenced and been influenced by their religions and religious philosophies.”

It has been observed that we are much more aware of the political and economic forces which bear upon the world's future than the underlying religious backgrounds and spiritual motivations which influence peoples and shape our common destiny.

Especially in this rapidly changing area of the Pacific where the West meets the great cultures and vast populations of the East, we have compelling reasons for an

intelligent concern and procedure, which shall give us the basis for understanding and wise inter-relations.

PROPOSAL

Hence we propose the following:

1. To establish at Claremont as may be germane to this location and opportunity, an educational center especially equipped in personnel and library for the study of religion, including its beginnings in the nature of man and its subsequent and varied institutions and other forms of expression throughout the world. The Institute will foster the high standards of academic training and scholarly research now prevailing in the community of colleges at Claremont.

The plans of the Institute, as far as they are now formed, are of special interest to the colleges, and it is the hope and expectation that when such plans have been implemented it will be possible to effect an affiliation with Claremont College, the Graduate School and central coordinating institution of the Associated Colleges at Claremont.

2. To bring scholars of distinction to this center, for research, conference, development of mutual understanding and the inspiration of leadership.
3. To admit a limited number of graduate students.
4. To seek correlation with other similar centers of study, and to participate in coordinating and publicising the results.

While there would seem to be a place in any educational undertaking, and more particularly at a free, private center like Claremont, for a group of scholars to be committed to the exploration of human needs, aspirations and fears which have brought about varying reli-

gious expressions and philosophies, this exploration should include the study of the influence of religions on each other, seeking for that which they have in common as well as their significant differences.

This study should be carried on in full appreciation of the changes which the modern factual and scientific method has been making in historic and philosophic investigation, to the end that there may be a more assured understanding of man's aspirations and their fulfillment in ethical behavior as has always been important to truly religious men.

POINT OF VIEW

This Institute has come into being through the interest of a deeply concerned company of men and women, largely inspired by the late Dr. James A. Blaisdell, who has brought to bear on this problem his long experience in education and his study of man's religious nature. Dr. Blaisdell has elsewhere expressed the mind of the group in the following paragraphs which are here recorded:

"The long developments of history seem to have been moving slowly but consistently and inevitably to our present situation on the shores of the Pacific. Separating many centuries ago at the Euphrates, or thereabouts, two great human trends, with their already pronounced concern for religion have traveled for ages in exactly opposite directions, east and west, around our globe. In these vastly differing experiences of the centuries, involving the impress made by great religious leaders, and in the long travail of thought the original common human nature has been subjected to geographic, social, philosophic, and historic influences which were profoundly differentiating both in their nature and consequences. These conse-

quences have found their unique forms of expression and the most emphatic positiveness in assertion.

"Now, however, after these long and too often sorely contradictory adventures, these peoples with their intensely individual formulas of inter-related religion and culture, which include striking similarities as well as equally intense differences in our day, especially in the Pacific littoral, are come upon a profoundly new epoch in their history and indeed in the whole human drama. For now they are being brought face to face the world over. The oceans, which from time immemorial have been a barricading obstacle to contact, reinforcing and solidifying differences, have suddenly ceased this function of separation and have become the veritable highways of a common and immediate interchange. These differing cultures are being brought into co-existence in innumerable ways, but with special stress upon the institutions of religion in which these cultures find their most evident individualities.

"It cannot be forgotten that this persistence and intensity of religious conviction, finding its expression in ever-alert racial self-consciousness and prejudice, has been through all history productive of conflicts and wars. If for no other reason, therefore, it is the more urgent that in the present opportunity for contact every effort should be put forth toward achieving conference and understanding. There is definite reason to believe that representatives of these differing interpretations of religion on the continents contiguous to the Pacific appear cordially ready to participate in common councils devoted to the effort to reach scholarly understanding, both of what is held in common and what is diverse. Here is not only great opportunity

for more inclusive thinking but also one of the profoundest influences for world peace.

"As a beginning it seems to be agreed that there is in man an inherent spiritual concern from which all religious aspiration of every nature takes its rise. Any mutual understanding, therefore, must involve a more complete comprehension of essential human nature and its biology and psychology, a field in which much work must be done. Such an introduction must be followed by an interpretative understanding of the developments of these beginnings as they have been influenced by differing surroundings and racial characteristics, taking form in the various philosophies and symbols of religion.

"Any adequate assessment of these philosophies as they are set forth in the religious and racial classics presents, however, so vast a field of research that specialization in no more than some modest portion of so extensive a field should be attempted at Claremont. It is to be earnestly hoped, therefore, that this center may find association with other centers both in this country and abroad, especially perhaps in Asia, all of these centers contributing cooperatively to a common encyclopedia of religious knowledge, and in finding opportunity for expression in such publication as may be practicable.

"Such a study will involve expense in even the initial gathering of counsel and cooperation from many sources including especially those already enlisted in similar efforts. It is believed that such wise and deliberate beginning will in the outcome prove greatly advantageous.

"It has also been suggested that this Graduate Institute should in due time take something of the form and

character of All Souls College at Oxford and should perhaps appropriately bear a similar name. If such should be the result it would be the purpose of the College to become primarily a center for advanced study and a meeting place for scholars intent on gaining a common understanding of the various cultures—a round table offering a more or less prolonged stay and participation—rather than to enroll any considerable number of students in search of graduate degrees. While there should certainly be a place for students, the success of the College would not be measured by the number of students. To all such present proposals the Institute earnestly invites the suggestions, advice and cooperation of any and all, both in this country and abroad, who have interest or experience in similar efforts.

“This statement should not be concluded without emphasizing the fact that those who are sharing in the development of such a project look upon the understanding of the spiritual nature of mankind and the forms in which it finds expression as the supreme theme of all human thinking and the climax of educational concern. They believe that this is the consenting opinion of thoughtful men and women generally. They therefore confidently rely upon the devoted interest and generosity of this similarly concerned constituency.”

Dr. Blaisdell gave evidence of his own deep interest in this undertaking by making substantial provision for a future endowment for the purposes of this Institute through his last will and testament.

THE CLAREMONT INSTITUTE FOR
PROMOTION OF STUDIES IN RELIGION

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Floyd H. Ross, *Pasadena*

COMMUNICATIONS regarding the Institute should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Mrs. Jeannette S. Griggs, Room 100, Harper Hall, Claremont, California.

April, 1957



THE GROLIER SOCIETY INC. Publishers

Grolier Building 575 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. PLaza 1-3600

April 11, 1961

Mrs. Wilder Hobson
Office of the Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mrs. Hobson:

Thank you for the material on the The Institute
for Advanced Study. This is a helpful addition to the
new Grolier Encyclopedia.

Sincerely yours,

Loring W. Batten, 3rd

Loring W. Batten, 3rd
Education Editor
Grolier Encyclopedia

LWB/sw

Just. Gen *Grolier Soc*

THE GROLIER SOCIETY INC.
Publishers of The Book of Knowledge

CABLE ADDRESS
"BONAQUI"
TELEPHONE
MURRAY HILL 7-0600

2 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

Sept. 23 1958

Institute of Advanced Science
Princeton,
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Sir:

We are publishers of encyclopedias and reference books, among which is THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE ANNUAL, and wish to illustrate an article on Pure Science. We would very much like to obtain black and white photos showing actual pure research up-to-date projects,- picture can be in laboratories, lectures. I assume these would all be interior shots. Would you have any black and white photos of the aforementioned?

We shall of course be glad to give you a courtesy credit line.

As we are in a tremendous rush to meet our deadline any help you can give in the very near future would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

M. McRae

Margaret McRae
Photo Dept.

/klf

*Telephoned 10/1/58. Told them
that we have no exp. work
or files here.*

Inst Gen - Grolier

THE GROLIER SOCIETY INC.

Publishers of The Book of Knowledge

CABLE ADDRESS
"BONAQUI"
TELEPHONE
VANDERBILT 6-0600

2 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

May 28, 1956

Mrs. James Beacham
The Institute for Advanced Study
Office of the Director
Princeton, New Jersey:

Dear Mrs. Beacham:

Your letter to Ruth Spira re a photograph of the
Institute has been forwarded to me as Miss Spira
is no longer working here.

I am enclosing a picture found in our file which
is, I believe, the one you so kindly loaned us.
I am extremely sorry that it was not returned
earlier and hope that you haven't been too
greatly inconvenienced.

Very truly yours,

Corinne Schneider

Corinne Schneider

Encl.

23 April 1956

Dear Miss Spira:

We have no record of having received the photograph of the Institute which we sent you last July. We now have another request for it, and if you are through with it we would very much appreciate having it back.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. James Beacham)
Office of the Director

Miss Ruth R. Spira
Grolier Encyclopedia
2 West 45th Street
New York 19, New York

12 July 1955

Dear Miss Spira:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of June 17th requesting glossy prints of the Institute for Advanced Study. Enclosed you will find a photograph of the Institute; it is the only appropriate one that we have. I hope you will find it satisfactory; and will you be kind enough to return it when you are through with it?

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. James Beacham)
Office of the Director

Miss Ruth R. Spira
Grolier Encyclopedia
2 West 45th Street
New York 19, New York

GROLIER ENCYCLOPEDIA

TWO WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET

EDITORIAL OFFICES

NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

June 17, 1955

CABLE ADDRESS

"BONAQUI"

TELEPHONE

VANDERBILT 6-0600

Public Relations Department
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Gentlemen:

For our 1956 edition, we are revising our picture spread on the State of New Jersey. If possible, we should like to include a photograph of the Institute of Advanced Study as an example of outstanding educational facilities.

Would you be kind enough to send us an assortment of glossy prints of the buildings or other pertinent scenes.

Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Ruth R. Spira

Ruth R. Spira

file
August 27, 1940

Dr. Eric T. B. Gross
326 Mitchell Street
Ithaca, New York

My dear Dr. Gross:

Your letter of August 25th has come while Dr. Aydelotte is away on a short holiday.

I might say to you that the work of the Institute for Advanced Study does not include the subject of engineering, so that it would not be possible for the Institute to facilitate your studies.

If Dr. Aydelotte can suggest any means of your securing such aid as you seek, I am sure he will be happy to write you on his return to Princeton.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Secretary

326 Mitchell Street
Ithaca, N.Y.

DR. E. GROSS

August 23, 1940.

Mr. Frank Aydelotte
Director, Inst. for Advanced Study
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Sir :

To introduce myself to you, I wish to inform you that I have been working in the field of high voltage problems since the time when I was an instructor at the Institute of Technology in Vienna, Austria. The studies which I have made in the last ten years are now of particular interest for this country, where Ground Fault Coils are being used only in course of the last few years and there are many problems still unsolved.

For the last academic year, I have been a "resident doctor" in the School of Electrical Engineering of Cornell University and continued my research work in this particular field of applied science. For self-support, I have been making myself useful to one of the professors here, but the work was only temporary and I must now look elsewhere for the means to carry on my research. Since this work is only analytical, my main problem is that of self support.

Discussion with the faculty here has resulted in the advice that your Institute might be able to use my services or facilitate my study. If such aid is not possible, I would still very much appreciate any suggestions you might offer for such aid elsewhere. I am enclosing a short biographical sketch from which you can see more data about my career.

I am very grateful for the consideration I know you will accord to this, and for the bother to which it must put you. Hoping to get a reply soon, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Eric T. B. Gross

Eric T.B. Gross

Encl.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

326 Mitchell Street

Ithaca, New York

Name: Eric T. B. Gross, E.E., Sc.D.

Age: 38, not married

Education: 1911-22 High School and University, Vienna, Austria.
1923 Professional degree, "Electrical Engineer" (with highest honours), Institute of Technology, Vienna.
1932 Awarded summa cum laude "Doctorate of Technical Science", Institute of Technology, Vienna.
Thesis: "Selective Protection in H. T. Transmission Networks".

Professional Experience:

1921-24 Junior Lecturer, School of Electrical Engineering, Institute of Technology, Vienna.
1924-38 Employed by A.E.G.-Union Electric & Mfg. Co., Vienna, Austria, in the Engineering Division of the Central Station Department; primarily concerned with protective devices, relaying, general station operation and design.
1929 Appointed head of the section for protective devices, including a relay laboratory, and high voltage problems.
1935 Appointed head of Engineering Division, Central Station Department.

Professional Connections:

Member American Institute of Elec. Eng.
" Swiss Institute of Elec. Eng.
" International Conference on Large H.T. Systems, Paris, and
" of the "Comite d'Etude des Surtensions" of said Conference.
1937 ^{Division chairman} (Special Reporter) at the International Conference on Large H.T. Systems, Paris, on "H.T. Systems Protection and Earth Fault Problems".

1939: Received First U. S. Citizenship Papers.

Research: Many patents concerning Protective Devices in H. T. Transmission Networks, and Earth Fault Problems.
Thirty publications in technical journals.

Dr. Eric T. B. Gross

List of Publications

E.u.M. = Journal, Austrian Institute of Electrical Engineers.
V.D.E. = Reports, German Institute of Electrical Engineers.
B.S.E.V. = Journal, Institute of Electrical Eng. in Switzerland.

1. Operating Experience with Distance Relay Protection, E.u.M. 43, 881, 1925.
2. Regulation of Overhead Lines, E.u.M. 44, 469, 1926.
3. Selective Relay Protection, E.u.M. 45, 1927, 801.
4. Checking the Operation of Earth Fault Relays, E.u.M. 46, 1213, 1928 and 47, 372, 1929.
5. Circle Diagrams for Parallel Impedances, E.u.M. 47, 885, 1929.
6. Present Position of the Problem of Selective Protection, Lecture held at the annual convention of the utility power companies in Czechoslovakia, Reports of the Institute of the U.P.C. in Czechoslovakia, vol. 11, 1930.
7. Ring mains, E.u.M. 49, 513, 1931.
8. Locus Diagram of a general Transformer, E.u.M. 49, 825, 1931.
9. Circuits for Distance Relays, V.D.E. 1931, p. 88.
10. Relay Sensitivity in Protection Systems (with W. Weller), E.u.M. 50, 117, 1932.
11. Selective Protection, Reports of the International Electrical Congress Paris, vol. 6, Section 4, p. 349, Paris 1932.
12. High Speed Selective Protection in H.T. Networks, E.u.M. 51, 201, 1933.
13. Recording Disturbances in 3-Phase Networks, E.u.M. 52, 513, 1934.
14. Developments in Distance Protection, E.u.M. 52, 597, 1934.
15. Lightning Protection for Transmission Lines, Lecture held at the annual convention of the Austrian utility power companies, Reports of the Inst. of the Austrian U.P.C., vol. 9, 17, 1935.
16. Decoupling of Parallel overhead Lines (with W. Diesendorf), Report 341, 1935, International Conference on Large High Tension Systems, Paris 1935.
17. Present Position of the Problem of Lightning Protection, Lecture held at the annual convention of the utility power companies in Czechoslovakia, Reports of the Inst. of the U.P.C. in Czechoslovakia, vol. 16, 1935.
18. Decoupling of Capacitive Voltage Transformation between Parallel H.T. Lines (with W. Diesendorf), E.u.M. 53, 1935, pp. 481 and 601.

19. Lightning Arrestors, E.u.M. 54, 87, 1936.
20. Pohl's Displacement of Neutral for Earth Protection (with W. Diesendorf), E.u.M. 54, 253, 1936.
21. Hoar Frost Regions and Geo-Botanical Consideration, E.u.M. 54 600, 1936.
22. Adjustment of Arc Extinguishing Coils (Petersen Coils), Bull. S.E.V. 38, 165, 1937.
23. Remote Protection of H. V. Transmission Lines with Star-Mesh Transformers, E.u.M. 55, 333, 1937.
24. The Degree of Unbalance with Inductive Earthing and its Measurement, Report 326, International Conference on Large H. T. Systems, Paris 1937.
25. High Tension Systems Protection and Earthing, Key-Paper, International Conference on Large H. T. Systems, Paris 1937.
26. Influence of Line Losses and of Ground Resistances on the Self-Blowing-Out of Arcing Grounds (with J. Osolsobe), Report 319, 1939, International Conference on Large H. T. Systems, Paris 1939.
27. Earth Leakage Relays, Practical Methods of Ensuring their Correct Operation in H. T. Networks, Electrician, London, vol. 123, No. 3191, p. 93, 1939.
28. Decoupling of Parallel Lines, Bull. S.E.V. 40, 1940, in press.
29. Ringtype Transformers for Earth Leakage Relays, Bull. S.E.V. 41, 1940, in press.
30. Large High Power Arcings in H. T. Networks, Swiss Proceedings on Applied Science, in press.
31. Earth Fault Coils in Transmission Lines and Distribution Networks, The Cornell Engineer, in press
32. Sensitive Ground Protection for Transmission Lines and Distribution Feeders, from an address presented at a meeting of the Ithaca Section of the American Institute of American Engineers, submitted for publication.

Gross, Bernhard

June 7, 1946

Edgar J. Fisher, Esq.
Institute of International Education
2 West 45th Street
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Fisher:

We have studied very carefully the record and plans of Dr. Gross which you sent to me May 24th. It seems to the members of our School of Mathematics that Gross is probably a good man, but it is obvious that the Institute for Advanced Study is not the right place for him to work. Gross is interested in cosmic rays, and I would suggest that you take his case up with Dr. W.F.G. Swann, Bartol Foundation, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. I am very sorry that we have no suitable opportunity to offer him.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

FA:mh

INSTITUTE of INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Incorporated

2 WEST 45th STREET
VANDERBILT 6-1471



NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
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May 24, 1946

*PNW weyl
Hull School*

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Enclosed is the fellowship application of Mr. Bernhard Gross of Brazil, who wishes to come to the United States for advanced work in Physics. Our Selection Committee in Rio de Janeiro considers him one of their very best candidates, and we are anxious to find a placement for him where he would be able to do the work he wishes. Would you be able to grant him a fellowship for work at the Institute for Advanced Study?

If for any reason you do not find it possible to make an award to Mr. Gross, we should appreciate any suggestions you might offer as to institutions which offer the work desired by him.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar J. Fisher
Assistant Director

EJF:oh
enc

Grossman, Charles

May 26, 1950

Dear Mr. Grossman:

Thank you for your letter of May 24th. I am sorry that I cannot be of more help; but my only suggestion is that you write to the Harvard University School of Law, Columbia University School of Law, or one of the many universities that do have Departments of Law. Princeton University does not have a school of law; nor does the Institute for Advanced Study.

Yours sincerely,

Katherine Russell,
Secretary to the Director

Mr. Charles Grossman
342 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

CHARLES GROSSMAN
COUNSELOR AT LAW

342 Madison Avenue, New York

May 24, 1950

Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

ATT: Katherine Russell -
Director's Office

Dear Miss Russell:

Thank you for your recent letter stating that the Institute for Advanced Study has neither a Chair nor a Department in Jurisprudence.

Will you kindly let me know to whom I should address a communication concerning the subject matter.

Thanking you, I am

Very truly yours,

Charles Grossman
CHARLES GROSSMAN

CG:FJ

Mr. F. Grossman

January 11, 1950

Dear Mr. Grossman:

Thank you for your letter of January 6th, which has been referred to us by Princeton University.

The Institute for Advanced Study has neither a chair nor a department in Jurisprudence.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Russell,
Director's Office

Mr. Charles Grossman
342 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

P. S. The Institute for Advanced Study is not officially connected with Princeton University.

Referred to Institute for Advanced Study Jan 10, 1950

CHARLES GROSSMAN
COUNSELOR AT LAW

JAN 10 1950

342 Madison Avenue, New York

*J-L
5
Jan.*

January 6, 1950

Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

ATT: Secretary

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly let me know whether The
Institute For Advanced Study of your Uni-
versity has a Department or Chair cover-
ing Jurisprudence.

Thanking you for your response, I am

Very truly yours,

Charles Grossman
CHARLES GROSSMAN

CG:fj

January 31, 1942

Mr. Howard D. Grossman
609 West 196th Street
New York City

My dear Mr. Grossman:

In reply to your letter of the 28th,
I wish to say that the Institute for Advanced Study
does not have any summer session, and, in response
to your second question, the Institute is open only
to those who have already received the doctor's
degree.

Very truly yours,

MARIE C. EICHELSEER

1/28/42

Institute of Advanced Study
Princeton, N. J.

Gentlemen:

I have your catalog but two things are not clear to me. First, have you any summer session? Second, is your school open only to Ph. D.'s?

I would appreciate a reply on the enclosed self-addressed post card.

Howard D. Grossman

2E
609 W. 196 St.
N. Y. City

Ground Observer Corps

8 November 1954

Dear Mrs. Babcock:

Here is a copy of our Staff and Members List on which I have marked with red Xs the members who are U.S. citizens. I may have missed a few, but I think you will find that there are enough to make a start on.

for Ground Observer Corps.

Sorry I didn't get this off before the weekend. I went in to New York on Friday and ended up by spending the whole day there.

Greetings to Mr. Babcock.

Sincerely,

(Mrs. Wilder Hobson)
Secretary to the Director

Mrs. W. R. Babcock
14 South Stanworth Drive
Princeton, New Jersey

enclosure

Vernon C. Grove

November 11, 1930

Dear Professor Plant:

Thank you for your letter of the sixth calling my attention to Dr. Vernon G. Grove, Associate Professor of Mathematics in Michigan State College. It has not yet been determined what studies will be pursued at the new Institute. When the project develops, I shall be glad to communicate with you or Dr. Grove.

Very sincerely yours,

~~WILLIAM FLEXNER~~

Professor L. C. Plant
Michigan State College
East Lansing, Michigan

AF:ESB

MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE
OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE
EAST LANSING

Recommending
Dr. Vernon G. Grove
mathematics

November 6th, 1930.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

Director Abraham Flexner,
Carnegie Foundation for the
Advancement of Teaching,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

In a recent notice of The Institute of Advanced Study I find "Secondly, we will make no attempt at great size. Quality will be our first concern. For example, if we can find no first rate teacher of Mathematics we will have no course in Mathematics."

I take this opportunity to recommend for your consideration as Professor of Mathematics, Doctor Vernon G. Grove, (I have not mentioned this subject to him) who is a member of my staff.

Doctor Grove is one of the outstanding teachers of Mathematics in this country. The Dean of his division once remarked that it was a real inspiration to him to observe Doctor Grove while conducting a class. He is as inspiring to freshmen as to graduate students. Not only is he an excellent teacher, but also a keen research man. Notwithstanding the fact that he has always had a heavy teaching load, he has produced at least one and sometimes two outstanding papers each year. He works in the field of geometry mostly. Some of his publications are: A Canonical Form of Green's Projective Analogue of Gauss Differential Equations, Contributions to the General Theory of Transformations of Nets, Nets with Equal W Invariants, Canonical Forms of Differential Equations, and in print, Transformations E of Nets. These papers are published in Transactions of the American Mathematical Society.

Doctor Grove is Associate Professor of Mathematics in Michigan State College. Three years ago he was offered a position as head of the department of Mathematics of a good state university. I prevailed upon him at that time to remain. It would be a great loss to our department should he leave us, but I would wish him to go if he were to greatly improve his opportunities for service. If you are interested in him, I shall be pleased to answer questions.

Very truly yours,

L. C. Plant

Professor of Mathematics

LCP/jg