

Moberly



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE.

Telephone No. :
WHITEHALL 9060.

22A, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE,
WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S.W.1.

9/6/36

Dear Flesher,

It is a real pleasure to hear from you. It was simply by inadvertence that a copy of our Report was not sent to you at the time of publication. I now enclose one & am sending another, as you suggest, to Mr. Toddick. I am venturing to return your Money Order, as the Report should have been sent to you in the first instance.

I hope you will find the Report interesting, though I am not quite sure how far you will approve of it, since it is concerned comparatively little with the

advanced student & researcher & very much
with the ordinary undergraduate.

My wife & I were to have come to America
this autumn to visit Commonwealth Fund Fellows.
But since the Chancellor of the Exchequer has
restored to us our small nest-egg for non-
recurrent purposes, the business of this Committee
will occupy me in three months, & I have had
to postpone my trip for a year. I shall look
forward to seeing you then, though I hope you
may be coming here first. How, my wife & I
will count on your staying with us at our
new home in the country south of London.

I have read the reports of the Institute with
great interest. Also I much look forward
to meeting President Dodds.

Yours sincerely

Lester K. B. L.

Please note our change of address

May 16, 1936

My dear Moberly:

I have just read Barker's review in the Times of your recent report. The report ought to be available in this country, but, unfortunately, I doubt whether any copies arrive. I wish there was some way by which I could be sure of receiving it regularly, and I think a copy of it should also be sent regularly to Mr. Raymond E. Fosdick, the new president of the Rockefeller Foundation, 49 West 49th Street, New York City. I am enclosing exchange for eight shillings. Won't you be good enough to have a copy sent to Mr. Fosdick and one to me?

This morning I was talking with President Dodds, the new president of Princeton University, who is going to England this summer. He asked me if I could give him a few letters of introduction, and I told him that I should be delighted to do so. You are one of those to whom I will venture to introduce him. He is a very level-headed and sensible university administrator - modest and sound.

This week we have had the pleasure here in Princeton of seeing the Warden of All Souls and Mrs. Adams. They had only a day for us, but it was a glorious day, filled with talk from early morning till late at night.

This new Institute is getting to be rather a husky infant. I am

Sir Walter H. Moberly

MAY 10, 1930

- 5 -

asking my secretary to send you a set of the reports. If you will glance through them you will see the progress we have made since we began almost three years ago.

Aren't you yourself coming to America some day, or must I come to England if I am to see you again?

With all good wishes,

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Sir Walter H. Moberly
35 Portman Square
London, W. 1, England

AF/MCE



Moberly

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE,

CAXTON HOUSE WEST,

TOTHILL STREET,

LONDON, S.W.1.

28th January, 1935.

Dear Dr. Flexner,

Your letter of August 31st last introducing Dr. O'Brien has only just come into my hands, and he has visited me on the top of it. I am delighted to hear from you and to know that I have your interest and goodwill in the new work which I am undertaking. Whenever you are next on this side of the Atlantic I hope you will not fail to see me. You say something about my coming to see the American Universities. It would be enormously to my advantage to do so, but it will be impossible I am afraid before the autumn of 1936 owing to the fact that we are near the close of the quinquennial period for which

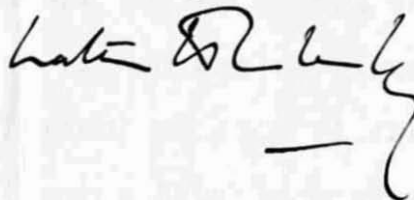
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the Government's grant to the Universities is stabilised, and till the end of next session I shall be tied very closely to this office and to visits to British Universities. I am, however, also succeeding Riddell as Chairman of the Selection Committee of the Commonwealth Fund Fellowships, and I think it is likely that I shall visit America on their behalf as soon as the immediate pressure here is relaxed. If so, I shall take every opportunity of seeing the American Universities which I can get, and I look forward greatly to meeting you when that time comes.

I was very glad to see Dr. O'Brien, and I am sure it is useful that we should be in touch with him.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



Dr. Abraham Flexner,
20 Nassau Street,
Princeton,
N. J.
United States.



Moberly
FROM

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

THE UNIVERSITY.

MANCHESTER.

VICE-CHANCELLOR:

WALTER H. MOBERLY, D.S.O., M.A., LITT.D.

February 3rd 1931

Dear Dr. Flexner,

The first Bulletin of the new Institute for Advanced Studies has reached me to-day and I have read it with a real thrill and with an inclination to exclaim "Well done our side!". It is inspiring to know that your book has so promptly elicited - as I suppose it has done - a response which will enable you to embody some of the ideals for which you are contending. I feel sure the Institution will be a source of inspiration to the academic world on both sides of the Atlantic. I feel that the Founders, your Country, and you yourself are all to be congratulated.

In your preface you ask for 'sympathy' and 'suggestions'. You can count on my warm and sympathetic interest, as I am sure you can on all those in this country to whom you have sent the Bulletin. 'Suggestions' are hardly possible from this distance at so early a stage in the design, but when next you are in this country I hope you will make a point of visiting Manchester.

Owing to the late date of the publication of your book in this country I have seen hardly any reviews as yet. But to me and to the two or three people to whom I have introduced it, it is proving a most valuable and exciting stimulus of thought.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Walter Moberly

Dr. A. Flexner

February 11, 1931

Dear Mr. Moberly:

Thank you very much for your kind and encouraging note of February 3. I value very highly your opinion and suggestions. Towards the end of the month my wife and I are going to England, so that I may be able to discuss with persons like yourself the possibilities of the new Institute. You may be sure that I shall see you in Manchester.

With all good wishes and very high regards,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Walter H. Moberly, Esq.
The University
Manchester, England

AF:ESB

April 27, 1939

Dear Miss Swindler:

I have received your note of April 1
in reference to Dr. Modona. I don't believe that
I am the proper person to undertake to organize
such a piece of research as you suggest. It would
be, I think, infinitely better if you yourself
addressed the various foundations on the subject,
for it is, of course, well known that I cannot
speak with authority in a matter of this kind.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Miss Mary Hamilton Swindler
American School of Classical Studies
Spensappos Street
Athens, Greece

AF/MCE



American School of
Classical Studies,
Spessippos Street
Athens, Greece
April 1, 1939

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Flexner,

I am taking the liberty of sending
on to you the dossier of Dr. Aldo Neppi Modona
the well known scholar of Etruscan and
Papyrology.

Dr. Neppi Modona is a scholar of the
calibre which the Committee on Displaced
German Scholars felt should be aided.

I know conditions in America must now
be desperate and your Institute perhaps
taxed to its capacity. But here is a
scholar who would do honor to any Institute
of Research and who will continue to
make contributions of distinction. These people
I have tried to help where possible and
I am accordingly sending this to you. It
you are not interested, perhaps you know
the way a man of his calibre should
proceed in order to obtain help. It is
very difficult for me here in Greece to
know what is happening now in America.



I have wondered, whether in view of many deserving scholars who are in need at present, whether some project should not be begun, such as an Index of Classical Art, comparable to the Christian Index at Princeton, for which money could be raised and which would take care of many over a period of time. I believe such a project could be financed and it would be profitable from the academic point of view. I am not unaware that it is difficult to raise money now, but foundations might aid such a venture. The riding over year by year to year of those whom one tries to help is so difficult.

I hope I have not overstepped my rights in addressing you. If you are not interested, I shall understand.

Very Sincerely Yours
Mary Hamilton Swindler

CURRICULUM VITAE

OF

PROF. ALDO NEPPI MODONA

(born in Florence, on the 20th October 1895 and living in Rome
Via Emanuele Filiberte, 100.)

In 1919-30 he was degreed in the R. University of Florence obtaining the Diplome of Doctor of Litterature and Classical Philology. In 1925 he got his habilitation (libera decenza) in Classical Antiquities, and taught them in the R. University of Florence; afterwards the habilitation was transferred to the R. University of Rome.- In 1925 he was one of the founders of the "Permanent Committee for Etruria" in Florence which became afterwards by R.D. the "Institute for Etruscan Studies" presided by A. Mommsen and being its General Secretary he provided for the organization of the National Etruscan Congress of 1926 and of the International Etruscan Congress of 1928.- In 1925-26 he was charged with the official course of Archeology in the R. University of Pisa and directed there the Archeological Institute, which he reorganized, and later on he was charged in the same University of the teaching of "Classical Antiquities and Epigraphy" from 1927 to 1932 and "Ancient History" 1932 to 1936.- Since 1936 till 1939 he was called by the "Institute of Roman Studies" to direct the "Schedario Centrale di Bibliografia Romana" and to preside over the Publication and Bibliography Departments of the same Institute.

From 1936 to the end of 1938 he was charged with the teaching of "Etruscan Art, History and Civilization" in the R. University for Foreigners, in Perugia.

In the competition for the Chair of Classical Antiquities in the R. University of Florence (1933) he won the second place (Bell. Min. Ed. Naz. Part. II N. 8 1934).

In 1928 he had won the first competition for a perfection prize at the historical-archeological Institute Bert of Rhodes where he lived seven months, undertaking several voyages for studies in Greece, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cyprus, and dedicating his attention chiefly to the Isles, on which antiquities he wrote a monography that was published

by the above mentioned Institute.

At the instance of the R. Superintendent of Etruscan Antiquities he reorganized the Museum of the Etruscan Academy of Certena, Catalogueing all its Collections, and proceeded also at impetant excavatiens in erded te find out the surroundings of the Etruscan Walls, with full and defi- nite result. - Hâwas alsocharged of the inventory and catalegation of all the private Florentine Collections of ancient Menuments and Objec- ts and of these of the governement Palace of Florence and of the Monumental Churchyard of Pisa, and of the Communal and private Collections of that city.- He also prepared the Archeological Map fer Certena, and he publi- shed that of Pisa. - He prepared fer the Academic National Union the map and the volume of Pisa fer the Ferma Italiae and that of the Inscrip- tiens of Pisa and Pertus Pisanus.

The monography on Ces island and the periodicals "Rassegna di Etruscologia" and "Rassegna di Epigrafia Romana" (published since 1926 the first, and since 1930 the second, in the Reviews Histeria and Aevum) obtai- ned two prizes from the R. Academy of Italy.

He is decreted by the Cross of Merit (fer the war of 1915-1918), by the distinctive of the 4 War Campaigns (1915-1918) and by the Medal of Italian Unity.

He is Chevalier of the Italian Crown fer special scientific merits en preposal of H.E. the Ministry of National Education.

He is Ordinary Member of the "Institute of Etruscan Studies" in Flo- rence, Vice Presidente of the "Permanent Committee fer Etruria", Acade- mic Member of the "Human Pâeantology Society", Correspondent Member of the "Colembaria Society" of Florence, Henerary Member of the "Etrus- can Academy" of Certena and Henerary Citizen of that town. Correspon- det Member of the "Parnassum Academy" of Athen.

References

- Prof. B.Negara - General Director of the Vatican Museums and Galleries.
Città del Vaticano.
- Prof. A.Minto - Superintendent of the Antiquities of Etruria.
Via della Pergola 63 Firenze.
- Comm.C.Galassi-Paluzzi - President of the Institute of Roman Studies.
(Istituto di Studi Romani) Piazza della Chiesa Nuova, Roma.
- Grand'Uff. Avv. A.Lupatelli - Rector of the Italian University for Strangers of Perugia
(R.Università per Stranieri, Perugia.
- Prof. Albert Grenier - Professor in the University of Strasbourg.
Rue Mentecelli, 11, Paris XIV.
- Prof. Franz Cumont - Corso Italia 19, Rome.
- Prof. H.Jarvis Bell - Keeper of the MSS. and Egerton Library in the British Museum, 8 Birchington Road, London 8.
- Prof. Cecil Roth - Professor in the University of Oxford.
Campayne Gardens 65, London N.W.6.
- Miss Gisela M.A. Richter - Director of the Department of Greek and Roman Art, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, N.Y.C.
- Mrs. S. Kath. W.Simpson - grat. in Etrusceology, 89 Asland Avenue, Buffalo N.Y.
- Prof. A.W.Van Buren - The American Academy, S.Pancrazio, Rome.
- Prof. P. Ducati, - Professor of Archaeology in the R.University of Bologna, Via dei Musei 8 Bologna.
- On. Prof.G.Q.Giglioli - Professor of Archaeology in the R.University of Rome. Passeggiata di Ripetta 11, Rome.
- Prof. G.Cardinali - Prof. of Archaeology Ancient History and Vice-Rector of the R.University of Rome. Via Carlo Linneo 4, Rome.
- Prof. G.Giannelli - Prof. of Ancient History in the R.University of Florence, Via di Mentughi 34, Florence.

COPY

8 Birchington Road
Creuch End, N.8

20 February 1934

Of the many contributions which prof. N.M. has made to classical studies including Etruscan archaeology, these which fall within the sphere of my special interest and competence concern Greek papyrology and the religious and cultural aspects of Greece-Roman Egypt. Thus he has devoted a lengthy monograph to the subject of the Jews in Egypt, and has also written on the so-called "Pagan Acts of the Martyrs from Alexandria", on the difficult and much disputed question of the Persians of the Epigone, and on the Papiiri which illuminate the early history of Christianity in Egypt. All these articles reveal wide and careful reading, a gift for the objective and impartial presentation of evidence, and a judicious caution in arriving at conclusions.

F. de H. J. de Bell
Keeper of the MSS. and Egerton Librarian
in the British Museum

München, d. 6. X. 1933
Ludwigstrasse 22

Sprachwissenschaftliches Seminar
Universität München

Von den mir bekannten Arbeiten des Herrn Professor N.M. darf ich nur über diejenigen einigermaßen ein Urteil fällen, die sich mit der Geschichte der Alphabets befassen. In ihnen erweist sich der Verfasser als gut informiert und als Forscher von besonnenem Urteil. Er vermeide es erfreulicherweise, auf diesem hypethesenreichen und nicht ungefährlichen Gebiet der Phantasie einen ungebührlichen Spielraum zu gewähren und bemüht sich mit Erfolg um eine nüchterne sich möglichste an die Tatsachen haltende Betrachtungsweise. Am wertvollsten und wichtigsten erscheint mir seine Arbeit "Il nuove monumente epigrafice ptete-etrusche" usw. (in den "Rendicenti della R. Accademia dei Lincei", 1926, 429 ff.). Ich halte der günstige Urteil, das ich darüber

bereits vor einigen Jahren bei sich bietender Gelegenheit in Kürze an-
deuten konnte (vgl. Sitzungsberichte der Bayerischen Akademie 1930, Heft
1, S. 8, Ann. 1), auch heute in vollen Umfang aufrecht.

Das auch Herrn N.M. 's fleissige kritische und referierende Tätig-
keit auf diesen Gebiet für die Wissenschaft von gressem Nutzen ist, darf
ich ergänzend hinzufügen.

F. te Ferdinand Semmer

ordtl. Professor der allgemeinen und indoger-
manischen Sprachwissenschaft an der Universi-
tät München

Strasburg, le 11 Février 1934

Université de Strasbourg

Institut d'antiquités
Rhénanes

Je suis, depuis une dizaine d'années, l'activité scientifi-
que de M.A.N.M. et je tiens à exprimer la très haute estime que m'inspi-
rent ses travaux.

Ses premières publications sur Cettene annonçaient déjà les éminentes
qualités dont il a fait preuve par la suite: solidité d'une érudition très
consciencieuse, finesse d'analyse, vigueur de raisonnement et largeur de
conception.

Il a depuis, continué à travailler, se classant à mon avis, parmi les
meilleurs connaisseurs de l'archéologie italique et étrusque. Ses travaux
sont connus et estimés en France et font honneur à la science italienne.

Excellent archéologue, il doit être, étant donnée la clarté et la nette-
té de son esprit, un remarquable professeur. Il a évidemment sa place mar-
quée dans une grande Université.

Je suis heureux d'attester la haute considération dont son mérite
et sa science jouissent chez ses collègues français.

F. te A. Grenier

Professeur à l'Université de Strasbourg

Ich habe die reiche literarische Tätigkeit des Herrn Kollegen A. Neppi Modona von Anfang an mit wachsendem Interesse verfolgt. Hervorzuheben sind vor allem seine ungewöhnliche Schaffenskraft und die erstaunliche Vielseitigkeit, mit der er sich auf den verschiedensten Gebieten der Altertumswissenschaft betätigt. Seine Leistungen umfassen ebenso die Geschichte und Kultur des Griechentums bis in die hellenistische Zeit hinein, wie die der Etrusker, Alt-Italiker und der Römer; Epigraphik, Papyruskunde, Archäologie sind ihm durchaus vertraute Wissensgebiete, die er mit Meisterschaft beherrscht. Allgemein anerkannt sind die Verdienste die Herr N.M. durch seine ausgezeichneten Werke "Certena etrusca e romana" (1925) und neuerdings "L'Isola di Coo nell'antichità classica" (1933) um die Topographie und Stadtgeschichte zweier antiker Kulturstätten sich erworben hat. Nur ein so vielseitiger, in allen in Betracht kommenden Wissenszweigen gründlich bewandeter Forscher wie Neppi Modona konnte in solcher Vollständigkeit das vielverzweigte Material aus den literarischen archäologischen und inschriftlichen Quellen von allen Seiten zusammentragen und daraus ein abgerundetes, überzeugendes Gesamtbild gestalten.

Scharfsinnige Kombinationen, treffliche Kenntnis der italienischen wie der ausländischen Fachliteratur, sicheres kritisches Urteil zeichnen alle mir bekannten Arbeiten Neppi Modona's aus, ganz besonders auch seine zahlreichen Rezensionen und Referate, in welchen er immer wieder fördernde eigene, positive Gedanken niederzulegen pflegt. Nicht vergessen werden dürfen seine wichtigen epigraphischen Berichte, die unter dem Titel "Rassegna di Epigrafia Romana" erscheinen und in ihrer übersichtlichen Anlage zu einem unentbehrlichen Hilfsmittel für jeden Arbeiter der römischen Inschriftkunde geworden sind.

Prof. N.M. der sich über sein Vaterland hinaus einen internationalen Ruf geschaffen hat, in seinen hervorragenden Leistungen als eine hochwertige wissenschaftliche Persönlichkeit von aussergewöhnlicher Schaffenskraft betrachtet werden muss.

Marburg, Lahn 20 9 1933

F. v. A. von Premerstein
ordtl. Professor an der Universität
Marburg

Breslau, 14 Settembre 1933

Herr Professor A.N.M. hat seit langem meine Aufmerksamkeit durch die grosse Vielseitigkeit seiner wissenschaftlichen Interessen auf sich gezogen.

In seinen zahlreichen grösseren und kleineren Arbeiten hat er eine ausgezeichnete Schulung auf den verschiedensten Gebieten (auf philologisch-linguistischem, archäologischen, epigraphischem, papyrologischem historischem Boden) dem mitarbeitenden Fachmann zu erkennen gegeben.

Wo ich ihm auch begegne, ist es mir immer eine Freude, sein wissenschaftliches Urteil zu hören. Seine althistorischen Arbeiten kenne ich fast alle und schätze sie ungemein. Entsetzt habe ich mit grossem Genuss und viel Ertrag für mich seine schöne Studie über die Insel Kos, die auf den Arbeiten meines alten Tübinger Freundes Rudolf Herzog mit erbaut, gelesen.

Vor allem die Etruskerlegie verdankt Herrn Neppi Modona sehr viel; er durfte wohl der beste Kenner von Certena sein, wie sein instruktives Buch vom J.1925 beweist. Auch mir ist hier sein Buch ein ausgezeichnete Führer gewesen.

F. te Ernst Kernemann
ord; Prof., Universität Breslau

ELENCO DELLE PUBBLICAZIONI DEL PROF. ALDO NEPPI MODONA

LA VITA PUBBLICA E PRIVATA DEGLI EBREI IN EGITTO NELL'ETA' ELLENISTICA E ROMANA ("Aegyptus 1921-22).

ANTICHISSIMI PAPIRI EBRAICI RINVENUTI RECENTEMENTE A OSSIRINCO ("Aegyptus", IV, 1923).

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ELENCO DELLE PUBBLICAZIONI DEL PROF. ALDO NEPPI MODONA

LA VITA PUBBLICA E PRIVATA DEGLI EBREI IN EGITTO NELL'ETA' ELLENISTICA E ROMANA ("Aegyptus 1921-22).

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Prof. Saindler

American School of Classical Studies

Athene

Dear Professor,

I am flattering myself that my name is not quite unknown to you as I am since several years teacher of Etruscan Art, History and Civilisation at the R.University for Strangers in Perugia. Many students of your country have followed my lessons, showing a great interest for that fascinating art and history. You may also have heard my name through the "Istituto di Studi Etruschi" of which Directive Council I have been a member, and of which I was a founder together with Prof. Antonio Minte.

As my scientific activity cannot now, for the motive of my religious faith, being a Jew, find here any possibility of development I am taking the liberty of applying to your kindness and great authority in order to ask you if it were possibile to value my knowledges in this field or in similar fields, calling me for a Chair in an American University or High Institute, f.i. in the University of New Haven or in the College School of Bryn Maur, where late Prof. Fiesel had been able to develop in such a short time the highest interest for Etruscan Studies and to create proper seminaries for Etruscology.

Do you think that it would be interesting to continue the teaching of such discipline? The long personal experience which I had at Perugia, induces me to confide that it might be possibile to awake a large interest for the history of the Etruscan people, and above all for its marvellous art. I was always so pleased at the enthusiasm with which my lessons were followed and the interest which awaked the sight of the numerous monuments of Etruscan Art (sculpture, picture, architecture and

Remo, Via Emanuele Filiberto
100

minor arts) whereof numerous diapositives are in my possession.

I take the liberty to enclose a short "curriculum vitae" as well as a list of my principal publications, in order that you may be able to judge what could be done in the matter.

I may mention that I know the English language and I might therefore impart my lessons in English.

With kindest regards

O. Neppi Modona

Your truly

Dear Professor
I am flattered myself that my name is not quite unknown to you as I have since several years been teacher of Art, History and Civilization at the R. University for Strangers in Perugia. Many students of your country have followed my lessons, showing a great interest for that fascinating art and history. You may also have heard my name through the "Istituto di Studi Etruschi" of which Directorive Council I have been a member, and of which I was a founder together with Prof. Antonio Minio.

As my scientific activity cannot now, for the motive of my religious faith, being a Jew, find here any possibility of development I am taking the liberty of applying to your kindness and great authority in order to ask you if it were possible to value my knowledge in this field or in similar fields, calling me for a Chair in an American University or High Institute, i. e. in the University of New Haven or in the College School of Bryn Mawr, where late Prof. Hassel had been able to do useful in such a short time the highest interest for Etruscan Studies and to create proper seminars for Etruscology.

Do you think that it would be interesting to continue the teaching of such disciplines? The long personal experience which I had at Perugia, induces me to believe that it might be possible to awake a large interest for the history of the Etruscan people, and above all for its marvelous art. I was always so pleased at the enthusiasm with which my lessons were followed and the interest which awakened the sight of the numerous monuments of Etruscan Art (sculpture, picture, architecture and

Modona

Rome, Via Emanuele Filiberto, 100

12th. April 1939

file

Prof. Abraham Flexner
University of Princeton

Dear Sir,

Prof. M.H.Swindler wrote me she had informed

you of my situation and of my intention to try to continue my scientific and didactic activity.

I am so thankful for her interest and I wish to thank you directly for all you will try to do on my behalf. I trust that some favourable opportunity may arise in the renowned University of Princeton, and I wish to inform you that besides my well known specialization in Etruscology (Art, History and Civilization of the Etruscan People), and in the classical History, and in the archeological and epigraphic fields, I could also teach Latin and Greek, like I used to do since many years and till last October in the public high Schools.

I take the liberty of enclosing herewith a "curriculum vitae" -, as I don't know if Mrs S. has handed it over to you, together with a list of some of my publications and a pro-memoria for eventual references. In the meanwhile I could perhaps obtain a study-prize for particular investigations from one of the University Foundations, and this might help me to get later on a definite appointment for a chair. As I am fully acquainted and specialized in Etruscology and in ancient archaeology I think that it would not be impossible to help me to work in these fields which I have dealt with enthusiastically all my life.

I have also detailed knowledge of classical biblio-

graphy, and in the editorial field, which I believe would turn out useful for a subsidiary activity in the Biblioteca (Library) and in the University Publications, etc. Of course I am well acquainted with the English language.

I could submit certificates of my passed activity in case of need, and perhaps some of your compatriots bear still in mind some echo of my lessons in the University of Perugia which were followed with great interest. I professed there till last september.

I take the liberty of sending you under separate cover some pamphlets in respectful homage.

With deferent regards

I am, Sir, Yours truly

I take the liberty of enclosing herewith a curriculum vitae, as I don't know if Mrs. S. has handed it over to you together with a list of some of my publications and pre-memoranda for eventual references. In the meanwhile I could perhaps obtain a study-prize for particular investigations from one of the University Foundations, and this might help me to get later on a definite appointment for a chair. As I am fully acquainted and specialized in Etruscan and in ancient archaeology I think that it would not be impossible to help me to work in these fields which I have felt with enthusiasm all my life.

Mrs. Bailey

I don't care to keep this. Do you?
P.B.

Demai, (India),

2nd May, 1940.

To

The Secretary,

The Institute of Advanced Studies,

School of Mathematics,

Princeton University, U.S.A.

Sir,

Please send me the prospectus giving the details ~~about~~ of your institute and its courses by V.P.P if its price is charged or by Book-post if otherwise to the address :-

(?) Ramanlal Ramanlal K. Mody Esq,
K. Mody Esq,

Demai Demai, Via Jalod, Talod (Gujarat)
Dt. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
Dt. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)

India.

Yours truly
K. Mody

Recd. & mailed June 24/40

February 14, 1941

Mr. Nicolas Molodovsky
White, Weld & Co.
40 Wall Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Molodovsky:

Under ordinary circumstances I should be delighted to read the manuscript by Zareh Nubar Bey on the Mechanics and Spirit of Constitutional Government, to which you refer in your letter of February 13 addressed to the Institute. As it turns out, however, I am leaving Princeton for a trip to South America to be gone for about six weeks, and cannot attempt to examine the manuscript at this time.

May I suggest that you refer it to Professor Lindsay Rogers of Columbia University.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Mead Earle

*To whom should
this be referred*

WHITE, WELD & CO.

40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK
BOSTON

February 13, 1941

Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Sirs:

One of our valued clients, Zareh Nubar Bey, who is a member of a distinguished Egyptian family has prepared an interesting memorandum on the Mechanics and Spirit of Constitutional Government.

Mr. Nubar would like to submit this memorandum to the criticism of the Institute, believing that some of the ideas which he has expressed in his paper may be of general interest.

We shall appreciate it if you will kindly let us know to which department of your organization we should send the study in question.

Yours very truly

WHITE, WELD & CO.

Nicolas Molodovsky
by Nicolas Molodovsky

NM/bl

March 30, 1938

Dear Dr. Mommsen:

I heard a few days ago that you had received an appointment at Yale. I beg you to accept my congratulations on your success and my best wishes for a steady rise in your status at Yale or some other institution of equal standing. We are sorry that you are not here, but I am sure that from the point of view of your future you are doing the wise thing to accept at Yale.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. Theodor Mommsen
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

AF/MCE

June 4, 1937

Dear Dr. Mommsen:

I returned only a few days ago from Washington where I had a number of interviews with the officials in the Immigration Department. I learned to my surprise and dismay that both Canadian and United States officials at the Canadian border have adopted a much more stringent attitude than has been previously the case. On the other hand, I found that the officials in Havana are more lenient. I wonder therefore if it would not be well for you to write to the American Consul at Havana, telling him of your status and the various papers that you possess and of your appointment to a Sterling Fellowship at Yale and asking him if your papers are such that it would be advisable for you to apply at Cuba for such papers as you desire to obtain.

If you will let me know whether you intend to do this, I will be happy to write a letter of recommendation to the American Consul General there.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

P.S.

I shall send you by registered mail your documents (left here with Mrs. Bailey) just as soon as I know your Ithaca address.

A.F.

Dr. Th. Mommsen
c/o Mr. Gisbert Ruge
Edwards Dormitory, South 19
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

AF:ESB

May 6, 1937

BALTIMORE, MD.
3808, Beech Avenue

My dear Dr. Flexner :

On my return to Baltimore , I found your kind letter of April 30. I feel very thankful for your help and I should be extremely glad if it would be possible for you to prepare the way so that I could go to Toronto^{U.S.} and procure a visa there.

I enclose my curriculum vitae. Besides, it may be important for you to know that the American Consul in Berlin gave me a student-visa instead of an immigration-visa because my salary at the Johns Hopkins University did not seem sufficient to him and the one-year-contract not safe enough. Since in the meantime I succeeded in getting another fellowship, this might show that I am able to support myself in this country. Furthermore, with the help of English friends, I was enabled to open a bank account here on which I have in the moment about 2.500.- Dollars.

If it would be helpful, I think that I could get several letters of recommendation from university people at Yale and Johns Hopkins and from John W. Garrett, former American Ambassador in Rome. As regards an affidavit, however, I do not see any possi-

bility of getting one, because I have no relatives in this country.

If you think it is of any use, I shall be glad to send you all the credentials wanted by the Consulate.

Very sincerely, yours



April 30, 1937

Dear Dr. Mommsen:

My brother Bernard tells me that you wish to procure an immigration quota visa. There is no reason why you should go as far as Cuba to get it. About the end of June or early July I shall be passing through Toronto and I shall see the American Consul General and I hope to be able to prepare the way for you so that you can go to Toronto and procure a visa there without undue trouble or expense. Meanwhile, send me the history of your life and a statement of your intentions, so that I may be prepared to answer any questions which the Consul General may ask me.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. Th. Mommsen
3808 Beech Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

AF/MCE

April 5, 1937

BALTIMORE, MD.
3808, Beech Avenue

My dear Dr. Folsom,

in your letter of last January you told me that for the time being you could not say anything definite concerning my chances for an appointment at the Institute for Advanced Studies. Therefore, you will understand that in my situation I had to look around for other possibilities too. Thus, I applied for the Sterling Fellowship at Yale. Now the Yale Graduate School offers me the Sterling Fellowship for the academic year 1937/38.

I have to give an answer until April 15. I do not want, however, to make a definite decision without knowing your opinion and having your kind advice. I should be very much obliged to you if you could let me know what you think about this matter.

With many thanks, yours very truly

Th. Mommsen

April 7, 1937

Dear Dr. Mommsen:

I have your kind note of April 5. I thoroughly understand the importance of your looking about so as to be certain that you would have a congenial position next year. I have showed your letter to Professor Mitraný, and he has discussed it with Professor Morey. It is their judgment that you would do well to accept the Sterling Fellowship at Yale next year. I feel reasonably certain that we can arrange for a stipend of the same size here in Princeton sometime in the future, but at the moment you will probably find conditions more favorable to your work at Yale than at the Institute for Advanced Study.

I hope you will keep in touch with both Professor Mitraný and me, and perhaps you will find it possible to visit us in the course of the next academic year.

With all good wishes and hearty congratulations,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. Th. Mommsen
3808, Beech Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

AF:ESB

9. IV. 37.

Apr. 9

BALTIMORE, MD.

3808, Beech Avenue

My dear Dr. Flexner,

Thank you so much for your kind letter of April 7. I am very thankful for your advice which I have followed in accepting the Sterling Fellowship at Yale University.

I should be very glad if sometime any arrangements could be made at the Institute for Advanced Studies and I hope I shall have a chance to see you during the next academic year.

With many thanks, very truly yours

T. C. Morrison

3808, Beck Avenue
Baltimore Md.

Jan 26, 1937

My dear Dr. Flexner,

Thank you very much for your kind letter.
I am extremely glad that you are interested
in my memorandum and I hope sincerely
that it will fit into the further plans of
the Institute.

Very sincerely, yours

TL Florence

January 21, 1937

Dear Dr. Mommsen:

Returning to Princeton I find your very interesting and stimulating memorandum of January 4. At the moment there is nothing that I can say, because I am not clear as to the amount of income which the Institute will possess next year, and I shall not know this until early in the spring. If at that time the financial situation justifies additional expenditure I shall be extremely happy to discuss the whole matter with you.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Theodor Mommsen
3808 Beech Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF/MCE

April meeting

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

January 4, 1937

Dr. Abraham Flexner
Institute for Advanced Studies
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Flexner:

Following your suggestion of six weeks ago, I send you, enclosed herewith, a short memorandum dealing with the general significance of the history of Italian cities during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance and with the problems of actual interest existing in this field of investigation.

In the memorandum I do not mention my own plans. These, as I told you, concern the Florentine history. It is my intention to continue Davidsohn's Geschichte von Florenz throughout the Renaissance according to the principles I have generally outlined in the memorandum. Professor Davidsohn knows of my plan and is very much interested in it. I should be very glad to do my work in connection with the Institute for Advanced Studies and I feel convinced that this would be of the greatest value for me. The special interest which the Institute is taking in scholarly research work would allow me to concentrate myself on the one subject as it is indispensable for the accomplishment of my task. Every other possibility of working would mean in the first place that I should have to teach undergraduates. I should scarcely find satisfactory libraries. In this case I shouldn't be able to accomplish my purpose in its original conception.

But it is not only in behalf of my own studies that I am anxious for connection with the Institute for Advanced Studies. I learn from the program of the Institute that the members of the Institute shall "devote themselves at the same time to serious research and to the training of competent postgraduate students." Such a combination of "Forschung und Lehre", it seems to me, is especially useful in the case of my own activity. This matter I have in mind is so comprehensive and it requires the cooperation of so many workers that it ^{is} absolutely necessary for me to direct the attention of younger men to these investigations.

The local connection between the Institute for Advanced Studies and the University in Princeton would give the best chance of getting and training postgraduate students. Within the Institute the collaboration of Professor Lowe and Professor Panofski would be most helpful and valuable.

-2-

These are the outlines of my plan. If, however, you want any more detailed information, I should be glad to come to Princeton.

Very sincerely yours,



Theodor Mommsen

3808, Beech Avenue
Baltimore Md.

TM:G

Italy of the late Middle Ages and of the Renaissance brought forth, according to Burkhardt, the civilization "which still lives on as a pattern of our own". These words best define the actual and universal importance of Italian history during that period. Unlike Italian and German research, American historical studies have devoted comparatively little attention to this field. Yet the constant publication of popularized versions of the history of Italian cities are indicative of the interest in the subject which exists in America. An attempt to concentrate the attention of American research more on the problems of the age mentioned would therefore seem to be justified. This should be undertaken in the spirit set forth in the Report of the Medieval Committee of the American Historical Association; namely, "that the study of the problems of the Middle Ages is in many cases capable of throwing new light upon current forces."

As for the method of such research - that should consist essentially of monographs on individual cities. In contrast to England, France, and Germany, Italy from ancient times up to the nineteenth century has never been a unified state. Its political, economic, social, and cultural development cannot, therefore, be presented from one central point of view. On the contrary, the Italian spirit has found expression in manifold and varied organisms among which the cities occupy first place.

This fact manifests itself in the historiography. A rich and century-old local literature is in existence which has grown out of a pride in the diminutive homeland, the so-called "Campanilismo". Therein lies both its strength and its weakness: the authors are inwardly bound to their theme; they have easy access to the source material; but their point of view is often too native and subjective. The broader inter-relations escape them and the documents are not used critically enough. Beside this local historical writing which is intended mostly for the circle of inhabitants, there exists another which addresses itself to a larger public. The books of the latter kind are for readers who interest themselves in the history of Italian Cities because they represent the environment of great artists, philosophers, and poets or because they are the arena of dramatic human events. This historical literature is characteristic for the fact that the Italian historical sense has found its own native history to be of a particular character and expressing itself in the development of the cities.

Modern historiography for several decades has taken the same position. Robert Davidsohn's "History of Florence" is generally considered the most important work with this attitude. The first volume appeared in 1896. Davidsohn was the first to define the problem and solve it. He presented the history of one of the most important Italian cities from its earliest antiquity through the Middle Ages and up to the beginning of the Renaissance, employing

critically all available documentary and other materials. The more clearly the individual peculiarities of the Florentine development were worked out, the more clearly their universal and typical significance stood out. Thus most important contributions to general political, legal, economic, and social history were produced by the monograph dealing with a single city.

Stimulated by Davidsohn's work, a series of specialized studies in the histories of the Italian cities appeared. These writings reveal on the one hand the wealth of source material even for the less important communities and on the other hand the astonishing multiplicity of the conditions within the narrow territory of northern and central Italy. Yet these works are but a beginning. A large portion of even the published material is still unused.

It is hardly possible to indicate schematically how an individual case is to be tackled, since the historical circumstances are so different. Still, the following questions might well be asked and answered in the course of an investigation of the development of each individual city:

1) POLITICAL & CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY - The struggle of the Communes for independence since the 11th century; the shaping of the various forms of democratic, aristocratic, and oligarchic rule; the origin and the character of the tyranny (Signoria); the foreign relations of the city states and the growth of modern diplomacy; the rise of political theories and doctrines.

2) ECONOMIC & SOCIAL HISTORY - Social origin and composition of the citizenry and its differentiation from its feudal environment; growth of manufacturing and long distance trade; commercial law; banking and credit; guilds and other organizations; the regulation of prices and wages; rise of bourgeoisie and proletariat; class struggles; intertwining of political, social, and economic issues with the conduct of government; the nature of early capitalism; economic and social theories of the time.

-4-

3) CULTURAL HISTORY - Collection of outstanding documents in the history of architecture, sculpture and painting; the Communes and Guilds as builders and employers in art; education; collection of oldest records written in Italian; influence of humanism on the language used in municipal offices and courts.

This survey is in no way a complete one. It attempts merely to show that it seems possible to observe in the Italian cities of the Middle Ages and of the Renaissance as in microcosms the decisive political, economic, social, artistic, and spiritual movements of the modern world both in their beginnings and in their development.

TL Mommsen

4.1.37.

January 7, 1937

Professor Theodor Mommsen
3808 Beech Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Professor Mommsen:

Your letter of January 4 and its
enclosure have come while Dr. Flexner is away from
Princeton. I shall bring them to his attention
when he returns about ten days hence.

Very truly yours,

MARIE C. EICHELSER

April 22, 1933

Miss Lena E. Monk
The Parkside
18 Gramercy Park South
New York City

Dear Miss Monk:

Dr. Flexner has asked me to answer your note of the twenty-first. Unfortunately, he has an afternoon appointment that will interfere with his seeing you at two thirty. He will, however, be very glad to see you at his office at 20 Nassau Street, Princeton, at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning, April 26 (daylight-saving time).

Very truly yours,

JOHN S. BARLOW

ESB

The Parkside

Eighteen Gramercy Park
SOUTH
NEW YORK

ESB
T

April 21, 1938.

Dear Dr. F. Lerner,

I wish to thank you for your courteous letter of April 8th. I shall be pleased to arrange to be in Princeton on Tuesday, April 26th, at about 2:30, if you will kindly let me know whether this will be convenient for you and Mrs. Bailey.

Very sincerely yours,
Lena E. Monk.

April 6, 1938

Dear Miss Monk:

I have your kind note of April 3. At the moment we are getting our docket ready for a meeting of the Board which takes place on April 18, and in the meantime there are meetings of the Budget Committee, Nominating Committee, and other committees, for which preparations are also being made by Mrs. Bailey. May I ask you to drop me a line after April 18 when Mrs. Bailey and I will be very happy to make a definite appointment with you? I think it would probably expedite matters if in writing to me you named a day and hour on which you could most conveniently arrive in Princeton.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Miss Lena E. Monk
The Parkside
18 Gramercy Park, South
New York City

AF:ESB

The Parkside

Eighteen Gramercy Park
SOUTH
NEW YORK

April 3, 1938.

Dear Dr. Flexner,

Since writing you on March 5th, I have been working, on a temporary basis, at the Academy of Medicine. As I have not yet found a permanent position in New York, I should like to have the privilege of talking with you and Mrs. Bailey if you would kindly let me know when it would be convenient for me to come.

Sincerely yours,
Lena E. Monk.

Marvin H. Greenberg
(P#5) Greenberg

Advancement of Science
and unmarked rule. Green for the
circle into 13 equal parts with the compass
Also dividing the circumference of a
circle into 13 equal parts with the compass
of the geometric construction of the
"geometrical construction of the circle"
of the geometric construction of the
formation of my
you complete drawing and in-
formation of my
you I would be pleased to send
name. Should they interest
drawings and explanations of
Enclosed find some

Dear Sirs,
Enclosed find some

Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, N.J.

Princeton, Mo. Nov. 10, 1932,

M. H. Greenberg

November 15, 1932

Dear Mr. Mooney:

I regret very much indeed that The Institute for Advanced Study is not yet in actual operation and hence there is nothing that I can do in reference to the work which you were kind enough to submit. I return herewith the material which you sent.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Marvin H. Mooney
R #5
Trenton, Missouri

AF/D

January 25, 1936

Professor Underhill Moore
127 Wall Street
New Haven, Connecticut

My dear Professor Moore:

Mr. Flexner asked me to thank you
for the material which you were good enough to
send him and which came just as he was leaving
Princeton for a few days.

As the Institute for Advanced Study
is now located in Princeton, won't you please
have your secretary correct your records accordingly?

With much appreciation, I am

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

南通大學紡織科
NANTUNG UNIVERSITY
TEXTILE COLLEGE
NANTUNG, CHINA

J. M. ...
Nov. 28. 1932
Nantung, Ku.
China.

Dear sir,

From the "China Press" of Nov. 14, I noted a column in which was described the world-wide project of erecting "The institute for advanced Study in New Jersey, which is being extended to every man's or woman's privilege and opportunity on the same earth. It strikes me so much, particularly for one like myself who keeps trend with the international tide of scientific pursuits as well as the evolutionary change of intellectual activities, that I would naturally venture the suggestion that the "Research Field" or "Limitation" as prescribed in your present or even future scheme might not be bound up within the enclosure of a limited number of scientific subjects, and that the members of faculty might not be subject to the discrimination of national boundaries; but, in short, that your project is, as its name implies, for the advanced study; thus every thing must be advanced in idea or ideal.

It is a recognized fact that Chinese civilization is indestructibly valuable not merely because of its long-chain history but likewise of its potent treasure of mental enlightenment, towards the mankind. For twenty years I have carefully dwelt upon all phases of intellectual exploits, but I observed that, one and for all cases, the Chinese sages of hundreds years ago were wonderfully and miraculously prepossessed of such sagacity and inventing power that a public-minded research in stead of privacy would have had ensured the nucleus that might lead to a stage where, as time and populace admit, the civil evolution would culminate to an apex of refinement that might probably mock at what we in this age call "moder-

南通大學紡織科
NANTUNG UNIVERSITY
TEXTILE COLLEGE
NANTUNG, CHINA

nization".

As a faithful observer of worldly affairs within the sphere of common knowledge, I have long cherished the desire of introducing the Chinese better elements to our friends on the other side of the globe, who are now guiding the world in every way. I only dreamed; never hoped it might realize at any rate.

I am writing you to see if some of your professors share my views at least in that "there is an immense field of knowledge in Chinese literature". I am not getting bored with my present profession, teaching in Nan-tung Textile College which was established under the auspices of the Late H.E.Chang Chien, but rather I wish to do some work which would mean more than it is appraised at its face value, and such work could rarely be found if an opportunity like that which you open to the world is missed.

I regret that what emerges from my pen may not interest you much or even other professors, so I refrain from touching on further topics but only embody herein my hearty appreciations with your gigantic plan and my sincere wishes for your continuing success.

I am,

(one of your appreciators)

Dr. Abraham Flexner

Directing "The Institute for Advanced Study",

New York, U.S.A.

Jamen hoh.

January 4, 1933

Dear Mr. Moh:

I am greatly indebted to you for your extremely interesting letter of November 28, and I am sending you under separate cover the first bulletin issued by the Institute for Advanced Study. You will note as you read it that a very modest beginning is planned, through the creation of a School of Mathematics. We have not yet decided in what direction the next expansion will take place. I share your feeling that the Orient has a genuine contribution to make, and I hope that sooner or later its study will be included in the work of the Institute. Unfortunately, at the present time there is nothing that I can do. With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Jamen Moh
Textile College
Nantung University
Nantung, Ku.
China
AF:GB

June 27, 1935

Dr. Robert Morey
50 Gordon Square
London, W.C. 1
England

My dear Dr. Morey:

In Dr. Flexner's absence I acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 7, which I shall bring to his attention when he returns to Princeton in the autumn.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

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Colleges and universities attended, dates, degrees, positions held:

Brown University 1927-1931, Ph. B. June 1931

Scholastic honors, prizes etc.:

Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi

Francis Wayland Scholar, Brown University Scholar

At graduation: 1927 Prize (awarded to best scholar, athlete, character)

1928 Prize Essay; Honors in Psychology and Philosophy;

Degree cum laude

Other honors, interests, awards: President Philosophy Club, Vice-Pres.

Liberal Club; Sphinx (honorary scholastic); Kappa Sigma

fraternity; Sports: Varsity football, basketball and

lacrosse (captain 1931).

Princeton University 1931-1934, Ph.D. November 1933

Positions held: Assistant in Psychology 1931-1932, salary 750 dollars

Walker Fellow in Psychology 1932-1933, salary 900 dollars

Procter Fellow of Princeton University, salary 1400 dollars

Academic honors: Associate Member of American Psychological Association 1934

London School of Economics May 1934.....July 1935....

Positions held: Travelling Procter Fellow of Princeton University by special permission

Studentship of International Institute of African Languages and

Cultures, 1934-1935, salary 20 pounds each month (100 dollars)

Academic honors: Speaker at International Congress of Anthropology, 1934 (30 Min)

Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain

and Ireland 1934.

Independent study and research:

In vascular physiology during 1932; in surgery under the direction and tutelage of Professor Swingle of Princeton during 1933-1934; in Physiology seminar and courses at Princeton 1931-1934; in abnormal Psychology at Trenton State Hospital under Dr. Holcapple and at Univ of Rochester Medical School during 1932-1934; research into the sources of contemporary economic thought during the summer of 1933, and into the behavioral implications of the doctrine of self-interest; research in child psychology and education of children during 1933; reading and critical analysis of descriptions of behavior presented in books of anthropology, and in anthropological theory from November 1933 on.

Foreign travel:

I have worked my way to England and Europe five times, and was a passenger once, that is, six trips to Europe.

European travel, undertaken mostly on bicycles, includes Germany, Austria, Northern Italy, Switzerland, France and England. The chief purposes of this travel were to study languages and people and to climb mountains; mountains climbed include lone ascents of the Matterhorn and Mt. Ranier (in Switzerland and U. S. A.)...

Robert Meroey

R. Money

50 Gordon Square,
London, W. C. 1
June 7, 1935.

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
Dear Sir:

Several years ago you spoke about various problems of advanced research at the graduate college in Princeton. I have reflected much on several of the ideas you presented there.

You said it was impossible to determine the best research men in social fields, because of the differences of opinion of worth held by the participants in such fields as economics, political science and sociology. At the time you made this statement I was a Proctor Fellow in the Graduate College and a natural scientist. Since that time I have been studying in social 'sciences', simply because the problems that I had studied as a natural scientist involved social aspects that required investigation. After a year at the London School of Economics, I am still even more inclined to agree with your original statement.

Naturally one wonders why this should be so. It seems plausible that social phenomena are so complex, there are so many variables, that easy methods of research are hardly adequate. And most social scientists are not trained in the painstaking methods of the natural sciences.

Now, the Social Science Research Council, whom have recently appointed me a fellow to study natives in Liberia for two years, seem to think that 'promising' young natural scientists ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ may help to solve this predicament. My solution is, in general, to simplify descriptions of complex social phenomena by reducing them to simpler constituent elements, and to generalize only from concrete cases presented in a publication for testing by other investigators. The first process requires accurate observation and recording. The second means that racketeering through seeming possession of esoteric information not presented to the reader would be impossible, for an investigator working under the poorest of conditions could furnish evidence that did not coincide with the data presented, and thereby decrease the probability of the generalization. Both processes will result in rules, laws or generalizations, expressed in the simplest symbols perceptible to man. At first simple words, and later mathematically symbols can express the observations.

These starting points seem obvious and simple. But social scientists have avoided following them, probably for several reasons among which are those mentioned above: lack of training, racketeering, *laziness, vested interests, susceptibility to word-magic, wish thinking*

Another idea that you presented has given me much food for reflecting. You said that the potential profit for mankind of objective research which is not directly connected with men's practical interests is apt to be greater than the profit derived from more practical pursuits. This seems true — but is often used as a rationalization for following some very fruitless interests. Nevertheless, it needs to be presented as forcibly as possible to contemporary investigators of social events, for contemporary social investigators like to feel the power of knowing what everything is about; they play at god with omnipotent knowledge. Godlike knowledge is also the easiest-obtained knowledge, it appears, from their actions.

It is only after extensive and painstaking specific studies that results can be collected profitably for formulation of general laws. Yet, of the myriads of potential specific studies that can be made, some are apt to be more productive of valuable knowledge than others. The most productive social investigations must be connected with specific activities of human beings.

I am interested in studying, for example, in various societies the methods used to control human behavior in order to see how conducive to physiological human welfare these various methods of control are. I suspect that this study will give us information that will permit formulation of the general framework within which

we shall be able to organize policies and create laws (~~judicial~~) that will permit men to live together harmoniously. Naturally, the first step is to find if men do live together harmoniously anywhere, and to study how they do so live. It seems stupid to sponsor changes, be they revolution or evolution, until it is known, through objective impartial study, ~~or~~ what sort of institutions permit men to live together in accordance with their physiological welfare. This involves a study of man's basic needs in society, and this in turn involves physiological and sociological interests that will gradually accumulate the sort of information desired.

These reflections are the result of the provoking suggestions that you have made. I have been typing them here in order to interest you in a idea which fits the ideas that you have both written and uttered.

After two years expensive field work in Africa, I shall return to America. Two years among the Toma will furnish me with considerable raw material in the form of notes and impressions. I shall then want to get the most out of this material that is possible; to compare their way of living with ours, contrast, puzzle, digest, write and rewrite. This should be done in the most favorable environment possible. And that, I wish to suggest, is among the keen minds of the Institute for Advanced Study. The alternative to this is to join the usual ranks of academic racketeers, and spend most of my time trying to throw off the tug of practical interests that always pull at social investigators when they are in the usual harness.

I know several members of the Institute quite well. I have mixed much with the younger members particularly, e.g. Schlunk and young mathematicians. The mathematicians' habits of ruthless logical thought help to strike through misleading superficialities that encumber social investigations to fundamental laws underlying them. This is the sort of environment that will produce the greatest insight into the material which I shall bring home with me.

Perhaps you had not thought of the potentialities of using the keen intellectual environment of the Institute as the flint against which the steel of accumulated facts can strike the ~~sparks~~ of wisdom that may reorient social sciences from placid complacency into useful activity. *If it is an attractive suggestion, it may be worthy of greater thought.*

The trials of ~~the~~ West African life, so aptly called the 'White Man's Grave', can wear away and perhaps disappear during the healthy life of Princeton. This is definitely a minor point, however. The chief purpose of this letter is ~~not~~ to get two years hence opportunity for free mental penetration into problems that require a favourable surrounding stimulus, and absence from worry. I should be content to work on any fee that would permit me to live so that I can get the maximum out of my notes and training, i.e. cloth, feed and shelter and books. Nothing else is required. I am convinced, from my former contacts in Princeton, that the surroundings you have built there are just the sort of place where I can do my best work. And I know of no other nicely attuned place for genuine research.

It is for this reason that I have written, although I realize that you do not relish applications. There is no one to ask as to my potential ability and results in the crossing of physiology with the social sciences, for no one seems to be working along these lines. I am enclosing a couple of sheets from my application to the Social Science Research Council to indicate the sort of philosophical bias with which I am starting my research, and to indicate the sort of training I have received to date. From such data I am hoping that you may be able to agree that it would be most profitable to let the seeds of knowledge derived from such sources germinate in the healthy mental surroundings of the Institute.

At any rate I shall be glad to hear from you just what your ideas on this suggestion are.

May I remain,

Respectfully yours,

Robert Morey
Robert Morey.

OBJECTIVES.

General objectives:-

To describe human behaviour in such a way that its accurate prediction will result.

To describe as fully as possible the social, psychological and physiological forces which determine social behaviour so that the effects of various institutions of different societies on human beings can be compared, after reduction of these effects to relatively stable physiological processes.

Perhaps the relative effectiveness of comparable institutions in satisfying certain basic and culturally conditioned needs of men can be determined through reduction of the behavioural effects of institutions to physiological terms; perhaps, eventually, it will be possible by this method ¹ to evaluate the merits of different institutions in respect to the degree to which they promote desirable human values.

To test a number of hypotheses concerning human behaviour, particularly as to how behaviour is effected by social institutions, and establish the credibility of each.

In the study of human behaviour, in the planning of institutions which mould human behaviour, it is desirable to know whether relatively constant and universal behaviour exists, and if such does exist, whether a given case depends primarily on constant physiological processes, or on relatively constant environmental forces. In the residuum of observations, which constitute the bulk, relatively changing behaviour should be related to particular transient environmental forces. Facility and accuracy in observing relations between particular environmental forces and particular behaviour is more easily obtained in a relatively simple society than in more complex ones, where the relations between certain antecedents and consequents are obscured by a plurality of causes.

To select for a more thorough analysis, aspects of the ^{interaction} of institutions and behaviour which seem to be crucial for an adequate understanding of both by noting the functions a given institution performs and the genetic development of the behaviour which the institution controls, all against a background of physiological facts which helps to determine the importance of certain facts within a total descriptive picture of the society.

Specific objectives;

A few of the problems (hypotheses) to be investigated follow;

Investigate the influence of early education on the social conformity of adults, on adult attitudes and habits of response toward particular people and toward particular social situations, e.g. is early training an important determinant of the presence or absence of upset (emotion) during later life; how, i.e., in what specific situations. How are early habits inculcated, how reinforced, i.e., through what social mechanisms and through what personal mechanisms?

~~of habits to subsequent settings?~~ facilitate the transition from well canalised acts

In what phases of culture, (ceremonies, rites, customs, laws) is there evidence of control by one person of another person's actions. How does this habit of control of the behaviour of others develop? What social sanctions support it?

At what stages of development do certain socially approved habits start? How do they start? Where do they reappear later? What deviations arise and how?

1. For references to this method see note 18c.

T. H. Morgan

May 11, 1933

Dear Professor Morgan:

I would appreciate it if you would be good enough to drop me a line letting me know when you are coming east, and when you are likely to pass through New York. There is a matter of considerable importance to me, not to you, regarding which I should like to talk with you.

With all good wishes, and kind regards to Mrs. Morgan and your family,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Prof. T. H. Morgan
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California
/F:GB

THE HEBREW UNION COLLEGE

CINCINNATI, OHIO

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 20, 1941.
(Dict. May 19)

Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Director
The Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, N.J.

My dear Dr. Aydelotte:

I was distressed to learn from yours of th 14th inst. that, despite the strenuous efforts on the part of yourself and Professor Herzfeld, you have not succeeded in raising the full amount needed to make possible the publication of Professor Mittwoch's work on certain Aramaic documents. I have in hand the \$200. which I pledged to raise for this purpose and shall be glad to hold it for a reasonable period subject to call at any time. I suppose that, in a pinch, I could even manage to raise a slightly larger sum, should this ever be necessary, to complete the entire amount required. At any rate, you know that you may count upon my unflinching cooperation in this particular project.

With cordial greetings, I am

Very sincerely yours,



JULIAN MORGENSTERN,

PRESIDENT.

JM/s

May 14, 1941

Dear Dr. Morgenstern:

It was very generous of you to offer to find \$200.00 toward the publication of Professor Mittwoch's work on certain Aramaic documents, about which Professor Herzfeld wrote you on February 10th. We have made strenuous efforts to find the additional \$1800 needed, but so far, I regret to say, without success. Under the circumstances I think you ought to consider yourself released from the pledge which you made, unless you yourself have in mind additional possible sources of help which we have not explored. It looks to me as if this were one of the many good causes for which war conditions make it impossible to find support.

With warm appreciation of your generosity, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Dr. Julian Morgenstern
Hebrew Union College
Cincinnati, Ohio

FA/MCE

Mittwoch

May 14, 1941

Dear Dr. Morgenstern:

It was very generous of you to offer to find \$200.00 toward the publication of Professor Mittwoch's work on certain Aramaic documents, about which Professor Herzfeld wrote you on February 10th. We have made strenuous efforts to find the additional \$1800 needed, but so far, I regret to say, without success. Under the circumstances I think you ought to consider yourself released from the pledge which you made, unless you yourself have in mind additional possible sources of help which we have not explored. It looks to me as if this were one of the many good causes for which war conditions make it impossible to find support.

With warm appreciation of your generosity, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Dr. Julian Morgenstern
Hebrew Union College
Cincinnati, Ohio

FA/MCE

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

December 10, 1940

Dear Dr. Aydelotte,

You will recall that we spoke on Monday of certain Aramaic inscriptions and I expressed the hope that publication of them might somehow be effected. For your information may I submit here a few more facts concerning them.

There are fourteen documents in all, plus a few odd fragments, written in Aramaic on parchment. I enclose a photograph of one of them as a sample. They were discovered some years ago in Egypt, were purchased by a Swiss then in the employ of the Egyptian Government, who later returned to Switzerland taking the documents with him. Upon his death he left them in the possession of his widow who is now offering them for sale through a London firm. They consist of letters from the Central Government of the Achaemenid Period, in the Fifth Century, to their governors in Egypt, and are unique of their kind. They are somewhat similar and in part related to the well-known papyri from Elephantine, the main interest of which lies in their connection with the Bible. The names of the same persons occur frequently in both sets of documents.

It was stipulated in the owner's will that these documents be published by Professor Eugen Mittwoch, at one time Director of the Orientalische Seminar of the University of Berlin, Professor of Semitic Languages, and a member of the Berlin Academy. Professor Mittwoch remained in Germany under the protection of friends in the Foreign Office until about a year ago, at which time he went to London where he is at present living under rather difficult circumstances.

Professor Mittwoch has already completed considerable work on the documents, and his manuscript contains thus far: 1) transcription of the texts into Hebrew, and

-2-

translation; 2) 57 typed pages of introduction (which will have to be enlarged before publication); and 3) 141 pages of commentary. Professor Mittwoch believes that the final publication will come to about 200 printed pages, and should include 25 plates of the size of the enclosed photograph.

I am not sure how much would be required to finance such a publication, but I should like to find, besides funds for publication, sufficient money - possibly a stipend of about \$2000 - to enable Professor Mittwoch to complete his work and publish his manuscript. I shall of course be most grateful to you for any consideration you may be able to give the matter and for any suggestions you may care to make.

Very sincerely yours,



Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Fuld Hall
Princeton

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

January 31, 1941

Dear Professor Herzfeld:

I took up, as I promised, your letter of December 10th with Dr. Mackay of the Princeton Theological Seminary and enclose his reply herewith. I think the suggestions which he and Dr. Gehman make of an approach to Dr. Morgenstern or Dr. Finklestein are very good, and I very much hope that one or the other of these men will be enough interested to undertake to find a small fund for the publication of the documents and the support of Professor Mittwoch. I would offer to write to them myself, but I believe you could present the case more convincingly than I.

Yours sincerely,



Professor Ernst Herzfeld
Fuld Hall
Princeton, New Jersey

FA/MCE

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

January 11, 1941.

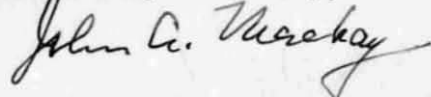
Dr. Frank Aydelotte,
The Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, New Jersey.

My dear Dr. Aydelotte:

I have submitted your letter and the letter from Dr. Herzfeld to our Professor of Oriental Languages and Literature, Dr. Henry S. Gehman. Dr. Gehman suggests that an approach might be made to Dr. Julian Morgenstern, President of Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio. Dr. Morgenstern is a very fine Aramaic scholar and, according to Dr. Gehman, took on to his Faculty last year a young refugee scholar who is a specialist in Aramaic. Another who might be interested in the subject is Dr. Louis Finklestein, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary in America, Broadway at 122nd Street, New York City. Dr. Gehman also suggests that an approach might be made to the American Council of Learned Societies, Washington, D. C.

With kind regards,

Yours very cordially,



John A. Mackay.

JAM:ecf

also: sent to Pres. Lewis
Luskstein -

February 10, 1941

Dr. Julian Morgenstern
President of Hebrew Union College
Cincinnati, Ohio

My dear Dr. Morgenstern:

A few weeks ago I discussed with Dr. Frank Aydelotte the possibility of procuring a small fund sufficient to enable Professor Eugen Mittwoch, formerly of the University of Berlin, to complete and publish his work on certain important Aramaic documents of the Achaemenid period. Dr. Aydelotte was kind enough to take the matter up with Dr. Mackay and Dr. Henry S. Gehman of the Princeton Theological Seminary and has passed on to me their suggestion that I communicate with you.

I am enclosing here a copy of my letter to Dr. Aydelotte stating most of the facts concerning Professor Mittwoch's project. The documents themselves I consider of the utmost importance and it would certainly be a great loss to scholarship should there be no means of publishing them. I shall indeed be most appreciative if you can suggest any way as to how such means can be found. Should you wish any further information please let me know, and I shall be glad to supply it to you.

Please accept my warmest thanks for your kind attention, and believe me

Yours very sincerely,

Ernst Herzfeld

eh:c

THE HEBREW UNION COLLEGE

CINCINNATI, OHIO

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 18, 1941.
(Dict. Feb. 17)

Professor Ernst Herzfeld,
The Institute for Advanced Study
School of Humanistic Studies,
Princeton, N.J.

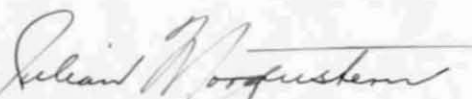
Dear Professor Herzfeld:

I have your good letter of the 10th inst., in which you write in behalf of my old friend Professor Eugen Mittwoch. I am happy indeed to know that you and other understanding scholars have undertaken to make possible the publication of his important work on these fourteen Aramaic documents. I shall be glad indeed to undertake to raise the sum of \$200.00 as my contribution to this project. Should I succeed in raising more than this, it would be a source of pleasure to me. But I do not feel that I can obligate myself for more than the amount just stated.

Kindly let me know whether this offer is acceptable.

With every assurance of high regard, I am

Very sincerely yours,



JULIAN MORGENSTERN,

PRESIDENT.

JM/s

February 21, 1941

President Julian Morgenstern
The Hebrew Union College
Cincinnati, Ohio

My dear President Morgenstern:

I want to thank you most warmly for your kind and encouraging letter of February 17. Your offer made there is indeed gratefully accepted, contingent only of course on whether sufficient funds can be found from other sources to make up the necessary total.

May we leave it this way, then, for the moment: that I may call upon you for a contribution of \$200 if, and at such time as, enough money can be raised to add to that amount to finance Professor Mittwoch's undertaking. In the meantime I shall keep you informed as to what progress is being made.

Please accept my assurances that your offer is very much appreciated, and believe me

Very sincerely yours,

Ernst Herzfeld

eh:c

THE HEBREW UNION COLLEGE

CINCINNATI, OHIO

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 25, 1941.
(Dict. Feb. 24)

Professor Ernst Herzfeld,
The Institute for Advanced Study
School of Humanistic Studies,
Princeton, N. J.

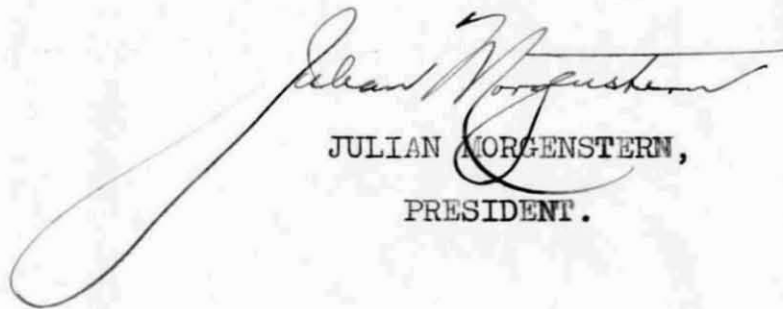
Dear Professor Herzfeld:

Replying to yours of the 21st inst., the arrangement which you suggest is thoroughly satisfactory to me. Whenever you tell me that you see a reasonable prospect of collecting the full sum to make possible the publication of Professor Mittwoch's Aramaic documents, I shall be glad to send you promptly the \$200. which I have undertaken to raise.

It would be a pleasure to be able to greet you in person at the meeting of the American Oriental Society in Chicago, in April. If I am not mistaken, I did have the pleasure of meeting you either in the office of, or at a luncheon given by, my old friend and teacher, Professor C. H. Becker, in Berlin, in either 1926 or 1930, of which year, however, I cannot be quite certain.

With cordial greetings, I am

Very sincerely yours,



JULIAN MORGENSTERN,
PRESIDENT.

JM/s

THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA
NEW YORK CITY

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 24, 1941

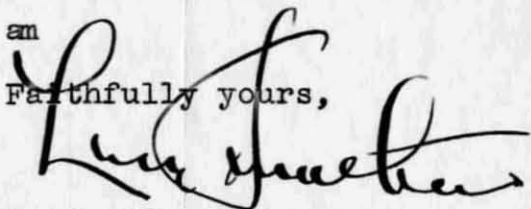
Dear Doctor Herzfeld:

I have your letter of February 21st and would like to assist you in any way possible.

Doctor Adler had the highest regard for Professor Mittwoch, who is well known to us. We would all be glad to help him, and realize that the documents are of great importance. Unfortunately, when some were offered to us in the past, it was not possible to obtain the funds for their purchase. I do not know of any funds which would be available now, and regret that I can make no suggestions to you.

With every good wish, I am

Faithfully yours,


Louis Finkelstein

Doctor Ernst Herzfeld
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

jf

December 21, 1940

Dear Dr. Mackay:

Professor Herzfeld recently told me about a project of Professor Eugen Mittwoch to publish some Aramaic inscriptions which have a certain connection with Biblical research. The question Professor Herzfeld raised was whether there was any fund in this country which might be interested to assist Professor Mittwoch in preparing these inscriptions for publication and in getting them published.

The whole matter is out of my field, but I asked Herzfeld to write me a letter which I might show someone who would know more about it. I enclose the letter herewith and if you have any suggestions to make as to where application might be made on behalf of Professor Mittwoch I should be most grateful for them.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Rev. John A. Mackay
Seminary Campus
Princeton, New Jersey

FA/MCE

III-19

H. Moore



STATE OF NEW JERSEY
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

February 12,
1934.


My dear Dr. Flexner:

As you undoubtedly know, we have finally arranged for the reception to Dr. Einstein to take place on March 25.

I feel that the affair would be incomplete unless we had you on the Reception Committee; and, therefore, I cordially invite you to serve on this Committee in the capacity of an Honorary Vice-Chairman.

Hoping that you will accept this invitation and that you will be present at the Reception, I am

Yours sincerely,


Governor

Dr. Abraham Flexner
Princeton, New Jersey

February 15, 1934

Dear Governor Moore:

I have your very kind favor of February 12.

I have been asked to allow the use of my name in so many connections since coming to Princeton that I have had to take the position that I would under no circumstances be a member of any committee at all. If I make an exception in favor of Professor Einstein, I shall find myself overwhelmed with similar requests and with a precedent which will greatly embarrass me. I hope therefore that you will excuse me and that you will understand my appreciation of your kindness and my tremendous admiration for Professor Einstein.

Always sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Governor A. Harry Moore
Executive Department
State of New Jersey
Trenton, New Jersey

AF:ESB

III-11
V. Morawitz

Fenwick Hall,
Johns Island, South Carolina,
May 10, 1934.

Abraham Flexner, Esqr.
Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, New Jersey.

Dear Abe:

I was glad to receive your letter of May 4th. All that you say is perfectly true. / The proper teaching of elementary economics in the secondary schools and colleges is urgently needed and to attain this the first step must be to train competent teachers.

How to attain this end is the problem. You cannot produce the kind of teachers you want by teaching them theoretical economics in the established or conventional manner. Nor can you produce them by research into specific economic problems. My view is that the way to proceed is to find two or three economists of exceptional ability and independence of mind to collaborate in mapping out a way of teaching the subject realistically.

The problem is not to discover new economic facts or to develop new theories based on assumed facts, but the problem is to devise the most effective way of teaching economic fundamental truths and their application to the realities of life. I think, therefore, that the first step should be the preparation of an elementary text book in which the subject is approached in a realistic manner. Such a text book would be of great immediate value to teachers and students and, incidentally, would bring glory to the Institute. X

I am keen to discuss the subject with you when I am in New York about June 1st.

Faithfully yours,

M

+ It would prevent scattering of efforts and would concentrate attention for the main purpose.

I must return to Charleston on Friday or Saturday night.

VICTOR MORAWETZ
15 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

May 1, 1934.

Abraham Flexner, Esq.,
The Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Morawetz has requested me to send you the enclosed copy of the introductory note to his outline of an elementary treatise on economics.

Yours very truly,

J. B. Hunt

Secretary.

Moravitz



4608 W. Charleston



Charleston

Fenwick Hall
Johns Island
South Carolina

April 30, 1934

Dear Abe

Your letter was forwarded
to me here. I was in New York four
days last week and I regret extremely
that your letter did not come in time
to enable me to arrange a meeting with
you. I am greatly interested in
your plan to establish a school of
Economics. As you know, I have
been deeply interested in that subject
for a least 25 years.

Economics is not an exact science

like mathematics. It deals with the
relations of human beings with all
their weaknesses, habits and follies.
I don't think that there is need of
a school of so-called theoretical economics.
What is needed is the study and
explanation of concrete economic facts
and above all the dissemination of
fundamental economic truths - facts -
through the schools. I shall ask
my secretary, Miss Kuro, to send you
a copy of an introduction, written a good
many years ago, to the draft of a
elementary text book which I tried, in
vain, to get some economist to write.
This introduction explains my views more

fully.

It is easy to make a fine plan and everything will depend upon the men whom you may find to carry it out. I don't know them. In my judgment, the first step should be the preparation of a text book showing how fundamental economic truths should be taught in the high schools throughout the country.

I expect to be in New York again within a month and shall let you know in advance so that we can arrange a meeting -

Yours ever
F. H.

Victor Morawetz.

OUTLINE OF AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE
ON ECONOMICS.

Introductory note.

All our important social, industrial and governmental problems are essentially economic and most of our serious industrial and governmental troubles are due to the prevalence of economic fallacies. The great majority of the people do not understand the ultimate and indirect effects of economic forces. They do not fully grasp the fact that civilized society is a great cooperative organization and that the income and welfare of every member of the community depend upon the successful functioning of the entire organization. They fail to realize that in many cases an apparent gain to the individual is at the expense of the community of which he is a member and in the end may prove a loss. More general appreciation of fundamental economic truths is essential to the welfare of the nation and I believe is necessary to save democratic government from ultimate failure. It seems to me, therefore, that fundamental economic truths should be taught in all our secondary schools and colleges.

I believe that there is need of an elementary treatise or text book suitable for that purpose. This treatise or text book should present a picture of the economic system under which we live regarded as an entirety

and it should explain clearly how, under this system, the produce of labor and capital is distributed among the members of the community. Detailed examination of the several branches of economic science — as, for example, the interacting forces which affect the prices of commodities or the rates of interest — should be reserved for more advanced study. However, as problems of banking and currency and problems of taxation in the United States are largely affected by politics, I think that these subjects should be discussed in a concise but comprehensive manner.

The purpose of this "outline" of such a book is merely to indicate the method of treatment which should be adopted. I do not pretend to have advanced any new ideas. I have discussed some subjects in more or less detail; others I have merely indicated; still others I have not discussed at all.

The entire treatise should be scientific in its spirit and method; but the use of technical terms should be avoided. Simple and clear language should be used and wherever practicable the general statements should be illustrated by referring to concrete cases.

Dogmatic statements upon debatable points and anything that may fairly be considered propaganda in favor of a particular social order should be avoided. However, candid statement and scientific discussion of facts should not be avoided because of the fear of arousing antagonism on the part of those who hold unsound views.

The work of a well-read student of economics is essential to the preparation of such a treatise as I have in mind and a good deal of laboratory work will be needed in the preparation of the illustrations and statistics.

May 4, 1934

Dear Victor:

Miss Knox was kind enough to send me a copy of the introductory note to your outline of an elementary treatise on economics. I can fully appreciate your argument for the sound teaching of economics in secondary schools, but the trouble is that we do not possess the teachers. It is for that reason I feel so strongly that we have got to begin at the top in order to train persons who will go into the colleges and secondary schools fully equipped to present one of the most intricate subjects in the world.

I can give you an illustration: As you doubtless know, the science of mathematics has undergone a great revolution in the last ten years. The result is that the teaching of mathematics in secondary schools is largely antiquated. Now, our problem is to train men as we are training them here and place them in secondary-school positions where their influence will be felt at the crucial period of intellectual development. Last Wednesday one of the associate superintendents of education of New York City visited Princeton with a half dozen of his best associates. They spent a whole day here and their eyes were opened to the fact which I have just stated above. The result is going to be that these mathematicians with modern training will go into key positions in the secondary schools, and in ten or fifteen years will revolutionize the teach-

Mr. Victor Morawetz

May 4, 1934

- 2 -

ing of high-school mathematics just as the high-school teaching of science has been revolutionized in the same manner. We will need ultimately sound text books, but sound text books in the hands of unqualified teachers will accomplish little.

I wonder if you saw the latest bulletin of the Institute. It may not have been forwarded to you. I am sending it herewith.

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLECKNER

Mr. Victor Morawetz
15 Broad Street
New York City

AF/MCE

V. Moravitz

April 25, 1934

Dear Victor:

I have been in town very little this winter and for that reason you have not heard from me, though I called your office when I was in New York on two occasions, only to find that you were out of town. I have stayed quietly here watching the growth of the School of Mathematics, with which the Institute for Advanced Study began, and I am thoroughly satisfied with it from every point of view.

Now, as you may have noticed in the paper, I am getting ready to make a move in the field of economics. We have received an anonymous gift of a million dollars, which will be helpful but is inadequate. I should like very much to talk with you on the subject and to interest you, if possible, in it, for in this topsy-turvy world of economic and political experimentation it seems to me of prime importance that there should be a group of really able men who can approach economic and political phenomena with fresh minds, trying to understand them and to enlighten the public.

You will be interested, I think, in another move which I have made. I have been in communication with the superintendents of the high schools in New York and Washington in the hope of getting those who come out of the School of Mathematics into the teaching staff of these high schools and thus revolu-

Mr. Victor Morawetz

April 25, 1934

- 2 -

tionize the teaching of mathematics. If we can do the same in economics, that might be a most powerful influence toward the clarification of economic thinking, for we should be getting hold of large masses of students at the most impressionable time of their lives.

I should like very much, before the summer comes, to have an opportunity to lunch with you, and I will come to town almost any time to do so. If your secretary will call me at Princeton 497, perhaps we can fix upon a date that is mutually convenient.

Anne is well and both of us join in affectionate greetings to you and Marjorie.

Always sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Victor Morawetz
15 Broad Street
New York, N. Y.

AF/MCE

V. Morawetz

October 21, 1932

Dear Victor;

I am sending your memorandum to Mr. John French of the Cambridge School, Kendal Green, Mass. Mr. French is going to be in New York on November 18, and I have asked him to lunch with me on that day. Please reserve it, for I shall want you to meet him and to have an opportunity to talk with him.

hol. 17

Ever affectionately,

Victor Morawetz, Esq.
15 Broad Street
New York, N. Y.

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

Morawetz

VICTOR MORAWETZ
15 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

January 6, 1932.

Abraham Flexner, Esq.,
100 East 42nd Street.

Dear Abe:

Thank you for your letter. I hope that in sending my article to Harper's Magazine you mentioned the publication of my short article in the Atlantic for last December.

As I said in my last letter to you, I don't think that any amount of preaching about educational reforms will do much good. Few will appreciate what my proposals really mean and most people will think it a Utopian dream. Besides, many school masters will think they are doing what I propose as well as it can be done. Some years ago I had a letter from a Groton master showing this and a week ago Mr. Sedgwick sent me the draft of an article by Mr. Moorehead of Phillips Academy which began: "Mr. Morawetz in his article - - - does not fully realize that his four cardinal points — sound bodies, ability to think clearly, correct English and character— have been stressed at Andover and Exeter during more than one hundred years."

I am convinced that the only practicable way of improving secondary education is to establish a

-2-

model school on the lines which I have suggested, and I sincerely hope that you will take this up with your friends in New Jersey. I think that you should begin with a secondary school and then add the equivalent of college for boys who have real capacity -- the entire course, including school and college, taking a year or two less time than ordinary school and college education. Of course, the secondary school with its added course should be entirely separate from your Institute for Advanced Study.

If you have time to lunch with me before leaving for California, please telephone me any day you are free.

Affectionately yours,



January 13, 1933

Dear Victor:

I have been so busy cleaning things up before going to California that I have been absolutely unable to get down town. I shall, however, immediately on my return about three or four weeks hence call you by telephone and make an appointment to see you.

Without mentioning your name, I have spoken to one or two of the Trustees of the Institute, and they are very sympathetic with the notion which you have expressed to me.

Affectionately yours,

Victor Morawetz, Esq.
15 Broad Street
New York, N. Y.

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

VICTOR MORAWETZ
15 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

December 10, 1931.

Abraham Flexner, Esq.,
100 East 42nd Street.

Dear Abe:

Thank you for sending me the extract from the oration delivered by Judge Holmes.

I enjoyed our conversation yesterday very much and hope that you will lunch with me again whenever you find it convenient. As I said to you yesterday, I doubt the advisability of starting a school of economics in your institute, at least at the present time. It seems to me, however, that it might be advisable after your institute has begun operations to give to a few promising young economists (when you succeed in finding them) stipends for two or three years enabling them to do specified work at the institute. You could thus try them out before appointing them to professorships. The same course might advantageously be adopted in other branches of "advanced study". It would pay to try out in this way a dozen young men in order to obtain one of outstanding creative ability.

Faithfully yours,

Vm.

December 11, 1931

Dear Victor:

Thank you very much for your note of the 10th. I am in complete accord with you regarding economics at present. I know of no one to whom I would be willing at the moment to trust permanently with the formation of a school, but it may be possible to find a few young men who can be had for definitely agreed periods and given the opportunity to show what they can do.

Let us lunch together again in the near future.

Ever affectionately,

Victor Morawetz, Esq.
15 Broad Street
New York, N. Y.

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

November 24, 1931

Dear Victor:

I am sending you a copy of a memorandum, which I should like you to read and which I should like to talk over with you some day at luncheon down town, if you will ask me. The memorandum represents my notion of the most signal service that can be done in behalf of American culture and intelligence at the present moment.

Meanwhile, I have read your paper in the Atlantic, and I find it marked by clearness of thought and vigor of expression, as indeed is everything that comes from your pen.

With all good wishes,

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Victor Morawetz, Esq.
15 Broad Street
New York, N. Y.

AF:ESB

Meranitz

Bar Harbor, Maine,
July 28, 1931.

Dear Abe:

I am infinitely obliged to you for the trouble you have taken in revising my article for the Atlantic. I incorporated your suggestions in my article and sent it to Mr. Sedgwick who did not return it but wrote me that after reading the article twice, at an interval of several days, it seemed to him that it lacked the punch (I am using my own language) of my earlier paper on the subject and he asked me whether I would permit him to publish this earlier paper. I think that he is right in his criticism and I have written him that I will prepare a revision of my earlier paper which I think I can improve without making it as discursive as the article which I sent.

I wish that I could discuss with you your main proposition, that the reform of American education must begin at the top. Though I have the most profound respect for your opinion on any subject, I cannot convince myself that you are right. I cannot see how you can accomplish what you wish through your institute for higher learning. It seems to me that the way to begin is to ~~use~~ ^{start} a model preparatory school and some years later add to this a model college. The university and the college should not be tied together but there are practical reasons for establishing a secondary school and a college or institute for higher learning close together.

I shall look forward to the time when I can discuss this subject fully.

Affectionately yours,

V. M.

Abraham Flexner, Esq.,
Magnetawan, via Burks Falls,
Ontario, Canada.

Morawetz

Magnetawan, via Burks Falls
Ontario, Canada
August 6, 1931.

Dear Victor:

I have yours of July 28. I do not recall the earlier paper to which you refer. If you would like me to read it, do not hesitate to say so. On the other hand, do not feel obligated to let me see it.

Don't misunderstand what I say about the importance of an institution of higher learning. It is not of exclusive importance. We need in this country a model elementary school, a model secondary school, as well as model higher schools. I meant simply to say that, if at the moment we have to choose that which would be most influential, I should choose at the top, for our experience shows how much we can accomplish in that way. Consider for a moment the perfectly enormous influence exercised by the Harvard Law School after its reorganization by Langdell without reference to any changes made in colleges and high schools. Consider further the enormous influence of the Johns Hopkins Medical School under the same circumstances. It has placed American medicine at the forefront making possible the Rockefeller Institute and the reorganization of the medical faculties at Harvard, Chicago, etc. - all this, despite the weakness of secondary and collegiate education. It seems to me a fact that the best men are self-selected and enable these high-grade, special schools to succeed. My contention is that, if we will do this in the faculty of arts and science, graduates from the Institute for Advanced Study will go into the college and reform just as graduates of the reformed colleges will go into the secondary schools and reform them. If, however, we can also have a reformed college and a reformed secondary school, let us have them by all means.

We read in the Times of the successive hot waves to the South of us, but they have not touched us. They simply make our days a little warmer and a little more delicious. Since we arrived at the beginning of July, we have had nothing resembling a hot wave. I am afraid that almost the entire country South of the border has been sizzling from time to time.

Give our love to Marjorie, and believe me

Ever affectionately,

Victor Morawetz, Esq.
Bar Harbor, Maine

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

V. Moravitz

July 13, 1931

Dear Victor:

I am sorry that I have been delayed for a few days in returning your interesting paper. It came just as I was leaving town, absolutely spent by the terrific heat. When I reached our camp, I found some building operations in process, so that for a few days I could do nothing. I hope that I have not detained you too long.

As to the question I raised respecting the comparative advantages of beginning at the top or in the middle, I concede quite readily that there is no one way of doing the trick, but we must not lose sight of the fact that, even if we succeeded in starting a very superior secondary school, its students will scatter when it comes to going to college. A few will go to each of a large number of institutions where they will find lax conditions. Shortly they will discover that just by reason of their superior secondary training they can get on easily, and by the time they graduate most of them will be like the other students. This is not mere guess work on my part but is the result of my twenty years of experience in Louisville where I succeeded year after year in sending to Yale, Harvard, and Princeton boys who were far superior in knowledge and in training to their fellow-students, and under the lax atmosphere of these institutions they almost invariably let down. They were graduated at an earlier age, but that was the main difference. In fact, my first book, "The American College", published in 1908, was based upon this discouraging experience, for the colleges did not begin to put upon these fellows the burden which they could bear and which it was good for them to bear. I suspect the same thing would happen today.

Beginning at the top would have the effect - not immediate, but gradual - of putting into American colleges and universities men who would make a higher and severer demand upon the college student, and this would ultimately react upon the secondary schools, partly because the renovated universities would furnish a higher type of teacher - as is the case in Germany and England - and partly because the college or university would make severer demands which the secondary school would be forced to meet. My little pamphlet on this Institute for Advanced Study has now gone all over Europe and America, and you would be amazed at the chorus of approval with which this suggestion has been received that somewhere we set up an institution as far beyond anything that we now possess as was Gilman's Johns Hopkins in 1876 beyond anything the country then possessed. Had the Hopkins maintained the standards that Gilman set up, American education would be a different story today.

I am so glad that you and Marjorie have found a delightful summer home.

Our lovely lake gets more charming year by year. The woods were never greener nor the birds more lovely. I am waiting now for Anne and the children who will be joining me shortly. I mean to make of it a very empty holiday - empty of anything like protracted mental work. I hope the fish will cooperate in this noble design of mine.

Mr. Morawetz

With love to you both,

Ever affectionately,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

P.S.

I enclose my suggestions, the different paragraphs being marked 1, 2, 3, etc., meant for insertion where you find corresponding numbers in your paper which I return herewith.

A.F.

Victor Morawetz, Esq.
Pointe d'Acadie
Bay Harbor, Maine

AF:ESB

Dear Mr. Morawetz:
I have just received your letter of the 10th and am glad to hear from you. I have not had time to write you more fully, but I will try to do so in the next few days. I am well and hope these few lines will find you the same. I am sure you are all well and happy. I am sure you are all well and happy. I am sure you are all well and happy.

Very truly,
Abraham Flexner

1931

Handwritten signature

1. I do not think we can say that "standards" have lowered, for there are exponents of high standards today as there were in Athens or Jerusalem - also exponents of low ones. But I do think that the strain upon character has increased. It is easier to go wrong and harder to go right because of the complexity, materialism, and competition of life. "Character is more needed" in the sense that it is subjected to more and greater strains.
2. It does not follow, however, that discipline must be merely repressive or that it has to run counter to healthy impulse or interest. Precisely the reverse may often be the case. Skilful teachers and wise parents, cherishing high ideals of conduct and intelligence, may shrewdly observe the young and frequently utilize native capacities to achieve the severest discipline. It is not essential that all children do the same things or even acquire the same habits. The abler and more gifted they are, the more they will vary in taste, aptitude, and interest. But there will be this fundamental similarity - they will be thorough in work, conscientious in effort, clear in purpose, and lucid in speech.
3. Neither discussion nor writing can be profitably carried on in ignorance of the subject with which it deals. In fact, there is grave danger of teaching young people to be glib and superficial. Side by side therefore with thorough mastery of fact clear expression and rigorous thinking must be carried on.
4. A distinguished judge recently said that after an experience of twenty years upon the bench he had come to the conclusion that the man who could state his case clearly almost invariably had right upon his side. And Daniel Webster is said to have remarked that he did not care who argued a case, provided he were permitted to state it.
5. Teachers of science, for example, should insist that a science paper be viewed as an exercise in English quite as much as an exercise in physics or biology. Children should not be permitted to use slovenly English in translating from Latin, German, or French. Indeed any good derived from a study of another language may be negated if the child becomes accustomed to the use of what is familiarly known as "translation English".

June 25, 1931

Dear Victor:

The enclosed has come to me, and I am forwarding it to you on the theory that you may be interested to know about it. You may want to write the Director of the Law School of the University of Michigan some suggestions as to how in the light of your experience this wonderful opportunity should be utilized.

I gave, while abroad, a good deal of thought to your secondary school project. More and more I find myself driven to the conclusion that, in order to make general education in this country a solid structure, we shall have to begin at the top. If in this new Institute for Advanced Study we can train in the principles of sound thinking a group of men who have made their way by means of their own abilities - for their secondary school and college will have helped them little - we may feel sure that most of them will become teachers, and we will thus introduce into colleges and universities equally rigid intellectual standards. From these institutions there should emerge a group of highly trained persons who will find similar opportunities in secondary schools. This is the way in which the German Gymnasium and the English public schools were made into effective educational agencies. Turn this over in your mind in the light of educational history, and let me know whether or not you agree that we shall have to work from above down rather than vice versa.

I have good news from Anne and Eleanor who will be returning in the course of July, going directly from Cherbourg to Montreal. I am myself going to open the camp about July 1. Write me to Magnetawan, via Burks Falls, Ontario, Canada.

With warmest regards to you and Marjorie,

Ever sincerely,

Victor Morawetz, Esq.
Pointe d'Acadie
Bar Harbor, Maine

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:MSB

June 26, 1931

Dear Victor:

I have yours of June 21, and I am delighted that you are going to write an article for the Atlantic. It does not matter in the least that you are unfamiliar with the details of curricula and methods, for you are very familiar with something that is much more important, namely, the product; and knowing the product of our school system you can with complete assurance criticise its shortcomings. I shall call Miss Knox by telephone, tell her when I am leaving and ask her to send the copy of your paper to me wherever I may happen to be. I shall write my comments freely on the theory that you will use them or not, as you please.

I am delighted that you have a beautiful and comfortable place for the summer. You have been well out of town during this last week, for it has been as hot as blazes. As far as I know, I shall after leaving New York not return until the middle of September. I shall be writing you from the camp, where my address is Magnetawan, via Burks Falls, Ontario, Canada.

Always sincerely,

P.S.

Since dictating this I have a telephone message from your secretary that she will have your paper delivered to me here at my office. A.F.

VICTOR MORAWETZ
15 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

June 29, 1931.

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
100 East 42nd Street.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Morawetz requested me to send you the enclosed typewritten draft of his proposed article on "The Objectives of Primary and Secondary Education".

Yours very truly,

J. B. Knox
Secretary.

Mörser-Bruyns

October 2, 1934

Dear Mr. Mörser-Bruyns:

I am returning herewith your paper with the comments of an expert to whom I submitted it in confidence. I am myself no judge of the problems involved, but it may be that these comments will prove helpful to you.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. A. G. Mörser-Bruyns
Limehouse
Ontario, Canada

AF/MCE

October 2, 1934

Dear Helen:

Many thanks for your very voluminous comment on the paper of Mr. Mörser-Bruyns. It seems to me that your criticism is thoroughly sound. There is, I imagine, no doubt that the urban development was far too rapid just at the time when the farmer was, on account of the cessation of the war demand, getting into a hole, with the result that the two things have been tragically out of touch.

I shall remove your address and signature, so that Mr. Mörser-Bruyns will not know who is criticizing him.

It was a great pleasure to see you and Francis - it always is.

Always affectionately,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mrs. Helen Hill Miller
Pickens Hill
Fairfax, Virginia

AF/LCE

July 30, 1934

Mr. A. G. Mörser-Bruyns
Limehouse (near Georgetown)
Ontario, Canada

My dear Mr. Mörser-Bruyns:

In Dr. Flexner's absence I acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 20th, enclosing some material to be added to the paper which you previously forwarded. I shall attach this to your paper and bring it to Dr. Flexner's attention when he returns from Europe in September.

Very truly yours,

MARIE C. EICHELSER

Cinehouse, Oct. July 20th 1934.

Dear Dr. Fleener,

I notice that the enclosed, "Conclusion of Chapter I" was omitted from the paper. I had the pleasure of mailing you,

If you would be so kind to stick it to the back of page 16, I would appreciate it very much.

In the eventual perusal of the paper, would you please keep in mind, that it is only the stems of an address, so that several fairly important questions have been treated only in a superficial way.

Thanking you in anticipation
and sincerely yours

H. M. Meyer

May 31, 1934

Mr. A. G. Mörser-Bruyns
Linehouse (near Georgetown)
Ontario, Canada

My dear Mr. Mörser-Bruyns:

In Dr. Flemer's absence I have received your letter of May 25th enclosing the paper read by you in a meeting of the Political Economy Club of McMaster University. The Institute has closed for the summer and Dr. Flemer is at the moment away from Princeton, but your paper will be brought to his attention at the earliest opportunity.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER C. BAILEY
Assistant Secretary

Linnehouse. Ont. May 25th. 1934

Dear Mr. Fleener,

With reference to your note of May 7th, I beg to enclose the paper, read by me in a meeting of the Pol. Economy Club of McMaster University.

It is some sort of an introduction to my studies.

I am sorry the mailing was delayed, because of an indisposition.

In the mean time

very sincerely yours

A. Morgenstern.

Limehouse, Ont. (near Georgetown)

May 3^d. 1934.

Dear Mr. Fleener,

Referring to our correspondence of February, would it be of any interest to you to receive a copy of an address, lately given by me at one of our Universities?

The subject is: "Influence of the Price Level on Prosperity."

I believe it holds the seeds of an entirely new viewpoint in economy, just what the world is crying for today.

Sincerely yours
A.G. Mörser-Bruyns.

A.G. MÖRSER-BRUYNS

May 7, 1934

Dear Mr. Bruyns:

Thank you for your kind note of May 3rd.

I should myself be no judge of the value of your address, but I should be very glad, if you would send me a copy, to put it in the hands of economists to whom I have access.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. A. G. Mörz^Ser-Bruyns
Linehouse (near Georgetown)
Ontario, Canada

AF/LCE

Georgetown. D.C. Febr. 15th. 1934.

Dear Mr. Fleener,

Thank you for your prompt reply to my letter of Febr. 5th. I knew your Institution, as yet, has opened only a school of mathematics, and in writing my letter to you my trend of thought was, that when I was to give a little series of lectures, the audience probably would be composed of a number from the Princeton faculty, of econ. & sociology - plus a sprinkling of students & others.

It would then have been possible to launch certain ideas, pointing out the course to steer out of our muddle. This in its turn might have shown you the opportunity to sponsor something original! In short, I only wanted to prove the value of my "discoveries" before your decision.

In the mean time I have to thank you for your suggestion about Cornell University.

Of course on my part, I would be extremely happy with such a chance. I never heard anything but praise about Cornell. However, I am sorry to say, I do not know a single person there, and I am afraid they do not know me.

Very sincerely yours
H. Morzer Bruylot.

~~Miss~~ Bruyn

Georgetown, Ont. Febr 5th. 1934.

The Institute for Advanced Study.
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Sirs,

Your bulletins No 1 and 2, which I received with thanks, made me more or less acquainted with the aims of your organization, and I am wondering if you would examine the following "case", which I shall try to explain as briefly as possible.

I am a Hollander by birth, and since 9 years a resident of Canada — 57 years old.

I speak and read Dutch, English, French and German but have no University degree.

My special study, the trend of which you will perceive from the following list of my activities, is economy, and its foundation was laid by the late Professor Solomon Koenen of the Agric. College in Holland, one of the first economists, who recognized the interdependence of agriculture and industry. While still in Holland I was:

Farmer,

President agr. consulting bureau,

secretary and editor Congress for agric. economics

secr. of the Institute for Econ. Geography

president Genetic Soc. (human branch)

vice pres. Emigration League.
man. g. director Emigration Foundation.

In the spring of 1925 we emigrated to Canada for purely personal reasons, settled on an Ontario farm, and are breeding Holstein Cattle in the midst of old pioneer stock, mostly of Scotch descent.

At present I am (or was):

honorary member of the Farmers Organisation
president Board of Trade (agr. section)

chairman School Board.

president Live Stock Improvement assn.

" Milk Producers assn.

director Holstein Breeders assn.

Canadian Correspondent of the Institute of
Econ. Geography in Holland (see above)
and sometimes for other papers.

In my spare time lecturer in agric. econ.
for Farmer's clubs and other organisations.

I write you all these particulars, so that you will see, that I am not a person of fantastic ideas, otherwise my good Scotch neighbours and colleagues would have left me alone.

As you will understand, the depression, with all its economic and mental issues, interested me deeply, and naturally I followed the trend of affairs as closely as I could, by studying the thought of others, and by trying to analyse human reactions.

In so doing I have slowly on developed a trend of thought, that explains the economic

and mental ills, humanity is suffering from, from an entirely different angle, and which opens up the possibilities of a real cure, not a palliative.

This is based on the knowledge of the seemingly unrecognised potentialities of agriculture — or rather the potential effects of intensive and extensive agriculture.

I have tested out certain of these ideas or discoveries, in addresses before agricultural study, debating clubs and other societies, hoping for, and sometimes getting constructive debate.

But I realize that my study is incomplete, that it would be unwise to come before the public as yet, that it needs more study, more new books and new thought to digest, more old books to re-read, more contact with competent students of the matter in hand, and last not least, more concentration, than I am able to give it under my present conditions.

If these desiderata were fulfilled, I believe it would be possible to develop a new school of social economy, different from any other system tried out at present or before now.

My study being unorthodox as it were, does not fit in the curriculum of any university or Agr. College, where political - agricultural - industrial - economics are taught, but that

are really lacking in correlative-economics, as far as the interdependence of agriculture and non-agriculture is concerned.

And when I read ⁱⁿ your bulletin No. 1, on page 9 that you "might begin in the humanitarian field" it made me wonder, whether I might not be given a chance to finish my work in your institute.

Of course you would want to know more about my ideas before you could give a decision. Would it be possible for me to give one or more "trial lectures" before your institute, wherefrom you could judge the importance of my theories?

Eventually you could choose from one or more of the following titles:

The effect of the price level on agric. methods.

" " " agric. methods and prosperity.

" " " " " " national mentaliz.

The optimum wage level.

Also you would want references, which I will gladly furnish, if desired.

In the mean time

very truly yours

H. Mörsner Breuners

~~Dear Mr. Bruyns~~ - Bruyns

February 7, 1934

Dear Mr. Bruyns:

I have your extremely interesting letter of February 5th. I regret to say that partly on account of the uncertain economic outlook the Institute for Advanced Study has thus far opened only one school, viz: a School of Mathematics. When we shall move further in the direction of economics I do not myself know. Inasmuch as the Institute consists only of pure mathematicians you could not find an audience here for any of the lectures which you are suggesting. I am wondering whether an institution like Cornell University would not give you the opportunity which you desire.

With all good wishes and high regards,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. A. G. Morser-Bruyns
Georgetown
Ontario, Canada

AF/MCE

Georgetown. Ont. 20-I-'34 Mosser-Brugno

Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton. N.J.

Dear Sirs,

Would it be possible for you to
let me have some information about
your institute, its aims and its mode of
operation.

Thanking you in anticipation
yours very truly

A. G. Mosser-Brugno.

Brugno

Bul. #1 + 2
mailed 1/23/34

Columbia University
in the City of New York

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

~~E. B. Quinn~~

R. B. Morris

December 11, 1930

Dr. Abraham Flexner
150 East 72nd Street
New York City

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I understand that you are engaged in preliminary discussion of a proposed new institute of research and would perhaps welcome informal suggestions as to personnel. In this connection, I venture to suggest for your consideration the qualifications of a young scholar with whose work I have been in close touch during the past five years.

Dr. Richard B. Morris, now an instructor in the College of the City of New York, received his doctorate last year in the Columbia Faculty of Political Science, offering a dissertation (published in the Columbia University Studies) entitled Studies in the History of American Law. It seems to me an excellent piece of original scholarship in a field hitherto seriously neglected both by historians and by lawyers. The book has been highly commended by Professor Felix Frankfurter, who will, I am sure, be glad to give you his impressions more directly.

Last year the American Historical Association initiated a project, to be carried out by a special committee in collaboration with representative legal scholars, for research in early American legal history. The members of the select committee now in charge of this project are Chief Judge Bond of the Maryland Court of Appeal, Professor Felix Frankfurter of Harvard, and Professor John Dickinson of the University of Pennsylvania, on the legal side; and on the historical side, Professor Charles M. Andrews of Yale, and myself. Dr. Morris is now serving as secretary and investigator for this committee, having been released for this purpose from half of his teaching load at the City College during the year 1930-31. He is one of the comparatively few graduate students who have a decided flair for research and are not easily discouraged from it. It seems to me that he would make an excellent member of such a staff as you have in mind bringing together.

I may add that in 1929 he published, with me, a Guide to the Principal Sources for Early American History in New York. In this, as in the book just mentioned, he shows an

Dr. Abraham Flexner - 2 -

unusually wide range of information about the sources of legal history, both printed and manuscript.

Sincerely yours,

Evarts B. Rine

December 12 , 1930

Dear Prof. Green,

I am delighted to have yours of the 11th, and I should like very much indeed to have an opportunity to talk with you about the plans now slowly crystalizing in my mind with reference to the new Institute.

Will it be possible for you to lunch with me some day? Perhaps you will be good enough to call me by telephone (Ashland 3775).

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. Evarts B. Green^c
Dept. of History
Columbia University
New York City

R. H. Morton

1429 WOODLAWN AVENUE
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

October 25, 1932

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I have been reading with much interest the plans for the new Mathematical Institute at Princeton.

Two years ago I lost my position as secretary-treasurer of a private school in Bryn Mawr because of reorganization, and I am wondering whether there is likely to be an opening in the Institute which I can fill. I went to Bryn Mawr College and the University of Pennsylvania, and have had a good deal of experience in school and college work. I enclose a copy of a letter which Miss Kirk left with me before she sailed for Europe last year and she will, I know, be glad to write you more fully. I have also had considerable legal experience and can send you further details and references if you desire them.

There must be many others with the same idea, but if a vacancy does occur in this new work which you can of-

1429 WOODLAWN AVENUE
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

fer me, I shall appreciate having my application considered by your committee.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Hamilton Morton

Care Morgan and Company,
Place Vendôme 14,
Paris.

It gives me much pleasure to recommend Miss Rebecca H. Morton. Miss Morton has been associated with our school for many years, both as secretary and treasurer and has done a great deal to advance the organization of the school. She is a rapid and accurate stenographer and typewriter, understands thoroughly all matters that concern college entrance requirements, the keeping of school records, and the making of schedules. She writes excellent letters, has taken charge of a good deal of the correspondence with parents and pupils, and has had a good deal of experience in securing the registration of new pupils. She brings to her work intelligence, loyalty and initiative and we feel confident that she will fill acceptably any position for which she may apply.

(signed) Abby Kirk

Retiring Principal
The Misses Kirk's School
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

Assistant Secretary

October 31, 1932

Miss Rebecca Hamilton Morton
1429 Woodlawn Avenue
Wilmington, Delaware

My dear Miss Morton:

Dr. Flexner has asked me to thank you for your kind letter of the twenty-fifth with enclosure. At the moment there is no vacancy on the staff of the Institute. Your application is being placed on file, and I am sure Dr. Flexner will be glad to communicate with you if an opening occurs in which you would be interested.

Very truly yours,

ETHEL S. BAILEY
Assistant Secretary

John W. Mauer

January 2, 1934

Dear Dr. Flexner,

Maybe you remember I wrote you during the early part of spring 1932 that I had some scientific plans I wanted to carry out and asked you to help me to better my small salary. As far as the latter is concerned I did not succeed yet; as to the first I strongly believe it will turn out to be ~~XXXX~~ so.

As an introduction to my plans I developed my ideas on a subject I already did have in mind for ten years, explaining them in connection with the importance of Gundolf for the methods of the " Literaturwissenschaft " Until now the article I add to this letter had a somewhat strange fate. I sent it to the Germanic Review (Editor Prof. Fife) in March, and recieved an answer from him in June.

What his objections were, I confess, I was not able to understand them:

1. Gundolf uses an idea he calls " Gestalt " meaning the organic condition of creative work in fine arts.

- 2 -

Prof. Fife suggests that this "Gestalt" should be compared to Köhlers Gestalttheorie simply because he uses the same word. Otherwise I could not discover any further similarity between the two and above all Köhler came out about seven years later.

2. Fife wanted to allot me only twenty printed pages while the article would have taken about twenty seven. I can hardly believe that this allotment is given purely formally or without taking in consideration the importance of the article. I am neither shortsighted to the point, where I take up the present discussion of the said problems nor blind to the issues of the G.R. In accordance with this I dare say that Fife did not have such an article in ten years if he ever had one.

3. The last chapter should entirely be changed, because "our literary historians in this country are not well versed in the recent history of psychological (?) discussion in Germany". It seems to me Fife draws the wrong conclusions: that the literary historians of this country are not able to live up to the level on which those problems are handled now is exactly the reason for which I wrote the present article.

I can hardly believe that those three points are the

- 3 -

real reasons Fife has behind the scenes, so I did not feel as if I should proceed in the discussion.

What I would like to ask you: do you happen to know anybody who is familiar enough with the present trends of philosophy and literary history, so he might be able to judge my work and suggest a place for printing it.

Furthermore is there any opening at your Institute, connected with a teaching position or not, which would give me the opportunity to materialize my plans.²

I work at present on a new scheme of teaching German. I am anxious to speak to you about it. At the same time I continue carrying on my plans concerning: die Grundlage der ^Literaturwissenschaft (the fundamentals of history of literature as a science)

I should be very glad if you ^{could} grant me an appointment here or in Princeton. I am free on Tue, Th. and Sat.

I am very respectfully yours,

Dr. John W. Moser
Greenvale - L.I. - N.Y. -

Dr. John W. Moser.

January 11, 1934

Dr. John W. Moser
Greenvale
Long Island, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Moser:

In Dr. Flexner's absence I have received your letter of January 2 with the manuscript. He will not return to Princeton until the latter part of January. If possible, I shall bring the material to his attention before his return.

As far as the Institute for Advanced Study is concerned, I may say that at present its work is limited to the field of mathematics and it will probably not expand in the near future.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY
Assistant Secretary

January 16, 1934

Dear Dr. Moser:

My secretary has brought to my attention your letter of the second. I think perhaps the best persons to read the article and to advise you would be Professor Morris Cohen of the College of the City of New York or Professor Herbert Langfeld of Princeton University. The field is one in which I am not competent to pass an opinion.

I regret to say that at the present time no expansion of the Institute in the direction of your interests is contemplated. We are proceeding very cautiously and very slowly under general conditions.

With all good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. John W. Moser
Greenvale
Long Island, N. Y.

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, NEW YORK

June 11, 1930.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Act. ✓
June 14
E.S.B.
Moskowitz
TELEPHONE: RAYMOND 2000

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
The Bamberger Institute for Advanced Study,
Newark, New Jersey,

My dear Dr. Flexner:-

I have read that you have been asked to select and head the faculty of the new Bamberger Institute for Advanced Study. I wish to apply for a position as a member of that faculty.

I believe that I am capable of lecturing and directing research in several fields of physical and advanced inorganic chemistry, especially in the field of the Phase Rule.

I hold the degree of Doctor of Philosophy of this University and am a member of Sigma Xi. I should be glad to furnish you with further information about my education and experience.

Yours sincerely,

Samuel Moskowitz

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ROBERT REED
BROOKLYN ASSOCIATE

August 6, 1935.

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

Gentlemen:-

Relative to yours of the 5th Inst., regarding Seal Press, I have investigated this thoroughly and am not in agreement with you, as to the imperfection of imprint "Founded 1930" which is naturally of a lighter face, and smaller type, and does not have the top scoring. Therefore is not as visible, and this is as it should be. On most of our orders the important feature is the name and the design.

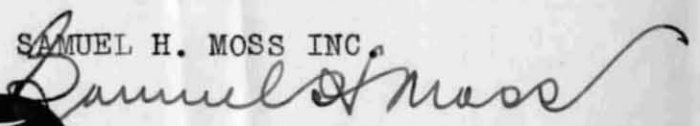
As to the impression on our billhead I do not know whether this is a fair test, as on account of the quality of our billheads, we do not press too hard, fearing to cut billheads when making impression.

In our estimation, this Seal is a first class job, and can hardly be improved upon, without changing the text.

Hoping after examining the impressions you will get a different view, one more in agreement with ours, we are

Very truly yours,

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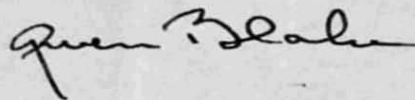
August 5, 1935

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New York City

Gentlemen:

I beg to acknowledge receipt today of the seal press which you have repaired for us. Although your bill has been paid as the press was delivered by the Post Office C.O.D., I should like to call your attention to the fact that pressure is not even over the face of the seal,- specifically that the bottom of the inscription "Founded 1930" is so faint as to be almost illegible when the upper part of the inscription is deeply impressed, as shows in your own impression of the seal on your bill.

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36 East 23d Street
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Dear Sirs:

We have your letter of July 24, in regard to our seal press, which we sent to you on July 18 for repair. We wrote you at the time of sending the seal, referring you to our previous correspondence, in which the difficulty with the press was explained; that it is not properly weighted and cuts through the paper when affixed to a document (see our letter of May 23 and your reply of May 27).

We will greatly appreciate it if you will make the necessary repairs and return the seal to us at your earliest possible convenience.

Very truly yours,

Marie C. Eichelser

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July 24, 1935.

The Institute For Advanced Study,
Princeton, New Jersey.

Miss Marie C. Eichelser

Dear Miss Eichelser:

We have in our possession a seal press which you
have returned to us for repair.

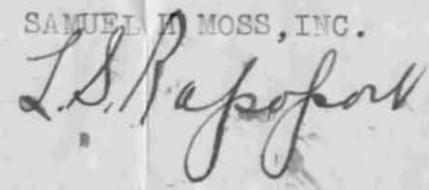
Inasmuch as we are in doubt as to the nature of the
repair, we would greatly appreciate your advice in
this matter.

Upon receipt of your letter with the necessary information
we will immediately proceed with the repairs.

Awaiting your reply, and trusting that we have not
inconvenienced you, we remain,

Very truly yours,

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Samuel H. Moss, Inc.
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Dear Sirs:

Referring to our previous correspondence regarding our seal press, we are sending the press to you today by parcel post. We will appreciate it if you will make the necessary repairs and return the press to us as promptly as possible, as we have occasion to use it very frequently.

Very truly yours,

Marie C. Eichelser

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PHONE
TRIANGLE 5 - 2715
ROBERT REED
BROOKLYN ASSOCIATE

May 27, 1935

The Institute for Advanced Study
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, N. J.

Attention of: E. S. Bailey

Dear Miss Bailey:

We are in receipt of your letter of May 23rd
and regret your having trouble with this seal.

We can repair this seal for you in 24 hours
and if you will be good enough to mail the
seal to us we shall see that it is put in
first class condition.

Yours very truly,

L. S. Rapoport
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May 28, 1935

Samuel H. Moss, Inc.
36 East 23rd Street
New York City

Dear Sirs:

Thank you for your letter of the 27th.

We will send our seal to you by hand for repair
the next time that some one from our office is
going to be in New York for a few days.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT P. GARDNER

Assistant Secretary

May 23, 1935

Samuel H. Moss & Company
36 East 23rd Street
New York City

Dear Sirs:

Some time ago, at the request of Mr. Samuel D. Leidesdorf of 125 Park Avenue, New York City, you made a seal press for the Institute for Advanced Study. This press is not properly weighted and cuts through the paper when affixed to a document, as you will see from the enclosed impression.

We would like you to correct the defect, but as we use the seal press frequently it is important that it be returned to us promptly. Will you therefore please advise us how much time would be required to make the necessary adjustment?

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY
Assistant Secretary

ROBERT R. MOTON, PRINCIPAL

WILLIAM H. CARTER, TREASURER

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TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

November 12, 1930

Dr. Abraham Flexner
150 East 72nd Street
New York City

My dear Dr. Flexner:

I just want to send you this line that you may know that I have watched with interest and satisfaction the new work which you have taken up. I know that it will be well done, and I think it is a fitting and deserving recognition of the devoted and successful service you have rendered the world along this very important educational line, and I might add, many other lines also.

When I am East again, I hope I may have the pleasure of seeing you for three minutes anyhow. Please put Tuskegee down for a visit next spring with the trustees at which time we will celebrate our Fiftieth Anniversary.

Yours very sincerely,

Robert R. Moton

f/

November 18, 1930

Dear Dr. Moton:

Thank you for your kind note and for your good wishes. I hope I may live up to your expectations. Do see me when you come East. I have an office now quite accessible, as you will see from this letterhead.

Mrs. Flexner and I would love nothing better than to attend your Fiftieth Anniversary.

With all good wishes to you and your family,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. R. R. Moton
Tuskegee Institute
Alabama

AF:ESB

*Von Reisman
Hon Vm
any ref to
app
T.S.*

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

April 21, 1941.

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

After further consideration of Mosztowski,
I can only report that I see no reason for a grant in his
behalf at the present time. As Mr. Miller wrote you on
February 26th, we prefer to delay consideration until some
Polish scientist has been permitted to begin arrangements
to come to the United States. Under the present circumstances,
a grant in behalf of someone in Poland appears to be a
meaningless gesture. If there is later opportunity to
reopen the case, I can then give you a definite decision
regarding our possible cooperation.

Sincerely yours,
John A. Rockefeller

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

TBA:ECO

April 9, 1941

My dear Miss Bryant:

I am sending you herewith copy of
the letter which Dr. Tarski wrote Professor
von Neumann about Dr. Mosztowski, which should
have been included in Dr. Aydelotte's letter
of March 24th.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Dr. Aydelotte

Miss Florence E. Bryant
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York City

F

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK

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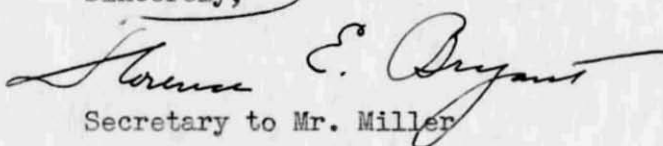
WARREN WEAVER, DIRECTOR
FRANK BLAIR HANSON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
HARRY M. MILLER, JR., ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

April 4, 1941

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Mr. Miller is in receipt of your letter of March 24 concerning Dr. Mosztowski. We note, however, that the copy of the letter which Dr. Tarski wrote Dr. von Neumann, to which you refer, was not enclosed. We should appreciate having this.

Sincerely,


Secretary to Mr. Miller

Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N. J.

FEB

March 24, 1941

Dear Dr. Miller:

When I received your letter of February 26th I made an effort to obtain some additional information about Mosztowski, both as to his present situation and the possibility of his getting out of Poland. I enclose copy of a letter which Tarski wrote von Neumann, giving the facts at present available.

As to university interest in Mostowski, I don't believe there would be any difficulty. He is too young to be well known in this country as yet and it would probably be impossible to obtain an appointment for him unless he were here for a personal interview. We should, however, if funds were available, be glad to keep him for two years at the Institute and should be confident of being able to find an appointment somewhere for him by the expiration of that period. It seems a clear case where the Institute could be used as a kind of reserve or refuge in the manner agreed upon between Dr. Appleget and myself.

If it would be of any help to discuss the matter with Professor von Neumann I should be glad to ask him to go to New York to call on you.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Dr. H. A. Miller, Jr.
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York City

FA/MCE

COPY

340 Harvard Street
Cambridge, Mass.
March 7, 1941

Dear von Neumann:

I am glad to supply you with some information concerning Dr. Andrzej Mostowski.

Mostowski's present address is: Filtrowa 61/10, Warszawa (= Warsaw, Warschau), General-Government, Germany (?). A few weeks ago I received a letter from him dated December 11, 1940.

Mostowski is now 27 or 28 years old; he is not married. Before the war he was a research worker of the Meteorological Institute in Warsaw. Previously he was an assistant of the Logical Seminar in Warsaw University; but I wonder whether he could obtain any testimonial to this effect now, especially since I am not in Warsaw.

It is very difficult to say anything exact as regards the policy of the German administration in granting exit permissions. Theoretically no man eligible for the military service in the age between 18 and 50 is permitted to leave Poland; but I know about few exceptions which were made. On the other hand, Mostowski is a man of a weak constitution, and it can happen that the German military authorities will not consider him eligible for the military service; as far as I remember, he was rejected by the Polish draft board. I think that the chance of getting people out from German-occupied Poland has slightly improved in these last weeks, for this problem acquired a financial aspect. According to recent regulations nobody in Poland can be granted a visa unless he is able to pay 1800 zlotys, e.g. about \$360, in foreign currency.* Only three days ago I received an almost

*This is, of course, independent of actual traveling expenses and constitutes a kind of head tax.

-2-

official letter with the requirement to pay \$1080 for my wife and two small children (as you easily realize, this requirement presents a big problem for me).

I do not think that Mostowski could get to Russian-occupied Poland without running a considerable risk and that he would gain anything in this way. As far as I know, it is practically impossible to obtain an exit visa for people who are staying in that part of Poland - except for those who are in Wilno, i.e. in the present Lithuanien Soviet Republic (this country is not yet entirely united with the whole of U.S.S.R., and the regulations there seem to be somewhat more human).

Mostowski's mother is Jewish; his father belonged to an aristocratic Polish family. It follows from Mostowski's letters that he is not afflicted by anti-Jewish regulations which are now in force in Poland.

I shall be happy to supply you with any further information you will need. It is possible to reach Mostowski by cable, though it is not sure that he will be able to answer in the same way. Should you plan to write him, I should be able, perhaps, to make some useful suggestions concerning the wording of a cable or letter; and I could write him also independently if you considered it desirable.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) A. TARSKI

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 West 49th Street, New York

February 26, 1941

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Mr. Appleget has turned over to me a memorandum on Dr. Mosztowski of Warsaw, which you handed to him last week. You are sufficiently informed, I believe, of that which we have been doing to aid a few of the most distinguished European scientists, who are for one reason or another in danger, to enable me to write briefly concerning Dr. Mosztowski's case.

Our special funds for this purpose are almost exhausted, and we would hesitate to set aside money for him, until some reasonable assurance exists that he would be able to get out of Poland and reach this country. If we did so, and if he were not successful, this might mean that some other person in as great or greater danger could not be aided.

We should greatly prefer, therefore, to await giving consideration to your tentative request for Dr. Mosztowski until we learn that some of the Polish scientists for whom grants have been made have been permitted to take the first steps looking toward their coming to the United States. Sometime ago we were faced with the same problem in connection with a request for Dr. Kuratowski of Poland, and were informed by the Kosciuszko Foundation that it was impossible for a Polish subject in German-occupied territory to get permission to leave. We are informed that the situation has not changed radically for the better.

In view of the increasing difficulty of placing refugee scientists in universities in which they can hope to have a permanent future, we should need ultimately to have an expression of real interest in Dr. Mosztowski from some university where his distinction in research is known and appreciated. This can be best determined by those members of your staff who are fully acquainted with his achievements, and I trust that this matter can be explored and that we can be advised of the result, so that the information can be on hand if it proves feasible for us later to make a grant in favor of Dr. Mosztowski.

We should ultimately need also to know how Dr. Mosztowski can be reached in Poland.

Sincerely,

H. M. MILLER, Jr.

(Signed)

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

HMM:FEB

*copy given to
Prof. von Neumann*

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK

THE NATURAL SCIENCES

WARREN WEAVER, DIRECTOR
FRANK BLAIR HANSON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
HARRY M. MILLER, JR., ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

February 26, 1941

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Dr. Frank Aydelotte

February 26, 1941

2

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Sincerely,



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

HMM:FEB

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

February 19, 1941

Dear President Aydelotte:

The meeting re Mosztowski took place this morning, and the recommendation was made, as you suggested, that the Institute contribute up to \$500 per annum for two years. The following is the pertinent part of the minutes:

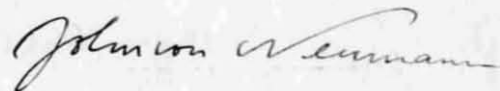
Professor von Neumann reported that Dr. Aydelotte was negotiating with the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars on behalf of Dr. Mosztowski of Warsaw, Poland. The group expressed its interest in the success of these negotiations.

It was recommended that the Institute be ready, in case of necessity, to contribute a sum not to exceed \$500 per annum for two years towards a grant to be made to Dr. Mosztowski by the Committee, with the understanding that the Institute could not assume responsibility for the future placement of Dr. Mosztowski in this country.

I also have to add an item to our previous conversation, which I forgot to mention then. Dr. Mosztowski worked for a year, in 1935, with Dr. Gödel in Vienna. Gödel was impressed by Mostowski's agreeable personality, in addition to his excellent mathematical qualifications.

I hope that there may be a chance for me to report to you orally before you go to the meeting, but I can imagine that your schedule will be too crowded to permit that. For this reason, and also for the sake of the record, I am sending this letter.

Sincerely yours,



John von Neumann

Dr. Frank Aydelotte

*He was not
warned then
Probably as
lecturer before*

III-19

September 24, 1938*

Dear Dr. Moulton:

I have just received, with the compliments of the Brookings Institution, your most recent volume. I turned it over to Riefler, who is very much interested in the subject, but I want you to know how greatly we appreciate the courtesy which you and your associates have shown us.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. Harold G. Moulton
The Brookings Institution
722 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

AF/MCE

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The Brookings Institution
Washington, D. C.

Moulton

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Comptroller.

722 JACKSON PLACE

December 23, 1931.

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
The Institute for Advanced Study,
100 East 42nd Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

In accordance with your request of December 17, I am sending you herewith a statement as to the physical and other material conditions which seem to me desirable for your Board of Trustees to have in mind. Incidentally, I think that you might be very much interested in seeing our own present set-up. I think we have in general the best conditions which exist anywhere at the present time.

Yours very sincerely,

H. S. Moulton

December 28, 1931.

Dear Dr. Moulton:

Thank you very much for yours of the
23rd enclosing your extremely helpful and
stimulating suggestions.

I want now at the first opportunity to
visit Washington in order to see precisely what
you have done and how you have done it.

I beg you to give Mr. Brookings and your
associates my best wishes for the New Year.

With deep appreciation and the Season's
greetings,

Always sincerely,

AF:AMK
Dr. H. G. Moulton,
Brookings Institution,
Washington, D. C.

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Moulton

November 9, 1931

Dear Dr. Moulton:

Don't forget that you are going to send me your notions of a graduate school of economics - organization, persons, etc. I am beginning to come to close quarters with that problem.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Harold G. Moulton
Institute of Economics
26 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

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The Brookings Institution
Washington, D. C.

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DARRELL H. SMITH,
Comptroller.

722 JACKSON PLACE

November 30, 1931.

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

Dear Dr. Flexner:

Just a word with reference to yours of November 25. I think your point about the prerequisites has merits in general; but I am inclined to think that in such technical subjects as statistics and accounting it is more difficult for the student to master the required techniques himself. In your general announcement it would doubtless be worth while to stress the importance of such preliminaries as these.

Sincerely yours,

H. G. Moulton

December 2, 1931

Dear Dr. Moulton:

Many thanks for your kind note of November 30. The point you make is a very useful one, for of course if these young men are expected to do something for themselves that is beyond what universities now expect of them, they ought to know in advance.

With renewed appreciation and all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Dr. H. G. Moulton
The Brookings Institution
722 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AP:ESB

November 25, 1931

Dear Dr. Moulton:

Immediately upon my return to town I read with very great interest your memorandum of November 13, and I hasten to express to you my grateful appreciation of your cooperation. I am, as you know, not an economist, so that I cannot comment on the details, but I confess that everything that you say seems to me sound. The only question that arises in my mind is as to the subjects which you call prerequisites. Opportunities for the study of prerequisites ought undoubtedly to be furnished, but I am disposed to let a highly selected small group of students enter any course they please and leave it to them to master the prerequisites. They will get no degree at the end unless they have done so. When I went to Baltimore, I knew practically no Greek. I ought to have had courses in Xenophon and Homer. I had read a little Xenophon and no Homer. Taking my life in my hands, I entered a class in Isocrates. I had a devil of a time of it for months, for I had to teach myself Greek grammar and other elementary things, but at the end of two years I won a graduate fellowship in Greek, and I think the floundering effort I was compelled to put forth on my own initiative was my salvation. They do these things at Oxford and Cambridge. I should like to see American boys perform

Dr. Moulton

Nov. 25, 1931

2

under a handicap. The public can be protected by maintaining a high standard for the degree. If the student has not trained himself and found himself, he will simply fail to get his degree.

Of course, this sort of thing is impracticable in the big universities which have been running on a different basis. It won't hurt to try it in a little institution in order to see how American boys respond to this rigorous treatment.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. H. G. Moulton
The Brookings Institution
722 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

AF:ESB

NOV 25 1931

November 17, 1931

Dr. H. G. Moulton
The Brookings Institution
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Moulton:

In Dr. Flexner's absence in the West permit me to thank you for your letter of the 13th enclosing your memorandum on graduate work in economics. These will receive his attention promptly upon his return the last of the month.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

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President.

DARRELL H. SMITH,
Comptroller.

722 JACKSON PLACE

November 13, 1931.

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
The Institute for Advanced Study,
100 East 42nd Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Flexner:

I am sending herewith the long overdue memorandum on graduate work in economics. I found it somewhat difficult to do because I know so little about your general set-up, but I proceeded on the assumption that you were to have only a graduate school of economics and that such courses as one might need in law, political science, philosophy, etc., would have to be procured elsewhere. I have not endeavored to set down the details of a curriculum, because I assume that at this juncture you are interested rather in the larger objectives and requirements than in details. The memorandum is a dictated product, and I hope you will overlook any literary shortcomings.

I shall, of course, be glad to discuss further any particular questions that you might wish to raise.

Yours very sincerely,

H. G. Moulton

MEMORANDUM ON GRADUATE SCHOOL IN ECONOMICS

My observations and suggestions with reference to the organization of graduate work in economics may be set down under a number of different headings. It is perhaps best to start with some suggestions as to the type of product which such a school should seek to turn out. I shall refrain from setting up ideal, and hence impossible, objectives.

I. Qualifications and Capacities of the Finished Product

A broad-gauge graduate school in economics should provide training which would enable its graduates to enter one of the following general fields of work: (1) teaching in universities and colleges; (2) research work in universities and scientific organizations; (3) research work with business organizations, with governments, and with other public and quasi-public institutions. I should say that all three of these objectives ought to be kept in mind for every student, first, because one seldom knows what particular direction his future work will take, and, second, because this broader training will result in a more effective worker in any of the given fields.

I differentiate between the fields of research work in universities and scientific organizations and in public and business organizations because the requirements in these fields are substantially different. Experience has shown that many men who are reasonably well equipped for what I may call academic research--using that term fairly broadly--do not fit in well with the research requirements of business and public institutions. This is because so-called scholarly research

is likely to become over-abstract and pedantic. Even where this is not the case the man trained in methods of scientific research as applied to academic problems is likely to be confronted with real difficulties in adapting himself to the requirements of research jobs which have practical objectives. I believe very strongly also that a scholar will be much more effective, whether in the field of academic research or public and business research, if he is thoroughly familiar with the problems and requirements in each field.

We may next consider the capacities and accomplishments which we should expect in the graduates of a good school of economics.

1. Breadth of Training

It is of primary importance that every student should be given a broad understanding of the major problems in the several divisions of social science and of the inter-relations among the social sciences. I would go even farther and insist that he should extend this knowledge, so far as possible, into the field of the natural sciences. It follows that the training within the field of economics itself should be as extensive as possible.

2. Tolerance and Sympathetic Understanding

The graduate school which makes disciples of a particular school of thought or point of view is fundamentally defective. The objective should rather be to acquaint each student thoroughly with the different schools of thought and with the factors or circumstances which have presumably influenced the development of each particular type of thinking and to leave him free at the end to work out his own viewpoint, methods, etc. Economics, like most other fields, is full of individuals who are primarily concerned in showing the shortcomings and defects of

professional confrères rather than in constructively aiding in the development of a better society. A graduate school should not produce either disciples of some new thought or point of view of passing importance or fundamentalists who are concerned with defending the faith of our economic forefathers. Complete open-mindedness should be the goal--an open-mindedness which would seek to assay the past developments in the science for what they are worth, while looking at all times for the possibilities of new insight and understanding.

3. The Mastery of Tools

It has become a necessity that a competent economist must have considerable statistical competency, and be able to read and understand accounts. Nearly every significant problem that one is called upon to investigate necessitates the use of statistics. One must be able to analyze the statistical presentations of others and determine whether the data prove what they purport to prove; he must know how to marshal in a scientific way statistical data for the quantitative aspects of his own analyses; and he must have at least a minimum of competency in the art of statistical presentation. It is little short of a scientific tragedy at this particular juncture that so few of the mature economists today had any adequate statistical training in their graduate days. The situation is tragic because they either seek to make their contribution without statistical data, or they use statistics in an indefensible manner.

The ability to interpret accounts is almost as important as the ability to interpret and handle statistics. This does not mean that one must know how to keep books or to handle accounting devices. It

does mean that he must know the meaning of every item on a corporation's balance sheet and be able to interpret the income account. In the majority of fields of economic inquiry, one nowadays finds it necessary to interpret financial accounts, and he is helpless unless he knows the meaning and significance of accounts.

4. Capacity to Write and Speak

The graduate must have demonstrated his capacity to write with some degree of effectiveness. There are two distinct phases of this writing which should be kept in mind. Many people can write a good article on a special topic. Few can organize effectively a large body of material into a book, or even a pamphlet. Training in the organization of material with a view to its presentation in an orderly and clear manner is essential.

It also seems to me essential that a well trained graduate student should not only be able to write effectively on some particular topic, but that he should be able to integrate his analysis with other problems with which it is as a rule more or less connected. I am here again emphasizing breadth of training and accomplishment.

I have been prompted to include ability to speak for two reasons, first, because it is of course essential to successful teaching, and, second, because it is a very great asset in general if one is to make his work most effective. It is particularly important in these days when so many people prefer to receive their education through conferences, personal discussions, and lectures, rather than by way of the printed page. I am not suggesting that a graduate school should give a course in public speaking, but I am suggesting that the school should have it in mind to promote in every way possible effective oral presentation.

II. Prerequisites for Graduate Work

The question as to what can be assumed in the way of previous training as one begins graduate work is of particular importance for a graduate school that is not an integral part of a university. Until comparatively recently it has been the practice in American universities to have only one general prerequisite for graduate work in economics, namely, a general course in the Principles of Political Economy. The situation is somewhat analogous though not as bad as that in schools of education and of business administration, where we find literally hundreds of graduate courses, none of which have any prerequisites. (The problem here relates to course sequences which I shall discuss later.)

From what I have said in the previous section it is clear that in my view your graduate school must either organize to give work in statistics and accounting, as well as other courses of an elementary and intermediate character, or it must lay down a series of prerequisites for admission. The latter is preferable and should I think, at this date, be feasible.

In the later years when I was at Chicago we had reached a stage where, in addition to the general introductory course in economics and the so-called tool courses, we required graduate students to take, in case they had not already done so as undergraduates, the so-called intermediate course in the field in which they expected to specialize. (This had to be taken without credit.) In the field of finance, for example, students in graduate courses in monetary theory, in banking theory, in bank management, in corporation finance, etc. were supposed to know the material covered in my course in Financial Organization, which was an introductory and integrating course in the entire field of finance. This was a great step forward over the

old system whereby each of the so-called graduate courses had to begin at the very beginning with an enormous amount of duplication resulting.

Unless you can insist upon similar prerequisites in various fields of economics your graduate work would have to begin on a lower plane than is the case at Chicago and perhaps some other universities. You labor under a certain disadvantage in this connection since your graduate students cannot combine the taking of these prerequisites with their regular graduate work--inasmuch as you would not have an undergraduate curriculum at hand. (Perhaps the way out of this difficulty is to think in terms of a four-year graduate school with the first year devoted in substantial measure to laying the necessary ground work for those who have not been adequately prepared, etc. As you know, the personnel coming up to a graduate school inevitably varies widely in its preliminary training.)

III. Sequences of Courses

In the social science departments of most graduate schools there is a series of course offerings all, theoretically, at the same level of advancement. That is to say, a graduate student can enter any one of these courses without having had any of the others, and often without having had any undergraduate prerequisites. For example, there are, I believe, 240 courses in education at Ohio State University, all of which are open to any graduate student in education, and none of which, I believe, has any prerequisite requirement. The chief variation from this method is found in sequences in history--which are time sequences like 17th century, 18th century, 19th century; and in the so-called seminar courses which are usually for advanced graduate students. The situation is very different from what it is in the natural sciences,

where it is regarded as quite impossible for any student to take certain advanced courses if he has not had a sequence of prerequisites. I would not go so far as to say there needs to be the same degree of sequential development in the social sciences as in the natural sciences but it does seem to me to be absurd to assume that any graduate student is equipped to take any graduate course, short of the seminar course. The fact that this situation prevails is to me evidence of the backward state of economic development as compared with the natural sciences.

I believe that it is possible in each of the divisions of economics to work out a sequence in at least three stages. Moreover, if courses in the field of finance, for example, are developed in some sequential order at least two-thirds of the courses usually offered can be eliminated. (In this connection I refer you to an article of mine in the Journal of Political Economy, May, 1921, pages 368-94 on "Possibilities of a General Survey Course in Finance," in which I show how courses in this field have multiplied during the last 20 years, and how they duplicate one another.)

IV. The Graduate School Curriculum

If the graduate school is to equip men for the several fields outlined above and give the breadth of training suggested, it is evident that the curriculum must aim at breadth. But from what has been said it should be clear that this does not necessarily mean a multitude of courses. While I have not given sufficient thought to the problem to suggest a well-rounded curriculum, I do feel prepared to make a few suggestions which I regard as rather basic in character. I am setting them down without reference to the order in which they should be given.

1. There should be, I think, a broad general course on the development of scientific thought and method, which course would consider the relationships between the different social sciences and also the natural sciences.

2. There should be an extensive course, probably covering a year, in the history of economic thought. Primary emphasis should be placed upon the relativity of economic thought at different periods to the conditions prevailing at those particular times. Economic doctrines and economic schools of thought in large measure are to be explained by economic and other factors which were of significance at the particular time these doctrines or schools arose. Indeed, it is possible from a study of the evolution of economic thought to shed new light upon many significant historical developments in other fields and give to the student a new conception of the unity of economic and social development and the growth of scientific ideas. When taught from this point of view the study of economic theory will tend to produce that tolerant attitude and sympathetic understanding which I stressed at the beginning. On the other hand, a graduate course in theory which seeks to show how a certain set of principles or body of doctrine has been gradually evolved and through refinements has been brought to its present perfected state will tend to produce the opposite type of scholar. One who thus studies the principles of value and distribution will be able to prove that Karl Marx or Henry George had fallacies in their arguments but they will have no understanding of the economic forces which accounted for the socialistic and single tax doctrines or, for that matter, of the conditions which have tended to give such doctrines continued vitality. The one type of course in economic theory tends to open the mind, while the other tends to make it ingrowing upon the basis of its own limited assumptions and hypotheses.

3. The curriculum must provide for special training in a number of particular fields, such as finance, labor, trade and industry, and agriculture. There should probably be course offerings in each of these fields on an advanced level and there should certainly be seminar courses in each field where the instructor and a group of students could go thoroughly into specific problems and their implications.

In general, I should be disposed to say that the first year might well be largely devoted to the general courses discussed above, the second year to special courses and seminars in particular fields, and the third year largely to research on some specific subject. There should, however, I think be something in the way of organized course or organized discussions during this third year. All thesis and no systematic lectures or discussions tends to be deadening. It is just as bad as all talk and no work on the part of teachers and students.

I would emphasize the great importance of giving to the student a great deal of individual aid in connection with his investigation. This should not be instruction so much as it should be suggestion and criticism. The suggestions and criticisms should moreover pertain quite as much to the organization and writing of the material as to the logic of the analysis or the soundness of the interpretation. My experience has been that no matter how experienced we become as investigators and writers, we always benefit greatly by the suggestions and criticisms of other scholars--provided these criticisms are fearless in character.

H. S. Matthews

October 3, 1931

Dear Dr. Moulton:

Thank you for your very kind note of October 1. I shall be delighted to have a very frank statement from you as to your views on graduate training. Bear in mind, please, that the students will be few in number and carefully selected by members of the staff who will, I hope, have abundant time to carry on their own research as well as do their teaching.

The book on Japan will interest me very greatly. Thank you very much for promising me a copy of it. I shall study it with very great care.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. H. G. Moulton
The Brookings Institution
722 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

AF:RSB

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722 JACKSON PLACE

October 1, 1931.

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
150 East 72nd Street,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I have not forgotten my promise to write you a statement about my conception of what constitutes a good graduate training in economics. I was not, however, able to give the matter any thought prior to our annual meeting and dedication of the new building in May, and then during the summer I had to finish my financial and economic appraisal of Japan. I am sending you a copy of this book and hope that you will have an opportunity to study it. It is of interest in connection with the problem which you have in hand. To do a study of this kind involves (1) the technique of statistical presentation, (2) the covering of a wide range of subjects, and (3) the ability to rise above a multitude of details and to integrate the analysis. Both Parts III and IV are of especial interest in connection with the problems of national economic planning which are just now being so much discussed.

I shall very shortly send you a statement outlining my views on graduate training.

With sincere regards,

H. S. Moulton

H. J. Muller

May 1, 1941

Dear Professor Stern:

I have your letter of April 29 concerning Muller. I know his record very well since I was chairman of the committee of selection which awarded him a Guggenheim fellowship some years ago. I am sorry to say there would be no possibility of our offering him an appointment at the Institute. We have no laboratories, are making no appointments in the biological sciences, and while there is nothing in our regulations to prevent our doing so, the trustees would certainly be unwilling to embark on a new field without long consideration in advance. I am sure you realize the wisdom of such a policy.

With many regrets that we cannot be of assistance to Muller here, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Prof. Curt Stern
The University of Rochester
Rochester, New York

FA:MR

THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

April 29, 1941

President Frank Aydelotte
Institute of Advanced Studies
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear President Aydelotte:

I should like to take the liberty of calling to your attention a rather unique case in the field of Biology. I am aware of the fact that the Institute of Advanced Studies has not made appointments in the experimental Sciences but it may be that its policies enable the Institute to adjust its appointments to the right kind of individual rather than to a field in the abstract.

I, therefore, should like to bring before you the name of H. J. Muller, a zoological geneticist, formerly Professor at the University of Texas, member of the National Academy of Sciences and without doubt one of the most distinguished biologists of our time. This is not a subjective judgment but I am sure is shared by the majority of our contemporaries. I know from very good authority that Muller in all likelihood would have received the Nobel Prize for Medicine had not the war interfered with the award of these prizes. He is the discoverer of the production of mutations by X-rays (1927) and has been a leader in the field of Genetics and Evolution ever since, apart from his outstanding earlier work.

Muller has had a period in which he leaned strongly toward communism. Following his convictions he accepted a position in Moscow where he remained approximately from 1932-1937. He became disillusioned and left the U.S.S.R. At that time the Rockefeller Foundation made a grant for him to the University of Edinburgh, Scotland where he had prospects of permanent appointment. Due to the war he left Edinburgh and has spent this year at Amherst supported by the Rockefeller grant which had been transferred to this country. I understand that the grant expires this year.

The prospects of a position for him are very unfavorable. Most institutions seem to be afraid of Muller's political background though I have been assured that Muller has changed his ideas basically. I should also add that Muller has shown a greater interest in priority questions than could be approved by some of his fellow scientists. He is now 50 years of age and of an agility of mind - full of ideas - which, I believe, promises further highest achievements. I cannot think of money better

President Frank Aydelotte

-2-

April 29, 1941

spent for research in Genetics and Evolution than in the case of providing a laboratory and a secure position for this man. I should like to stress that I cannot call myself an intimate personal friend of Muller's. We have seen each other perhaps 8 times during the last 17 years, mostly during scientific congresses and sometimes less than one hour. I can only say that taken all together I regard it a sad fact that a man of his greatness is without a position and I should like to do my share to help a general cause - not an individual.

I may add that I discussed Muller's future recently with Professor Lancelot Hogben of Aberdeen, Scotland. My proposal to bring his case to your attention found his hearty approval. With no other individual, including Muller himself, have I discussed the subject of this letter.

Sincerely yours,

Curt Stern

Curt Stern

S

April 24, 1939

Dr. J. J. Muller
204 Central Park South
New York City

My dear Dr. Muller:

Your letter of April 24 to Dr. Flexner
has come during his absence. I regret to say that
he is not in position to purchase the portrait
of Professor Einstein, although he will greatly
appreciate your giving him the opportunity to do
so.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Secretary

ESB:MGH

Apr 24 1939.

Dear Mr. Flexner.

I am offering again
the portrait of Professor
Albert Einstein in a
price of 5 thousand
Dollars.

The picture is now in
Gabriel Wells 145 W. 57.
on exhibition.

Respectfully

Yours

Studio

204. Centre Park Bldg

J. J. Muller

The picture is a real
Masterpiece. and in
short time I living
for Europe and by
not selling the picture
I take the picture to
Europe

March 2, 1938

Dear Mr. Muller:

At Mr. Flexner's request I am returning to you, with thanks, the photograph of the Einstein portrait. He regrets very much that there is nothing he can do at present in reference to it.

Very truly yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. J. J. Muller
204 Central Park South
New York City

AF/MCE

Sept. 24. 1937.

Dear Mr. Fleener!

I thank for your kind letter
and will filling honored at your
visit in my studio

The portrait of Prof Einstein is still
in my studio with 2 letter from
Prof Einstein about the portrait

I beg you please send a little.
not ween you coming, so I am
sure at that time in the studio

Respectfully yours

J. J. Muller

Studio

204. Cent. Park South
near 7 Ave corner.

Tel. Columbia 5-5615.

My studio is a little museum
with 150 different kind work
in fine art on the wall.

September 21, 1937

Mr. J. J. Muller
204 Central Park South
New York City

Dear Mr. Muller:

Your letter of September 17, addressed to President Dodds of Princeton University, was evidently intended for me and was sent to me by President Dodds.

I should like very much to see the portrait of Professor Einstein. I do not come to New York frequently, but I shall make a note of your address and arrange to see you and the portrait the very first time that I am in New York.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER
Director

AF/MCE

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I remember seeing this portrait
in the Hayden Planetarium and it
seemed to me to be an excellent one.

M.C.E.

J. J. Muller
204. Centr. Park South



To President
Harold W. Dodds.
President of Princeton University

sept. 17. 1937

Dear President!

In 1933 I painted Professor Einstein from life in Princeton in his Study Room. Fine Hall.

The picture is a real masterpiece and the best picture of him.

The picture was one year hanging in Hayden Planetarium. as a loan Present time I have again the picture in my possession.

I will be very satisfied. you would like the picture hanging in the Princeton University. as a loan.

On your request I send a photograph of the picture
The picture have a nice frame and top lights.

Respectfully yours

J.J. Muller
Portrait Painter

Studio 204. Cent. Park South

Feb. Columbus 5-5615.

New York City

Munro

December 1, 1932

Dear Professor Munro:

Many thanks for the reprint, which I have read with very great interest and amusement. I am glad to be set right as to the historical origin of Garfield's remark.

With the general purport of your paper I am in sympathy 100% and what is more I am going to try to do it. In this new Institute for Advanced Study I have given not one moment's thought to buildings or library. I am trying to bring together a few men and to make them and their families absolutely easy in mind on the subject of money. I don't care whether they have one pupil or fifty, and I agree with you that that makes no difference. I once attended a series of lectures by Eric Schmidt in Berlin on Goethe, at which there must have been almost 1,000 listeners. What was the difference? Schmidt was a great speaker with a magnificent voice, and it was just as easy for him to stimulate 1,000 persons as one, perhaps more. His lectures led me to devour Faust, though Schmidt himself never knew that I was in the auditorium. What we don't want to do is to encumber men like Schmidt with a personal responsibility for students who are just so much clay.

There is another point to be made in respect to buildings vs. professors. The first charge on the university, once a building is built, is the heating, cleaning, lighting, repairing of the same. Hence if resources are curtailed, it is the professor's salary that must be cut. You can't cut

Munro

December 1, 1932

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Professor Munro

Dec. 1, 1932

2

the charwomen who are already on a minimal basis nor can you cut heating, lighting, insurance, repairs. We have contrived since Garfield's time and the early Hopkins days to get the whole business upside down. I am surprised, however, at the universality with which this fact is recognized by the teaching staff - not usually by the alumni. I have yet to encounter one scholar or scientist who questioned the soundness of the simple method by which I am proceeding, in imitation, I must confess, of Mr. Gilman when he started the Johns Hopkins in two old boarding-houses on Howard Street.

With many thanks and warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor William B. Munro
268 Bellefontaine St.
Pasadena, California

AF:ESB

A. M. M. M.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
UNIVERSITY PARK
LOS ANGELES

December 10, 1939

The Institute for Advanced Study
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey

Gentlemen:

The objectives of the Institute for Advanced Study, as outlined in your bulletin No. 8, have deeply impressed me. The opportunity for undisturbed study under expert guidance and in an atmosphere stimulating and conducive to thought is precisely what I - as undoubtedly a great many of my fellow students - have long been looking for. I would appreciate it if you would be good enough to tell me in what capacity and under what conditions I could gain admission to the Institute.

My field is economics. I am at present at the University of Southern California as Visiting Assistant Professor of Banking and Finance. My contract expires in June, 1940, with the customary understanding that it will be renewed if the University is satisfied with my work. Previous to my appointment here I was an instructor in Economics at Rutgers University from 1937 to 1939. From 1934 to 1937 I served as assistant to Professor H. Parker Willis, Columbia University. I have also taught Banking and Economics at the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking.

I was born in Vienna, Austria, attended elementary and secondary schools there. In 1929 I entered the School of Business, Columbia University, graduating in 1931 as a Bachelor of Science, 1932, Master of Science, and 1939, Doctor of Philosophy. I am thirty-five years old and married.

Since I am entirely dependent upon earned income for my support, I should like to know what are the chances of getting such an income from the Institute. Until last summer I derived an annual income of \$4600 from my teaching activities.

When I came to Los Angeles, I accepted a salary of \$3200 in the (unfortunately false) hope that my position here would give me the time and stimulation for scientific work. I would gladly sacrifice a substantial part of my income in exchange for the opportunities offered by the Institute.

If you should desire information regarding the nature of my interests, I should be happy to give you an account of the work which I have mapped out for myself. Below, I include a list of my publications, and references.

Publications:

The Reichsbank in the Financial Crisis of 1931
Chicago University, Journal of Business, 1932

The Glass-Steagall Act
Berlin, Die Bank, 1932

Inflation in Current Economic Literature
in Willis and Chapman, Economics of Inflation,
New York, Columbia University Press, 1936

The Paradox of a Metal Standard
Washington, D.C., Graphic Arts Press, 1939

References:

E. E. Agger, Professor of Economics, Rutgers University

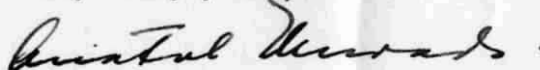
B. H. Beckhart, Associate Professor of Banking,
Columbia University

Roswell C. McCrae, Dean of the School of Business,
Columbia University

Vladimir G. Simkhovitch, Professor of Economics,
Columbia University

Archibald H. Stockder, Professor of Business Administration,
Columbia University

Very truly yours,



Anatol Murad

April 27, 1940

Dear Dr. Murad:

I must apologize for our delay in answering your letters of December and March, concerning the possibility of an appointment at the Institute. .

We have heretofore not granted any stipends in economics, and after careful consideration of the whole matter the professors of the School of Economics have regretfully decided that it would not be possible to consider your application for appointment at this time.

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Dr. Anatol Murad
Department of Economics
University of Southern California
University Park
Los Angeles, California

FA/MCE

Dr. Aydelotte:

None of the economists know of this man. Mr. Warren, the only one who commented, said he would not want to pass judgment on the man until some of the references had been investigated.

M.C.E.

Miss Eichelser would like any comments
that you might have to make.

We might make inquiries from
the names submitted as references.

Warr

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
UNIVERSITY PARK
LOS ANGELES

MR. RIEFLER ✓
MR. STEWART ✓
MR. WARREN ✓

March 16, 1940

The Institute for Advanced Study
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey

Gentlemen:

Because I have not as yet received an acknowledgment of my letter to you, dated December 10, 1939, I am wondering if the letter might not have gone astray. I am enclosing a copy of this letter and a self addressed, stamped envelope for your reply.

Very truly yours,



Anatol Murad

2036 La France Avenue
South Pasadena, California
November 5, 1939

Director
Institute for Advanced Study
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Sir:

I would be pleased if you would send me information concerning the opportunities for work in the Institute for Advanced Study. I am particularly interested in the School of Economics and Politics and the School of Humanistic Studies.

Thank you for this service.

Very truly yours,

Anatol Murad

Anatol Murad

*Bue #8
11/10/39*

GEORGE J. MURDOCK (See *Who's Who in America*)

Murdoch

MURDOCK RESEARCH LABORATORY

ESTABLISHED 1901

GENERAL RESEARCH AND INVENTION

NEWARK, N. J., August 18 1931

Mr. Louis Bamberger

Newark, N.J.

Dear Mr. Bamberger:

I beg permission to call your attention to my research work relating to the foundations of electricity, and physical life. I have been engaged all the time I could give to it more than forty years, entirely at my own expense investigating the underlying reasons that cause electricity, and this led into many interesting discoveries of what it really is as demonstrated by experiments, but that all plant, and animal life, including human is derived from the same causes.

I have embodied my discoveries in MS:book form of which the first volume is completed, while the second dealing with electricity as the elemental basis of life is well under way. I have reached a point however where I must have assistance to continue, and desire to inquire whether you can do anything for me. I cannot assure financial return, and do not expect it myself, for this work is in the field of pure science where ideas cannot be patented. It is altogether a labor of love for the uplift of humanity, and to broaden the sum of knowledge that has hitherto been available especially as it relates to human life. I would be able to promise however the erection in the memory of men of a monument to your vision, and public spirit that would endure long after the plaudits of the present generation have been forgotten. I have approached you at this critical

GEORGE J. MURDOCK (See *Who's Who in America*)

(2)

MURDOCK RESEARCH LABORATORY

ESTABLISHED 1901

GENERAL RESEARCH AND INVENTION

NEWARK, N. J.193

time as I am under the impression that you were concerned some years ago in the foundation of an institute for scientific research. While my present work has nothing in common with patents or inventions I enclose for your information a clipping taken from *Who's Who in America*, and refer also to White's 1931 edition of the *Encyclopedia of American Biography* where my life story may be found. Locally I am a life member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Trusting that I have not overstepped the bounds of propriety in thus appealing to you, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

213 W. Market St., Newark, N.J.

Geo. J. Murdock

At present location 31 years

September 4, 1931

Mr. George J. Murdock
Murdock Research Laboratory
Newark, New Jersey

My dear Mr. Murdock:

In the absence of Dr. Flexner, your letter of August 18 to Mr. Bamberger has been referred to me for reply. I regret to state that the fields of study to be pursued by the Institute for Advanced Study have not yet been determined, so that there are no fellowships available which would support your research. I shall bring your letter to Dr. Flexner's attention when he returns the last of the month, and, if it is decided that physical science be included in the curriculum, I am sure he will be glad to communicate with you.

Very truly yours,

ROTHEN S. BARKER
Assistant Secretary

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

April 21, 1941

Dear Mr. Murfee:

I have spoken to Professor Einstein about your request and regret to say that he does not feel free to join the movement for a memorial to Edmund Burke. The matter is out of his field, and he asks me to say that while he sends his very good wishes to you for every possible success, he does not feel that it would be suitable for him to be a member of your sponsoring committee.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Hopson O. Murfee, Esq.
Prattville
Alabama

FA:MR

CHAIRMAN
PRESIDENT JOHN STEWART BRYAN
THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

ORGANIZED 1938

SECRETARY
HOPSON OWEN MURFEE
(UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA)
PRATTVILLE, ALABAMA

**THE EDMUND BURKE AMERICAN MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
FOR THE
ORIGINAL THIRTEEN AMERICAN COLONIES**

COMMITTEE

14 April 1941

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YALE UNIVERSITY

DELAWARE
PRESIDENT WALTER HULLIHEN
THE UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

GEORGIA
PRESIDENT HARMON CALDWELL
THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

MARYLAND
PRESIDENT ISAAH BOWMAN
THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

MASSACHUSETTS
PRESIDENT ROSWELL G. HAM
MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE
PRESIDENT ERNEST M. HOPKINS
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

NEW JERSEY
PRESIDENT ROBERT C. CLOTHIER
RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK
PRESIDENT ROBERT I. GANNON
FORDHAM UNIVERSITY

NORTH CAROLINA
PRESIDENT FRANK P. GRAHAM
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THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

RHODE ISLAND
PRESIDENT HENRY M. WRISTON
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PRESIDENT JOHN STEWART BRYAN
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GOVERNOR BURNET R. MAYBANK

VIRGINIA
GOVERNOR JAMES H. PRICE

President Frank Aydelotte
The Institute for Advanced Research
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear President Aydelotte:

I am writing to make a request
and a report.

First, I am writing to report on the progress of our endeavor to create an American Memorial to Edmund Burke by Act of Congress with an appropriation adequate to edit and publish a scholarly definitive edition of the complete writings of Edmund Burke. An Edmund Burke American Memorial Resolution was introduced in the 76th Congress. This Resolution was favorably reported by the Library Committee of the House and recommended for passage without amendment. Emergency defense legislation, however, prevented passage in the 76th Congress. Our friends assure me that passage is certain in the 77th Congress. The original Petition to The President and Congress contained the names of 154 distinguished sponsors, representing all of the 48 States. You greatly honored and aided our endeavor by giving your good name as a sponsor.

Second, I am writing also to request you to speak with Professor Albert Einstein for me in support of my letter of request that he honor our endeavor to create an American Memorial to Edmund Burke--Defender of human freedom, religious liberty, and equal justice under law through representative constitutional government--by adding his great and good name as a sponsor on the final list which I am now preparing. Please say to Professor Einstein, that you yourself are an original sponsor, and that other sponsors are his personal friends (and mine)--Dr. Robert Andrews Millikan, Dr. Arthur H. Compton, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, Dr. Frank B. Jewett. He will therefore be in good company, and will complete the list of living Nobel Prizemen in America in this service to freedom. The new list now totals 286 names--ALL State Superintendents of Education in the 48 States, 42 Governors (we hope to have all 48 within the month), all of the leading college and university presidents in all the 48 States, and the most eminent Historians, Scientists, and Men of Letters. The list of sponsors will be in itself a noble American Memorial.

You will greatly honor and aid our endeavor by securing for us the approval of Professor Einstein. I have already written him.

Very sincerely yours
Hopson Owen Murfee

(COPY)

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

PRESIDENT'S ROOM

February 2, 1939

Colonel Hopson Owen Murfee
Prattville, Alabama

My dear Colonel Murfee:

Following our conversation at Columbia University in December last, I am glad to learn that your suggestion for an American memorial to Edmund Burke is meeting with such wide-spread approval. The university presidents and other distinguished citizens whom you quote certainly constitute a striking array of supporters and cannot fail to have an influence on the Congress of the United States, to which, as I understand it, a definite proposal has been made that a statue in honor of Edmund Burke be erected in Washington.

It would be most desirable if, without too much delay, there could be an American Memorial Edition of the complete writings of Edmund Burke. The Columbia University Press has just completed, after thirty years of labor, the first complete edition of the works of John Milton. If, to follow the words of Milton, those of Edmund Burke could be published in America, it would be one more evidence of the intellectual solidarity of the English-speaking peoples and of their desire and willingness to join in honoring their great intellectual leaders.

Wishing you all success in this undertaking, I am

Faithfully Yours,

(Signed) NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

Stanford University, California

Office of the President

9 January 1939

Dear Dr. Murfee:

It will be a pleasure to join with you and others in doing what is possible to honor the memory of Edmund Burke by creating the Edmund Burke Memorial Commission, to edit his writings and to erect a suitable statue.

It seems to me important for all English-speaking people to realize their common heritage and the part which Edmund Burke played in developing attitudes toward government that have shown themselves to be vital in the maintenance of these democracies which are of such great consequence in the world today. The rare perception and capacities of Edmund Burke need emphasis at the present time.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) RAY LYMAN WILBUR

Dr. Hopson Owen Murfee
Prattville, Alabama

(COPY)

BLISS PERRY
5 Clement Circle
Cambridge, Massachusetts

April 10, 1941

Dear Dr. Murfee:

I am in full sympathy with the project for an American Memorial to Edmund Burke.

In a little volume of Selections from Burke which I published in 1896 and which has long been out of print, I said that "Burke realized, as no man of his generation realized, that civilization is destructible, that the slow gains of centuries may be squandered, as history shows that they have over and over again been squandered, by a momentary folly. Burke is a good corrective for the ignorant and shallow optimism that would ignore the nature of things, and live in a fool's paradise."

Though that passage was written 45 years ago, before the rise of Nazism, I submit that it has some pertinence for the present crisis in human affairs.

Sincerely yours,

BLISS PERRY

I was a colleague of Woodrow Wilson at Princeton, and we often talked about Burke together.

(COPY)

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAMS

BOISE, IDAHO

April 3, 1941

COLONEL HOPSON OWEN MURFEE

SECRETARY EDMUND BURKE AMERICAN MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

PRATTVILLE, ALABAMA

HEARTILY APPROVE AN AMERICAN MEMORIAL TO EDMUND BURKE BY ACT
OF CONGRESS. BURKE SHARES WITH WASHINGTON THE GLORY OF AMERICAN
INDEPENDENCE AND REPRESENTATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT
IN THE UNITED STATES.

(SIGNED) CHASE A. CLARK

GOVERNOR

MONPELIER, VERMONT

April 3, 1941

COLONEL HOPSON OWEN MURFEE

SECRETARY EDMUND BURKE AMERICAN MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

PRATTVILLE, ALABAMA

I JOIN WITH THE GOVERNORS OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES
IN APPROVING PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO EDMUND BURKE.

(SIGNED) WILLIAM H. WILLS

GOVERNOR OF VERMONT

(COPY)

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
Executive Department
February 3, 1941

My dear Mr. Murfee:

The creation of an American Memorial to Edmund Burke is a worthwhile project.

Certainly Burke was the outstanding friend the American Colonies had during the days when friends were badly needed in England. His statescraft was illumined by a vision that surpassed the narrow nationalism of his time. He typified modern liberalism to my way of thinking, even though he played his role in history before such a phrase was ever used.

You have assembled a notable group of educators to sponsor your movement, and I am glad to add my commendation and express hope for your success.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES EDISON
Governor

Hopson Owen Murfee, Secretary,
The Edmund Burke American Memorial Committee,
Prattville, Alabama

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Governor's Office
Raleigh

January 27, 1941

J. Melville Broughton
Governor

Mr. H. C. Murfee, Secretary
The Edmund Burke American Memorial Committee
for the Original Thirteen Colonies
Prattville, Alabama

Dear Mr. Murfee:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 20th, asking that I aid the patriotic endeavor embraced in the plans of the Edmund Burke American Memorial Committee for the Original Thirteen Colonies by permitting my name to appear as a sponsor for the State of North Carolina.

I am very glad to give this permission and in doing so wish to state that I heartily endorse the creation of an American memorial to Edmund Burke as proposed by the Edmund Burke American Memorial Committee.

Cordially yours,

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON

From a Letter to Hopson Owen Murfee, Secretary of the EDMUND BURKE AMERICAN MEMORIAL COMMITTEE by United States Senator William E. Borah, November 16, 1939:-

"I have been a student of Burke from my earliest youth, and yet I never read him without finding something new and something incomprehensively great in his writings, - a marvelous intellect and a great soul!"

From Professor F. J. C. Hearnshaw, M. A., LL.D., King's College, University of London, England:

"There is no satisfactory life of Burke extant, and no properly edited collection of his works....

"Few greater services could be rendered by a scholar, or group of scholars, commanding leisure and money than that of preparing for the world a definitive edition of Burke's speeches and writings accompanied by a critical survey of his life and times. For the rapid progress of the world along the course which Burke with prophetic prescience foresaw, and the successive fulfilment of his predications, makes it every day increasingly evident that he has still a message to deliver of primary importance to modern man."

From Professor Thomas W. Copeland, Ph.D., Yale University, New Haven, Conn.:

"There is no detailed biography of him (Edmund Burke) which approaches adequacy....

"There is no edition of his Letters; they are still scattered in half a dozen different collections, or at large in the biographies of his friends, or not even printed. His works have never been completely collected; needless to say they are nothing like properly annotated."

Composed of distinguished University Presidents for the original Thirteen Colonies, THE EDMUND BURKE AMERICAN MEMORIAL COMMITTEE was organized January 1939 by Dr. Hopson Owen Murfee and his Friends.

Sponsored by The Edmund Burke American Memorial Committee and by all the Governors of the original Thirteen States, Senate Joint Resolution 144 introduced in the Senate on June 5, 1939 by Senator Lister Hill and House Joint Resolution 307 introduced in the House on May 29, 1939 by Congressman Sam Hobbs are now before the Congress: TO CREATE AN EDMUND BURKE AMERICAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION with an appropriation adequate to edit and publish a scholarly definitive edition of the Complete Writings of Edmund Burke.

An American Memorial Biography of Edmund Burke by Hopson Owen Murfee, M.A., LL.D., is now ready for publication. This work of many years was begun with the counsel of his friend, the late President Woodrow Wilson, and is now being completed with the assistance of eminent American, English, and Irish Scholars and Friends. Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, has written a Foreword for this notable Biography.

The Fitzwilliam heirs of Edmund Burke have given Dr. Hopson Owen Murfee permission to use the valuable unpublished writings of Edmund Burke in this American Memorial.

"The study of politics is an art, and not a science; no exact rules can be laid down for it. But to those who may wish to acquire that art, a knowledge of Burke is the beginning of wisdom." - Sir Philip Magnus: EDMUND BURKE--A PROPHET OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

John Stewart Bryan
President The College of William and Mary
Chairman The Edmund Burke American Memorial Committee

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

February 21, 1939

Colonel Hopson Owen Murfee
Hotel Taft
Seventh Avenue & 50th Street
New York City

Deeply regret that I am making arrangements to leave for a cruise so that I cannot possibly add to the list of my present appointments in the next day or two. Suggest that your letter to Professor Einstein be mailed to him addressed to Fine Hall Princeton New Jersey. Warmest greetings

Abraham Flexner

HS

Mussey

January 17, 1931

Dear Mr. Mussey:

Though my book on Universities was meant to be constructive in effect, it was necessarily largely critical and destructive in content and appearance. I am sending you herewith in advance of publication a little pamphlet in which (pages 7-14) you will find a brief constructive statement of the general policy to be pursued by the Institute for Advanced Study,, founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld. It would, I think, be wholesome and helpful if editorial recognition could be given to this endeavor. I should wish my own name omitted from anything that you say, for I am anxious to avoid the personal note. I wish that the ideal of the Institute might be properly understood by those primarily responsible for our educational policies.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Henry Raymond Mussey
The Nation
20 Vesey Street
New York, N. Y.

AF:ESB

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Myers

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY
FOREST GROVE, OREGON

Jan 19
1931

Mr Louis Bamberger

L. Bamberger Co

Dear Sir

In my reading of the "C. S. Monitor" I learned of your most generous and wise gift in the founding of the "Institute for Advanced Study". Occasionally I have outstanding students in Chemistry who need this opportunity after graduation and who are well prepared and able to profit greatly by opportunities which we can not offer here. It would please me greatly to learn more fully of your new Institute and this opportunity for my worthy students.

Very Respectfully

Henry C. Myers

Prof. of Chemistry

January 24, 1931

Professor Henry C. Myers
Pacific University
Forest Grove, Oregon

My dear Professor Myers:

Mr. Banberger has forwarded to this office your letter of the nineteenth, which I am acknowledging in Dr. Flexner's absence from the city.

No steps have been taken as yet towards the organization of The Institute for Advanced Study. I am, however, sending you a pamphlet which indicates its general scope.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY
Assistant Secretary

ESB:ARD