

Oak Ridge National Lab.

March 9, 1951

Technical Information Service
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
P. O. Box E
Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Gentlemen:

Your office is kind enough to send to Dr. Oppenheimer copies of Nuclear Science Abstracts. These are sent to us in duplicate, and since we have no need for two copies of each of the bulletins, I am returning to you under separate cover the extra copies we have. Would you in the future send only one copy of each of the bulletins for our reference.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Russell,
Secretary to the Director

Oakley, C. O.

Haverford College
Haverford, Penna.
Mathematics

May 25, 1947

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

Recd May 27

Dear Miss Richardson,

It has become impossible for us
to plan to be in Princeton next year and I am
returning the blanks you so kindly sent me. Thank
you for your prompt effort.

Yours very truly
C. O. Oakley

Prof. Morse: ✓
I am cancelling
the house reservation. ^{RM Temp} Please
let me know if there is
any change - to a Miller
5/27/47

November 20, 1946

Professor C. O. Oakley
Department of Mathematics
Haverford College
Haverford, Pennsylvania

Dear Professor Oakley:

Thank you for your letter of November 19th which has come during Dr. Aydelotte's absence from the office. Dr. Aydelotte will be delighted to see you and Professor Allendoerfer at the Institute tomorrow afternoon and I have informed Mr. Schafer that you will probably arrive about four-thirty.

Yours sincerely,

Jane S. Richardson
Secretary to Dr. Aydelotte

HAVERFORD COLLEGE
HAVERFORD, PA.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

November 19, 1946

Frank Aydelette,
Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, N.J.

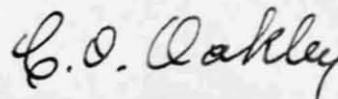
Dear Dr. Aydelette,

First I want to thank you for being with us at Haverford last Saturday and especially for your interest in our round-table discussion group. All of us felt that we had gained by the meeting.

Carl Allendeerfer and I expect to drive over to Princeton this Thursday to see some of the mathematicians both at Princeton and at the Institute. I wonder whether it would be possible for us to meet Schafer at, say, tea-time. Anyway we shall drop over to Fuld Hall about that time (4:30 or so.)

And it will be good to see you again.

Yours very truly,



C.O. Oakley

Obata, Chiura

May 17, 1943

Dear John:

I have talked over the case of Professor Obata with Panofsky and neither he nor I can see any opportunity for him at the Institute, nor do we think it very likely that an ordinary college department of fine arts would have a place for him. It is Panofsky's suggestion that his real opportunity at the present moment would be in a museum. It might be that Fiske Kimball's advice would be useful.

Yours sincerely,

President John W. Nason
Swarthmore College
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

FA/MCE

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE
SWARTHMORE, PA.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

7 May 1943

*PM Paulish for
advise*

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

I don't know whether Guy Snavely handed you the material about Professor Obata of whom he spoke at the Council meeting yesterday. I had meant to bring the letter from Provost Deutsch to New York to discuss it with you. I enclose a copy.

I have discussed this letter with Robert Walker, of our Fine Arts Department. We can think of only two places where Professor Obata might go. One is the Institute and the other is Princeton University. I am writing to Professor Rowley of Princeton. If you think that you cannot do anything for Obata at the Institute, perhaps you will put in a good word with Professor Rowley.

Yours sincerely,

John.

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

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

May 11, 1943

Dear Dr. Aydelotte,

I have, of course, the greatest sympathy with Mr. Obata, but am unfortunately unable to offer any suggestions. The field is absolutely foreign to me; I don't see any chance for him in the Institute, and that the so-called shrinking Department in the University has any room for him seems more than doubtful to me, all the more so as it seems to emphasize Chinese rather than Japanese art and law, so far as I know, no appreciable collection of Japanese prints. Would not a collection of these - a museum or, preferably, a private collection - appear to be the more logical place? Unfortunately, as I said, I do not even know where

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Such Collections are. But it might be worth while to ask Mr. Rosenwald about it.

With my apologies for being so little helpful,

Sincerely yours,

Erwin Panofsky.

COPY

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

April 27, 1943

President John W. Nason
Swarthmore College
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

My dear Dr. Nason:

I am coming to you to ask your assistance. Professor Chiura Obata, a native of Japan and an artist, has been on the staff of our Art Department since 1932, beginning as lecturer and later becoming assistant professor and curator of our collection of Japanese prints. He was highly regarded by his colleagues as a teacher, and combines to an extraordinary degree the art of his native land with the art of the Occident.

He is now a man of fifty-seven years of age. He had been granted a semi-sabbatical leave on two-thirds salary for the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, and I am happy to say that though he and all his family were evacuated by the order of General DeWitt, the University continued him on this sabbatical leave as already voted. He is now on leave of absence from the University without salary.

His son Kimio, who, together with his wife and daughter, is with him at the settlement at Topaz, has just written a letter saying that Professor Obata was "slugged in a typical Kibei attack from the rear with a lead pipe on the night of April 3. It was about 11:30 p.m. and he was returning from his nightly shower; then some unknown assailant" struck him "with a blackjack on the left temple, gashing the head part severely, injuring the left eye. This Kibei must have had all intentions of killing ... as he kept after him, trying to slug him into insensibility by hitting approximately twenty times. But luckily the blows did not fall on his head but on his left forearm as (he) tried to defend himself." Professor Obata "is not out of the hospital yet, but he is doing quite well so there is no need to worry."

Professor Obata, as I understand it, had felt the responsibility of acting as a guide and leader of the people. First, he thought that through art they could find solace and peace. But, as his son has said, being a strong-willed person, he became of necessity a leader in almost every type of function in the camp. One point which he constantly urged was that it was for the individual to make up his mind whether he should register for service in the American Army, I presume standing against the position that family influence should dominate.

-2-

At any rate, after this dreadful experience, Professor Obata is anxious to leave. If he can find nothing better to do, he will work on a farm, but this would be a frightful waste of admirable material. Is there not some small college or school which would welcome him as a teacher of art?

Professor Obata's wife, by the way, has won considerable local attention for her flower arrangements.

I recommend Professor Obata most heartily. If you have any suggestions to make, I shall warmly appreciate them.

I am

Cordially

(S) MONROE E. DEUTSCH
Vice-President and Provost

P.S. The son, Kimio, who wrote the letter, has volunteered for service in the American Army.

Just read O'Brien

19 November 1957

Dear Mr. O'Brien:

Thank you for your letter of November 15th. Our scientists at the Institute do not require, and do not have assistants, because of the nature of their work. We have sent your letter to Princeton University, in the hope that they might be able to find the right place for you.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Oppenheimer

Mr. John J. O'Brien
Maryland Hotel
630 "F" Street
San Diego, California

Copy to Professor Smyth

O'Brien, Vincent

December 20, 1949

Dear Reverend O'Brien:

Your letter to the American Academy for Advanced Study has been referred to this office by Princeton University; but your request is not one that we can take care of. We have no films of any sort that we have prepared. I would be pleased to try to help; but I know of no such film, or who might have produced it. There is a Princeton Film Center, Carter Road, in Princeton which you might contact if you wish. It may be that if they do not have the film themselves, they will be able to direct you to the proper person.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Russell,
Secretary to the Director

The Reverend Vincent O'Brien
Boston College
Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Economic



1011 Bancroft Hall
U.S. Naval Academy
14 February, 1935

Registrar
Institute For Advanced Study
Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey

Dear sir:

I have recently read an account of the proposed opening of the School of Economics and Politics under the Bamberger and Field Foundation. I should appreciate very much any information regarding the type of school to be established, the courses one may follow there, and the entrance requirements.

Sincerely yours,

Bennett C. Pelheim
Midshipman, U.S.N.

February 18, 1935

Dear Mr. Oelheim:

The School of Economics and Politics of the Institute for Advanced Study will not be opened for at least another year. It is expected that the three scholars thus far appointed will come to Princeton in the course of the next year, but it will certainly be the autumn of 1936 before they begin work.

I shall put your name on our mailing list in order that any bulletins we issue may be sent to you.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Bennett C. Oelheim
1011 Bancroft Hall
U. S. Naval Academy
Annapolis, Maryland

AF/MCE

Dist Gen *Offen*

23 July 1962

Dear Mrs. Offen:

Thank you for your letter and the leaflet about your house. It is not likely that the Institute would be interested in a property so far from our own campus, but we shall be glad to hold the information on the chance that somebody here might be interested as an individual.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Wilder Hobson)
Secretary to the Director

Mrs. Lee G. Offen
Mattawang Farm
River Road
Millstone, New Jersey



PLANDERS 9-6502



NEW BRUNSWICK

MATTAWANG FARM
RIVER ROAD
MILLSTONE, NEW JERSEY

Dear Sirs:

I am enclosing a prospectus on property my husband and I own twelve miles north of Princeton. As he has been transferred out of the state, we are anxious to sell or rent this home so the children and I may join him. Needless to state we would be extremely reasonable about coming to terms because of the proximity of the school year for the children. Thank you in advance for passing this information on to any one interested in a large Colonial home.

Sincerely,

Carroll Smith Offen
(Mrs. See B. Offen)



"By This Route

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Retired In This House After Victory at Princeton

JANUARY 1777"

(ABOVE PLAQUE ERECTED ON PROPERTY BY
CAMP MIDDLEBROOK CHAPTER D.A.R.)

This rare Colonial Mansion of 1754 on a knoll overlooking the beautiful Millstone Valley is surrounded by approximately five acres of land adorned by elm, maple, apple, cherry trees and other shrubs — and not to be overlooked a 40'x24' swimming pool. Original random width pine floors and panelling maintained throughout.

As indicated by the DAR Commemoration, Washington chose this house as his headquarters before proceeding to victory in the Watchung Mountains because of its restful atmosphere and spacious accommodations for his staff.

FIRST FLOOR

CENTRAL HALL, Dutch doors each end, attractive three level staircase.

KEEPING ROOM — Fireplace, burns 5½' logs, original crane and kettle, beamed ceilings.

LIBRARY or T.V. ROOM — fireplace, bookcases, corner cabinet, antique.

DINING ROOM — 17' x 14' beamed ceiling.

LIVING ROOM — fireplace, Washington fireback.

KITCHEN — Excellent, completely rebuilt 1957; all birchwood magnetic doored cabinets, sink, dishwasher, four burner stove with griddle, oven with rotisserie, all built-in.

POWDER ROOM and LAUNDRY

SECOND FLOOR

CENTRAL HALL

MASTER BEDROOM — Charming fireplace, panelled wall, beamed ceiling.

FOUR ADDITIONAL BEDROOMS — two double.

TWO BATHS — modern showers

AMPLE CLOSETS

This residence known as the "VAN DOREN HOUSE" is on the beautiful River Road, which winds its way lazily between Princeton and historical Millstone. Country living at its best. Complete redecoration of house has been executed since 1956.

Commuting to New York by Reading Railroad or Pennsylvania Railroad convenient.

Price ~~\$55,000~~ ^{\$45,000}
~~rental \$300 per month~~

Every effort has been made to provide accurate information. Offering is subject to errors, omissions, prior sale, withdrawal, and approval of purchaser by owner.

LEE G. OFFEN, Box 83, Millstone, N. J.

Phone Belle Mead - FLanders 9-6502

including contractor with snow plow + outside rotary mower, vacuum cleaner, gas pool, storm windows for house, 3-gaited saddle horse and trio of Emden white geese.

THIRD FLOOR

SITTING ROOM — 2 double bedrooms, 2 large storage spaces.

BASEMENT

Concrete floor, stone walls, dry. 2 rooms, play area or workshop.

HEATING - OIL

Circulating hot water, copper tubing, modern plumbing.

INSULATION

Brick insulated walls. Roof areas insulated.

Complete fire-alarm system installed in house

OUTBUILDINGS

ORIGINAL DUTCH BARN — stables, milking shed, play area, hay loft.

COACH BARN

3 cars, workshop

PUMPHOUSE

new high capacity jet pump, 90' drilled well.

ORIGINAL SMOKEHOUSE

April 13, 1946

Dr. Vannevar Bush, Director
Office of Scientific Research and Development
1530 F Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dr. Bush:

Your letter to Dr. Aydelotte expressing your appreciation of the work of the Institute for Advanced Study in the war effort has come to me in the absence of Dr. Aydelotte. I want to thank you for this statement which will be read to the Trustees. The Institute recognizes its responsibility to help in times like these to the maximum of its ability.

Cordially yours,

Marston Morse
Chairman of the Standing Committee

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OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

1530 P STREET NW.
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

VANNEVAR BUSH
Director

April 12, 1946

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


Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

The outstanding contribution of American science and industry to the winning of the war has been recognized and commented upon throughout the country. It should always be remembered that science and industry made that contribution by teamwork—teamwork with the Armed Services and teamwork within the ranks of industry itself. The opportunity and privilege of the Office of Scientific Research and Development were to foster and share with American universities and industry in this collaborative endeavor. The gratitude of OSRD to individuals for their unselfish cooperation in war research under its auspices has been expressed in certificates of merit.

This letter gives me the pleasure of expressing to you my personal and official appreciation and commendation of the aid that the Institute for Advanced Study has given in the war effort through the work which it has performed under contract with this Office. The Institute for Advanced Study was called upon to do important work. That work was well done.

We need no longer recall the difficulties which were encountered, nor the obstacles which had to be overcome. Rather we should and do remember the whole-hearted cooperation which served to overcome them. Our greatest assurance for the future lies in the continuance of that same spirit.

Cordially yours,



V. Bush
Director



Office of Strategic Services

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

15 March 1945

Person file

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

My dear Dr. Aydelotte:

The help which the Institute for Advanced Study has extended to the Foreign Nationalities Branch of OSS during the last two years is much appreciated on my part. It contributed to the achievement of an important piece of work. Will you please convey my thanks to the Trustees?

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan
William J. Donovan
Director

*Office of the Science Advisor
State Department*

Major Carroll E. Amos of the Office of the Science Advisor, who is working directly with Major Craigie and Lumbard, has asked to see people at the Institute who can assist him in his project:

Amos is making a survey of any projects done now in the physical sciences, especially foreign, that may lead to the discovery and utilization of new weapons. The point of his research is to try to improve the intelligence program of their department.

Amos has seen Miss Sachs and she has shown him a Russian paper. She suggested he see someone in math (Montgomery is available but does not think he can be of help since his work and Selberg's is theoretical) and someone in physics, as well as Goldstine or Bigelow. Goldstine is on vacation. Bigelow is available.



The Waldorf-Astoria
New York

Room 1983

C. K. Ogden

Nov. 18. 1932

Dear Dr. Flexner,

I am in New York for a short time to make inquiries about the possibilities of Scientific Standardization (International Terminologies and nomenclature) in connection with the enclosed.

I missed you once or twice at All Souls, but saw from the N. Y. University's dinner list last night that you were in the city; and would be very grateful for your advice.

The research work on Basic English has been in progress for more than 10 years, and was completed last August; ready for practical application in several fields but

awaiting further standardization in many branches of science & notation.

The New York Times is taking it up for general international purposes in a feature article on Sunday next, and I am hopeful that progress may now be accelerated in a number of necessary directions.

One task is the addition of the right 20 American names to the attached list. On this and on the scientific problem itself I would welcome your suggestions.

I am to telephone your secretary at 10.30 in the morning to inquire if you have a few moments to spare, as I could pass your office any time to suit your convenience.

Sincerely yours
Ck. Ogden

Basic English

The undersigned are convinced of the urgent need for an international auxiliary language, but are unable to accept, as satisfactory for the purpose, any artificially constructed system. They feel that some form of simplified English, such as Basic offers, will best meet the demand. They would therefore welcome any provision for its practical application, especially for Commercial and Radio requirements, and the establishment of closer relations with the peoples of Africa and the East.

- Walter Angermund (Press Director, Deutsche Lufthansa, Berlin).
Norbert Capek (Prague).
Jose Castillejo (Professor in the University of Madrid).
R. N. Coudenhove-Kalergi (President, The Pan-Europa Union, Vienna).
D. L. Crawford (President, The University of Hawaii).
F. B. Czarnomski (Director of the Polish Press Bureau, London).
Herbert Davis (Professor of English, Toronto University).
Godfrey Dewey (President, III Olympic Winter Games Committee).
Gudmundur Finnbogason (Librarian, The National Library, Iceland).
John Dewey (Professor of Philosophy, Columbia University).
P. Sargant Florence (Professor of Commerce, Birmingham University).
H. Munro Fox (Professor of Zoology, Birmingham University).
Rintaro Fukuhara (Assistant Professor, Tokyo University of Literature and Science).
Sir Richard Gregory (Editor of "Nature").
H. Stafford Hatfield (Author of "The Conquest of Thought by Invention").
S. Hanzlik (Professor in the University of Prague).
P. Harting (Professor of English, University of Groningen).
J. Heyrovsky (Professor of Chemistry, Prague).
B. W. Holman (Professor at the Royal School of Mines, Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Association of Scientific Workers).
Lancelot Hogben (Professor of Social Biology, London School of Economics).
Julian S. Huxley (late Professor of Zoology, King's College, London).
S. H. Hooke (Professor of Old Testament Studies, King's College, London).
S. Ichikawa (Professor of English, Imperial University, Tokyo).
A. Lloyd James (London School of Oriental Studies, Linguistic Adviser to the B.B.C.).
Snæbjörn Jónsson (Reykjavik, Iceland).
B. Lewis (Director of the American Institute, Prague).
W. K. Liao.
Kemp Malone (Professor of English, Johns Hopkins University).
Rokuro Nakaseko, Sc.D. (Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan).
B. Némec (Professor of Plant Physiology, Prague University).
Sir Percy Nunn (Professor of Education, London University).
Y. Okakura (Head of the Department of Literature, St. Paul's University, Tokyo).
H. Okamoto (Professor at the Doshisha College of Commerce, Kyoto, Japan).
C. A. Reed (Principal, International College, Smyrna).
I. A. Richards, Litt. D. (Magdalene College, Cambridge, Late Professor of English, Tsing Hua University, Peking).
George Riess (Librarian, University Library, Prague).
Paul Robeson, LL.B.
A. P. Rossiter (Late Instructor in English, Imperial Naval Academy, Etajima, Japan).
J. Z. Schneider (Professor at the Institute of Technology, Prague).
Karl Schneider (Studienrat, Berlin).
George Bernard Shaw.
K. Shinoda (Professor at the Higher Normal School, Tokyo).
G. Elliot Smith (Professor of Anatomy, London University).
E. D. Starbuck (Professor of Psychology, University of California).
Wickham Steed.
Vilhjalmur Stefansson, LL.D.
F. Swoboda (State Institute of Public Hygiene, Prague).
N. J. Vavilov (President of the Academy of Agricultural Science, Leningrad).
O. Vočadlo (Masaryk Institute of Adult Education, Prague).
H. G. Wells.

Inst. Gen *O'Hara*

November 4, 1955

Dear Mr. O'Hara:

Thank you for your letter of October 31st. The Institute for Advanced Study is unlike a university, and we, therefore, have no fraternities or sororities. I am sorry we cannot be of help to you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. James Beacham)
Office of the Director

Mr. Delmar T. O'Hara
Perpetual Savings & Loan Bldg.,
462 Main Street
Wellsville, Ohio

Ohio House of Representatives

100th General Assembly
Columbus

1953 - 1954

DELMAR T. O'HARA
COLUMBIANA COUNTY
462 MAIN ST.
PERPETUAL SAVINGS AND LOAN BLDG.
WELLSVILLE, OHIO

COMMITTEES:
PUBLIC WELFARE, CHAIRMAN
HEALTH

October 31, 1955

Dr. R. Oppenheimer, Dir.
Institute of Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

I am making a compilation of fraternities and sororities, national and local, at selected colleges and universities throughout the country and am interested in obtaining the names and addresses of any that may be on your campus.

Your help will be greatly appreciated in this project if you would send a list of those groups on your campus.

If I am "in the right church but the wrong pew", will you please turn this request over to the proper person.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Delmar T. O'Hara
Delmar T. O'Hara

DTO:eb

Home address:
Perpetual Savings & Loan Bldg.,
462 Main St.
Wellsville, Ohio

Ohio State University

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

HOWARD L. BEVIS, *President*

COLUMBUS 10

August 13, 1952

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
EARL N. MANCHESTER
Director

LEWIS C. BRANSCOMB
Associate Director

The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey
Attn: Doris Kostue
Director's Office

Madam,

Under separate cover we are returning to you a copy of "Analytic Functions of Several Complex Variables" by Cal Siegel. We are enclosing the letter invoice. We have already received and are billed for this with the rest of the order. We received shipment and invoice from Mrs. Peggy Miller Secretary of the School of Mathematics.

Sincerely,

Rolland E. Stevens

Rolland E. Stevens
Acquisition Librarian

RES/lc

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

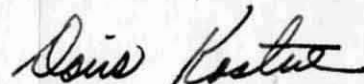
July 31, 1952

Dear Mr. Stevens:

Thank you for your letter of July 26th addressed to
Dr. Oppenheimer.

Under separate cover, I am sending you a copy of
"Analytic Functions of Several Complex Variables" by Carl L. Siegel.
This is a bound mimeographed copy, and the price is \$2.65. I would
appreciate it very much if you would make your check payable to the
Institute for Advanced Study and sent to my attention.

Sincerely yours,



Doris Kostue
Director's Office

Mr. Rolland E. Stevens
Acquisition Department
The Library
Ohio State University
Columbus 10, Ohio

July 31, 1952

Dear Mr. Stevens:

Thank you for your letter of July 26th addressed to
Dr. Oppenheimer.

Under separate cover, I am sending you a copy of
"Analytic Functions of Several Complex Variables" by Carl L. Siegel.
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Sincerely yours,

Doris Kostue
Director's Office

Mr. Rolland E. Stevens
Acquisition Department
The Library
Ohio State University
Columbus 10, Ohio

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

HOWARD L. BEVIS, *President*

COLUMBUS 10

July 26, 1952

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
EARL N. MANCHESTER
Director

LEWIS C. BRANSCOMB
Associate Director

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Director
Institute of Advanced Studies
Princeton University
Princeton, N.J.

In reply refer to US-7-26-52

Gentlemen:

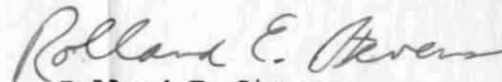
Our library has been unable to secure the item listed below, which our Mathematics Department has asked us to purchase. Mathematics Review listed it in the issue of October 1951 and that is all the information we are able to obtain.

Can you give us any information as to where we may obtain a copy?

Thank you very much for your reply to this inquiry.

Siegel, Carl Ludwig: Analytic functions of several complex Variables. Notes by P.T. Bateman.

Sincerely,



Rolland E. Stevens,
Acquisition Department

Just Gen O'Driscoll

REAL ESTATE

INSURED MORTGAGES

JOHN J. GILLESPIE

280 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

OREGON 9-4780 31st. August, 1959.

Institute for Advance Science,
Princeton, New Jersey.

Attention Investment Counsellor

Gentlemen,

PURCHASE - LEASE

The following proposal has been submitted to us;

Single occupancy building
Location - large Texas City
Leased to KRESS
Period - 25 years from 7/1/59 @ \$66,600 , option
10 5-year renewals @ \$46,000 per annum
New Construction
Area 38,000 square feet
Mortgage - \$740,000 also dated 7/1/59, held by
large Life Insurance Company, @ 5½%
for 29 years, with a constant of 6.9%
per annum to cover principal and inter-
est and self liquidating.
Asking price \$240,000 above mortgage

From the above I reckon the debt service to be
\$51,000 per annum, and the net to the owner to be \$15,600.
That net would be 6½% on the purchase price, and 6½% amor-
tized over 25 years would give an interest rate of 4½% p.a.
with money back.

This would appear much too low a return in the
present market, but I am guided that the owner will consider
a counter offer.

I would like to hear your views on this proposal.

Yours very truly

L.P. O'Driscoll
L.P. O'Driscoll

Inst Gen

Okui

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

21 October 1957

Memorandum to: Dr. Iwasawa, Dr. Kobayashi, Dr. Kodaira, Dr. Nishijima,
Dr. Oneda, Dr. Tanikawa, Dr. Yamamuro

On Saturday, October 26th, President Okui of Keio University will be visiting in Princeton. He will be accompanied by Dean Kimpara, of the University's Business School. I have been asked by Mr. Stanley Young of Standard Vacuum Oil, who is arranging the details of the visit, to find out whether some of our Japanese members might be available on that day to show Dr. Okui around the Institute. He is visiting the University that day, and will be in Dean Brown's office between 10 and 11 a.m. On Wednesday I shall be able to find out from Dean Brown's office at what time of day a visit to the Institute might be convenient. I shall then telephone you to see whether it would be convenient, and agreeable, to any of you to be here to meet Dr. Okui.

Verna Hobson
Secretary to the Director

Young

NOT SENT: Instead, vh called Mr. ~~Vincent~~ and asked him to make personal arrangements with members, so as not to give them any sense of pressure from this office.

Mr. Young said said he would approach Dr. Kodaira through a friend of his who is also a friend of Mrs. Kodaira.

~~Economics~~
O'Keefe

The Mermont,
Bryn Mawr, Pa.,
June 29, 1935.

Doctor Abraham Flexner,
The Institute For Advanced Study,
Princeton, New Jersey.

Dear Doctor Flexner:-

I wish to thank you for your kind letter in response to my letter to you in which I inquired into the possibility of my becoming associated with the School of Economics and Politics as an assistant or research worker.

Your offer to refer my letter to the Staff of the School early in October is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Edward O'Keefe

Lieut. Commander U.S.Navy, Retired.

O'Keefe *Economics*

The Mermont,
Bryn Mawr, Pa.,
June 22, 1935.

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
Director,
The Institute For Advanced Study,
Princeton, New Jersey.

Dear Doctor Flexner:-

I understand that the initial steps in the formation of the School of Economics and Politics of the Institute For Advanced Study are being undertaken now.

This letter is written to ask you if there would be an opportunity for me to become connected with the new school in a permanent capacity.

I am a retired naval officer, 43 years old, with a deep interest in Economics, particularly in the monetary field. It is my wish to make this interest the basis of my life work in the future.

Prior to my retirement a year ago, I had done reading of a general nature in the subject. Since then, I have attended summer courses in Economics at Harvard University and courses of the regular sessions of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of the University of Pennsylvania. These courses have comprised Money, Banking, and Commercial Crises; International Financial Relations; Economic Theory; Statistics; Central Banking; and a seminar in Advanced Monetary Theory. My marks have been such as to make me feel that I am justified in pursuing this work further, and I believe that I can obtain appropriate references from the professors who have given the courses, particularly Professors Bye, Neisser, and Bursk of the University of Pennsylvania.

I have had two years experience as an instructor at the United States Naval Academy, and one year as an instructor at Saint John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, teaching Physics and Chemistry at the former; Naval Science at the latter.

My experience is, of course, too limited for a teaching

position at the Institute and such is not my objective in writing this letter.


I have a modest retired pay which has given me an opportunity to follow up my interest in economics during the past year; it is not sufficient, however, for me to continue to do this work on my own resources, and I believe, furthermore, that such independent effort, without contact with the good minds on the subject, would be futile. I do not wish to do further graduate work at a university, since at my age, I could not be assured of a precise objective if I obtained the Doctorate, and for the added reason, that I have already covered much in the main fields of my interest, monetary economics and pure economic theory.

I believe that the new school of the Institute will offer splendid opportunities for advanced work in economics, and I should be gratified to have any association with it. Due to my particular circumstances, however, I should desire a permanent association, rather than the temporary one of attendance at the school as a student.

Possibly the school may require assistants, or workers in the field of research. If so, I should appreciate being considered for an assignment of this kind, in which I feel that I could be of service to the Institute.

Pending the beginning of the active work of the school, if I can obtain such an assignment as I have mentioned, I should like to offer my services for the performance of duties connected with the organization and development of the school during the year 1935-1936.

Yours very sincerely,



Edward O'Keefe,
Lieut. Comdr. U.S. Navy, Retired.

June 24, 1935

Dear Lieutenant Commander O'Keefe:

I have just received your kind letter of June 23. Unfortunately, it comes at a time when I can take no action in regard to it, for those who are forming the nucleus of the School of Economics and Politics have never as yet been brought together and will not meet until the fall. It is not expected that they will have any assistants or workers during the next year. I shall, however, refer your letter to them early in October, and you may expect to hear from them at that time.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Lieutenant Commander Edward O'Keefe
The Mermont
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

AF:ESB

The MORMONT,
Bryn Mawr, Pa.,
June 10, 1935.

The Institute For Advanced Study,
Princeton, New Jersey.

Gentlemen -

I have heard that the
Institute for Advanced Study now includes
or will include in the near future,
a school or section devoted to
advanced study in Economics. I would
greatly appreciate your sending
me the bulletin of the Institute
on advanced Economic Study, or, if
there is no bulletin on this particular
subject, any other information which
is descriptive of the work in Economics.

Very truly yours,
Edward O'Keefe

June 11, 1935

Mr. Edward O'Keefe
The Mermont
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

My dear Mr. O'Keefe:

I have your inquiry of the 10th
and am sending you under separate cover
Bulletin No. 4 of the Institute for Advanced
Study. The professors in the School of Economics
will not meet until the autumn, and it will
probably be another year before advanced students
are admitted to the School.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY
Assistant Secretary

THE DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL HEALTH
AND
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
OF THE
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES

F.L.
Oktavec

Alta,
July 10
C.S.B.

536 Madison Ave.
New York City, N.Y.
June 24, 1930

Doctor Abraham Flexner
Institute for Advanced Study
602 Center Street
East Orange, N.J.

My dear Doctor Flexner:

On June the eighth several newspapers announced the founding of the "Institute for Advanced Study", whose prime function will be to encourage serious research. This report stated that you had been elected to direct this unique organization. These circumstances prompt me to write this letter.

I am desirous of knowing and of discussing with you the possibilities of my engaging in research work in your institution. To this end, I am asking for an interview with you at your earliest convenience.

I hold the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia University. My field of specialty is education in general and physical and health education in particular. I am interested in furthering our meagre knowledge regarding the motor side of man - as it effects his behavior and as it effects society - and in interesting others in this neglected phase of inquiry regarding "man".

I have held teaching positions at Teachers College, Columbia University, at the University of Texas, at the State Teachers College, Kent, Ohio, and other institutions. This past year I have been engaged in a piece of health research for the National Education Association, and in writing a book on "Methods of Research in Physical and Health Education", this last being a joint venture with Doctor Jesse F. Williams of Columbia University.

Your very truly

Frank Lee Oktavec

Frank Lee Oktavec
Research Director for the
special study

PM Reals
for [unclear]

Capt. Howard L. Black (O-101377)
Historical Section.
HQ., U.S.F.E.T. (Rear.).
A.P.O. 887. % P.M., N.Y.
U.S. Army.

30 Sept. 45.
Paris, France.

Institute of Advanced Study.
Princeton, N.J.
Attn: The Director:

Dear Sir:

As a member of the War Department Historical Branch I have been engaged for the past five months in writing the secret, official War Department History of Planning of European Operations (Allied), and am nearing completion of the work. Although I have done a number of other historical works for the War Department, my current mission has proved to be the most comprehensive and interesting.

Soon I will return to civilian status, with a wealth of material and notes that I would like to develop for public knowledge. But I am a lawyer by profession, and must earn a living. If I could devote a year or so to writing a history of planning (1939 - 1945), it should be worth while indeed. My notes are on the Chiefs of Staff and Casablanca, etc. conference level. The Theatre Historian, Col. S. L. A. Marshall, has urged me to utilize the knowledge

that it has been my good fortune to obtain.

It appears to me that this history will be buried in the War Department files unless I develop and produce it in non-military terminology and style.

I have heard that the Institute of Advanced Study sometimes enables people in a situation such as this to carry on their work. Beyond that I know very little about your group.

If you are interested in this particular case, and will be good enough to tell me something about what your group can or might do, I will be obliged, and will be pleased to furnish you with complete information concerning the work I desire to do, and concerning myself.

Very truly yours,
Howard L. Oleck.

Dr. Aydelotte

October 15, 1945

Captain Howard L. Oleck, O-1013777
Historical Section
Hq., U.S.F.E.T. (Rear)
APO 887, c/o Postmaster
New York City

My dear Captain Oleck:

The Director of the Institute for Advanced Study, Dr. Frank Aydelotte, has referred to me for reply your letter of September 30 concerning your plan to devote a portion of your time in the near future to writing a history of planning activities in the ETO.

You have been correctly informed that one of the major interests of the Institute for Advanced Study during the past few years has been research in military affairs, as you will see from a copy of the current Bulletin which is being sent you enclosed. The project which you describe is of considerable interest to me because it would be so intimately associated with activities in which I myself have been engaged during the war for the Army Air Forces.

There are several possibilities for Fellowships, particularly for men who have recently spent some of their time in the Service. For example, the Guggenheim Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Social Science Research Council have earmarked part of their Fellowship funds for the specific purpose of enabling men discharged from the Armed Forces to resume academic work or to complete writing projects which have promise of success. Before I could make any specific recommendations to you as to which to apply, however, it will be necessary for me to have more biographical data than you give in your letter. Would you be willing, therefore, to write me a fairly complete personal history, so that I may be in a position to help you more than I am at the present time?

Sincerely yours,

Edward Mead Earle

7 Sep 50

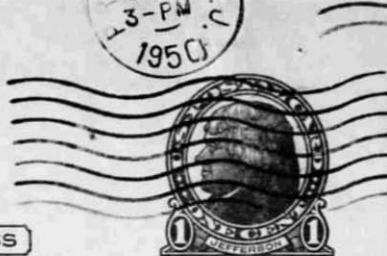
Dear Professor Oppenheimer:



I wish to thank you for
your courteous letter of 6 Sep 50 about Pharr
and Oliver.

Yours faithfully,

P. R. Coleman-Norton



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr Robert Oppenheimer
Director of the Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton

Oliner, Jacob

September 6, 1950

Dear Professor Coleman-Norton:

It was very good of you to write your thoughtful note of August 30. My colleagues and I appreciate that. We are glad to have your views both on Oliner and on Pharr.

We had not planned to do anything like "replace" Professor Radin. For the most part the Institute has had to renounce maintaining detailed continuity in specific studies, especially with regard to our short-term appointments. Thus it is likely that whether we do or do not make an appointment of a man expert in Roman law will depend on whether there is such a man who is outstandingly qualified to be a member of the Institute.

We should certainly welcome an application for a temporary membership either from Oliner or from Pharr, should that coincide with their own academic interests and desires; and we would give such application careful consideration. In any case I wish to thank you for your courtesy and your help.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Oppenheimer

Professor P. R. Coleman-Norton
Department of Classics
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

September 2, 1950

Dear Robert,

With respect to Coleman-Norton's letter of August 30th and the enclosures from Jacob Oliner my feelings are the following:

1) Oliner, of whom I know nothing beyond what I have learned from his own letter, is clearly not a suitable candidate for anything here, save possibly at some time in the future for a temporary membership. Even such an appointment would depend upon his having begun particular work of some kind that is related to the interests and competence of one of the members of the faculty. At present, it seems to me, he should seek a regular academic position such as that which he appears to believe is open to him in London.

2) Pharr, who is recommended by Coleman-Norton in the third paragraph of his letter, I do know slightly; and my feeling is that he is much too narrow and uninteresting to justify appointment here. He is editing a cooperative translation of works in Roman Law; I have not seen any of it or the book which is said to be in proof at the University Press, and I should not be able to pass competent judgment on this work in any case. What I have seen of his earlier writings does not impress me in his favor. Ben Meritt knows Pharr much better than I do, however, and may have quite a different opinion of him and his merits.

3) I should suggest that you write to Coleman-Norton pleasantly (as, I am sure, you intended to do without my suggestion), thanking him for his interest and telling him that we had not planned to appoint any regular successor to Max. Perhaps you would want to add that either of the gentlemen in question may, if he wishes, make regular application for a temporary membership in the School of Historical Studies and that such an application would be given due consideration by the faculty. I doubt very much that we should be interested in buying Pharr's library; but, if you want to say anything about that, you might say that we should have to see a full description of the contents of the library before we could tell whether we should want to acquire any of it.

Yours,



Chemistry

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

30 August 50

Department of Classics

My dear Doctor Oppenheimer:

I inclose the curriculum vitae of a potential successor to Max Radin or, failing that, of a possible candidate for some financial subvention which will enable him to continue his work at your Institute.

I must say that the subject is unknown to me. I attracted his attention earlier in this summer by an article on Roman Law, which had appeared then and which he used as a wedge to ask me whether I knew of any vacancies in the USA where he could teach Roman Law. I immediately thought of such a situation at your Institute and wrote so to him. His present letter is his reply.

If you decide to reject him, I must trespass still more on your time to recommend Mr Clyde Pharr, Professor Emeritus of Classics in Vanderbilt University (as of this June), whose work on Roman Law is in proof at the Princeton University Press. Ben Meritt can speak about him, if you're interested. Pharr is casting about for a post (for about five years) where he can work and to which he can bring and donate his library of some thousands of items. Even if you aren't in a rush to replace Radin, you might be interested in Pharr's library, which he'll sell en bloc or sectionally.

Yours faithfully,

P. R. Coleman-Norton

Jacob Oliner,
c/o Institute for Advanced Legal Studies,
25, Russell Square,
London, W. C. 1

August 23, 1950.

P. R. Coleman-Norton,
Department of Classics
Princeton University,
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Sir :

I have to thank you for your very kind letter of Aug. 14. The contents thereof afford a good guidance in the hunt for a lectureship in Roman Law.

Your remark that there is a vacancy for a Roman lawyer at Princeton is, of course, highly interesting. But it would be impertinent on my part to try to take Prof. Radin's place. I have attained neither his repute nor his scholarship though, in the course of time, I hope to improve in both respects if ability be any criterion. If, however, there is any chance at all of my being considered for work at the Institute at Princeton, I should be glad to apply. May I, therefore, ask for your frank opinion?

I was brought up in Czechoslovakia, and attended the Law Faculty of the German University of Prague, graduating there in February 1937 with the degree of " doctor juris ". I was (and still remain) very fond of law, and in all three "doctor examinations" I was awarded the mark of distinction, a pretty rare scholastic achievement. In a time of less political upheavals I should have looked forward to a scientific career in Czechoslovakia. But the events are known to you. In 1940 I came to America. Impecunious, I took a job as bookkeeper in Ohio but did not stay long as I was drafted into the U. S. army. In 1945 I was discharged, and resumed working in the field of accountancy. Having saved some money and with the aid of the G.I. Bill of Rights I returned last year to the study of law. At present I am working for a LL. M.- degree at the London University which is a two-year course. I chose London for the somewhat lower living expenses. When I registered for the course I intended to write a thesis on some aspect of comparative legislation.

- 2 -

Under the strict requirements of the University of London I have to sit in a few weeks time for written examinations in three subjects, elected from 14 enumerated topics, of which I have chosen:

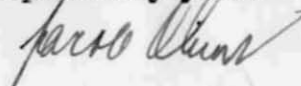
1. Comparative Law of Roman and English Law of Contract
2. Maritime Law (Carriage of Goods by Sea, Marine Insurance)
3. Conflict of Laws.

Having thus plunged into the study of Roman Law again, I rediscovered my liking for it. I feel competent to lecture on it, especially as the vast literature in German is open to me, and should try to teach Roman Law on my return to the States. I feel sure that the Reader on Roman Law at London - the chair is vacant at present - would find me recommendable for a teaching position. I thought to stay in London until the summer of 1951 but should I find employment in States before then, I would return and probably write my thesis there for my London degree.

These are the facts. I should not trouble you with it but you know human nature that is not content with one favor but asks for a second.

With many thanks for your advise, I remain,

very respectfully yours



4 encls.

CZECHOSLOVAKISCHE REPUBLIK.

zl. 3842/V



ZEUGNIS.

Herr Jur. Kand. *Jakob Oliner*
 gebürtig aus *Krosienko* in *Polen* wurde bei
 dem *judiziellen* Rigorosum als *Bestanden*
 am *8. Juni 1936* mit dem Kalkul:

ausgezeichnet

approbiert.

DEKANAT DER RECHTS-
 UND STAATSWISSENSCHAFTLICHEN FAKULTÄT
 DER DEUTSCHEN UNIVERSITÄT

Prag, am *10. Juni 1936*

Der Dekan:

Jusztos



CZECHOSLOVAKISCHE REPUBLIK.

z. 3842/V



ZEUGNIS.

Jakob Oliner

Herr Jur. Kand.

gebürtig aus *Krosienko* in *Polen* wurde bei

dem *Werk Historischen* Rigorosum als *Zweiten*

am *16. Oktober 1936* mit dem Kalkul:

ausgezeichnet

approbiert.

DEKANAT DER RECHTS-
UND STAATSWISSENSCHAFTLICHEN FAKULTÄT
DER DEUTSCHEN UNIVERSITÄT

Prag, am *17. Oktober 1936*

Der Dekan:



[Handwritten signature]

ČECHOSLOVAKISCHE REPUBLIK.

zl. 3842/V.



ZEUGNIS.

Herr *Jacob Činera* *Hand.*
gebürtig aus *Mosienko* in *Tolen* wurde bei
dem *Staatswissenschaftlichen* Rigorosum als *Stipendium*
am *4. Febr 1937* mit dem Kalkul:

ausgewickelt

approbiert.

DEKANAT DER RECHTS-
UND STAATSWISSENSCHAFTLICHEN FAKULTÄT
DER DEUTSCHEN UNIVERSITÄT

Prag, am *5. Febr 1937*

Der Dekan:

Feld



Q. B. F. F. Q. S.

RECTOR ET ALMA ATQVE ANTIQVISSIMA LITTERARVM
VNIVERSITAS PRAGENSIS GERMANICA

LECTVRIS SALVTEM!

NOS

MICHAEL STARK

PHILOSOPHIE DOCTOR MINERALOGIE AC PETROGRAPHIE PROFESSOR PVBLICVS ORDINARIVS

VNIVERSITATIS GERMANICAE PRAGENSIS H. T.

RECTOR MAGNIFICVS

EDGARVS M. FOLTIN

IVRIS DOCTOR IVRIS AC PROCESSVS CRIMINALIS PROFESSOR PVBLICVS ORDINARIVS

ORDINIS IVRIS CONSVLTORVM H. T. DECANVS

ET

ROBERTVS MAYR-HARTING

IVRIS DOCTOR IVRIS ROMANI ET CIVILIS

PROFESSOR PVBLICVS ORDINARIVS

PROMOTOR RITE CONSTITVTVS

IN VIRVM CLARISSIMVM

JACOBVM OLINER

E KROSIENKO ORIVNDVM

POSTQVAM EXAMINIBVS LEGITIMIS LAVDABILEM IN VNIVERSO IVRE DOCTRINAM PROBAVIT

DOCTORIS IVRIS

NOMEN ET HONORES IVRA ET PRIVILEGIA CONTVLIMVS IN EIVSQVE REI FIDEM HASCE LITTERAS
VNIVERSITATIS SIGILLO SANCIENDAS CVRAVIMVS.

DATVM PRAGAE, DIE VI. FEBRVARII ANNI MCMXXXVII.

Michael Stark

H. T. Rector

H. T. RECTOR

Edgar M. Foltin

H. T. Decanus

H. T. DECANVS

Robert Mayr-Harting

Promotor

PROMOTOR



333 E. Washburn Parkway, N.Y.

Oct. 7/31

Dr Abraham Flexner
Inst. of Advanced Study

Dear Dr Flexner,

You were good enough to suggest
my writing you in October to ascertain if there
was any prospect of anything being done in your
institute in the field of English Literature.
I should be glad to know of your earliest
convenience.

Yours very sincerely,
Edith Wharton

Oliphant

October 9, 1931

Dear Professor Oliphant:

Since I saw you last spring, no definite steps have been taken in respect to the Institute for Advanced Study. I have been examining institutions both in this country and in Europe, but there has been no meeting of the Board of Trustees since January last, so that no decisions of any kind have been reached.

Your name is on our mailing list, and you will receive the announcement of anything that is undertaken.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Professor E. H. C. Oliphant
333 E. Moshulu Parkway
New York

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

300 E. Boston Parkway, N.Y.

March 29, 1931

SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE
BRONXVILLE, NEW YORK

E.H.C. Olyphant

TELEPHONE
BRONXVILLE 0700

Dr Abraham Flexner,
150 East 72nd St., N.Y.

Dear Dr Flexner,

You may remember that a few months ago you were good enough to tell me that I should hear from you when your project for the establishment of the Institute for Advanced Study was sufficiently developed.

In view of that assurance, I should not be again troubling you were it not for the fact that I shall soon need to be making my plans for next year.

If there seemed any chance of your project coming to fruition and of my having work to do in connection with it, I should consider nothing else, since the class of work it will be providing ~~for~~ is the sort I am most desirous of doing.

I think I told you that I was at last to get an opportunity of doing the really advanced work for which I am particularly fitted, the University of Michigan having engaged me for the summer to give a course to advanced students on Principles for the Determination of Authorship in Elizabethan Drama .

It will be the first time such a course has been given in America - or, indeed, in the world - and, if I may say so without boasting, there is no one else in the country who has given to the subject the study necessary for the carrying-through of such a course.

I have been busy preparing my lectures and putting them in form for publication. I am hopeful that the work will be recognised as the standard one on the subject. It should be, since there is no other in existence.

In an eight-week course one can, of course, touch only the fringe of a subject so difficult, and I should dearly like to think I might have an opportunity in your institute of dealing with it in a more thorough and scientific manner.

I almost despair of getting any of the big universities to establish a regular course for graduates in this subject, though several have recognised the advisability of it, and though all have admitted my peculiar qualifications for the work. It seems to me it is almost a case of your institute or nothing, though one university holds out hopes of being able to invite me to do such work in 1932-3.

I am hopeful that some of my 1931 class will wish to go further in a very fascinating field.

Apologising for troubling you once more,

Yours very sincerely,

E.H.C. Olyphant

Should be very happy to
wait a year if you could
to discuss the matter
with me. E.H.C.

March 30, 1931

Professor E. H. C. Oliphant
333 E. Mosholu Parkway
New York, N. Y.

My dear Professor Oliphant:

In Dr. Flexner's absence in Europe permit me to thank you for your letter of the twenty-ninth. He will not return to America until early in the summer when I shall bring your letter to his attention. It will be a year or more before the actual work of the Institute starts. Indeed neither a site nor the subjects to be pursued at the Institute have yet been determined upon. Dr. Flexner will, I am sure, let you know when the project develops.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. SMILEY

Assistant Secretary

333 East Mosholu Parkway, N.Y.

Jan. 22, 1931

SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE
BRONXVILLE, NEW YORK



TELEPHONE
BRONXVILLE 0700

Dr Abraham Flexner,
Director Inst. for Advanced Study

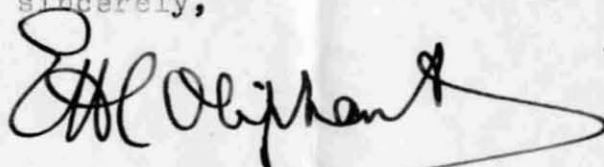
Dear Dr Flexner,

I was very pleased to receive your "Bulletin no. 1," and hope that those to come will also be forwarded to me, for, even if you never give another thought to the proposal I made in my letter of Nov. 2, I shall be interested, the subject being one very near to my heart.

It may interest you to know that I have made one little step forward towards the accomplishment of my desire, having been invited by the University of Michigan to give an advanced graduate course on "Principles for the Determination of Authorship in Elizabethan Drama" at the summer session. All that can be done in a single term is, of course, a mere breaking of the ice; but there is nevertheless a measure of satisfaction in having got a leading university not merely to express approval of the idea, but to be desirous of trying it out, however inadequate the trial may be. I shall not be happy till I see the subject treated in the serious and thorough manner in which it ought to be treated. There ought to be at least one institution where such work can be done.

With all good wishes for the success of your much-needed ~~Institutes~~,

Yours very sincerely,



January 24, 1931

Professor E. H. Oliphant
333 East Mosholu Parkway
New York, N.Y.

My dear Professor Oliphant:

In Dr. Flexner's absence permit me to thank you for your letter of the twenty-second.

Your name is on the mailing list for The Institute for Advanced Study so that you will receive any publications that may be issued in the future.

When Dr. Flexner returns I am sure he will be interested in reading your letter.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY
Assistant Secretary

ESB:ARD

533 E. Mosholu Parkway, N.Y.
Nov. 2, 1930

SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE
BRONXVILLE, NEW YORK

E. H. C. Olyphant

TELEPHONE
BRONXVILLE 0700

Dr Abraham Flexner,
150 East 72nd St., N.Y.

Dear Sir,

As I am well aware that Directors of large educational institutions pay little attention to letters from applicants for positions ~~from individuals~~ with whom they are personally unacquainted, permit me, before broaching the subject regarding which I am taking the liberty of writing you, to introduce myself.

I am an Australian who has been in this country since 1925, and who, on the strength of his reputation as one of the world's leading Elizabethan scholars, has during that time filled positions as Visiting Professor of English in such universities as New York U., Columbia, U. of Texas, U. of Virginia, Northwestern U., Fordham, and West Virginia U., besides giving special lectures at Yale, U. of Chicago, U. of Pennsylvania, Ohio State U., Iowa State U., etc.

Amongst the many famous scholars to whom I can confidently refer anyone wishing to know about me and my work are -

Professor Edwin Greenlaw, Johns Hopkins
" Ashley Thorndike, Columbia
" Tucker Brooke, Yale
" Quincy Adams, Cornell
" Carleton Brown, New York
" A.H.Nason, "
" H.A.Watt, "
" T.M.Parrott, Princeton
" C.M.Gayley, California
" Hardin Craig, Stanford
" Kemp Malone, Johns Hopkins
" R.D.Havens, "

Some of these know me as a teacher; all know me as a scholar; and more than one of them has described me as at the very top of the tree in my special branch of Elizabethan dramatic study.

Perhaps the surest proof that I can give of the general recognition of my standing is the fact that I was elected Chairman for the current year of the English Drama group of the ~~English~~ Modern Language Association of America, this being the first time such an honor has been paid to one not an American.

Having thus disposed of the not very congenial task of presenting my credentials, permit me to approach the subject on which I am writing you. I wish to bring before you a proposal which if put into effect, would at once place your new "Institute for Advanced Study" in the forefront of graduate institutions in the field of English.

I need not tell you that the greatest period of English literature is the Elizabethan, and that the greatest feature

SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE
BRONXVILLE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE
BRONXVILLE 0700

of that period was the drama; yet the extraordinary fact is that in no institution is the most interesting phase of such study treated thoroughly and scientifically. I refer to the determination of the many questions of authorship that arise.

There is no branch of literary study in which students become more keenly interested; but, unfortunately, the subject is almost always treated empirically, instead of in a large and comprehensive manner, it being generally overlooked that nothing can be done till definite principles of differentiation between the authors of the period have been laid down. It is an astounding fact that this has not been done. Many authors have been treated separately, but not in relation to the whole body of writers, and the conclusions come to have been accordingly of little value.

What I wish to urge is the establishment of a chair for just such work. All my experience goes to show that, if the right man were obtained for the purpose, one recognised as an authority in the field and possessed of the very special and unusual qualities demanded, an appeal would be made to advanced students from all parts of the United States, since they could get such a course nowhere else.

I talked over the idea recently with Professor J.M. Manly, of Chicago U., one of the outstanding American scholars, and was pleased to find that he cordially approved of it, declaring that such a course would be of great value, and regretting that he was not in a position to set it going in his own institution.

If you think you would be interested in my proposal and would like to discuss it with me, I should be glad to wait upon you at any time that could be mutually agreed upon. I am permanently engaged at Sarah Lawrence College, but make no doubt that I could obtain a release if the occasion warranted, though I do not, of course wish it known there that I am meditating a change. I am, in fact, very happy there; but I am desirous of doing the very special and more advanced work which I have so slightly outlined to you - work which is quite out of the question there.

I am the author of "The Plays of Beaumont and Fletcher", published by the Yale Press, under the auspices of the Elizabethan Club, 1927; "Shakespeare and his Fellow Dramatists", 2 vols., 2400 pages, 1929; and many articles in *Englische Studien*, *Times Literary Supplement*, *Mod. Lang. Rev.*, *The Stage*, *The Criterion*, *Notes and Queries*, *Mod. Philol. Philol. Quarterly.*, *Jrnl. of Eng. and German Philol.*, *Studies in Philology*, *Mod. Lang. Notes*, *Pubns. of the Mod. Lang. Assn. of America*, etc. "Elizabethan Dramatists", some 1700 pp, is due out next month; and "General Survey of Modern Drama" is now in the publishers' hands, and has been promised for the spring; and I am now at work on a history of the Short Story.

SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE
BRONXVILLE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE
BRONXVILLE 0700

It may be of interest to you also to know that I give a graduate course in the English Lyric, perhaps the only one of a graduate character given in the country.

I have spoken of the establishment of a chair for the purpose I have in view; but that is not the only way in which such a course of study as I propose could be set going, though it is perhaps the best way. My aim is, however, to have the course established, without regard to the means devised for its establishment. I can at least promise you that I should enter upon the task with the utmost enthusiasm.

May I hope that you will give this matter your very favorable consideration.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "E. Hoiphant", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

November 5, 1930

Dear Professor Oliphant:

Thank you for your letter of the second. No steps have been taken beyond the formal organization of the Institute for Advanced Study. Indeed it has not yet been decided what fields of study will be pursued at the Institute. When the project develops, I shall be glad to let you hear from me.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor E. H. C. Oliphant
333 E. Moshulu Parkway
New York

AF:ESB

June 12, 1930

Professor E. H. C. Oliphant
312 East 183d Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Professor Oliphant:

In Dr. Flexner's absence I desire to thank you for your letter of the ninth regarding the proposed Institute for Advanced Study. Dr. Flexner is now in Europe and is not expected to return to his office until the autumn, when your letter will receive his prompt attention.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT S. BAILEY
Secretary

183 [all envelope]
312 East 182nd St., N.Y.

June 9, 1930

SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE
BRONXVILLE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE
BRONXVILLE 0700

Dr Abraham Flexner,
150 E. 72nd St., N.Y.

Dear Sir,

May I be permitted to point out to you as the Director of the new "Institute for Advanced Study" an opportunity for putting the new university at once in the van of graduate institutions in the field of English?

As you are aware, the greatest period of English literature is the Elizabethan and the greatest feature of that period was the drama. Every university in the country has this branch of English as one of its leading subjects for graduate study; and yet the extraordinary fact is that in no institution is the most interesting phase of such study treated thoroughly and scientifically.

My experience as Visiting Professor of English at Columbia, New York University, U. of Texas, U. of Virginia, and West Virginia University has convinced me that there is no branch of the subject in which students are readier to be interested than in the determination of questions of authorship, and the attribution of unascr^{ibed} plays is a very fruitful subject for doctoral dissertations.

Unfortunately nine-tenths of what is done in this way is of exceedingly little value, because the subject has always been treated empirically instead of being treated in a large and comprehensive manner. It is generally overlooked that nothing can be done till definite principles of differentiation between the authors of the period have been adopted. It is an astounding fact that this has not been done. Many authors have been treated separately, but not in relation to the whole body of writers, and the conclusions come to have been accordingly of little value.

What I wish to urge is the establishment of a chair for just such work. All my experience goes to show that, if the right man were obtained for the purpose, one recognised as an authority in the field and as possessed of the very special qualities demanded, there would be a rush to the courses by graduate students from all parts of the country, because they could get there the help they ~~could~~ ^{can} obtain nowhere else.

As you will, of course, recognise that I am myself desirous of conducting the course I wish to see established, please allow me to say a few words about myself. I am an Australian, but have been resident in this country for five years, during which time I have conducted classes in half-a dozen universities, besides lecturing at such other leading institutions as Yale, U. of Pennsylvania, Chicago U., Northwestern U., Ohio State U., Iowa State U., etc. I was invited to all these and others because of my reputation as a scholar in the Elizabethan Drama - a reputation which I may claim to be worldwide. Especially in the Beaumont and Fletcher problem, recognised to be the most difficult in the whole field of English literature, I have been frequently proclaimed - in France and Germany, as well as in England and America - the world's most distinguished scholar, and that opinion has been increased by the recent

SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE
BRONXVILLE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE
BRONXVILLE 0700

publication (by the Yale Press, under the auspices of the Elizabethan Club) of my 600-page book on the subject, which has been at once accepted as the standard authority and as showing how such investigations should be conducted.

My most recent work is "Shakespeare and his Fellow Dramatists" (2 vols., 2400 pp), which, despite its newness, has already been adopted by many leading universities. I have also contributed to *Englische Studien*, *Times Literary Suppt.*, *Modern Lang. Review*, *The Stage*, *The Criterion*, *Notes and Queries*, *Mod. Philology*, *Journal of English and Germanic Philology*, *Philological Quarterly*, *Mod. Lang. Notes*, *Studies in Philology*, *Pubns. of the Mod. Lang. Assn. of America*, etc.

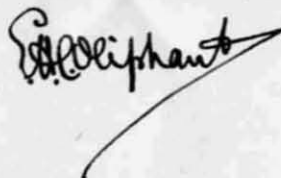
If you think anything of my suggestion, I should be very glad to call on you, if you desired to see me; but I am leaving N.Y. on June 20, having been invited to give courses at Northwestern during the summer. If required, I could furnish unsurpassed testimonials as to either my scholarship or my teaching ability, being known personally to almost every leading scholar in my special field in the country.

My permanent employment is at Sarah Lawrence College; but I need hardly say that I do not wish it known there that I am meditating any change. I make no doubt that I could obtain a release if the occasion warranted.

I may say in conclusion that I should propose the establishment of such a chair as I have indicated for a period of three or four years, at the end of which time my plan could have had a thorough try-out. By then I should hope to have trained up someone capable of taking on the work if I wished to retire or if you desired a change.

I am at present engaged on a 500-page critical survey of Modern Drama for Longmans Green and Co.

Yours very sincerely,



At the last meeting of the Modern Language Assn. I was made Chairman for the year 1930 of the English Drama group, this being the first time such an honor has been paid to one not an American. That circumstance may perhaps afford some indication of the extent to which my scholarship is recognised .

17 Elm St.

Cambridge, Mass

Oct. 11, 1932

H. Allen

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
Director, Institute for Advanced Study,
100 E. 42nd St., New York.

Dear Mr. Flexner:

The recent ~~to~~ announcement of the Institute's
establishing a school of mathematics encourages
me to ^{present the} following educational project for your
consideration:

I would like to establish a course or a school
for cultivating the creative faculty in science. Most
scientists to-day are, I believe, hardly at all creative.
In seeking the cause for this, I find that most
scientific training is along analytical lines — and
analysis is a mental process of breaking down
a combination of scientific principles into its
constituent elements. Concentrating almost entirely
on this mental faculty of analysis, conventional
scientific education not only disregards the
opposite mental function of synthesis (the creative
function which forms combinations of principles),
but it even retards what creative faculty the
student of science has, by preoccupying his
mind exclusively with analysis.

The truth of this realization is, I believe,

2.
decisively evidenced by the scarcity of creative men in science such as, for example, Einstein, J. J. Thompson, Ernest Rutherford, the Braggs, Schroedinger, and De Broglie. In fact, all the great advances in modern mathematics and modern physics — essentially creative steps in these sciences — have been made by practically a handful of men such as the above. There is, therefore, obviously a dearth of creative faculty in scientists which, in view of the large number of men trained to science, must be due to the retarding effect of conventional training upon their creative faculties.

An absorbing interest in invention has led me to make a close study of the creative mental processes. This study leads me to the conviction that there is a considerable creative faculty in ~~the~~ many trained scientists — even faculties as capable, perhaps, as their faculties of analysis — which creative faculties could be developed and stirred into activity by mental exercise and education along creative lines.

A course, or school, for such training of creative mental faculties, I believe myself well fitted to conduct, particularly in the field of physics. In fact I have already attempted giving such training and conducted a course on what, for want of a better term,

3.

was called invention. This course was entirely of an experimental nature, but the results were encouraging to further promotion of the project. And further promotion of it would, it seems to me, be an endeavor eminently in accord with the aims and spirit of the Institute for Advanced Study. I would appreciate it very much, therefore, if you will consider this project and kindly let me know how far the Institute can aid in furthering it.

The enclosed typed letter is a summary outline for this project of training scientists to develop their creative faculties, together with an outline of my qualifications for conducting such training.

Any further information on the subject you may desire I shall be glad to provide at your request. Also, should you care to discuss it with me personally, I could see you on the matter at any time to suit your convenience within the next few days, when I shall be in New York, at the Sloane House of the Y.M.C.A.

Appreciating your consideration of the matter,

Very truly yours,
H. Olken.

C O P Y

December 15, 1931

Prof. R. H. Work,
Electrical Engineering Department,
Carnegie Institute of Technology,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Prof. Work:

In accordance with our conversation on December 14, I have prepared for you this brief outline of what I aim to do, how it is to be done, and what are my qualifications for doing it all in giving a course on Invention.

To begin with, it might best be called a course on "The Art and Science of Invention". The procedure, as far as I can see now, would be that of a night course given to students adequately prepared in electrical engineering or physics. Most of the work would be lectures, not of the strictly "one man" kind, but more in the nature of class discussions initiated and guided by myself. Conferences would also form a large part of the course. The schedule might best be set at two lectures and one conference a week.

My viewpoint in establishing the course is that all professions grow thusly: First some outstanding geniuses establish through their achievements a background of practice in the art. Working from there on, with capacities cultivated by the influence or example of these greater men, lesser geniuses contribute to the art and advance it beyond where the greater ones left off. This process continues till sufficient background in the art is established, and a sufficient number of persons are engaged in the practice of it, to make it a profession. At that stage the training and preparation of new members to enter the profession becomes an established institution, and there come into existence professional schools. This has been the history, in the last two hundred years, of medical schools, dental schools, and particularly schools of engineering.

In the art of invention, it appears to me we have passed the stage of basic achievements attained by men of outstanding inventive ability, such as Edison, Tesla, DeForest, Fessenden, and others. The time seems now to have arrived when the lesser inventive capacity present in every intelligent person can be so cultivated by training in the art that he can practice it with fair success.

How far my qualifications run to justify my undertaking the introduction of this course is outlined in the following:

First of all, I have a bent for invention which I have pursued as a hobby ever since I was in grammar school. In addition, the history of inventions and inventors has interested me so much that most of my spare time has been devoted to it.

Both these interests were further developed by my scientific training and experience. At Harvard I specialised in mathematics and physics, particularly in electron tubes and radio, -- Took extra courses in electrical engineering at Harvard Engineering School. Received A.B. degree in physics, June 1929. Attended Harvard following year for master's degree in physics which I received in June, 1930. Courses in physics and mathematics during study for both degrees, together with extra courses at Harvard Engineering School, covered the program of study in Electrical Communication Engineering given under the supervision of Prof. Pierce at Cruft Laboratory, Harvard Engineering School.

In the summer of 1929 was employed at Union Switch and Signal Co., Swissvale,

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In the summer of 1929 was employed at Union Switch and Signal Co., Swissvale,

Pa., on development of electrical railway signal apparatus. The following summer was engaged in improvement of radio tube manufacturing processes at Hygrade Lamp Co., Salem, Mass. Started in Sept. of that year, 1930, to work for Atlantic Precision Instrument Company of Malden, Mass., as research physicist.

This company was devoted to the development of radio and electron tube devices for industrial measurement and process control. Among their more notable products is a radio machine which weighs a rubber sheet continuously, without touching the sheet, also the Moisture Verigraph, another radio machine which measures and controls the moisture content of newsprint during its manufacture, without touching the newsprint.

My work as research physicist at the Atlantic Co. was on research and development of industrial applications for the above machines; also developments in the new radio and electron tube devices for process control, or measurement, in industry.

In the line of new applications, was responsible for (final) development of features in their machines insuring safety against fire, which made possible their use in explosive atmospheres, thereby opening field of application to weighing cello phane, and similar continuous sheet products.

Toward new radio devices for industrial measurement devoted considerable time aiding in development of a radio ultra-micrometer that measure to millionths of an inch or finer.

On applications of radio machines to industrial control an article was published by me in "Electronics", Oct. 1931, page 144, entitled "Electron Tube Oscillators in Industrial Process Control". Another article dated for early publication in "Electronics" is on "Ultra-Micrometers that Measure by Radio". This is a review of ultra-micrometer measurements by radio, from the earliest laboratory devices down to present day commercial machines.

At present my work as engineering editor of INSTRUMENTS brings me into close touch with the problems of industry, the solutions obtained, and the research organizations as well as persons that obtain them. This background will be of considerable help in making the intended course successful. So also will a considerable historical background I acquired in courses at Harvard College such as "Intellectual History of the United States", "History of Economics and Industry", etc.

The above is as much as I thought pertinent to consideration of this proposition. I trust you will feel free to call on me for any further information.

October 22, 1932

Dear Mr. Olken:

Thank you for your kind letter of the 11th with enclosure . My secretary has also told me of your interview with her. For the present the work is going to be limited to pure mathematics. I shall be glad to keep you informed.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. H. Olken
171 Elm Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

September 14, 1940

Dear Professor Olschki:

I am sorry to say that there is no chance at the moment for any kind of an opening for you at the Institute. I was afraid this would be the case, but I was so much interested in your work that I was trying my best to find some kind of appointment for you. If it should ever be possible in the future I shall not fail to let you know.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Professor Leonard Olschki
3203 No. Charles Street
Baltimore, Maryland

FA/MCE

Baltimore, September 1st 1940
3203 N. Charles Street

Dear Dr. Bydelotte:

My appointment at the Johns Hopkins University having ceased at the end of the past academic year I intend to leave in the course of the next weeks. As I must now decide where to go I shall be grateful to you if you can tell me whether there are some prospects for a favorable answer to my application at the Institute for Advanced Study.

Sincerely yours

Leonard Oschki

May 4, 1940

Dear Dr. Olschki:

Dr. Aydelotte asks me to express his regret that it was not possible for him to see you during this week. He has been extremely busy, for he is still dividing his time between Swarthmore and Princeton. If you should be in this vicinity again or should find it convenient to come to Princeton, he will try to make an appointment that will be mutually convenient. He is usually here the last three days of each week, though he will not follow that schedule in the week beginning May 12th.

If you will write for an appointment, he will make every effort to see you.

Yours sincerely,

MARIE C EICHELSEER

Secretary to the Director

Dr. Leonard Olschki
The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

MCE

The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

April 13, 1940

Dear Professor Aydelotte:

A few weeks ago I received your
note for which I want to thank
you very much. In the meantime
I have been invited to deliver two
lectures at Harvard the 29th and
30th of April, and to attend the
Annual Meeting of the Medieval
Academy of America which takes
place at Cambridge the 26th and
27th of this month.

I should appreciate if you could
make it possible for me to see

you at Princeton within a few days
after these dates.

Looking forward with great pleasure
to the opportunity of meeting
you, I am

Yours sincerely

Leonard B. Eschke

150 East 72nd Street
New York City

March 7, 1940

Dr. Leonard Olschki
The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Dr. Olschki:

Dr. Flexner received your letter of
the third and is very sorry that he is unable to
see you as he is ill. He suggests that you
write to Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Institute for Advanced
Study, Princeton, New Jersey.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Secretary

ESB

The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

March 3, 1940

Dear Doctor Flexner:

Since receiving your kind note of January 19th I have heard nothing from Princeton. To be sure I have done nothing in my own behalf as I am waiting to receive some suggestions about the possibilities of an appointment. Nor have I dared to disturb you with questions.

Now I take the liberty of asking you if you would consider it useful or advisable to make a trip to Princeton and to visit some colleagues there in order to get some impressions and

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE · MARYLAND

March 27, 1940

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Institute of Advanced Study
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Doctor Aydelotte:

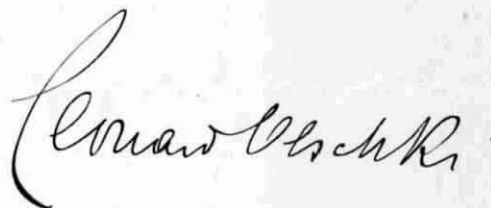
Encouraged by some colleagues and friends I take the liberty of writing to you although I have not the honor of knowing you personally.

For many years I was a Professor of Romance Philology at the University of Heidelberg and Rome, and this year I am lecturing in the Departments of History and of Roman Philology at Johns Hopkins University.

I feel that it would be of the greatest value for me to be able to have a talk with you and I should greatly appreciate the opportunity of calling on you in next days or weeks if you let me know what time would be the most convenient for you.

I shall be glad to suggest as references, besides my colleagues of Baltimore, Dr. M.M Earle and Dr. E. Panofsky at Princeton.

Sincerely yours





Reviews

OLSCHKI, LEONARDO. *The Myth of Felt*. Berkeley and Los Angeles:
University of California Press, 1949. Pp. 76 and 4 plates

This little book represents an entirely new interpretation of one of the most famous and most disputed lines of the *Divina Commedia*, which has challenged and perplexed Dante students for more than six hundred years. It is well known that in the first canto of the *Inferno* Dante, through the mouth of Vergil, heralds the coming of a political savior of Italy and mankind, the mysterious Veltro. Dante is understandably laconic about this Messianic liberator. However, he tells us, in enigmatic words, something about the Veltro's origin: "E sua nazione sarà tra Feltro e Feltro" (*Inf.*, I, 105). If Professor Olschki's book represented just another effort to identify the "historical" personality of the Veltro, his study would have merely bibliographical value, a new item added to the long file of frequently nonsensical guesses at something the poet himself did not and could not know.¹ The author, however, does not bother to find out what Dante did not say, but tries to understand what the poet actually has said, and consequently he does not pose the probably quite futile question "Who is the Veltro?" but asks "What is Feltro?"

In the first section of his study (pp. 1-8) he puts forth the problem. He does not accept the customary modern interpretation of the line as indicating the Veltro's birthplace, somewhere (according to current opinion) "between Feltre and Montefeltro." He rejects this geographic explanation on the ground that it is not supported by the commentators of Dante's own century. They spelled the crucial word in lower case, *feltro*, and were sure that Dante meant to say what he said,

¹ For the Veltro literature, see the new edition of Vittorio Cian's *Oltre l'enigma dantesco del Veltro* (Turin, 1945), pp. 85 ff. Madness, of course, is unlimited, especially when kindled by madness. So respectable a Dante scholar as the late Alfred Bassermann tried to sell to the Third Reich a new "solution" of the Veltro problem: Veltro = solar savior = Adolf Hitler. Cf. Friedrich Schneider, *Dante, sein Leben und sein Werk* (Weimer, 1947), pp. 259 ff., for the bibliographic items of that Veltro controversy.

“between felt and felt,” though they were not at all certain about the function of “felt” in the context. Yet they all believed it had something to do with heaven, signifying “between heaven and heaven” or “between heaven and earth,” or referring (with Matth. 24:30) to the Second Coming of Christ “on the clouds of heaven.”

Only Boccaccio forms an exception. Reproducing the opinion of “others,” he saw fit to connect the “felt” with the Great Khan of the Tartars and some Mongol customs such as the carrying of a black felt on a lance on the death of a Khan, and the wrapping of the emperor’s corpse in felt. This is the cue for Professor Olschki to fall in with his narration of the “Myth of Felt” in Eastern lore, an excursus claiming more than half of the book (pp. 8–34). True, Boccaccio’s hint had been taken up by others before;² but the author, owing to his previous studies on the Mongol Empire and its relations with the West,³ reexamines the whole question, as it were, from within, and he does so with such thoroughness that he leaves no stone—or, for that matter, no piece of felt—untuned to prove the essentially baseless suggestion of Boccaccio.

To some readers this lengthy discussion of felt in Central and Eastern Asia may appear superfluous, the more so as the result is negative. However, negative results are results, too, and the author’s Eastern digression is bound to preclude further efforts to combine Dante’s verse with Mongol felt. Besides, the digression brings into focus many interesting features of Mongol lore connected with felt. The author discusses, for instance, the usage of felt at the “exequies” of Mongol princes, whose coffins indeed were covered with this humble material (see pl. 1), supposedly to indicate (according to a Genghiside author) the vanity of earthly glory (p. 19), comparable perhaps to the wisp of oakum which was burned to ashes at the Byzantine emperors’ and the popes’ coronations.⁴ Or he considers that very old coronation rite of Asiatic princes which in China can be traced back to the fifth century, *viz.*, the prince’s elevation on a felt rug, a ceremony which in the form of the “elevation on the buckler” was adopted—probably from Asia—by the Germanic tribes, and, through the agency of Celtic and Germanic soldiers, became part of the late imperial and Byzantine coronation ceremonial (Ammianus, XX, 4, 17; Corippus, *Laud. Just.*, II, 137 ff.). In this elevation on the felt rug the author is ready to recognize “a sort of communion with the universe and the Eternal Sky with

² See Cian, *op. cit.*, pp. 89 f., 103, also 66 ff.

³ See particularly his *Marco Polo’s Precursors* (Baltimore, 1943) and *Guillaume Boucher, a French Artist at the Court of the Khans* (Baltimore, 1946).

⁴ O. Treitinger, *Die oströmische Kaiser- und Reichsidee nach ihrer Gestaltung im höfischen Zeremoniell* (Jena, 1938), p. 148.

which he (the Genghiside ruler) was, so to speak, co-substantial" (p. 33). But Professor Olschki rightly deems this and other usages insufficient to substantiate Boccaccio's interpretation of Dante's enigmatic line.

In the third part of his study (pp. 34-47), after having dismissed once and for all the Mongol "Myth of Felt," he finally advances his own, and indeed very convincing, solution of Dante's line. The *nazion* "between felt and felt" does not refer to earthly felt at all; nor does it relate to space in a geographic sense, but to time. In short, *nazion* does not indicate the birthplace of the savior to come, but the hour of his birth, his "nativity." Once this very plausible interpretation has been accepted there remains but one solution, because there is only one heavenly constellation which could evoke an association with felt: the Twins, the felt-capped brothers Castor and Pollux. Ever since early Antiquity the Twins were represented each with his felt cap, the *pileum*, which in ancient Rome also served as the insignia of liberty. In the numerous representations of the Twins, the caps were often crowned by stars which, in some mediæval calendars and astrological manuals, were replaced by little crosses (pl. 2). Actually the Dioscuri, as may be added here, were not in need of being exorcised. The "Castors" are, aside from the *agnostos theos*, the only pagan gods mentioned somewhat honorably in the Bible; for with those two savior gods as figure-head of his ship St. Paul sailed safely from Malta to Italy (Acts 28:11).

Dante, an expert in astronomy and astrology, could not fail to have known the felt caps of the Dioscuri. And if the poet said that the Messianic savior would be born between "felt and felt," the meaning can only be that his birth was to take place "between the felt caps of the Twins," that is, in the sign of *Gemini*. This interpretation is countenanced by the fact that Dante himself was born in the sign of *Gemini* (May-June), *tra feltro e feltro*, between the rising of one Twin star and the setting of the other. Dante invokes the Twins in the *Paradiso* (XXII, 112) and praises the "glorious stars" to whose region he himself had been allocated. They were Dante's own constellation, as they were to become the liberator's whom he expected. Does that imply that Dante thought of himself as the felt-born savior of Italy? The author rightly excludes this possibility; all that can be said is that Dante foresaw the advent of one born under the same felicitous constellation as he, the poet, himself.

In the notes to pl. 4 (p. 76) Professor Olschki mentions the *Fulgentius Metaphoralis*, a mythology composed by a contemporary of Dante. According to this work, Pollux represents "humanity" and is, at the

same time, the father of Saturn, which would make this "Lord of the Golden Age" the "son of humanity." It certainly would complete the circle if Dante had made his Vergil announce a second time: "redeunt Saturnia regna." However, Professor Olschki has wisely resisted the great lure of embarking on the ocean of Dante speculation and thereby taking the chance to dilute, or even to jeopardize, the full vigor of his ingenious solution. He will stimulate many others to continue where he stopped and to evaluate this richly annotated (pp. 51-67) and handsomely printed study, the results of which can not easily be challenged. It is, and will remain, a landmark of competent Dante scholarship.

ERNST H. KANTOROWICZ

University of California

March 30, 1940

Dear Dr. Olschki:

I have your letter of March 27 and shall be very happy to see you here in Princeton. For the next few weeks my calendar is pretty full, and it would be better for me if you could come sometime in the latter part of April or early in May. I am still dividing my time between Swarthmore and Princeton and am usually here the latter half of each week. A few weeks hence I shall be in better position to tell you definitely when I can see you.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Dr. Leonardo Olschki
The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland
FA/MCE

Le Opere Italiane

1. Libri

GIORDANO BRUNO. Bari, 1937 in-8, pp. 107.

Traduzione del saggio pubblicato in volume nella *Enciclopedia del Libro* (1937) e in *Le Opere Italiane* di Vol. VII, pp. 175-179.
Annali di tutta l'opera filosofica e letteraria di Giordano Bruno del 1600, vol. 1, pp. 175-179.

LA POESIA ITALIANA DEL CINQUECENTO. Firenze [1933].

BIBLIOGRAFIA

DELLE PUBBLICAZIONI DI

LEONARDO OLSCHKI

2. Articoli e saggi

LORENZO DA FONTE LIBRAIO E BIBLIOFILO, *La Bibliofilia*, Vol. VII (1906) pp. 41 sgg.

In questo saggio si parla in speciale modo dell'attività libraria del Universalista di Mozart svolta specialmente in America e variata nella sua autobiografia.

L'ARTE DELLA STAMPA, E I TIPOGRAFI SECONDO LE VEDUTE DI POETI E DI ERUDITI TEDESCHI. Firenze, 1909, in-4°, 39 pp.

Estratto ampliato dell'articolo su «I letterati e la stampa in Germania» pubbl. in *La Bibliofilia*, Vol. X (1908-1909) pp. 357 sgg.

Studi di poeti tedeschi del rinascimento e dell'età del barocco sui vantaggi e gli svantaggi dell'arte della stampa e sulla sua importanza nella civiltà del loro tempo.

LE LIBERTINAGE AU XVII^e SIÈCLE. *La Bibliofila*, XVIII (1916-1917) pp. 58 sgg.

Recensione dell'opera omonima di F. Lachèvre, ristampata da questi nell'Appendice della sua « Bibliographie des recueils libres et satiriques », Paris 1922 come saggio dedicato a tale soggetto.

IV. *In latino.*

« MALE CANÇUN ». *Archivum Romanicum*, Vol. VIII (1924) pp. 325 sg.

Interpretazione di un termine della « Chanson de Roland » del quale si studia l'origine e l'esatto significato.

V. *Edizioni.*

DANTE ALIGHIERI. LA DIVINA COMMEDIA. Vollständiger Text, mit Erläuterungen, Grammatik, Glossar und sieben Tafeln. Heidelberg, Julius Groos, 1918 pp. 640.
(Seconda edizione, 1922).

Commento in lingua tedesca alla Divina Commedia, con la grammatica della lingua di Dante, un'introduzione alla metrica italiana con speciale riguardo al verso dantesco, e varie appendici.

VI. *In English:*

DANTE AND PETER DE VINEA, *Romanic Review*
New York, 1940

Ready for publication:

THE PRECURSORS OF MARCO POLO

THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH. A GEOGRAPHICAL MYTH AND A LITERARY MOTIF

WHAT COLUMBUS SAW ON HIS LANDING AT THE WEST-INDIES

Baltimore, May 12, 1940
The Johns Hopkins University

RBW ✓
wms.

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Director of the Institute
of Advanced Study.
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Now that I am in Baltimore again I want to take this occasion to thank you very deeply for the courtesy which you showed me on my visit to you and the interest you take in my case.

I am writing to apply for the honor of being admitted to the Institute of Advanced Study in whatever position you will consider possible and available in the present situation.

In applying for such an appointment I am interested in finding the most favorable conditions for carrying on my research under the auspices of the School of Humanistic Studies.

Besides my general interest in the history of Romance languages, literatures and culture, especially of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance - I have been engaged lately in studying some fundamental aspects of the geographical discoveries.

The purpose of my present research is to examine critically the descriptions of travels in the Middle Ages as well as the accounts of the discovery and colonisation of America.

By employing geographico-historical methods and literary criticism in the interpretation of the travellers narratives I am endeavoring to establish the authenticity of the principal sources and documents and to consider the cultural background and the scientific results of the geographical enterprises of the epochs of Marco Polo and Columbus.

These investigations will bring new contributions to a history of the intellectual conquest of the earth connected with the first attempts towards political, religious and economical penetration of Asia and America.

I take the liberty of enclosing, with my "curriculum vitae" and a select list of my publications, some extracts of recent book-reviews concerning my studies on geographical literature.

II.

As I am personally acquainted with many American scholars I hardly know what names to suggest as special references. But I think that - besides my actual colleagues of the Johns Hopkins University - Professor Samuel E. Morison of Harvard University and Professor Lynn Thorndike of Columbia University would be in the position to give you an expert opinion as to my scholarly interests and my methods of investigation.

Sincerely yours

Leonard Veselky

Extraits of book-reviews concerning

L. OLSCHKI, *Storia Letteraria delle Scoperte Geografiche.*

Firenze, 1937

"Students of the history of exploration, and particularly those engaged in editing the texts of mediaeval travellers, will obtain much assistance from Professor Olschki's interesting book... To reconstruct the human geography of the regions of the world at the time they first became known to Europeans requires and understanding of the motives, temperament, and descriptive style of these pioneers. The application of sound critical methods to the corpus of mediaeval geography is therefore much to be desired, and it is to be hoped that Professor Olschki's treatise, which indicates brilliantly the character of the problem, will be followed by other works upon these lines."

The Geographical Journal, ed. by the Royal Geographical Society, London, Vol. XCI, April 1938.

"The book presents a decidedly original critique of the literature... Professor Olschki has indeed found a new method and added one more instrument to the kit of those who would decipher the difficult geographical results of the past."

The Geographical Review, publ. by the American Geographical Society of New York, April 1939

"Cet essai, dont le grand intérêt se joint à l'élégance de la langue, vise à un but scientifique original. Grâce à une très fine critique philologique, littéraire et psychologique l'auteur, avec une grande érudition, s'efforce de dégager les aspects multiples des récits anciens de découvertes, la réalité géographique de ces événements. Choissant avec beaucoup de justesse quelques-uns des thèmes familiers aux grands voyageurs... M. Olschki trouve à de nombreuses sources le riche aliment des études et recherches attrayantes et fécondes."

La Géographie, publiée par la Société de Géographie de Paris, Vol. LXVIII, déc. 1937

"M. Olschki préfère dégager une méthode nouvelle pour juger au vrai du comportement des voyageurs devant ce qu'ils rencontrent. Le livre est rempli d'observations pénétrantes, de points de vue originaux, d'idées suggestives. Il marque une étape dans la critique de la littérature des voyages de tous les temps."

Bibliographie Géographique, Vol. XLVII, 1937
N. 47.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Dear Aydelotte,

Prof Olschki is without doubt
a scholar of high standing whom
we sh^d keep in any way we can.
I should like to have him for a
year, or half-year, in our Institute.
If that is impossible, I hope we can
help him to get a University-position.
He is one of the group of eminent men
who w^d be wasted on a small college
& his presence in any one of our big
or universities would be an addition

E.A.L.

May 22 1940

Onsager

Dr. Lars Onsager - See Miss Sabin's letter of Jan. 13, 1931.

ack.
Sept. 24
A.

STOYAN OMARCHEVSKY

FORMER MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

SOFIA, RUE TZAR CRICHMAN, 7

Mr. Abraham Flexner
Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
New-York City.

Sofia, September 13, 1931.

My dear Mr. Flexner,

I beg you kindly excuse me for my not having sent you word as to my whereabouts for so long a time. We have spent all this summer vacation in a hard election struggle in order to remove the dictatorship of the Zgavori in Bulgaria as well as to install and strengthen the new government of the People's Block. The results of the election struggle brought full success to the Agrarian Party to which I belong. I have been elected a member of the new parliament. Our party participated in the election struggle together with all the rest of the opposition parties. This struggle united all the Bulgarian people who desired to save themselves from a regime which had lasted for 8 years and which differed in nothing from the other dictatorships existing in Europe. In fact it was a dictatorship which had deprived our people of all elementary rights and freedom and by continuing to remain in

power so long presented a real danger to the future of the Bulgarian state. Eight years ago this dictatorship, usurped by fraud and a coup d'état the power of the nation legally constituted, and killed 30 thousand of her best sons. Now it is removed by force of the people's will without a drop of blood being shed. The new government is composed of representatives of the parties which strove against the dictatorship. Our Agrarian Party has places in the Cabinet with 3 ministers. Now there awaits us a period of colossal effort for the repairing of the evils and the errors of the past regime. A hard problem occupies the attention of the new government. It is the problem of giving help to the suffering agrarian population which seems to be succumbing under the weight of an awful economic and financial crisis.

The situation of the interior in Bulgaria to-day is fully consolidated. In the country prevails perfect order and calm for the people are happy and satisfied with their efforts, which brought to them the victory over the injustice and tyranny.

We Bulgarians are a small people and the disasters the war brought to us are unbearable measured with our feeble strength. We needed domestic order and quietude that we might help ourselves and repair our misfortunes. And now we hope to have gained this condition, so we are going to give ourselves over to work for creating a better life for our people and a more joyful future for our country.

I am cordially sending you my best wishes!

Yours faithfully,

St. Omarchevsky

STOYAN OMARCHEVSKY

FORMER MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

SOFIA, 7 RUE TZAR CHICHMAN, 7

Mr. Frank Aydelotte
Secretary
The Institute for Advanced Study.
New-York City.

Sofia, April 9, 1931.

Honorable Sir!

I met the Director of your Institute Prof. Abraham Hexner on Febr. 25, 1931 at your Institute, this being on the very day of his departure for Europe. This was a great honor for me.

But I left America prematurely and adjourned my investigations on the American system of education where I came under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. My leaving America was due to domestic afflictions as also to the election campaign for National Representatives already begun with us.

My investigations in this line I shall continue in October of this year when I hope to visit your Institute.

Pray, have the goodness to send me all printed matter — publications and bulletins — of your Institute that I may become thoroughly acquainted with this institution and its activities. This would help exceedingly in my investigations.

If possible, I beg you send me your photo also, for which I shall be more than thankful.

Sincerely yours, St. Omarchevsky

April 24, 1931

Hon. Stoyan Omarchevsky
7 Rue Tzar Chichman, 7
Sofia, Bulgaria

My dear Dr. Omarchevsky:

In the absence of Dr. Aydelotte, I have received your letter of the ninth. As the Institute has only recently been formed, it will be some time before the actual work starts. Indeed, the fields of study to be pursued have not yet been determined. The only publication of the Institute is Bulletin No. 1, which describes the organization and purpose. I am sending you a copy of it and placing your name on the mailing list that you may be kept informed, as the project develops.

I am sure that Dr. Flexner will be happy to see you when you visit New York in October.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

Lawrence, Kansas

January 2, 1937

Director,
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Sir:

I am curious about your school. It is a school of which I have a great deal of general but little specific information. Would you please send me a catalog? I am interested in the field of cosmology and would like to study at your school after I obtain my Ph.D.

Respectfully,

Guy C. Omer, Jr.
Guy C. Omer, Jr.

Box 141, Haskell

Lawrence, Kansas

*Paul. #5
1/4/37
mcc*

June 5, 1933

The Open Road, Inc.
56 West 45th Street
New York City

Dear Sirs:

I desire to make the necessary arrangements which will enable a Russian student to leave Moscow about September 1 to spend the winter working in the Institute for Advanced Study and return to Moscow next spring. I wonder if you can undertake to arrange the necessary details and give the necessary advice in connection with passport, visa, funds, etc.

Hoping that I may hear from you promptly, I am

Very sincerely yours,

~~ABRAHAM FLEXNER~~
S. BAILEY

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AP:BSB

PEACOCK INN
TWENTY BAYARD LANE
PRINCETON, N. J.

September 16, 19

Dear Dr. Aydelotte,

Many thanks for
your kind letter of September
14 and for your intention
to keep this matter in mind.

With kindest re-
gards I am

Yours sincerely

Paul Oppenheim
Ever

PAUL OPPENHEIM-ERDE.

OCDE

ORGANISATION DE COOPÉRATION
ET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUES

OECD

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

DIRECTION DES AFFAIRES SCIENTIFIQUES
DIRECTORATE FOR SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Téléphone : TROcadéro 76-00

2, rue André-Pascal, Paris-16^e

Référence :

Télégrammes : DEVELOPECONOMIE

booklet
sent
1/21/64

16th January 1964.

Dear Professor Oppenheimer,

In addition to my work in the Scientific Directorate of the O.E.C.D., I am at present preparing a study for a recently-established scientific foundation in Germany. The study will deal with possible ways of creating, for the human and social sciences, an institute for advanced studies in Germany *which would be* financed by this private foundation. The expert group which is directing the study includes Professor Plessner (sociology), Professor Friedrich (Roman literatures) and Professor Alewyn (German literature). The latter has already been in contact with Professor Gilbert from your Institute who gave him, on a personal basis, some information about the work at Princeton.

I would appreciate to receive whatever material is available on the organisation, methods of work, selection of members, etc. of your Institute. Certainly there are many differences between your Institute and the new planned institution in Germany, but I am convinced that in preparing the first draft of the above-mentioned study I could benefit tremendously from your experience.

I shall also establish contacts with the French Institut des Hautes Etudes Scientifiques which, I think, is organised as a French parallel to your Institute. I know that you are a member of the scientific council of this French Institute. Should this function imply any forthcoming visit to Europe, I should be extremely glad if you would give me an opportunity to meet you.

Thanking you in advance,

Yours sincerely,

Professor Robert Oppenheimer,
Director,
Princeton Institute for
Advanced Studies,
Princeton (New Jersey)

J. Schmandt
J. Schmandt

P.S. - Could you please send any correspondence to my private
address : 12 rue F. Debergue
Bougival (Seine-et-Oise), France.

January 5, 1943

Miss Irene Orgel
545 West End Avenue
New York City

Dear Miss Orgel:

In response to your inquiry of
December 29th, I am sorry to have to
inform you that the work of the Institute
for Advanced Study does not cover the
field of social psychology and sociology.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Secretary

IRENE ORGEL

545 WEST END AVENUE

ENDICOTT 2-6956

New York City

December 29th '42

Dear Sir,

Will you please send me information concerning post-graduate study in the field of social psychology and sociology. I have a B.A. degree majoring in English and do not know if I have the entrance requirements for work in another field. Are there graduate scholarships at the Institute for Advanced Study?

Thank you,

Irene Orgel

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

1155 EAST FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET

April 15
1940

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

My dear Dr. Aydelotte:

At the present day, with a good part of the world under fire, it is arresting to recall the title which the late John H. Finley conferred in 1931 on James H. Breasted, first Director of the Oriental Institute. Remembering that the Greek hero Ulysses was called the "Sacker of Cities," Dr. Finley hailed Professor Breasted as the "Saver of Cities."

In an attempt to see the process of civilization from the beginnings, the Oriental Institute has engaged in field activity in the Near East. Necessarily the Institute must keep a weather eye on international politics. But its business is archeology and ancient history, and it proposes to pursue that business as the first claim on its attention.

One expedition has just returned to this country from Iran, where it has been excavating the palace city of Darius and Xerxes at Persepolis, capital of the world 2400 years ago. Another expedition is quietly at work in Luxor, Egypt, copying the records of a mighty state 3200 years ago. And a third expedition has just arrived in Syria:- Thanks to the cooperation of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Oriental Institute has sent out the Theodore Marriner Memorial Expedition, named in honor of a late Consul General at Beirut, to excavate a mound near Ras el-Ain in Syria. There we hope to find an important capital city of about 1500 B.C. The Institute which Dr. Breasted formed is still busy saving cities.

In this endeavor to rescue rather than destroy, the Oriental Institute would welcome your participation. Several plans for your sharing in our activities are offered on pages 7 and 8 of "Buried History," which is going to you under separate cover.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Wilson
John A. Wilson
Director

JAW H

January 20, 1942

Miss Jeanette Ornstein
1075 Grand Concourse
New York, New York

My dear Miss Ornstein:

In response to your letter of the 17th I wish to say that the Institute for Advanced Study is an institution for research and study beyond the Ph.D. degree. Furthermore, your proposed program does not fall within the scope of the work being done at the Institute. For these reasons, I am sorry that we cannot entertain your application, but I trust you will find elsewhere an opportunity to continue your interesting work.

Very truly yours,

MARIE C EICHELSER

Assistant Secretary



Princeton:

Mural Design accepted Jan. 1942
for the Concert Hall of the
Music Dept of Brooklyn College



1075 Grand Concourse
New York, New York
January 17, 1942

Department of Humanistic Studies
Institute of Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your letter of December 11, I should like to submit the following information for your consideration.

My plans for future work involve preparations for a position as an instructor in painting and drawing in a college or university. I should like to devote my time largely to a study of design and composition in wall decoration in the ancient and more modern works with a view toward their application to modern mural design. I feel that I should benefit greatly by an opportunity to improve my own painting and drawing techniques as well as to study carefully the works of others.

I shall be graduated cum laude from Brooklyn College in New York in June 1942 with the degree B.A. My preparation in the field to date consists of:

1. 10 years of life and still life painting and drawing in the class of Anne Goldthwaite at the Art Students League in New York on scholarship.
2. A total of 20 college credits consisting of courses in Art History, composition, design, sculpture, etching and drypoint, interior decoration and mechanical drawing.
3. I have acted in the capacity of assistant to the instructor at the Art Students League from 1936 through 1942.

My paintings have been reproduced in the annual catalog of the Art Students League during the Winter Seasons of 1937 and 1942. A mural design has just been accepted for the Concert Hall of the Music Department of Brooklyn College. In 1940, a small panel was purchased by the History Department of Christopher Columbus High School.

My official transcript of college grades will be sent to you by the college Registrar. Letters of recommendation will be, or have already been sent directly to you. Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,
Jeanette Ornstein
Jeanette Judith Ornstein

December 11, 1941

Miss Jeanette Ornstein
1075 Grand Concourse
New York City

Dear Miss Ornstein:

We do not have any regular form of application for membership in the Institute for Advanced Study, but if you will write a letter setting forth your qualifications and your plan of research I will see that it reaches the faculty of our School of Humanistic Studies, which passes on applications in the field of Fine Arts.

Yours sincerely,

Assistant Secretary

1075 Grand Concourse
New York, New York
December 1, 1941

Committee on Scholarships
Institute of Advanced Study
Princeton, University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Sir:

Kindly send me the application
form for graduate fellowships and
scholarships in the Fine Arts Division.

Very truly yours,
Leahette Ornstein

February 9, 1934

Dear Mr. Orrico:

I have your kind inquiry of February 8th.

I regret to say that the Institute for Advanced Study is confining its work at present to the field of mathematics. When additional subjects will be taken up I do not myself now know.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. A. J. Orrico
17 Fulton Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey

AF/MCE

17 Fulton Avenue
Jersey City, N. J.
February 8, 1934

Bamberger Institution for Advanced Research
Princeton, New Jersey

Gentlemen:

I am anxious to continue my work in psychology and education with an institution such as you maintain. Will you please inform me as soon as possible what arrangements I must make in order to become affiliated with you?

At present I am engaged in adult education in the local high schools and have been delivering lectures on practical psychology to various societies. I hold the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education from Rutgers University and the degree of Master of Arts (psychology) from Columbia University.

Very truly yours,

a. j. Orrico

North Mill Street,
Hopkinton, Mass.,
August 29, 1943

Byrle J. Osborn

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

My dear Dr. Aydelotte:

I am taking the liberty of writing you on a subject or problem which is not only currently pertinent but is even more currently baffling. For the reason hereinafter given it is doubtful whether our most astute educators are even dimly aware of its importance. And they are even more baffled about how to tackle it.

The problem, briefly, is the understanding and handling of those obscure forces in life which cannot be perceived by the senses-imponderables, especially secular imponderables as differentiated from religious imponderables or spiritual forces.

There are three known ways of handling these, first, the dogmatic; second, the intuitional; and third, the analytical or scientific.

The dogmatic method is well known. It is used by all despots and dictators, leading to startling results. In some instances it stifles all thinking, but more usually it has just the reverse effect. It stimulates thinking, for man is inevitably a thinking animal.

The intuitional method of handling secular imponderables is the usual process, in fact it is the only process most people are aware of. Its ~~great~~ great weakness lies in its uncertainty. The intuition is influenced by various factors which give to it a certain variableness. Health, environment, heredity, emotions, all have a certain effect on man's intuition, so that one day he may arrive at a certain decision with a given group of factors while on the next day he may arrive at an entirely different decision. This may be clearly seen with Hitler. At first his intuition seemed infallible but once it started to fail the result was fatal to Germany. However, many highly intelligent people hold the intuitional method to be sound. And how to resolve this question can only be safely done by using the-

Third, the analytical or scientific process in handling secular imponderables. The scientific process, as every school boy knows, consists of ~~three~~ ^{four} steps, experimentation, observation, recording and preservation of the record. It is a universal process, applicable to every natural, physical and metaphysical phenomenon. All that is needed is an experience and the scientific process can be applied. It thus can be used in connection with secular imponderables, analyzing any given experience, breaking down ~~it~~ into the imponderables involved, analyzing them in turn for their variable and invariable factors, and then devising, if necessary, a remedy. The entire process may be entirely factual, scientific, analytical and rational. It would appear that this process, therefore, might be far more reliable than the intuitional process, although I have had experienced educators deny this.

We then may put the problem in the form of an equation-

An analytical understanding of intuition-

-is far more reliable than-

An intuitional understanding of analysis-

Or vice-versa according to the intuitionalist.

The value of the scientific process lies in its elimination of variables and the more faithful the process is adhered to the fewer the variables. A purely scientific process-an ideal- would contain no variables and, of course, would lead to certainty. Plato, while he failed to uncover the process of scientific analysis, nevertheless set forth this in his three-fold ~~#####~~ concept of human perception, the real, the inventive and the imitative. The inventive might better be called the experimental. Homer, he finds, because he never put into practice any of his theories, was a mere imitator. And mere rhetoric, poetry, language may only ~~mas~~ an imitation of reality. But the experimenter, the person who learns from experience, stands closer to reality than the poet or the painter or any other imitator.

The question then arises-how many of our so-called scholars, teachers, clergymen, leaders are imitators or experimenters. Their almost universal failure during the past two decades would lead to the belief that most of them are mere imitators. Holmes in the Autocrat at the Breakfast Table classified all thinkers into, producers of thought, who are few; jobbers of thought who are many; and retailers of thought who are myriad.

Here automatically yet imperceptably emerges a new method of thinking#, leading from a poorer to a finer quality. The physical scientist, the chemist for example, knows this. The closer and more faithfully he follows his process, the closer he will come to the absolute truth. Move the scientific process over into the realm of secular imponderables, and qualitative thinking emerges automatically.

And yet there is no areas of existing study which includes this particular process. It lies in a no-man's land between theology, ~~pp~~psychology, philosophy, the fine arts and the sciences. It is a part of all and yet not entirely in any one. To cover this study a new word even is needed and I have coined ~~the~~ one-"logosophy", the logic or reason of wisdom or better the science of qualitative reasoning. I am not certain, for example, that the intuitionist is entirely wrong but the only way I can determine the truth of the matter is by means of this logosophical process.

No college is equipped to handle such a study, in fact few would know what it means. In his last three annual reports President Conant of Harvard has shown an increasing concern about this general territory although he admits that he knows so little about it that he does not know in which major group to place it. In his last report he was inclined to throw it in with history. Now the reason for this uncertainty is clear. Logosophy stands along with the theory of relativity as an entirely new concept which may have a profound influence on all our thinking. This will be seen later.

My interest in this was inherited from my father so that as

a high school student, I spent two summers running telephone crews and the reasons why I got along with those older and rather rough men when labor experts were wrestling with strikes and what not, firmly attached themselves to my consciousness. I attended the University of Minnesota and found no one interested in this problem. Likewise at Indiana University where I spent the fall term of 1909. If I am not mistaken you were teaching there at the time. Then came five years of business in the course of which I was instrumental in averting a threatened strike in my plant, a mere stripling of 24, whereas expert labor advisors in the great flour mills (it was in Minneapolis) were helpless. Why? Why could I handle these labor men when older and far more experienced men could not? You see I was turning from an intuitive understanding of analysis to an analytical understanding of intuition.

I then decided to return to school and fight the thing through and I have been at it ever since. I am now 55 years of age.

After a year in a little theological school out west I entered the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Mass., where I could also take courses at Harvard. The courses I selected ~~###~~ bore particularly on the problem. One was Hocking's Phil.4. Two were in psychology, one orthodox Jamesian and the other mechanistic or Freudian. Another was a special graduate seminar for eight specially selected students each one interested in some particular social or political ideology. The title of the course was "Some Modern Trends in Social and Political Thought" as I recall it. One student was what would be called a communist only Communism was not then in existence. Another was a Fabian Socialist, another a Gild Socialist. My specialty was Socialism and Christianity. I was not a Socialist then nor have I ever been. But I do believe that there are certain factors both in Socialism and in Christianity with which we must inevitably reckon. Incidentally your fellow townsman, Robert F. Foerster, gave that course. I graduated from ETS in 1917, one classmate, Sadajiro Yanagahara, now being a native Episcopal bishop in Japan and another, Angus Dun, now being dean of ETS.

During World War I I was a test pilot in the Air Service, an activity which greatly influenced my reasoning processes. After the war I became chaplain to the Episcopal Students at Harvard and then began a series of conscious and clearly planned experiments in the use of logosophy.

In each of these a difficult and complex problem existed which no one could solve. In each repeated attempts by highly intelligent people, lay and clerical, had failed. In each I was asked to tackle the problem. In each I used an analytical process in examining the imponderables involved and in each as a result of this analysis, I was able to devise and apply a remedy which solved the problem. The entire process was scientific and documented. I retain the documents. These experiments were in all sorts of areas of activity-getting the Boston Airport, recruiting candidates for the ministry, building up a broken parish, recruiting a national guard company, organizing the Red Cross Roll Call, organizing a regional planning association, selling life insurance, building an insurance general agency, rehabilitating the Massachusetts NRA and organizing and operating a WPA district employing from 30,000 to 40,000 people. Two of these I will explain briefly.

In 1910 I was persuaded to become chaplain at Harvard to please Bishop Lawrence who had never been able to work out any plan

of religious work at Harvard although he had been close to the Harvard heart-beats for over a half century. I was promised a four year tenure of office and full diocesan backing. I was closed out after two years. But in those two years I set in operation a plan for getting the best Harvard men into the Episcopal ministry. I wrote it up in a detailed report to Bishop Lawrence. Today twenty-four men from the five classes I contacted in those two years, are in the Episcopal ministry, the largest number, I believe, ever to have entered the Episcopal ministry from any five consecutive classes in any American college or university. Three are now boarding school head masters, Edric Weld at Holderness, Gardner Monks at Lenox and John # Crocker at Groton. One, Lawrence Rose, is Dean of Berkeley Divinity School, New Haven. I also had a Students' Council consisting of one representative from Harvard, Tech, Tufts, Wellesley and Radcliff. The Tufts representative, Leonard Carmichael, is now president of Tufts. But I did not get those men into the ministry. This point will be seen later. Reason did the trick.

The second experiment was in government work. In 1933 the Massachusetts State Recovery Board of the NRA was set up with ten high powered business men running it, lead by the late Edward A. Filene. In September, 1933, the Board blew up, went to pieces and the President was about to abolish it. But Filene got a second chance and sent out for a "\$10,000. man for nothing" to run it. I was the goat. Four months later Hugh Johnson said we had the best NRA in the country. I was then up to be state director but, unfortunately, the state directors were selected as you doubtless know, by the National Democratic Committee and I was not a Democrat. This led to my being appointed director of what became District #2 of the Massachusetts WPA, Middlesex, Norfolk and Suffolk Counties except Boston proper. 71 towns and 14 cities, over 1200 projects, employing from 25,000 to 40,000, and all this under the opposition of a group of "practical" politicians, a half dozen of whom are now in jail. The governor, James Michael Curley, openly announced his intention of taking over control of the WPA. When I started I didn't have a stick of furniture, an inch of office space or a single employee. Five months later the district was running full blast. I ran it for almost two years and, although it was acknowledged to be the toughest district in the country, it was also acknowledged to be the most efficient. For example LIFE in the number for February 28, 1938 pictured the 33 best WPA projects in the country and two were from my district and I devised and developed both. One was for eliminating silicosis dust in small granite working shops and the other was the map making for the blind project at Perkins Institute. Here was a very practical application of ~~the~~ the analytical process in a highly involved organization. When I faced the job in June, 1935, I just didn't see how I could accomplish it. It seemed impossible. Every newspaper had vicious attacks on WPA officials by the "practical" politicians. Every small mistake was magnified and played up. People frankly said I couldn't do the job. And after it was done people said, "How in the world did you do it?"

So now for the reason.

- In all these experiments I have observed certain constant factors.
- 1-Good-will, otherwise lack of ill-will.
 - 2-Free-will-absolute intellectual freedom.
 - 3-Sacrifice.
 - 4-Qualitative reasoning.
 - 5-Meditation.
 - 6-Faith

Good-will dominated these experiments because any element of force was unnecessary. And, of course, ill-will, anger and such were non-existent. Good-will thus was a sort of catalyzing factor for all the other factors, binding them together into a dynamic whole.

Free-will allied itself with every effort to raise the quality of the reasoning process. And this brought out the essential difference between logosophy and psychology. William James pointed out that while free-will was necessary to moral philosophy it was entirely impossible with psychology in as much as the latter must to be a physical science, trace its causes in an endless chain back to a first cause which left no possible way whereby free-will might break into this chain.

Sacrifice meant the submergence of the individual to the Great Process-obedience to the unenforceable. He that would save his life must lose it. The last shall be first and the first last. In all these experiments the experimenter disappeared for once the process, the experimental rational process got under way it created its own dynamic. Thus, once John Crocker^{a purely rational} got an idea of what the ministry really could be, reason and not one Osborn, became his motivating factor. He probably never even thought of me. Which is as it should be. Moses was only allowed to see from afar the Promised Land.

A high quality of reasoning entered into these experiments, although the persons involved were very humble, not to say, illiterate people. Of the twelve apostles, five were fishermen, including the two who had most to do with shaping the character of Christianity, Peter and John. Often men living close to nature have been better thinkers than Ph.Ds. In the case of the labor trouble, I found the common working man much more amenable to reason than the labor official and for a reason. The latter's reason was clouded by the impurities of greed, ambition, power and strife. He could not think straight. Likewise with the veteran. I always could convince the veteran of this analytical process. The stress of the war opened the minds of the veterans, making them see things much clearer than those who never had seen service. It will be so after this war. Adrift on the open ocean on a raft, flying in a plane in the open skies or fighting on the sands of Africa, all make the man to think. He must think. And if these returned veterans are not listened to this time, there will be trouble. The absolute of qualitative reasoning is, of course, Pure Reason, an ideal unattainable by human beings.

All these experiments required hours of quiet meditation, usually late at night or very early in the morning. Here was an attempt at pure reasoning, eliminating so far as possible every possible interfering and extraneous factor. Essentially this was prayer which thus becomes a necessary factor in ~~###~~ logosophy.

Above all faith in the reasoning process, the analytical, scientific process in solving these secular imponderables was essential. Faith began and ended these experiments. It was the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the end. For all science is coming to see that cosmic and biological evolution are one and constitute a single orderly development that yields results resembling those which in human action we recognize as purposeful.

Now a careful study of these essential constant factors reveals them to be identical with those found in the New Testament. However,

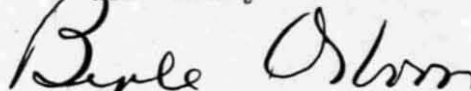
the net product is quite a different thing from that taught in our Christian Church and called Christianity. The words and phrases, the externals, the appearances seem the same, but the essential reality is quite different. ~~This with a~~ new and greater meaning will be found in the Supreme Power which we call God. God is today rather a pitiful little concept to be found in the minds of the clergy and quite subservient to their orders and bidding. Every clergyman is quite certain that he has a direct wire connection with the heavenly throne and thus can at any time correctly declare just what God wants each and every man to do. But when we read this new logosophic meaning into St. John's Gospel quite a different idea emerges.

St. John uses a greek word "logos" for God. And "logos" is the root of our word logic, the science of reasoning. In our Bible it is translated "word" but if we use the more accurate translation, "logic, "reason" or better "pure reason", an entirely new vista opens in the rationalizing, scientific and analytical processes, opens. The reason why cosmic and biological evolution are one becomes apparent.

In the beginning was Pure Reason, and Pure Reason was with God, and Pure Reason was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by him and without him was not anything made that was made. In him was life; and the life was the light of men. And the light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not.And Pure Reason was made flesh and dwelt among us.

Man has now used the scientific process is all natural, physical phenomena-in all except ino secular imponderables. Here is the last frontier of science. Here is the new way to think that scientist and thinkers have been seeking. It will be the mark of the coming age. Its implications are too profound for even the president of Harvard University to grasp. Quite clearly it can only be studied in a post, post-graduate school. It is to be hoped the study will be far enough advanced so that the returning veteran will find an educational institutional that can at least understand what he is talking about when he attempts to investigate the implications of his meditations on a raft, in an airplane or on the sands of Africa.

Yours truly



Byrle Jacob Osborn

October 15, 1943

Dear Mr. Osborn:

I have read your letter of August 29th with keen interest and have talked it over with some of my colleagues. I regret to say that there is no one in the Institute faculty at the present time whose work is close enough to the field of your interests to make this a suitable place for your researches. Under separate cover I send you a copy of the current bulletin of the Institute, in which you will see the fields in which the different men are working. For reasons which you will understand, we have made it a rule not to offer appointments here to men whose interests do not touch at some point the interests of some member of the faculty.

I hope that you may be able to find elsewhere the opportunity which you are seeking.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Byrle Jacob Osborn, Esq.
North Hill Street
Hopkinton, Massachusetts
FA/WCE

North Mill Street,
Hopkinton, Mass.,
October 22, 1943

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Thanks for your letter of the 15th. You have and you have not answered my question.

You agree that it does not come under any of your areas of study. Which I already was certain of. Nor does it come under any area of study in any college in this country, so far as I am aware. It is a no-man's area. Professor Hocking, over a year ago, agreed on this point and said he meant to include the idea in his Phil 4 lectures at Harvard.

But that does not answer my further question. Why doesn't some college include it in their curriculum? Why isn't it taught? Our colleges teach everything under heaven now, from Sanscrit to auto driving, why not teach this? It indicates a flaw in our collegiate curricula until it is either taught or definitely and factually rejected. Thus far it has never been.

I will teach it in any college and finance myself with some side-line of work, if that will help answer the question. I know of no one else who has ever made a study of this area of thought so unfortunately no one else can teach it. The smaller the college the better. The more back-woodsy, the better.

For I am quite certain that here lies perhaps the greatest force in future civilization. A sort of catalyzer, raising the quality of any science, of any area of thought, of any process of thinking. It tends to complete the scientific cycle. The scientific process is now used in every possible natural and physical phenomena but it is not used in the study of and handling of imponderable, metaphysical problems.

Back in 1933 I put this up to Presidents Conant and King of Harvard and Amherst respectively but nothing happened. 20 years ago I put it up to Bishop William Lawrence and he frankly said I didn't know what I was talking about. And yet President Conant, with the help of William Lawrence et alia, in 1936 put on the biggest scholastic show ever staged. The greatest scholars from all over the world gathered together. And William Lawrence, his cousin, A.A. Lowell and the President of the United States sat together on the rostrum. And not one word about this problem was mentioned. Yet in his last three annual reports Conant has shown an increasing concern over "eternal truths", led, he frankly admits by the insistence of the students themselves. In his last reports he admits he doesn't even know where these "eternal truths" may be studied but opines it may be in history.

Again, back before World War I, I studied under your own fellow townsman and ecclesiastical poo-bah, Paul Matthews. I put it up to him and he, too, thought I was a bit balmy. Matthews was then teaching dogmatic theology, which is at the opposite intellectual pole from my study.

The point of all this seems to me clear. I am not saying

that I am necessarily right. I may be wrong. But how can we know that I am right or wrong until the matter is studied? Now scholars are asking "for a new way of thinking", for new educational methods. They admit they are wrong but seemingly cannot get themselves right. Which sounds to me as just plain absurd. My old teacher, Henry Washburn, wrote over a year ago that he had written in the Atlantic that something was wrong and that something ought to be done about it and yet the good man failed to realize that the fault lay right at his own door-step.

It is tragic, almost criminal, to sacrifice another generation blindly. And this war, we may be sure, will completely ruin many millions in one way or another. And there is a grave possibility that we may lose it eventually. For example, Russia. Few have faced the frank truth about her religious situation but I believe Russia is closer to the reality of God than either Great Britain or the United States. The astonishing power she has shown can hardly be attributed to anything less than divine. Of course she has not used the word "God" but what difference does that make? She has shown the reality without the appearance. The Book of Esther does likewise and fails to mention the word "God". But are we going to force upon Russia our petty idea of what we call "religion"? We, whose religious leaders rather openly have mistaken ~~mistaken~~ money for God? Who have found in religion a most lucrative, comfortable and altogether pleasant little racket. For that is what it is with many. Few large brokerage houses fail to include a few bishops on their preferred lists. Bishop Lawrence was on J.P.Morgan's. If the clergy insist on forcing their ideas upon Russia-the result will be another war. For Russia has found herself far stronger without clericalism than with. She is not anti-religious; she is anti-clerical, a far different thing.

Stalin was once the victim of clericalism. And, believe me, clericalism can do terrible things-and hide them from human sight. I know, for I, too, have been a victim of it. I am an ex-communicant of the Episcopal Church although no charges have ever been brought against me, no investigation has ever been made, no hearing ever held (where I might appear and answer any charges), no trial ever held, and yet I was put out of the ministry 20 years ago over my own protests. The man who did it was the son of German-born parents, so was his wife the daughter of. I am a Mayflower descendent, member (life) of the Sons of the American Revolution and a World War veteran. His family have never contributed a thing toward this country. ~~He~~ ^{mine} have given everything. So I know just how brutal clericalism can be and I am opposed to it. You will find this distinction in the services. Few of the men are anti-religious. But the overwhelming majority are overwhelmingly anti-clerical if at all like those in the last war. I doubt whether they will even keep up the fight if they find they are merely fighting to preserve clericalism.

All of which ties in with the fumbling in Washington. For ten years Roosevelt has been the most powerful human being in the world and the world has steadily marched toward war. He has demanded and received power such as no other human being has ever been in a position to demand and receive. Behind him has been the richest and most powerful nation the world has ever known. If he knew the answers as he claimed he did, why did he not avert this tragedy? And of course he did not know the answers.

Along with him has been a professor of the Harvard Law School, Felix Frankfurter, hailed far and wide as one of the great legal

minds of the age. Since 1933 he has had an unprecedented opportunity to reshape this government. He has been close to the President who has acknowledged to have freely acted on Frankfurter's advice. During these years Frankfurter has been sending his brightest young men into all the Washington bureaus and departments where they could gradually indoctrinate the whole nation with their theories. Thus the very essence of what Frankfurter has been teaching at Harvard has been experimentally tried in Washington. And the result? These bright boys cannot even write laws. They cannot even present evidence. They have now got the nation so balled up that we may even lose the war-right down in Washington. Yes, I mean just that. The mishandling of the labor situation, of food, of inflation and of about everything else may lose all that our boys are winning. Just remember our scrap iron and oil to Japan-to give England time to prepare, so Roosevelt says. Just remember our failure to occupy Rome recently-Salvanini urged that it be done by paratroopers when Mussolini was ousted.

And we can now see what this all adds up to. Frankfurter at length due to the well oiled Harvard and Administration publicity machines, hailed as one of the master-minds of the age, was appointed to the Supreme Court. A year ago the Court passed down a decision on the flag salute and oath of allegiance. This year they reversed it-one of the most astonishing procedures ever known. But Frankfurter still demurred. He said, "He just didn't see it". What had happened was clear. A year ago the Court, mostly inexperienced, but believing that the master thinker they had recently acquired must have all the answers, followed his advice and passed a decision upholding the flag salute etc. But when the public reaction came out it occurred to them that they had made a mistake, so they reversed themselves. Now just what was wrong?

A year ago they used an intuitive understanding of analysis. The analysis was furnished by Frankfurter and the Supreme Court swallowed it intuitively, hook, line and sinker. But their intuition led them astray and the question now arises-did they change their minds because of an

Intuitive understanding of analysis, or because of an
Analytical understanding of intuition.

If the first, the analysis this time being furnished by columnists, public criticism, magazine articles etc., then they have not changed their mental processes and may make the same sort of error again. But if their mental change was the result of an analytical understanding of intuition, the future results will be far different. It is clear though that Frankfurter is still using an intuitive understanding of analysis-in short not thinking at all.

Now this has been quite apparent for a good many years. When I was chaplain at Harvard after the first World War it was very apparent that Harvard was substituting memorized, encyclopaedic knowledge for thinking, but doing the job so well that few could distinguish the difference. English composition was stressed so that a Harvard man could take any worthless idea, doll it up in the Harvard brand of English and make people believe it was really worth while. Of course the idea is not new and ghost writers have made a fortune on it-so have the Harvard Square tutoring schools. The late Edward A. Filene never in his life actually composed a thing but hired a good ghost writer, Charlie Wood, to do the writing. I have one of his books which he gave me with his inscription "with great appreciation of his (Osborn's) fine work at a critical period in our country's history." Well I recall the day he wrote that. The penmanship looks like that of a ten year old boy. And so it was. Once he instructed me to get out some certificates for him to sign but

when the signing time came instead he told me to get a stamp made with his signature and stamp them instead. So I dug up one of his signatures, had a stamp made and started to use it-until he saw the signature. And the good man was terribly upset. He said that signature was awful and that I would have to get another. So then I asked him for one acceptable to him. And do you know what happened? He reached into his desk and found a signature which he apparently kept for just such occasions. He propped it up in front of him on the desk and then very carefully copied it, letter for letter.

Now that is the process used in English A at Harvard and in most of their arts courses-simply memorizing. A student with an average memory memorizes certain rules of rhetoric and then uses them as taught to do. No thinking is involved at all-of necessity. The product is perfect English-perfect, faultless. And the "Harvard man" is known by his perfect, faultless English until the term "Harvard man" is now synonymous with perfect, faultless English. It used to include also a certain form of diction which was also carefully taught until some bright lad saw the light. I refused to take it-as to my mind my brand of English, native of Dakota Territory, would not set well mingled with the "Harvard accent." But my associate, Don Aldrich, took it and is now rector of Ascension Church in New York. Another associate took it and is now a theological school professor. But he did have a time of it for a while and one fall afternoon bogged down badly when he tried the "Harvard accent" on the hyphenate "half-back".

A few years ago an Episcopal minister died in this section who was readily acknowledged by his fellow clergy to have a mind of not more than an eight year old child. He was a moron, harmless and kindhearted. Now what had happened was this. His family had piles of money and they managed with tutors and so on to get him through school and Harvard. Tutors and the tutoring schools can do likewise with any moron providing he has a fair memory. And, having money, the late bishop of Massachusetts, who ~~was a moron~~ unfortunately never could make the distinction between God and money, this moron became an Episcopal clergyman. His family built him a church in an obscure section where he could do no harm and would be inconspicuous, and there he lived out his days.

The Harvard Law School has perfected this process to a high degree, and gradually through the years, has attracted students with well developed memories and repelled those without. The slow, accurate thinker is not wanted at the Harvard Law School. The quick, snappy, sharp boy is their meat. They have students who can memorize whole cases verbatim by reading them over once. They can cite case after case when needed. And this is pointed out as a great mental exercise-which it is not. A few years ago it was felt that the School was slipping but instead of working out the basic difficulty-analytically-it was done intuitively. And just magnified. For the memorizing process was simply intensified and the poor students forced to memorize 50% more cases than before. Now the Harvard Law School is, or was, planning to carry this memorizing process even farther and extend the law course to four years. Don't you see that Frankfurter is merely an exceptionally well perfected product of the intuition~~al~~ school of analysis?

One of his bright products appeared in a Boston court some years ago. The opposing attorney cited a certain case and ruling which the bright youth took exception to-he claimed he had never heard of it, and therefor it must be wrong. The judge was a bit

non-plussed. He couldn't quite get the young attorney's point and the youth seemed very sure of himself. You know, "Can you tell a Harvard man?" So the judge questioned the youthful member of the great Massachusetts Bar. And he found to his dismay that this boy actually thought that if he did not know of this case and ruling, it could not exist. Yes, it was all in the papers. The judge was so shaken that he promptly adjourned court and went home.

But law is not all. Medicine is now getting into this rut. Relying on memory in place of thinking. Take a case up here. A doctor, member of a well known clinic, hired a caretaker, 78 years old, "to mow the lawn and feed the chickens". The chickens numbered some 20. So the old man took the job to keep off of old age assistance. He was paid a dollar a day which merely paid for his food and fuel. Now this doctor is a highly ethical man, a church member. His wife is not only a teacher of ethics in college but the daughter of a theological school professor and clergyman. They are "good" people. A year ago this fall this doctor suddenly appeared with 200 day old chicks. Just dumped them on the old man. The old fellow was simply floored. He had no place to keep them- and anyway his agreement did not include this much work. But there they were, so he fixed up a place in his kitchen until he could build a brooder. Mind you this doctor never bought a thing to help with-not even a heater. The old man never undressed for two weeks caring for those chickens. Well, he raised them. And last spring, again the doctor suddenly appeared with 200 day old chickens. Meanwhile, the old man was ailing. Living alone, cooking his own meals and worrying about the chickens was getting him down. So I spoke to the doctor and suggested that he ease up, but he said "He thought he knew how much work the man could do". Finally the old man got sick and the doctor had him examined in his own clinic and found nothing wrong. Last spring his wife said to me, "Don't tell Mr. B. but we're getting six pigs." Now that is dishonest, absolutely, and yet this girl is teaching other girls, her father is teaching theological students in one of the leading schools in the country and her husband is carving up human beings. But their old man was sick, although the clinic said he was not. He had an ulcer of the stomach and had to be operated on. Now what was wrong? The same thing as with Harvard and Frankfurter-intuitional understanding of analysis instead of analytical understanding of intuition.

Don't you see, my dear sir. You teachers are missing the boat entirely. And you are pulling down the whole fabric of democracy. Democracies look to you for the answers. If you cannot give them, democracy expects you to admit it. At least in that case democracy will look to you no longer for guidance and will save that much time and effort.

One of the Frankfurter proteges in Washington, formerly worked for me-at least he was supposed to. I was head of the Massachusetts NRA under Filene and Dave Niles was in charge of our speakers' bureau. He is now a presidential assistant. I have sat in with Dave in hundreds of meetings. He is smooth and plausible. Far more so than I am. Dave engineered the 2nd term election in 1936 when thousands throughout the country were paid to vote the Democratic ticket from public funds. Dave then built up the machine which carried this process into the 1940 election. I was asked to resign as District Director of the WPA in February, 1937, for the very frankly spoken reason that I had opposed this process. I opposed using a federal agency to influence an election. Dave then used the process to buy the 1940 election. And since then he has been perfecting it for use in 1944-this time with Lend-lease and OPA funds.

The court packing scheme in 1937 was panic-produced, when the administration realized ~~###~~ the seriousness of what it had done in the 1936 election and realized that there was amply evidence for court action. There is more that might be said on this subject but you will see the line it opens.

I believe the thinking of this nation is moving west. Harvard, Yale and Princeton still have the money and the ivy on the walls but no longer do they have the great thinkers of this country. Let me draw a comparison—admittedly a rather poor method of argument. You doubtless know Fred Hovde, former Rhodes Scholar from Minnesota. I have never met Hovde but from what I have heard of him I believe he sort of symbolizes the future thinking of this nation. He was a great athlete and a great thinker so far as I can learn. He happens to belong to my college fraternity. He is the son of a minister up in North Dakota—I have read. All of which indicates a western prairie background, tending toward open-mindedness. Compare him with Paul Matthews. Matthews would not be even remotely interested in this. He is comfortable on Proctor and Gamble dividends. He is a bishop because the Episcopal Church has slowly been losing its income and it has been found financially advisable to select bishops who can not only pay their own way but also make substantial contributions in addition. Matthews is not a thinker. I know because I sat under him for a year and his thinking processes just are nil. He is plausible, just as Dave Niles is. Now Fred Hovde is worth a hundred Paul Matthews to the future of American democracy. Do not call me too many names for saying this until you have carefully pondered it. I know I would be drawn and quartered should I even whisper it in certain circles. But I mean just that.

I would tremendously ^{like} to have Professor Einstein's reaction on this for he has made the distinction I am making. His chief contribution to human thought is a better quality of thinking, higher qualitative reasoning. He started, so I understand, with mathematics, but the entire process automatically universalizes itself throughout all science. It is automatically catholic. Once a better quality of reasoning is used in one science it carries itself into any other science the user dabbles in. Thus with Einstein. And my guess is that he will see the importance of the distinction between the intuitive understanding of analysis and the analytical understanding of intuition.

I hope we may keep in touch until you see this more clearly. For the future of democracy rests on it, I believe. That is my faith. I wonder whether that little college down south, (Black Mountain, isn't that the name?) would let me teach this? I haven't the address with me.

I have not received your bulletin as yet. Many thanks for writing. With best wishes, believe me

Sincerely
Byrle Osborn
Byrle Osborn

P.S. All of this you can easily check up on.

After years of pondering this matter in 1931 I wrote out an analytical study of intuitive good will. It was meant to be a scientific record wherein anyone interested in the different facets of good will might find an analysis and bibliography thereof and thereon. It is factual like a chemical treatise. It is not narrative or poetry and is not meant to be. But no one would publish it so in 1936 I had a hundred copies printed simply for the use which I am now suggesting. They cost me over \$700. I sent copies to various libraries, including Princeton. As I was very busy in 1936 trying to keep some 40,000 people busy, I hired a Radcliffe alumna to edit it. I had no time even to read over her product. But, although it is awful as a literary document, it contains the essence of my idea-an analytical study of intuition-as applied to good will ^{and force} in this case.

As I was making this study another chap over in Europe named Schikengrueber (is that the way to spell it?) was also studying the same thing, only he was using the other process-an intuitional study of and analysis of good-will-also force. And he published his idea also.

So go over to the Princeton library when you have some extra time and study or compare the two books-Mein Kampf and The Stuttering Vox Populi. Had Hitler used the analytical method this war would never have happened. Curiously enough only one library or departmental library in the country has ever requested a copy of my book-the Personnel Relations Library at Tech.

October 26, 1943

Byyle Osborn, Esq.
North Mill Street
Hopkinton, Mass.

Dear Mr. Osborn:

Your letter of October 22nd
has come while Dr. Aydelotte is in
England and will be brought to his atten-
tion upon his return.

Yours sincerely,

Secretary to Dr. Aydelotte

North Mill Street,
Hopkinton, Mass.,
October 6, 1943

November

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

At the expense of being a nuisance I am again writing about the subject of using the full scientific processes in our thinking. Two current examples of what it means may make its importance a bit clearer. These are those of Nelson Rockefeller and Henry Kaiser.

Rockefeller calls his office that of Co-ordinator for Latin American Affairs and it has apparently performed an almost miracle within a year or two. What others have never been able to do his office has done. If we can discover the major elements in his experiment and use them scientifically, obviously his experiment may be extended into other fields-universalised.

He has in his office a number of real specialists-a Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter, Frank Jamieson, heads the press section. Whitney of Pan-American Airways, knows Latin America intimately. Rovensky of the Chase National Bank, has a fine mind. Wallace Harrison is a sort of fluid thinker-but absolutely honest in his reasoning processes. Moe Berg, LL.D., Princeton '25 is a most practical thinker. One of the problems they met, and be it noted that each problem although entirely new to them, was approached analytically, was that of language. Important speeches delivered in English were of course, unintelligible to the average Latin American. Rockefeller's group analysed that problem and applied a remedy. Another problem is sanitation in the Brazilian jungles. Moe Berg set to work to determine whether sport which often creates international bitterness, might instead create good-will. In each of these it will be seen that good-will, better reason, replaces ill-will, force, coercion etc.

Henry Kaiser's processes even more clearly bring out the difference between the intuitional understanding of Analysis and the analytical understanding of intuition. Kaiser is called the "miracle worker". One of his devices is the use of what he calls "expeditors" who are just well trained and qualified men to analyze any given situation and produce an immediate remedy. Each essentially is an analyst but Kaiser himself appears to be the master analyser of all for he analyzes the intuition of his analysts-of his workers as an expert scientist would analyse a chemical compound. Recently he was appointed to do the impossible, straighten out Brewster Aeronautical Corp. Several had tried it, his immediate predecessor, Frederick Riebel, Jr., failing miserably. The trouble seemed to be labor, with one Tom DeLorenzo heading it. Yesterday's paper, about a week after Kaiser took over, had a significant item. A Senate Committee examining DeLorenzo, made public a number of facts about the man. His name is not really DeLorenzo at all. He merely took that "out of the telephone book or a hat because it sounded well". That was in 1940. He also had used several other aliases. Up to 1939 he was a liquor dealer. He admitted falsifying his income tax returns, his Civil Service application and his selective service questionnaire. By making a public record of all that, DeLorenzo's teeth are very adroitly pulled. The Bible contains many like examples.

North Mill Street,
Hopkinton, Mass.,
October 6, 1943

November

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

At the expense of being a nuisance I am again writing about the subject of using the full scientific processes in our thinking. Two current examples of what it means may make its importance a bit clearer. These are those of Nelson Rockefeller and Henry Kaiser.

Rockefeller calls his office that of Co-ordinator for Latin American Affairs and it has apparently performed an almost miracle within a year or two. What others have never been able to do his office has done. If we can discover the major elements in his experiment and use them scientifically, obviously his experiment may be extended into other fields-universalised.

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What Kaiser has done is to use an analytical understanding of intuition, the intuition of the American public, the intuition of the union worker, the intuition of the politician, the intuition of DeLorenzo himself. Had Kaiser, himself, given out this data union officials might have accused him of trying to knife labor in the back and thereby have made the situation even worse. The day before it appeared Kaiser signed a contract with DeLorenzo. But by making this information public through the medium of a senate committee Kaiser impersonalized it-made it rest on its own feet.

But his predecessor, Riebel, used an intuitional understanding of analysis. He analysed the situation, to be sure, but he did not apply an analytical, scientific process to his findings.

Now these two experiments, Rockefeller's and Kaiser's, while wide apart in their fields, never the less contain the same essential process-an analytical understanding of intuition. While both are important in themselves, their greatest importance lies in the processes both are using. For if we can isolate the elements of those processes the experiments can be extended to other fields-in short universalized.

Rockefeller's can be extended to future international relations. Kaiser's to future industry and particularly to future labor relations. The ordinary working man is sound. The ordinary union member is sound. But he is inarticulate while his leaders, often unscrupulous, are articulate. This fact has been little realized by the public. Kaiser has merely provided a loud speaker whereby DeLorenzo might broadcast his views to the public, something the average union member is glad to have done. For thereby DeLorenzo has hung himself. Rockefeller has done likewise in his field.

But a farther step must be made.

The essence of what I have sent you I also sent to the dean of a leading business school and several prominent clergymen. Three of the clergymen have never acknowledged my letter-chiefly because they are at a loss about this subject. They just have not the slightest opinion for or against it. But two clergymen whom I have known all my life have answered. One, with whom I discussed this years ago, opined that what I had in mind was what he called "good judgement"-about the most valuable quality a man could have. The other clergyman was interested in my experience in "personal religion". Now neither got the point of it. Both were weighing my argument intuitionally but not analytically. They were doing likewise 35 years ago when we were in college. ## But neither saw a personal responsibility in the subject. And also so with the business school dean. The subject just did not register with him.

125 eminent scholars in a five day conference in New York ending September 1, 1942 admitted their bafflement and called for a "new way of thinking." Fosdick, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, warns that the "long shadows of the intellectual blackout are lengthening inexorably over the United States" and that we must be "concerned with a rational life among men". College presidents, as the government takes over our colleges, asks about the future of liberal education. The Supreme Court of the United States is running around in circles. Sockman says the church must function outside religion. TIME, Mch. 22, 43 had a study of the future thinking. "The vast material economic body of the world lacks a mind to match it". And so on.

The last statement is but partially true for we have the mind and slowly are finding ways of using it. In the material and physical

World man has discovered rather well how to use his mind. But in the spiritual or metaphysical world he still has much to learn. My contention is that we quit talking about it and do something.

If it should be that anyone would care to investigate this farther I have written a book, still in manuscript form, outlining it in greater detail and tracing the course of this scientific process of thinking in the development of this country. I would be only too glad to send it on to any responsible person for additional study.

Yours truly

Byrle Osborn

Byrle Osborn

November 13, 1943

Dear Dr. Osborn:

Your letter ^{*dated*} ~~of~~ October 6th
comes while Dr. Aydelotte is still away
and I shall add it to your previous
letter for his attention when he returns.

Yours sincerely,

Secretary to Dr. Aydelotte

Dr. Byrle Osborn
North Mill Street
Hopkinton, Massachusetts

Osborne

October 18, 1933

Through the courtesy of the State and Treasury Departments Professor Einstein and his party debarked at Quarantine on the arrival of the Westernland yesterday morning and proceeded by motor to Princeton where Professor Einstein will assume his post as professor in the School of Mathematics of the Institute for Advanced Study. Professor Einstein will give no interviews, issue no statements, and make no public appearance at this time. His one desire is to resume his scientific activity in the Institute without distraction or disturbance. Surely, the American people and the American press will respect his wishes in this matter. If at any time in the future he has anything to say of a scientific nature, it will be communicated to the American press promptly and fully.

March 14, 1934

Dear Mr. Osborne:

I have frequently declined to give out any information to the press but have promised that I would do so whenever I had anything of interest and importance. I should be greatly obliged to you if you could give out the following announcement for us, for this, I think, is in line with my promises:

Professor P. A. M. Dirac of the University of Cambridge, England, will be Visiting Professor of Mathematical Physics at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, in the academic year 1934-1935. Professor Dirac, a Fellow of St. John's College, has been Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in Cambridge since 1932 and was recently awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics. Professor Dirac is the author of an important book on the Principles of Quantum Mechanics and many papers dealing with the relations between quantum mechanics and the theory of relativity.

With great appreciation of your kindness and cooperation,

I am

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frederick S. Osborne
Nassau Hall
Princeton, New Jersey

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESP

FREDERICK OSBORN
52 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE DIGBY 4-4200

February 18, 1935

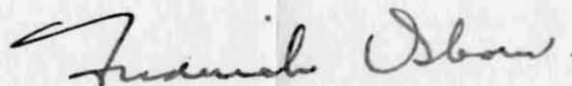
Dr. Abraham Flexner,
School of Advanced Learning,
C/o Princeton University,
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I have been interested for the past several years in developing studies on population and have from time to time had a small staff working under my direction on a preliminary survey or orientation. A year ago we published HEREDITY AND ENVIRONMENT, a source-book on the genesis of psychological characteristics, which I believe is something of a standard text on this subject, perhaps because it is the only available one. Last fall we published with Frank Lorimer DYNAMICS OF POPULATION, Social and Biological Significance of Changing Birth-Rates in the United States, on which we have been working for four years past, Lorimer in Washington and I at the Museum here.

As a result of this work we have developed a considerable acquaintance with the material at present available and with the personnel in the field. I have been impressed with the greatly increased activity in these subjects in the last few years and I would like very much to have the opportunity of talking to you about some of the implications of this work for other fields of study. If you are in New York from time to time I could come to see you here at your convenience, or, if it would be better for you to see me in Princeton, I would be very glad to come down at any time if I could have a few days notice beforehand.

Yours very sincerely,



(Research Associate in Anthropology,
American Museum of Natural History.)

February 19, 1935

Dear Mr. Osborn:

Thank you for your kind favor of February 18. For the moment that is no likelihood that the Institute will extend its work into the field in which you are interested, but I shall not lose sight of your work and the opportunities afforded by the American Museum of Natural History, and we will get in touch with you as we have gotten into cooperative contact with other New York institutions whenever we branch out in your field.

With much appreciation,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Frederick Osborn
52 Broadway
New York City

AF:MSB

Owen, Harry G.

c o p y

November 7, 1945

Dear Dean Owen:

I am delighted to hear of your appointment to Rutgers and look forward with pleasure to seeing you at the Institute whenever you find it convenient to come over here.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Dean Harry G. Owen
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, N. J.

FA:KK

Handwritten initials and scribbles in the top left corner.

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY
NEW BRUNSWICK NEW JERSEY

DEAN OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

My dear Mr. Adelsort:

Since you generously interested yourself, thru
Mr. Paudyby, in my academic problems, I
am writing to inform you that I have
accepted an appointment as Rutgers
University as Dean of the College of Arts
and Sciences. I shall hope to have
my report in person in the near future.

Cordially yours

Harry Gowen

November 5, 1945.

Owens, O. G.

June 5, 1947

Dr. O. G. Owens
Department of Mathematics
University of Nevada
Reno, Nevada

Dear Dr. Owens:

I have your letter and congratulate you on the opportunity to work with Courant in New York. I am sure that this job will be worthwhile for you intellectually as well as financially and I can assure you at once that everyone in the Institute will understand your resignation of your membership here. I hope that in some future year you may again get time off for research and an application from you to the Institute will be sympathetically considered at any time.

With warmest good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Copy to Professor Richard Courant

Miss Miller
Miss Blake

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE FOR MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICS

45 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

TELEPHONE: GRAMERCY 3-5302

June 3, 1947

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

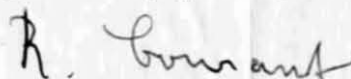
Dear Aydelotte:

Dr. O. G. Owens of the University of Nevada, who received a fellowship in the Institute for next year, had been urged by Professor Hans Lewy of the University of California rather to work with our group here in New York University, since his participation in our research program seemed to be very much along the lines of Mr. Owens' interests. Without knowing about the status of Mr. Owens' appointment to the Institute, I offered him a temporary position in our group for the next year, and when I learned that in the meantime the Princeton fellowship had been awarded, I volunteered to write to you about the situation.

From what I know about Dr. Owens, I indeed think it would be reasonable for him to work in our group, and I therefore hope that without inconvenience to the Institute he can be released from whatever obligations his acceptance of the Institute fellowship entailed.

Hoping that I can see you before my planned trip to Europe, I am, with cordial personal regards to you and Mrs. Aydelotte,

As ever, yours,



R. Courant

RC:er

COPY KEPT BY SCHOOL OF MATH.

Dept. of Math.
University of Nevada
Reno, Nevada.
June 2, 1947.

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

Dear Doctor Cydelotte:

Quite recently I received an extremely attractive financial offer from the "Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics" which is located in New York City and is under the supervision of Professor Richard Courant. As my particular field of mathematical interest, partial differential equations, is being especially exploited there, they believe that I can be of immediate use on their project. As I am in no financial position to refuse this offer, I must with deep regret and great personal embarrassment request that my membership for the coming academic year in the "Institute For Advanced Study" be cancelled.

Sincerely yours
O. G. Wells

P.S. Professor Courant has informed me that he will write to you about this matter.

1 May 1947

Dear Mr. Owens:

Many thanks for your letter confirming your membership in the Institute for the academic year 1947-48. Am I right in thinking that you are a single man? If so, I think we can assure you a dormitory room. I am speaking to Miss Miller about the matter and you may expect to hear from her in due course.

Yours sincerely,

O. G. Owens, Esq.
462 Court Street
Reno, Nevada

*April 28, 1947
Owens to Dr. Aydelotte
to Miss Globe*

Copy to B.A.M.

462 Court Street
Reno, Nevada.
March 15, 1947.

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

Dear Mr. Aydelotte, Director:

It is with the greatest of pleasure
that I accept your offer of membership
in the Institute For Advanced Study
for the academic year 1947-1948.

Sincerely yours
O. S. Owens.

March 7, 1947

Dr. Owen G. Owens
162 Court Street
Reno, Nevada

Dear Dr. Owens:

On the recommendation of the Faculty of the School of Mathematics, it gives me great pleasure to offer you membership in the Institute for Advanced Study for the academic year 1947-1948 with a stipend of \$2,100.

Looking forward with great pleasure to having you as a member of our group, I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

FA:jer

Copy to Miss Miller
Miss Flake

Oxford University Press

September 27, 1950

Dear Miss Goodwin:

Thank you for your letter of September 26th. Professor Cherniss is a permanent member of the Faculty of the Institute for Advanced Study.

I am sorry, but we do not publish a catalogue of the Institute, nor have we reissued our bulletins since that of 1945. But I am enclosing a copy of our last staff and members list which includes the names of the permanent members of our faculty. Our membership changes every year, so that only the list of permanent members can be used as a guide.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Russell,
Secretary to the Director

Miss Ruth M. Goodwin
Oxford University Press, Inc.
114 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, INC.

114 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.



September 26, 1950

TELEPHONE: WATKINS 4-1200

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

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly inform us of the position of Mr. Harold Cherniss at the Institute for Advanced Study? We do not have on our reference shelf a copy of your catalog listing your faculty, and we do not know whether or not to allow him the instructor's discount.

We shall be grateful for a prompt reply. Will you address it to this department, and will you also be good enough to send us a copy of your latest catalog?

Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

College Department

RMG

Ozburn

May 29, 1933

Miss Katherine Ozburn
51 Hillhouse Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut

My dear Miss Ozburn:

Professor Veblen has referred to me your letter of application and also Miss Hanson's letter with enclosures. I regret to say that there is no opening at present in the Institute. I am, however, placing the material on file, and I am sure that Dr. Flexner or Professor Veblen will communicate with you if there is an opportunity which would interest you.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY
Assistant Secretary

K. Ogburn

Dr. Abraham Flexner
100 East 42nd Street
New York City

My dear Dr. Flexner:

I want to thank you for telling Madeline Lackman that I might use your name in writing to Professor Veblen about possible secretarial work in the Institute. Enclosed is a copy of the letter I have just written him. I hope very much that this may be satisfactory with you.

Yours very truly,

Katherine Ogburn

51 Hillhouse Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

Professor Oswald Veblen
Fine Hall
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Professor Veblen:

At Dr. Flexner's suggestion, I am writing to tell you of my qualifications for secretarial work, and ask you to keep me in mind, in case you should need an assistant with my type of training and experience.

In 1927 I graduated from the University of Alabama, with credit for twenty-six semester hours in mathematics, although English was my major subject. During the sessions 1929-30 and 1930-31 I attended Yale University graduate school, working toward a Ph. D. degree in mathematics. My courses included

Analytic projective geometry
Differential geometry
Theory of functions of a complex variable
Functions of real variables
Theory of statistics
Calculus of variations.

When I was unable to continue graduate work, due to lack of funds, the graduate school found a position for me as assistant mathematics teacher in a girls' boarding school at Washington, Conn. This, however, lasted only until June, 1932, when the staff was reduced. Since that time I have been fortunate enough to find temporary work now and then, but nothing of a permanent nature.

In addition to two terms of teaching, I have had a variety of other experience. This is included in an outline I am enclosing. Some of the positions were to help defray expenses at the University of Alabama and at Yale, and were therefore of short duration. The work in Dean Barnwell's office may be of more particular interest to you than some of the others, though all of them have been of value.

I am asking Miss Hanson of the Yale bureau of appointments to send you a statement in regard to my standing at Yale. If there is any possibility of an opening with you, for which you might be willing to consider me, I should of course be delighted to hear from you.

Yours very truly,

51 Hillhouse Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut

OUTLINE OF EXPERIENCE

September - November 1923 Acme Laundry, Birmingham, Alabama
Clerk in office.

November 1923 - May 1924 Rural School, Hayden, Alabama
Teacher of 7th grade subjects; 8th, 9th, 10th grade mathematics.

September 1926 - June 1927 University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Student-assistant in the University Library. Practical training
in all phases of library routine.

✓ September 1927 - September 1929 University of Alabama
Secretary to the Dean, College of Arts and Sciences; assistant
to the Registrar of the University. Stenography and general office
work; registering students, recording and mailing grades, making
transcripts of current and former students' academic records.

July - September 1930 Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York City
Mathematical assistant to J. M. Eglin, submarine cable research
engineer. Evaluation of formulas requiring extensive use of tables
and graphs; tabulating and graphing results.

September 1931 - June 1932 Wykeham Rise School, Washington, Conn.
Assistant mathematics and physics teacher.

Katherine Ozburn
42-02 Layton Street
Elmhurst, Long Island

Credentials filed with
Mrs. Constance Townsend
Bureau of Appointments
Yale University
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R. O. Johnson

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42-C2 Layton Street
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Credentials filed with
Mrs. Constance Townsend
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Yale University
New Haven, Conn.

YALE UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL

New Haven, Connecticut

EDGAR S. FURNISS
Dean

MARGARET T. CORWIN
Executive Secretary

May 17, 1933

Professor Oswald Veblen
Institute for Advanced Study
Fine Hall
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Professor Veblen:

At the request of Miss Katherine
Ozburn I am enclosing a copy of
the credentials on file in this
office concerning her.

Very sincerely yours,

Lina M. Hanson

Teaching Appointments
Secretary

TEACHING APPOINTMENTS OFFICE
HALL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
YALE UNIVERSITY
NEW HAVEN · CONNECTICUT

Information concerning

KATHERINE OZBURN

Present Address

42-02 Layton Street, Elmhurst, Long Island

The work of the Teaching Appointments Office of the Graduate School is conducted in coöperation with representatives of the department in which candidates have been enrolled.

The information given herewith is for the use of school or college officers and other employers and should not be shown or given to the applicant. Unless this rule is strictly observed the purpose of the papers will be defeated.

Please return these papers to the Teaching Appointments Secretary when you are through with them.

Katherine Osburn . Born 1906, unmarried, Episcopal, American.
B.A. University of Alabama 1927. Graduate Student Yale University 1929-31.
Two years of graduate work toward Ph.D. degree. Member of Phi Beta Kappa.
Holder of University Fellowship, Yale, 1930-31. Prepared to teach
Mathematics, Elementary Mathematics, College Algebra, Trigonometry and
Calculus, Analytical Geometry.

Experience:

1923-24 Teacher of 7th grade, and 8th, 9th, 10th, grade mathematics.
Hayden Rural School, Hayden, Alabama.
1927-29 Secretary to Dean and Assistant to Registrar, University of
Alabama.
1930-Summer. Mathematical Assistant, Bell Telephone Laboratories.
1931-32 Teacher of Mathematics, Wykeham Rise, Washington, Conn.

~~Present address: 201 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.~~
Permanent " : 42-22 Wykeham St., Elmhurst, L. I.
42-02 Layton Street,

COURSES TAKEN IN YALE GRADUATE SCHOOL BY KATHERINE OZBURN:

1929-30	Adv. Calculus	Prof. Miles	Honors	Very high
	Theory of Func. of Complex Variable	Prof. Pierpont	Honors	
	Analytic Project. Geom.	Prof. P.F.Smith	Honors	Excellent
	Differential Geometry.	Prof. Whittenmore	Honors	
1930-31	Func. of Real Variables	Prof. Wilson	Honors	
	Higher Algebra	Prof. Moore	Honors	
	Calculus of Variations	Prof. Miles	Honors,	Excellent
	Math. Statistics	Prof. Ore	Honors.	

In May, 1932, Wallace A. Wilson, Professor and Head of the Department of Mathematics, Yale University, wrote:

"In scholarship Miss Ozburn would easily rank among the first five per cent of preparatory school teachers, in personality she is among the very best, and in the other intangible things which make for good teaching she is decidedly superior. I am not informed as to her success during the past year, but I would be very much surprised if the authorities at the school where she is now located did not regard her highly."

W. P. Ott, Dept. of Mathematics, University of Alabama, wrote February 25, 1931:

"Miss Katherine Ozburn worked with us for several years. She is a very thorough student and is possessed of unusually good intelligence. She is well prepared in Mathematics. She also has tact and personality to a degree that would insure her success, I believe, as a teacher.

"I might mention that Miss Ozburn was for several years assistant to the registrar here. Her quickness at learning very soon made her a very valuable asset to that office.

"I have no hesitation in recommending her as a teacher of Mathematics in any position for which her further work at Yale may have qualified her professionally."

C. H. Barnwell, Dean, College of Arts & Sciences, University of Alabama, wrote February 25, 1931:

"I have your recent letter asking for a statement relative to Miss Katherine Ozburn's qualifications for a teaching position. I take particular pleasure in writing you in regard to Miss Ozburn. She was graduated with Phi Beta Kappa honors from the University of Alabama with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1927. For two years after her graduation, she served as secretary to the dean.

"Miss Ozburn made a remarkable record as a student, all of her grades being A's with the exception of two B's. In her major subject, mathematics, she continued to take courses after her graduation, though she never applied for a master's degree. As assistant in my office, she proved herself one of the best workers I have ever had. Perhaps I can not better express my high appreciation of her, both as a student and as a woman, than by saying that I should be particularly pleased if at some time in the future we could have her as a member of our faculty."

On November 15, 1932, Miss Fannie E. Davies, Head Mistress, Wykeham Rise, Washington, Conn. wrote:

" Katherine Ozburn was an extremely satisfactory and acceptable person in the life of the school family. Showed herself to be well-bred in every way and was always willing to carry out instructions and help in any way she was asked. There is no question as to her scholarship. I should think she might do very well in a Junior College or a regular college. Her personality and high character entitle her to a good place in the educational world."

On November 18, 1932, Miss Annie K. Dunning, teacher of Mathematics and Physics, Wykeham Rise, Washington, Connecticut, wrote:

" Miss Ozburn assisted me in the Mathematical department last year. She corrected Geometry papers for me, and showed a thorough knowledge of the subject.

" She had a beginners class in Algebra and the girls she prepared are doing excellent work with me this year. They remember every thing Miss Ozburn taught them so that I needed to spend very little time in review.

" Miss Ozburn also taught first year Physics and Senior Mathematics."