

TACHAU AND VOUGHT
ARCHITECTS
102 EAST 30TH STREET
NEW YORK

January 30th, 1936.

Dr. Abraham Flexner
c/o Institution for Advance Study
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

Perhaps my name will stir memories of the dim past; at least the thought that it might, gives me courage to write to you.

I have had wide experience in designing college buildings. Among them the Dropsie College Group in Philadelphia which you may know. I therefore ask to be considered if and when an architect is required for your institution.

I have designed many public and semi-public works, details of which I will gladly submit if you are interested.

Very sincerely yours,

WGT:DR

William Tachau

February 1, 1936

Dear Will:

Thank you for your kind note of the 30th. I know of your wide experience in architectural work. Though, as the newspapers announced, we have acquired a considerable tract of land, we have given absolutely no thought at all to the problem of building. Since it is not much clearer today than it was five years ago what we shall want in the way of buildings, I should suppose that several more years would elapse until that problem clears itself up.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William Tachau
102 East 30th Street
New York City
AF/MCE

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Prof. Dr. Yukitoki Takikawa
President of Kyoto University

Kyoto, Yosida

Japan

Just Gen Takikawa

5/3/56

Dr. Takangawa, President of Tokyo University, will be in Princeton on May 15th, and would like to visit the Institute, particularly because of Dr. Yukawa's connection. He is himself a criminal lawyer, but is interested in nuclear physics. I explained that RO would be away, and also all our Physics Faculty, but said that if he would like to come here anyway, we would try to round up some people to talk with him. His English is not fluent. Should I start with Dr. Suura?

Takangawa will call this office when he is in Princeton.

*Dr. Takikawa, Kyoto
Michida*

Dr. Takikawa visited the Institute 5/15/56. Had tea with
Dr. Kuroda

Talavera, Teofilo
S.F.
Talavera

August 10, 1949

Dear Mr. Talavera:

Thank you for your letter of July 20th. The Institute for Advanced Study is an institute for theoretical research; and we do not have a school of mineralogy. We could not therefore supply you with the information you request, or a geiger counter. It is suggested that you try to obtain locally the textbooks necessary to give you the background information you need. I am sorry that we cannot be of help.

Yours sincerely,

Katherine Russell,
Director's Office

Mr. Teofilo Talavera
Correos, Palca-via Tarma
Peru

Veiled hint for gift of a Geiger counter. Writer is, or claims to be, mineralogist, would like instructions as to how to recognize pitchblende, manganese and chrome (!) In return he promises to search for the above mentioned metals and to send us samples. Heaven forbid !

JES

Miss Sachs
from EWZ

Palca, (Perú) á 20 de Julio de 1949.

Instituto de Estudios Abansados de Prisenton

Muy señores míos:

Soy conocedor que Uds. son los que pueden interesarse en metales extrategicos; soy jóven de 20 años, trabajo actualmente explotando metales como Asbesto y Sulfato de Vario.-Además tengo tiempo y oportunidad de explorar los bastos cerros mineralásados de los andes.

Confiado en la bondad conocida de los Norte-Américanos, suplico tengan la bondad de darme instrucciones por escrito como puedo reconocer aproximadamente la PECH-BLENDA, MANGANESO y CROMO.-Como también quisiera adquirir un detector Gaiger.

Yó por mi parte buscaré incanzablemente dichos metales y mandaré las muestras que más señales tenga.

Aprovecho de ésta oportunidad para ponerme a sus órdenes exclusivas.

De Uds. atento y S.S.

Teófilo Talavera .

NOTA:-Dirección exacta, Correos PALCA-Via Tarma (Perú).

MAJ. MAURICE TALBOT

2170 Stanley Hills Drive

Telephone ~~HEmpstead~~ 7550

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Nov. 5, 1932

Dr. Abraham Flexner

Director, Institute for Advanced Study
Fine Hall, Princeton, N.J.

Dear Sir,

I am intensely interested in the idea of an Institute for Advanced Study, and would very much like to have a position with you - no matter how unimportant.

I am a graduate of Dublin University, and studied medicine at the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland (Honor certificate in Anatomy); served all my life in the British Artillery, retiring on account of wounds (from which I have now recovered) with a small pension, and the rank of Major; and have some little scientific knowledge. As I am extremely careful and methodical, both by nature and training, I feel certain that I could do good service as a laboratory assistant or something of that kind. I have been out here for eleven years, and laid out the grounds of my own little place - and to a large extent built the house - myself, so am

proficient as a "handy man".

My age is 52; height 6'2"; athletic;
impervious to bribery; capable of giving a
decision; and therefore rather good at dealing
with reporters and such like pests.

My wife (no children) is an excellent house keeper
and manager; not afflicted with the bug of
"fashion"; speaks German; and is 38 years old.
She would be quite prepared to "mother" anyone,
from Dr. Einstein down!

As it would be an honor to serve, in
any capacity, with men of such intellect as
are certain to be gathered together, the question
as to the amount of salary is unimportant,
so long as I could make both ends meet,
which I am doing at present, and always have
done. Since living in Hollywood I have added
to my pension by occasional work in "Pictures".

Hoping very much that there will be
some position into which you can fit me,

Yours very sincerely

Maurice Talbot.

November 15, 1932

Dear Major Talbot:

Returning to New York, I find your kind letter of the third. We are doing no building for the present and in the early years of the work of the Institute shall simply occupy a few rooms which have been put at our disposal at Princeton University. We shall begin only with advanced mathematics so that we shall be unable to take advantage of your kind offer.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Major Maurice Talbot
2170 Stanley Hills Drive
Hollywood, California

AP:RSB

TELEPHONE MONUMENT 2- 9304

DR. MAX TALMEY

266 WEST 113TH ST.

NEW YORK CITY March 20, 1933

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
100 East 42nd Street.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

Two of the three enclosures explain my relation to Professor Albert Einstein and may serve to introduce me to you.

Last Friday evening I had the pleasure of a long conversation, undisturbed by any other visitors, with Prof. and Mrs. Einstein at the Waldorf Astoria after they had invited me to visit them. On this occasion the professor wrote me a beautiful letter. The enclosed essay, which I beg you to accept with my compliments, stands in connection with the matter which prompted Prof. Einstein to give me the letter. I should like to show you the latter and to ask your advice about that matter. Would you be kind enough to grant me an interview? I could call at your office any afternoon between 12 - 3 o'clock.

Yours very truly

Dr. Max Talmey

Relativity Simplified

THE RELATIVITY THEORY SIMPLIFIED. *And the Formative Period of Its Inventor.* By Max Talmei, M. D. With an introduction by George B. Pegram, Professor of Physics, Columbia University. 186 pp. New York: Falcon Press. \$1.50.

THE CASE AGAINST EINSTEIN. By Arthur Lynch. 275 pp. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., Inc. \$3.

By WALDEMAR KAEMPFERT

DR. TALMEY was stimulated to write his exposition of relativity not because he is a mathematician who is dissatisfied with all past efforts to bring the finite, closed universe within the understanding of any intelligent person but because he is a man of sentiment. In his youth he and Einstein were fellow-pupils. Their paths diverged, the one man becoming a physician and the other the most distinguished mathematical physicist of our time. A sentimental regard for Einstein led Dr. Talmei to plunge into relativity. The result is a book that proves what can be done by a clear head in grasping and expounding at least the philosophic consequences of an outstanding contribution to human thought.

Since Einstein gave us his special and general theories, relativity has evolved astonishingly. De Sitter, Friedmann, Lemaitre, Eddington and Tolman and others have built on the foundations that Einstein has laid. Einstein himself has discarded the cylindrical static universe with which he astonished the world years ago. Indeed, there are fashions in universes as there are in hats. Just now the universe is expanding at the rate of once every 1,400,000,000 years. Eddington even holds that it has burst and that we see the outermost nebulae by light that left them before the catastrophe occurred. Tolman has started the universe oscillating, so that one can imagine it being pulled out and pushed in by some invisible accordion player who may be Jeans's mathematical God.

Of these elaborations of the original theory, Dr. Talmei wisely says nothing. His task is to make clear the reasoning that underlies the special and general theories, which are as sound today as when they were first promulgated and which have been experimentally verified. If the reader grasps these two theories, he will be prepared for the excursions of Eddington, Lemaitre and de Sitter and end by deciding that they are not mathematical moonshine but the solid structures of men who seek to push the frontiers of knowledge even farther. Dr. Talmei is to be commended for having done his work so well. Not the least valuable part of his book is an authoritative biography of Einstein.

"The Case Against Einstein" stands in a different category. Its author, Dr. Arthur Lynch, is an adroit, voluble, witty, specious and unfair dialectician. If we strip away the irrelevancies (chiefly references to famous men who have had little to do with relativity but much with the author), the argument boils down to this: Einstein is a plagiarist. He has simply combined well-known principles. The experimental tests that the theory of relativity has supposedly withstood will not bear critical examination.

Dr. Lynch seems to be unaware of the fact that there is no such thing as absolute originality in this world and that every scientist, artist and engineer exploits a long intellectual heritage. There were hints of relativity before any of us heard of Einstein. What distinguishes the Darwins and Einsteins (and for that matter the Dantes and Shakespeares) from the rest of mankind is what may be called the gift of imaginative synthesis—the gift of seeing relationships that have escaped duller wits. Thus Darwin sees the whole organic world arranged in accordance with the simple but magnificent generalizations of evolution. And Einstein links the measurements of Michelson and Morley with the geometries of Riemann, Lobatchevski and Min-

kovski and thus clarifies some of the mysteries of stars and atoms. If this is plagiarism we want more of it.

It cannot be denied that relativity is vulnerable. What theory is not? The Michelson-Morley experiment, which failed to reveal the existence of an ether, will bear repetition. When, in accordance with the predictions, it was found that a star, photographed during a solar eclipse, was displaced by about the predicted amount there was general rejoicing, because Einstein had proved his point that light has weight and must be attracted by a big body like the sun. Measurements by Dr. Erwin Freundlich of stars photographed in later eclipses are somewhat disturbing because they depart too far from Einstein's predictions. There are perturbations in the movements of the planet of Mercury which cannot be accounted for satisfactorily by the Newtonian laws, but which become clear in the light of relativity. At the moment they are somewhat obscure again because of more refined calculations.

Dr. Lynch, of course, makes the most of these possibilities which are to be attributed partly to the calculators and partly to minor defects inherent in any theory. On the other hand, he ignores the striking confirmation of relativity given by the bending of light from Sirius as it travels past a dark, massive companion with an effect that is thirty times greater than that observed in the case of our sun during an eclipse. He thinks it strange that the velocity of light should show steadily decreasing values, since Perrotin's measurements were made in 1902, and has far too high an opinion of M. Gheury de Bray's views, which have been effectually disposed of in the British scientific weekly, *Nature*.

Of the striking service rendered by the theory of relativity in explaining the mysteries of the spectrum and of atomic structure and of the part that Einstein played in placing photoelectricity on a scientific footing, Dr. Lynch preserves a strong silence. Nor is he more vocal on what he would substitute for relativity. A return to Newton is impossible. The experimental proof of relativity may leave something to be desired in the minds of Einstein's critics, but without relativity proof of any kind that starlight becomes redder under some circumstances and that it is attracted to heavy stars cannot even be attempted. The uncritical will read "The Case Against Einstein" with indignation and rejoice that a man who is generally regarded as the greatest mind that has appeared since Newton is at last unmasked; the physicist, who demands of a theory not that it shall be true but that it shall be useful, will weep that clever Dr. Lynch can be so biased.

Max Talney

March 21, 1933

Dear Dr. Talney:

I beg you to accept my thanks for the reprint of your "Model Language and Essentials of Arulo". For the time being with circumstances as they are, we are contemplating no expansion of the activities and scope of the Institute for Advanced Study. I shall, however, put your name on the mailing list, and I shall be glad to see you whenever further steps are under consideration.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. Max Talney
266 West 113th Street
New York, N. Y.

AF:ESB

Just Gen - Talcott
(c/R Donations)

21 September 1966

Dear Miss Talcott:

On behalf of the Institute, I wish to thank you formally for the splendid gift of a first edition of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations." I think its emblematic significance is great, and I take it as a fortunate sign for the beginning of the tenure of the first Director who is an economist.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Kaysen

Miss Lucy Talcott
Twenty-seven Haslet Avenue
Princeton, New Jersey

September 19, 1966

924 S110

TWENTY SEVEN HASLET AVENUE
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Dear Dr. Kaysen:

As one of your near neighbors, and also a friend of the Ed Masons', I am happy to send you a welcoming present. You may like eventually to deposit it in the Institute Library, but meanwhile, as you will see, it serves as a link between Cambridge and Princeton, and between economics and archaeology.

Sincerely yours

Lucy Talcott

Tanzer, Charles

at
to file

Seward Park High School
350 Grand Street
New York, New York

March 25, 1952

Dear Miss Russell:

Thank you very much for your
reply to my letter requesting a
picture of Dr. Einstein. I am writing
to Life Magazine, as you suggested.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Tanzer
Charles Tanzer

Tao, L. K.

September 19, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO THE FACULTY OF THE SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS:

Mr. Fong of the League of Nations group has just informed me that Professor L. K. Tao of China who is visiting the United States at the invitation of the Department of State would like very much to visit the Institute and meet the members of the Faculty of the School of Economics. Professor Tao will be here during the coming week and can be reached through Mr. Fong.

Professor Tao is a professor of sociology and was born in Hopei, China in 1888. He received his B.Sc. from London University and was professor at the National Peking University from 1914 to 1927. He held the position of Dean there in 1919. Since 1936, Professor Tao has been Director of the Research Institute of Social Sciences, Academia Sinica. He has been a member of the People's Political Council since 1938.

Jane S. Richardson
Secretary to Dr. Aydelotte

Copy to Dr. Aydelotte

Tao, Meng-ho (Prefers L. K. Tao)

June 21, 1951

The Librarian
Tata Institute of Fundamental Research
Apollo Pier
Bombay 1, India

Dear Sir:

A letter from Messrs. Raje, Kamat and Hataalkar of recent date asks that we send to your attention a collection of papers published by members of the Institute for Advanced Study which might be of interest to members of the Tata Institute. Under separate cover, I am pleased to send copies of what we have available, and hope that they cover the fields of work to which the letter made reference. The papers have been taken from our files in physics and in mathematics.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Russell,
Secretary to the Director

Bombay, India,
2nd May, 1951.

Dear Oppenheimer,

7M

The Institute for Advanced Studies is one of the greatest centres of physics and mathematics at present. There are master minds gathered in the Institute, and they + the Institute has attracted equally great scientists as visitors.

There have been given many fine series of lectures on various topics in modern physics by great physicists, like Pauli, Dirac & others. Members of the Institute, like EINSTEIN, Oppenheimer and others too must have given some.

Good notes of these + various lectures must have been taken, mimeographed, & preserved. How highly feasible it would be to get access to some of these lecture-notes!

would it be possible to obtain copies of lecture notes, reports of colloquia, conferences & researches in the following topics?:

Physics:

Quantum Mechanics, (Wave Mechanics),
Nuclear Physics: Nuclear Structure and
Nuclear Forces,
Meson theories;
Quantum Theory of Fields,
Quantum Electrodynamics,
Theory of Relativity,
(Unified Field Theory). *Reprint?*

Mathematics:

Moderne Algebra, esp. Group Theory.
Topology (Set, Combinatorial etc.).

All charges, including postage etc,
will be paid; if required, the notes/papers
will be returned immediately after the
work with them is done, or immediat if
required earlier, as soon as they are copied.

We are students of theoretical physics,
visitors to the library of T. I. F. R. (see below).
We thank you for previously sending five
copies of the "Open world", thank you in
anticipation.... Please excuse for a trouble given

Mimeographed notes etc.
to be addressed to
The Librarian,
Tata Institute of
Fundamental Research,
Apollo Pier, Bombay, India

Yours most sincerely,
(A. A. Raju, R. V. Kamat)
M. H. Atalakar.

April 4, 1939

Dr. Mortimer Taube
Rutgers University Library
New Brunswick, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Taube:

Dr. Flexner has asked me to reply to your letter of March 27, and to say that the situation has not changed since he wrote to you on April 26, 1937. The Institute is not likely to enter the field of philosophy for many years to come; therefore, he thinks it would not be worth your while to make the journey to Princeton in order to talk with him on the subject.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Secretary

ESB:MGH

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
NEW BRUNSWICK
NEW JERSEY

March 27, 1939

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

Dear Dr. Flexner:

About two years ago, I wrote to you from California concerning the possibility of my becoming a member of the Institute for Advanced Study. I should like very much to discuss the matter with you and, as I am now affiliated with a neighboring institution, I could call at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Mortimer Taube
Mortimer Taube

April 26, 1937

Dear Dr. Taube:

I have your kind note of April 24 and in explanation of my reply I am sending you the most recent bulletin issued by the Institute. You will see that thus far the Institute is confining its activities to three fields: pure mathematics, art and archaeology, and economics and politics. I do not know when we are likely to enter the field of philosophy, but unquestionably we shall do so sooner or later, as our resources increase.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. Mortimer Taube
5100 Leona Street
Oakland, California
AF/MCB

5100 Leona Street
Oakland, California
April 24, 1937

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

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I should like to apply for admission to the Institute for Advanced Study and for any stipend I am eligible to receive. In general, my training has been as follows:

Rutgers University, 1927-30
University of Chicago, 1930-31, Ph.B.
Harvard University, 1931-32
University of California, 1932-35, Ph.D.
Teaching Fellow in Philosophy, University of California, 1932-35
Research Fellow in Philosophy, University of California, 1935-37

My special interest has been the philosophy of science with special reference to the philosophical and scientific movements and the philosophers of the seventeenth century. I enclose several reviews of my book and also a copy of a journal containing a recently published article. I regret that as yet the book has not been reviewed in the technical philosophic journals.

My plan of studies, if I am admitted to the Institute will lead ultimately to writing a general work on the philosophy and science of the seventeenth century. As a preliminary work, I intend to prepare a monograph on the doctrine of substance in seventeenth century philosophy, following essentially the method employed in my book on causation.

I intend in the near future to visit my family who reside in New Jersey. If you believe that a personal interview might facilitate your decision in this matter, I could arrange the date of my trip to suit your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Mortimer Taube
Mortimer Taube

October 8, 1941

Dr. Eugene Tübler
808 West End Avenue
New York City

Dr. Aydelotte called out of town Can you come eleven Monday

Marie C. Eichelser, Secretary

air guide
Hailes
sites

12:51

1950s Q. 1950s, 1950s, 1950s

1. Dr. Yancyotte called me at four PM last evening.

see July 1950
see also my volume
Dr. Yancyotte

1950s Q. 1950s

6
6

New York, N. Y. Oct. 6, 1941

808 Westend Ave.

The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey.

Attention: Miss Marie C. Eihelser.

Dear Miss Eihelser:

You were so kind as to inform me that
Dr. Aydelotte will have the goodness to receive
me in his office on Thursday, October 9th, at eleven
o'clock. With many thanks I will take this
opportunity to see him.

May I be permitted to enclose some
pages with notes which may serve for an introduction,
in case Dr. Aydelotte finds time to give a look
at them.

With my best thanks.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. Eugen Tändler.

My scientific development was, in its beginning, mainly influenced by Mommsen, not only by his works but also personally. Having been recommended to him as a young student for some assistance I remained with him for more than two years, and there were mostly the sources of Roman Law with which I then found my scientific education.

This influence, mostly philol^ogical and juridical, was completed and partly crossed later by scientific trends that were of quite a different chr^acter. Of the men from whom they originated Otto

Hintze is to be named in the first place. He is not very well known outside Germany because his publications dealt as much as exclusively with German history though his inter^rests and studies were quite universal. They converged to a Comparative History of European Govern^y-ments in modern times. I honor in him the greatest historic genius I ever met. A man of related spirit is, in some degrees, Zimmer in Oxford. I learned from him to overcome the essentially juridical perception of the state, to perceive it in the unity of its economic, social, political and ideological elements and forces : not as a system of institutions but, in some respects, as an organic being.

My first work was already influenced by these ideas in a direction contrary to Mommsen's Roman Public Law. Later I principally developed my contrast to Mommsen in the perception of the Roman government in my Heidelberg inauguration speech, published in my work "Tyche. Historische Studien."

In the meantime another influence was added, that of Max Weber. It is difficult or impossible to characterize this man, incomparable as universal historian and as sociologist, with one of the usual scientific categories. It was not only a larger and profounder perception of the problems of social life in connection with all other spheres of historic life that I learned from him, but specifically the sociological perception of the development of religion on comparative basis, as perfected in his grandiose three volumes about Religious Sociology. Hence it is the general problem of religion as a historical essence which is in the centre of my specific scientific thinking, beside the lasting interest in the problems of the state. As for these it is the Roman Government which serves me as the great special example, so for the problem of religion as historic appearance and essence the Biblical Judaism and Christianity in the later ancient centuries, since the days of Augustin, since it transformed the ancient man and his spiritual culture and created the basis of what we call Europe in a specific historic and spiritual sense.

May I mention still a fourth influence. It originated from Dilthey and his truly scientific philosophy known as philosophy of spiritual sciences. That is a real philosophy of history, in the greatest contrast to all former attempts to perceive historic life philosophically. It does not take its origin from an idea and does not transform the reality by it ideologically but searches really the ideological contents of the historic being and the laws of their movements.

This is what I am striving at : to bring to efficiency in the publications I am working at these three ideological directions as well in a History of the Roman Government as in a History of the Great Roman Revolution from the Gracchi to Augustus as in a book entitled Meditations on History and Religion, the latter dealing with the basic questions of these two historic appearances.

I have mentioned only the final aims. On the way to them are lying the specific studies dealing with the philological and historical detail. They are destined for special publications.

Beside may be mentioned my closest connection with the late Eduard Meyer (ancient history) and, up to day, with Eduard Norden (classics).

October 3, 1941

Dear Dr. Tsubler:

Dr. Abraham Flexner has told Dr. Aydelotte, the Director of the Institute, of your desire to talk with some of the people here, and Dr. Aydelotte asks me to tell you that he would be very happy to see you if you could come to Princeton on Thursday, October 9th. He suggests that you come to his office at eleven o'clock, and he will be happy to put you in touch with the men here in whose field your interests lie.

If the day and hour mentioned are not convenient for you, please let me know and I will be glad to arrange an appointment at a time that is mutually convenient.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Dr. Aydelotte

Dr. Eugene Tsubler
808 West End Avenue
New York City

FA/MCE

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

June 2, 1939

Dear Dr. Flexner:

As you know, Westermann at Columbia is the person with whom I am in the most intimate touch in the field of Ancient History and I am therefore sending you his letter of May 31st regarding Professor Taubler. His statement of the case is pretty discouraging, but I think substantially accurate.

I shall, of course, be glad to make a further search, if you deem it advisable, but I am wondering whether perhaps Professor Lowe is not the person to take this matter in hand. His acquaintance in Taubler's field and among the classicists is so much more extensive than mine both here and abroad.

As always,



Edward Mead Earle

Enclosure

Columbia University
in the City of New York

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

31 May 1939.

Dear Ed:

I had hoped that you would be coming to New York about this time, as you stated in a recent letter; but I imagine you have been too busy at Princeton.

The possibilities in the case of Professor Taeubler are very slight indeed. There is no sense in being hopeful about it unless Abraham Flexner can arrange for a research position for him, which will take care of him for the future. Taeubler is 59 or 60 years old. Despite my best wishes for this unfortunate man and my complete agreement with Flexner's attitude, as expressed in his letter to Taeubler, I must be thoroughly discouraging about this case. The only particular opening to Taeubler would be in classics or in ancient history, for a permanent position. The classics are actually in very bad shape at present. They are, it seems to me, drying up, almost to the point of disappearance, in most of the universities.

In ancient history it is now too late to place any more refugees. The door there is closed and pretty well locked. That also is not due to lack of good will. I have on my list of men, who should immediately be taken care of, the following: Ehrenberg, Heichelheim, Momigliano and Franz Schehl. These are all men of middle age and any one of them as good as Taeubler. In addition, I have a half dozen on my list, of lesser repute. Working in my laboratory I have a young Jewish refugee for whom I have obtained money to the end of September. At that time I hope to get him a permanent research appointment elsewhere.

I am sorry, Ed., that I can not help you out, but the case looks hopeless to me unless Flexner's influence can fix it. I shall, of course, add Taeubler to my list.

Please give my best regards to Bee. I am all right now and am looking forward with pleasure to my stay in California. We will be leaving some time early next week.

Goodbye for the summer.

Yours,

Will L. Westermann
("Westie" to you)

Professor Edward M. Earle
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey


THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

May 13, 1939

Dear Ed:

Will you please look through this letter of Professor Thubler and my answer and ask yourself whether there is any opportunity at Harvard or Yale or Chicago or any other place for an assistant of Mommsen to complete a work on which he has spent his life?

Ever sincerely,

W. F. 

Professor Edward Mead Earle
Princeton, New Jersey

AF/MCE

May 13, 1939

Dear Ed:

Will you please look through this letter of Professor Thubler and my answer and ask yourself whether there is any opportunity at Harvard or Yale or Chicago or any other place for an assistant of Mommsen to complete a work on which he has spent his life?

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Edward Mead Earle
Princeton, New Jersey

AF/MCE

May 13, 1939

Dear Professor Taubler:

I have your very interesting letter of April 23, by which I am deeply moved. Nothing could possibly give me greater pleasure than to make or find an opening for you in the United States, and I shall spare no effort to do so. There is, I am sorry to say, no opportunity at Princeton, for there are more immigrants from Germany and Italy at Princeton, a very small town, than at any other university center in the United States. There are, however, opportunities elsewhere, and I shall explore them, for I have a strong feeling that persons like yourself constitute a great addition to our American cultural life, and, of course, I don't lose sight of the humanitarian aspect. If there is anything that I find I shall be very happy indeed to write you again.

With all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Eugen Täubler
Waitzstr. 21
Berlin-Charlottenburg
Germany

AF/MCE

Prof. Eugen Täubler

Berlin-Charlottenburg, April 23th, 1939

Waitzstr. 21.

Mr. Abraham Flexner

Institute for Advanced Study

Princeton.

Dear Sir :

My former colleague Weber took the liberty to approach you on my behalf and advised me to make some additional remarks about my scientific work and my future plans.

Having been the last assistant of Mommsen, I followed his tradition and, therefore, most of my publications are dealing with ancient Roman history. Especially the problems of the history of government and administration ^{at} ~~abs~~tracted my interest. More and more I felt an increasing difference of my ways and methods of treating these problems from those applied by Mommsen, and, in 1935, I took the opportunity of speaking about the principles of this contrast in the public opening lecture of my Heidelberg professorship. This lecture is published in my book "Tyche" under the title "Grundfragen der römischen Verfassungsgeschichte" (Principles of the history of Roman Constitution). Above all the comparison with the public institutions of the British Empire created the conviction in me that, while the point of view of "Staatsrecht" (the title of Mommsen's work) doesn't make possible to see more than one side only of the historical phenomenon₂ of State, viz. the legal

side, the State, as a whole, presents economic, social and various other phenomena, too. I hoped, to be able to publish the first volume of a work "History of the organisation and administration of the Roman Empire" in 1935, and the second one two years later, but it was no more possible to do so for reasons it is not necessary to mention. I was only able to publish in 1934 a very short excerpt under the title of "Der römische Staat" being a part of the "Einleitung in die Altertumswissenschaft" edited by Eduard Norden of Berlin.

The preliminary studies have accumulated to such an extent that now it seems necessary to publish a deal of them in a particular work "Inquiries in the History of the Roman Constitution".

In addition to these studies I was occupied with a "History of the Ideas and Motives of the Roman Revolution, from the Gracchi to Augustus", containing an ideological history of the development of Rome, the city-state, to Rome, the Empire; the development of the Roman of the limited Italian type (Cato) to the type of the Hellenistic-Roman World-citizen (Caesar), to mention two of the leading ideas.

Besides these Roman studies, I was always occupied with Biblical Studies, and I would soon be in the position to begin with publishing them.

Now the question is, whether I should find a possibility of finishing these Roman works which are the fruit of thirty years' studies. I think the space of two years would be sufficient to finish the first, perhaps also the second mentioned

book, and to promote decisively the third — this also being the time necessary for obtaining a non-quota visa on account of an invitation as a research professor.

All that could still be said, may be left to be said in the letters of my friends willing to help me.

As to myself, I might only add the titles of my other publications, with exception of those published in Journals and Transactions:

Imperium Romanum. I. Die Staatsverträge und Vertragsverhältnisse.

Die Vorgeschichte des zweiten punischen Kriegs.

Untersuchungen zur Geschichte des Dezemvirats und der Zwölftafeln.

Bellum Helveticum. Eine Caesarstudie.

Tyche. Historische Studien.

Die Archaeologie des Thukydides.

Ferremare und Rom.

Der römische Staat.

With every assurance of high esteem
your obedient servant

Prof. E. Täubler.

PROFESSOR ALFRED WEBER

HEIDELBERG,
BACHSTR. 24 9 . April 39

Sehr verehrter Herr Flaxner,

vielleicht ist Ihnen auch schon durch andere Seite bekannt geworden, dass Professor Eugen Täubler, mein hochgeschätzter früherer Heidelberger Kollege für Geschichte des Altertums, der bisher in stiller Gelehrtenarbeit in Deutschland verblieben war, nunmehr auch genötigt ist, in möglichst kurzer Frist Deutschland zu verlassen. Die Ver. Staaten sind wohl das einzige Land, in dem die Möglichkeit wissenschaftlicher Weiterarbeit für ihn erkennbar ist.

Prof. Täubler, der im 60sten Lebensjahr steht, zuerst in Zürich, dann von 1925 bis 34 Ordinarius in Heidelberg war, ist als antiker Historiker durch seine Arbeiten über Römische Früh- und Verfassungsgeschichte so bekannt, dass ich über sein ungewöhnliches Gewicht kein Wort zu verlieren brauche.

Seine von weitem universalgeschichtlichen Blick, starkem Temperament und lebendigster Darstellung getragenen Vorlesungen stellten für das Heidelberger Universitätsleben einen Glanzpunkt dar ebenso wie seine bedeutenden wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten. Ich verweise für die sie auszeichnende Kombination originaler Ideen mit Akribie und grossem Horizont z. B. auf die kleine Schrift: "Terramare und Rom" (Sitzungsbericht der Heidelberger Akademie d. Wissenschaften, Jahrg. 1932 2. Abt.).

Täublers Römische Verfassungsgeschichte, zweibändig geplant, für den angelsächsischen Bereich von ihm als einbändiges Werk beabsichtigt, steht unmittelbar vor dem Abschluss. Ein Abriss davon ist in Nordens "Einleitung in die Altertumswissenschaften" erschienen. (Verlag Teubner). Unter der Feder sind: "Ideen und Motive der römischen Revolution" und weitere Studien zur römischen Verfassungsgeschichte in der Art der Terramare-Studien.

Alle diese Arbeiten sind jetzt aufs Äusserste gefährdet, da es T. vermutlich in kurzer Frist bei Anwendung der allgemeinen Regeln auf ihn nicht mehr möglich sein wird, die Bibliotheken in

PROFESSOR ALFRED WEBER

HEIDELBERG,
BACHSTR. 24

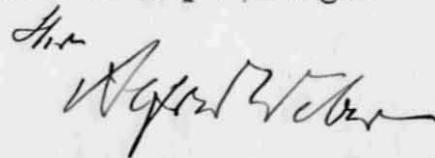
Deutschland zu benutzen.

Unser Blick richtet sich auf die von Ihnen so grossherzig ins Leben gerufene School of Humanistic Research, in deren Tätigkeit er und seine Arbeiten sich, wie mir scheint, ausgezeichnet einfügen würden. Die Bedingungen, ihn zu erhalten, liegen für das College günstig, da die Übersiedelung für T. wohl auch eine Geldfrage ist, in erster Linie aber eine solche irgend eines Lehrauftrages, durch den er ausserhalb der Quote rasch die Einwanderungserlaubnis als Visiting Professor erhält. Das affidavit besitzt er bereits, Der Forschungsauftrag könnte auch zeitlich begrenzt sein, z. B. auf zwei Jahre.

Ich darf für alle weitere Auskunft auf Professor Hermann Ranke, früher gleichfalls in Heidelberg, jetzt in Madison Wisc. verweisen, der genau orientiert ist.

Für mein eigenes Arbeiten ist der anregende wissenschaftliche und persönliche Umgang mit Prof. T. von grosser Bedeutung gewesen. Ich beneide jedes Kollegium, das diesen aussergewöhnlichen Menschen von nobelsten und reichsten Gaben in seinen Kreis einfügen kann, wie ich andererseits sehr beklagen würde, wenn sich nicht rechtzeitig eine Gelegenheit böte, mit dem relativ geringen Aufwand, der dafür nötig ist, seine wissenschaftliche Fortexistenz zu ermöglichen. Darum wende ich mich an Ihren weiten Blick, in der Hoffnung Ihren eignen Absichten damit einen Dienst zu tun und zugleich wesentliche gelehrte und persönliche Werte zu retten.

Mit verbindlichen Empfehlungen

Hr.


Herr Täubler wird Ihnen auf meine Veranlassung eine Orientierung über seine Absichten und bisherigen Schriften schicken,.

Täubler

Herrn A. Flexner, Princeton,

Sehr verehrter Herr, von Heidelberg aus wurde ich gebeten, ein gutes Wort bei Ihnen einzulegen für Prof. Täubler, von dem man hofft, dass Ihre Schule ihn aufnehmen & dass damit sein ungewisses Schicksal eine glückliche Ende finden werde. Ich bin Kunsthistoriker & deswegen kann mein Urteil nicht als fachmännisches gelten, aber Herr Täubler ist während mehrerer Jahre mein Kollege an der Universität Zürich gewesen & im Verkehr mit ihm habe ich damals den Eindruck eines ungewöhnlich beweglichen & erusten Geistes gewonnen, der, wo immer er aufsteht, die Aufmerksamkeit in die letzten erreichbaren Tiefen führt & von dem auch seine Schüler nur mit Begeisterung sprechen. Ich muss glauben, dass er immer & überall durch sein Beispiel das Nebenwissenschaftlichen Forschung unmitelbar eindrucklich machen wird.

Sehr ergeben

H. Wölfflin

*Don't Gen
Tax*

Malden Road
Box 114A, R. D. #1
Coal Center, Pa.
February 27, 1963

PRESIDENT
Institute For Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. President:

Should your college have a local property tax problem, possibly I can help. My doctoral disseration, which determines why some colleges must pay local property taxes on their residential properties while others do not, has just been completed.

The enclosed abstract indicates that I have scrutinized every appellate court case litigated in the United States, listed the findings including quite a detailed description of each case, given the citations for every case should you desire to compare conditions with your particular institution, listed the principles or reasoning upon which these cases were decided, listed the different statutes of all states, indicated trends for the future, and the conclusions of the entire study. Briefly, this study will indicate to you whether your properties will be exempted or whether they will be ruled taxable, thereby saving you expensive legal fees, extensive loss of time and worry, and possibly a great deal of unfavorable publicity. It is a veritable "goldmine" for a college needing help in this particular area. The fee for it is \$20.00.

Should you have any questions or desire further information, please write or call me personally at my home number, California, Pa. (WEst 8-8107).

Respectfully yours,

James S. Porter

James S. Porter
Assoc. Professor of Ed.
California State College

Enclosure

P.S.: Should you not be troubled with this problem, and I sincerely hope that you are not, but know of a college, business school, religious training institution, etc. that is, would you forward this letter to them please. Thank you very kindly.

Your case was most interesting - congratulations on a superlative institution

COURT INTERPRETATION OF TAX CASES
INVOLVING ADMINISTRATIVE AND FACULTY RESIDENCES
IN HIGHER EDUCATION

James S. Porter, Ed. D.

University of Pittsburgh, 1962

The purpose of the study was to determine the legal principles involved in ascertaining whether residences of administrative officers and faculty in higher education are tax-exempt or taxable. The ultimate goal was to provide findings that would be helpful to boards of control and executive officers in higher education who contemplate providing residences for their administrators and faculty or who are presently doing so.

Legal analysis research (a part of the historical method) was used, whereby all appellate court cases involving tax-litigated residences of administrative officers and faculty in institutions of higher education were located, the cases collated, and their common characteristics identified; the legal principles were derived from a thorough search of each case, trends were revealed, and a summary of findings and conclusions were set forth. The main sources of data were: (1) The American Digest System, (2) American Jurisprudence, (3) National Reporter System.

Every state, either by state constitution or statute, provides for certain property of educational institutions to be exempted from taxation since these institutions are performing a duty that the state would otherwise be obligated to perform. Exemption is solely dependent on the determination as to whether the property meets the constitutional or statutory conditions; this, of course, is governed by the specific facts in the individual case.

Litigating tax cases in administrative and faculty residences in higher education was apparently a relatively minor problem until 1882, but since then it has increased considerably; and with enrollments in higher education expected to double by 1970, the over-all picture would indicate a continued increase in court cases in this particular area.

Fifty-two appellate court cases were located in twenty-four states, during the period from 1837 through June 1962. Of these twenty-nine had been ruled exempt from local property taxes, twenty were held taxable, and three were split decisions, i.e., the administrative residences were exempted but the faculty residences were ruled taxable. Twenty-three of the total cases dealt with colleges and universities; fourteen were ruled tax-exempt, six were held taxable, and three were cases in which the presidents' residences were exempted but the faculty residences were taxable. Consequently, court decisions indicate that there is better than a two-to-one possibility of college residences being ruled tax-exempt. Religious institutions and academies received a relatively similar ratio of decisions. Private and business institutions, however, have a more difficult task in meeting exemption requirements but they have done so successfully in a number of cases.

It can be concluded that the attitude of the courts in general in this country, as indicated by court decisions, is to exempt residential property of educational institutions if the property is "used exclusively for college purposes," i.e., the dominant or principal use is educational. While tax exemption statutes, in general, are to be strictly construed, those devoted to educational purposes are usually given a reasonable or a liberal interpretation, since these institutions are carrying out a governmental function. The use of the property is of major importance in determining its tax status.

T. S. Taylor

45 Grover Lane
Caldwell, N. J.
October 4, 1932

Dr. Abraham Flexner
100 East Forty-second Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I am writing you to inquire whether there might be a possibility of a position which I might be well suited to fill in connection with the Bamberger Institute under your charge. It so happens that the Bakelite Corporation, for whom I am now working, has decided to discontinue its research work in physics, and is therefore doing away with my position. We have carried on a very intensive line of study of methods of tests applying to phenolic materials during my association with the organization, but they seem now to be satisfied with merely a laboratory boy to make some routine physical measurements and not do any real investigational work in physics.

The decision on the part of the Bakelite Corporation to discontinue research in physics has been the result of several matters. There has been the general lack of business which has come to all industry. The Corporation has built a new plant at Bound Brook and has combined the forces of two other plants which were discontinued, and thus, they have an excess of technical force. There is very keen competition now in the field as a result of the expiration of patents. Small firms organized on a very modest scale are able to undersell the Bakelite Corporation which has been organized and operated very elaborately on the basis of a patented, protected article. In addition to these causes, there is a very great tendency for large manufacturing concerns to make their own materials which naturally cuts down the possible sales.

I am assured that there is absolutely nothing against my services, but that it is just a question of economics. I feel they have become somewhat hysterical and as a result, are swinging from the extreme of having spent very elaborately on research to that of cutting down very needed projects, particularly at the present time when competition is so keen. I feel myself that if there ever was a time when they needed to carry on their investigational work in physics, it is at the present time. I have been advised by Dr. Baekeland that my services will be discontinued as of January 1, 1933. However, if an opportunity should arise, I would be able to make arrangements to take advantage of it on relatively short notice.

I had thought that possibly in the development of your plans for the Institute you might have need of an individual such as myself somewhere in the organization. I certainly would appreciate the opportunity of going over the situation with you or with anyone whom you would designate.

Dr. Abraham Flexner

-2-

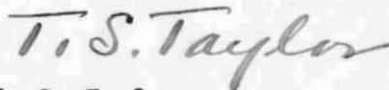
10-4-32

On account of my large acquaintanceship in universities and in societies such as the American Society for Testing Materials, and in industry, I feel that I would be particularly well adapted to work into some phase of the duties in connection with your Institute.

I realize that applications for positions in universities and educational institutions by individuals are not looked upon too favorably, but that in general the individual himself is sought. The fact, however, that I will be out of employment as a result of circumstances which are beyond my control, and in fact, beyond the control of the Bakelite Corporation, makes it necessary that I make such an application. I have a home and family which must be provided for, which makes it absolutely essential that I secure some type of employment.

If, after having gone over my historical sketch, copy of which I send you herewith, and considering my request, you feel that it is at all worth while to arrange to discuss matters further, I shall be only too delighted to comply with your suggestion. I wish to thank you very much for the privilege of imposing this request upon you and trust that somehow matters will work out to our mutual advantage.

Very truly yours,



T. S. Taylor

TST:FFS
Enclosure

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH
of
T. S. Taylor

Place and Date of Birth

Peoli, Ohio, January 30, 1883.

Training and Experience

- 1906 - A.B., Yale, having pursued courses in general science and mathematics.
- 1909 - Ph.D. in physics, Yale. During graduate study being an assistant in both the elementary and advanced laboratory courses. Papers and thesis on Stopping Power of Various Materials on Alpha Particles.
- 1909 - 1912. Instructor in physics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. Continued studies on absorption of alpha particles by various materials, particularly gases. Prepared laboratory manual.
- 1912 - 1913 - John Harling Fellow in physics, under Sir Ernest Rutherford, University of Manchester, England. Special work on penetration of alpha particles in hydrogen and other gases, observing that there were many particles of long range which were later identified as hydrogen atoms.
- 1913 - 1915 - Instructor in physics, Yale University.
- 1915 - 1917 - Assistant professor of physics, Yale University, having charge of classes in elementary physics and in advanced laboratory. Made studies of relative densities of gases by means of quartz micro-balance.
- 1917 - 1920 - Research Physicist, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, engaged in studies of heat transfer and dissipation in electrical machinery, air flow and allied subjects.
- 1920 - February until July 1. Had charge of Fellowship of Magnesia Association at Mellon Institute, making studies on heat transmission.
- 1920 - July, 1924 - Research Physicist, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. Having charge of investigational work on heat transmission and electrical insulation problems. During about two years of this time, was an assistant to the manager of the Research Department and also to the manager of the Materials and Process Engineering Department.
- 1924 - Present - Chief Research Physicist of the Bakelite Corporation located in Bloomfield, New Jersey. Making studies of all kinds as to the insulation and general physical properties of phenolic condensation products as well as methods of improving their properties.

Honorary Societies

Elected to Phi Beta Kappa, Yale, 1906; Sigma Xi, Yale, 1909; and Gamma Alpha, graduate scientific fraternity, University of Illinois, 1912.

Society Membership and Activities

Member of American Physical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Chemical Society, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Optical Society, American Society for Testing Materials. For some time was a member of American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, American Society of Refrigerating Engineers and American Electrochemical Society. Have been active for several years on committees of National Research Council, being vice-chairman of the Committee on Heat Transmission and also a member of the Electrical Insulation Committee of the National Research Council. Have been very active on Committee D-9 of the American Society for Testing Materials, being the secretary of this committee for four years and an active participant in its work of developing methods of test.

Taylor, W. Bruce

April 25, 1946

Mr. W. Bruce Taylor
206 West Rustic Lodge Avenue
Minneapolis 9, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Thank you for your letter of April 22nd inquiring about the Institute for Advanced Study. As you will see from the enclosed Bulletin the Institute offers opportunities for post-doctorate work in three fields, mathematics, economics and politics and humanistic studies. Candidates for membership in the Institute are asked to submit a curriculum vita, a list of their publications and a brief statement of their project of work. These credentials are then presented to the faculty of the School concerned for discussion and action. In choosing members for any given academic year special consideration is given to the relation which the research project of the prospective member bears to the work currently in progress at the Institute. The Institute does not grant any degrees; it simply gives individuals the opportunity and facilities for independent research.

I hope this will give you the information you need. If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Yours sincerely,

Jane S. Richardson
Assistant Secretary

Institute for Advanced
Study
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Attention: The Dean

Gentlemen:

Will you send me, please, a recent
bulletin giving admission requirements,
courses offered, and degrees granted at
the Institute for Advanced Study.

I am a graduate of the University
of Minnesota.

Very truly yours,
W. Bruce Taylor
206 W. Rustic Lodge Ave.
Minneapolis 9, Minn.

April 27, 1946

March 22, 1939

Professor Serge Tchakhotine
81, rue Murillo
Vanves (S.), France

My dear Professor Tchakhotine:

Your letter and enclosures have been received while Dr. Flexner is away from Princeton. I am sorry to say that the Institute for Advanced Study has not entered the field of experimental sciences. In fact, we have only a School of Mathematics, a School of Economics and Politics, and a School of Humanistic Studies. There is no possibility of expansion in the near future. I shall bring your application to Dr. Flexner's attention when he returns, and I am sure that if he can make any helpful suggestions he will be glad to do so.

I am, with much regret,

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY
Secretary

ESB:MGH

Paris, March 11, 1939

Doctor Abraham Flexner
Institute for Advanced Studies
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Doctor Flexner :

For many years I have had a great wish to become acquainted with the United States, and especially with the scientific life there, which I have greatly appreciated by reading American scientific papers and by acquaintance with several American scientists, whom I have met here in Europe. Therefore, I should appreciate having the opportunity to visit America. Last August, several American colleagues, seeing my experiments at the International Physiological Congress, held at Zurich, as well as Prof. Dr. E. E. Just, whom I have met here in Paris, suggested that my methods of experimental investigation should be shown in America. It is for this purpose that I am writing to you.

I am Russian, a physiologist, formerly assistant of Professor Pavlov in Petrograd. Since my youth I have tried to find new ways for biological experimentation ; Jacques Loeb's work has had a great influence on my own ideas. Just before the War, I invented several new methods of operating cells, first with a very fine needle, and later, with a microscopical beam of ultraviolet light : I have named this method the ultraviolet Microraypuncture, or Microphotosurgery. Unfortunately, the War and its complications interrupted my work and only after many difficulties could I continue it in Europe ; first in Italy on the seashore, then in Germany, at Heidelberg, at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut für medizinische Forschung. I made great progress there, but

Hitler's regime again interrupted my plans. I have been working in Paris for the last four years. Personally, I am well established here, but I must confess, that the opportunities for the rapid development of my scientific work are relatively inadequate in Europe.

Meanwhile, the horizons opened by my new methods are very broad: a completely new branch of biological science has been established; the possibilities offered by my new technique are extraordinary - at least such is the opinion of all my colleagues. I am convinced that if I could work for a time under conditions such as science realizes in America, the advance in this new field would be of greater significance; moreover, it would proceed much more rapidly. My new methods give the hope that several of the primordial phenomena of cell-life, as the basis of life in general, could be studied more successfully. Another important branch of my work bears a close relation to the problem of cancer. I am sure that if I could work for a time under the favorable conditions, which exist only in America, I should quickly obtain important results also in this direction.

Therefore, permit me to address you with the request to give me this opportunity in your Institute, should it be possible. I would especially appreciate to go to Princeton, for a period of two or three years. Should this be possible, I could work in Prof. E. Newton Harvey's Laboratory. I have known Prof. Harvey for many years and I appreciate his work very highly. My own work lies in exactly the same direction as his and I am sure that I would find all technical facilities and opportunities in his laboratory. Prof. Harvey visited last year my laboratory in Paris, is well acquainted with my work and expressed at that time his interest in most flattering terms.

If my plan could be realized, I would have the opportunity to conduct my researches at Woods Hole and Cold Spring Harbor for some time on marine material (sea-urchins etc.). I have worked in Europe at many zoological stations : Naples, Messina, Genoa, Trieste, Villefranche, Monaco, Wimereux, Helgoland and others. But American stations are far superior; to work in them would be a privilege.

Besides this, I would attend the third International Congress of Cancer which will be held this year in America. My work touches the cancer problem and Dr. G. H. A. Clowes, Eli Lilly Co (Indianapolis, Ind.) saw my demonstrations in Zurich and was very much interested in my apparatus, in my cell experiments and in my plans to apply these new possibilities to cancer. He said to me : "You must absolutely come to America". Professor Francis Carter Wood, Crocker Cancer Institute, has also expressed his interest in my work.

If my purpose could be realized, I would organize, from your Institute, a tour through several American scientific centers with my apparatus, giving lectures and demonstrations to give my American colleagues the opportunity to see my methods and experiments.

Personally I am well equipped : I have a number of special instruments and apparatus of my own design (my large apparatus was built by Carl Zeiss in Jena). I shall bring everything with me to America, thus eliminating expenses for expensive equipment and installations.

There is still another reason for my desire to go to America. I am interested in American organisation methods (efficiency), since I have applied these to scientific work. I am directing in an important Paris publishing house a series of books, the title is "Organisation in Science"; the first book, "Rational organization in scientific research" has just been issued. I am sending you a copy.

If my request is realized, I would like to come to America soon, for instance in June or July, in order to have the opportunity to work in June, July and August at Woods Hole, then to participate at the Cancer Congress in September and to begin my experimental work in Princeton in September-October. During the winter, I could give lectures in different American Universities.

I am herewith including my curriculum vitae, the list of my scientific papers (110) and appreciations of my work by several scientists and former teachers in Biology. Permit me to mention as personal references the following men of science :

Prof. Dr. Albert Einstein - he knows me well personally,

Prof. Dr. E. Newton Harvey - Princeton,

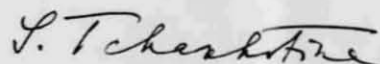
Dr. G. H. A. Clowes, Director of Research, Eli Lilly Co. - Indianapolis, Ind.

Prof. Dr. Francis Carter Wood - Columbia University, N.Y., Institute of Cancer Research.

As you may see from the last statement in my "vita", I am well grounded in languages for I know the following : Russian, French, German, English, Italian, Danish, Serbian, Esperanto, Latin and Greek.

Thanking you for any suggestions and aid, believe me

Sincerely yours



Prof. Dr. S. Tchakhotine
31, rue Murillo
Vanves (France)

5 Enclosures

Professor Serge Tchakhotine

Curriculum Vitae

Born in 1883 at Constantinople. Son of the Russian Consul Etienne Tchakhotine
School at Odessa. Bachelor's degree in 1901 with gold medal.

Studies at the Universities of Moscow, Munich, Berlin, Heidelberg (Medical and Natural Science Faculties).

First scientific work: "Bioelectrical currents of Invertebrates", written at Messina and published by the Pflüger's Archiv in 1907.

Doctor of Science at Heidelberg in 1907, summa cum laude.

Doctor's thesis: "The Statocysts of Heteropoda", made in Bütschli's Laboratory at Heidelberg.

Assistant at Institute of Pharmacology at Messina University.

Seriously wounded during the Messina earthquake in 1908.

Experimental work at Naples, Genoa and at the Cancer Institute at Heidelberg with Prof. Czerny.

Work at maritime biological stations at Villefranche, Trieste, Messina, Naples, Genoa, Helgoland.

Assistant to Prof. I. Pavlov at the Physiological Laboratory of the Petrograd Academy of Science in the period 1912-1918.

Prize of Russian Academy of Science for work on "The Statocysts of Heteropoda" (1913).

Construction of first mechanical micromanipulator (1911).

Discovery of method of microscopic raypuncture with the aid of a minute beam of ultraviolet rays (1911).

Discovery of method for transporting marine eggs in living condition in sodium cyanide (1914).

Work at the Oceanographic Institute at Monaco (1920).

Work at the Collège de France (Paris) with Prof. François-Franck (1920).

Chief of experimental work at the Institute of General Pathology and Pharmacology at the Zagreb University (1921).

Associate Professor at Zagreb University (1921).

Work at the Institute of Pharmacology at Genoa (1922 and 1927-1930) with ultraviolet micropuncturing, especially applied to leucemia in cancerous growths on mice and rats.

Fellowship of Research Corporation of New York (1930)

General Secretary of the Committee for Military and Technical Supply, organized by Russian United Scientific and technical organizations during the War (1915-1918)

Work in Kaiser Wilhelm Institut für medizinische Forschung at Heidelberg, especially with ultraviolet micropuncture (1930-33).

Work at Institute of general Pathology at Copenhagen (1933).

Member in attendance at International Congress of Physiology at Rome, 1932.

Work in the Laboratory of Prof. Fauré-Fremiet at Collège de France (1934)

Work in the Laboratory of Evolution (Sorbonne) in Paris with Prof. Caullery since 1934.

Prize Philippeaux of the Academy of Science, Paris, in 1935.

Public lecture at the Sorbonne at the invitation of the Faculty of Science on "Ultraviolet Microraypuncture", 1935.

Work at maritime laboratory at Wimereux in 1935.

Fellowship of French League against Cancer, 1935-1937.

Work at Prophylactic Institute of Dr. Vernes in Paris since 1936 with special reference to cancer.

Fellowship of Aid for Scientific Research, 1936-37.

Participation at International Congress on Experimental Cytology at Copenhagen in 1936.

Participation at International Congress against Cancer at Brussels in 1936.

Invitation of Faraday Society in London to give lecture with demonstration of new methods in Cytology in 1937.

Work at Zoological Station at Wimereux (1937).

Participation at International Congresses of Psychology, of Documentation and of the Palace of Discovery, Paris, 1937.

Prize of Academy of Medecine in Paris (arrears Marmottan), 1937.

Work at Zoological Station at Wimereux (summer 1938).

Participation at the 5-th International Congress of Experimental Cytology and the XVI Intern. Congress of Physiology at Zürich, 1938.

Scientific Research at Hospital Leopold Bellan, Paris, 1939.

LANGUAGES : Russian, French, German, English, Italian, Danish,
 Serbian, Esperanto, Latin and Greek.

Statements made by Men of Science and Laboratory Directors
regarding Prof. Tchakhotine's Research Work.

1. Y. Delage (Paris). The extremely original method discovered by Prof. T. gives rise to many hopes... To undertake a new study of all the big problems of General Biology with this new arm represents a truly seductive program.
2. Dr. Roux (Paris). ..I consider that Prof. T.'s experiments are original and deserve to be encouraged.
3. Prof. Caullery (Paris). A most ingenious and precise technical method.. for approaching many new experimental problems.
4. Prof. Régaud (Paris). Your past research work, the technique invented by you, your planned experiments are all interesting; they as well as you deserve to be encouraged and given facilities.
5. Prof. A. Einstein
Nobel Prize I know Prof. T. personally as a very serious scientist, pursuing his scientific ends with energy, not accepting discouragement in spite of great external difficulties.
6. Prof. A. Kossel
Heidelberg
Nobel Prize. I consider Prof. T. as a most talented scientist and one with great promise.
7. Prof. A. Krogh.
Copenhagen
Nobel Prize ..his research work on general Cytology, his ingenious and beautiful method... I have great confidence in his general skill...
8. Prof. O. Bütschli
Heidelberg ..I consider that Dr. T. is especially suited for scientific work along research lines with personal ideas.. He has worked with me with complete satisfaction...
9. Prof. H. Driesch
Leipzig A precise worker and a man of many new ideas.
10. Prof. G. Herbst
Heidelberg Prof. T. has enriched experimental Cytology by the introduction of new methods and much personal research. I know him to be a man whose heart beats solely for scientific progress.
11. Prof. Abderhalden
Halle ..the problems posed by Prof. T. are of great importance. His method presents a great progress. I consider it of great importance that he should be offered possibilities to pursue his research work of importance calmly.
12. Prof. R. Hertwig
Münich I know Dr. T. to be a perfect scientist and one well prepared. He studied magnificently with Bütschli as well as with me.
13. Prof. A. Benedicenti
Genoa The research work of Prof. T. is of exceptional importance, his scientific value is great and he is most enthusiastic about science.

Liste des publications et conférences scientifiques

du Prof.Dr.S.Tchakhotine

Fait à

- 1907 1. "Über die bioelektrischen Ströme bei Wirbellosen und deren Vergleich mit analogen Erscheinungen bei Wirbeltieren. Vergleichend-physiologische Studie. Pflüger's Archiv, 120, p. 565-617. Messine, Institut pharmacologie
- 1908 2. Die Statocyste der Heteropoden. Doktordissertation. Zeitschrift f. wissensch. Zoologie. Festschrift für O. Bütschli, XC ,p.343-422, mit 5 Taf. und 15 Fig. im Text. Heidelberg, chez Bütschli et à Messine et Villefranche
3. Über einige in marinen Wirbellosen parasitierende Blastomyceten. Messine, Institut. zoolog., perdu dans le tremblement de terre.
4. Über physiologische Beziehungen des Nerven- und Blutgefäßsystems zu Sinnesorganen bei Heteropoden. id.
5. Über die Physiologie des Leuchtens, besonders bei pelagischen Tieren wie Ctenophoren. id.
- 1910 6. La morphologie et la physiologie des organes de l'équilibre dans le règne animal (Conférence à la Société de Médecine d'Odessa). Odessa (en russe)
7. Langue internationale et Science (Traduction en russe du livre de Ostwald, Couturat etc.) id.
- 1911 8. Les bases et les progrès de la Microscopie moderne. Vestnik Znanja (en russe). id.
- 1912 9. Eine Mikrooperationsvorrichtung. Zeitschrift für wiss. Mikroskopie, 19, p. 188 Heidelberg, Institut. du Cancer
10. Die mikroskopische Strahlstichmethode, eine Zelloperationsmethode. Biolog. Zentralblatt, 32, p. 623 id. et Gênes, Inst. pharmacol.
11. Eine hygienische Saugpipette für bakteriologische und chemische Zwecke. Zentralbl. f. Bakteriologie, Parasitologie und. Infekt. I Abt., 67, p. 319. Heidelberg, Inst. du Cancer
12. Über Strahlenwirkung auf Zellen, speziell auf Krebsgeschwulstzellen und die Frage der chemischen Imitation derselben. Münch. Mediz. Woch. 1912, No. 44 id.
13. Eine neue Spritz- und Tropfflasche für Laboratorien. Zeitschr. f. biol. Technik u. Methodik, 3, p. 83. id.
- 1913 14. Eine neue Technik der experimentellen Untersuchungen von zellulären Vorgängen. Conférence à la Société de Biologie. Petersbourg (en russe)

- 1914 15. Die Methode des Transports von Sexualprodukten der Seeigel in lebendigem Zustand nach Petersburg zu experimentell-biologischen Zwecken. Conférence à la Société de Biologie. Publié dans le Bulletin de l'Acad. Imp. de Sciences de St. Petersburg, p.737. Villefranche, Station zoolog. marine et Petersb., Acad. d. Sc., Labor. Pavlov,
16. Sur le transport des produits sexuels vivants des Echinides de la Méditerranée à St. Petersburg pour les recherches de biologie expérimentale. C.R. de la Société de Biologie, 77, p.48 id.
- 1917 17. Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée du Prof. O. Bütschli. (Traduction en russe). id.
- 1920 18. Une micropipette capillaire. C.R. de la Société de Biologie, 83, p.155 Villefranche, Stat. russe de zoologie
19. Tubes capillaires en collodion. C.R. de la Société de Biologie, 84, p.534 Monaco, Musée Océanographique
20. La méthode de la radiopictüre microscopique; moyen d'analyse en Cytologie expérimentale. C.R. de l'Acad. des Sciences, Paris, 171, p.1237 id.
21. Action localisée des rayons ultraviolets sur le noyau de l'oeuf de l'Oursin par radiopuncture microscopique. C.R. de la Soc. de Biol. 83, p.1593 id.
- 1921 22. Le rôle physiologique de l'enveloppe gélatineuse de l'oeuf d'Oursin. C.R. de la Soc. d. Biol. 84, p.339 id.
23. Les changements de perméabilité de l'oeuf d'Oursin localisés expérimentalement. C.R. de la Soc. de Biol. 84, p.464 id.
24. Méthode pour le transport des produits sexuels d'animaux marins en état de survie. C.R. Soc. Biol. 84, p.702 Paris, Collège de France
25. Procédé pour manier les oeufs microscopiques avec les tubes capillaires pour les recherches de Cytologie expérimentale. C.R. de la Soc. d. Biol., 84, p.916 id.
26. Sur le mécanisme de l'action des rayons ultra-violets sur la cellule. Ann. de l'Inst. Pasteur, 35, p.321. Monaco, Musée Océanograph.
27. Nouveau dispositif pour la méthode de la radiopuncture microscopique. C.R. Soc. Biol., 85, p.137 Paris Collège de France
28. La radiopuncture microscopique des cellules mobiles. C.R. de l'Acad. des Sciences, Paris, 172, p.1679 id.
29. Un dispositif pour la narcotisation des Infusoires et autres animaux microscopiques. C.R. de la Soc. de Biol, 85, p.228 id.

1921	30. Recherches de Cytologie expérimentale, faites avec la méthode de la radiopuncture microscopique. Bulletin de l'Institut Océanographique. No. 401	Monaco, Musée Océanograph.
1922	31. Sous l'épée de Damoclès (une étude psychologique) (en yougoslave).	Zagreb
	32. Nouveaux points de vue dans la Biologie moderne (en yougoslave).	id.
	33. Stations biologiques maritimes (en yougoslave)	id.
	34. Recherches de Cytologie expérimentale au moyen de la méthode de micropuncture ultraviolette (en yougoslave) Thèse d'agrégation à l'Université.	id.
	35. Théories cytologiques dans l'étiologie des tumeurs malignes. Leçon d'inauguration à l'Université de Zagreb (en yougoslave).	id.
1923	36. L'Organisation. Ses principes et ses méthodes dans l'industrie, le commerce, l'administration et la politique. (Un livre en russe). 1-re édit. à Berlin, 2-me et 3-me à Leningrad (Edit. de l'Etat).	Berlin
1924	37. Revue critique de la littérature sur les problèmes de l'organisation scientifique du travail (un livre en russe). Moscou, édit. RKI.	id.
1927	38. Applicazione dei principi di Organizzazione scientifica del lavoro all'ordinamento dei laboratori biologici. Boll. del. Soc. ital. Biol. sperim., 2, p. 1046.	Gênes, Instit. Pharmac.
1928	39. Microoperazioni cellulari col metodo di raggiopuntura microscopica ed altri metodi micirurgici. Ibid. 3, p. 182	id.
	40. Sulla tecnica degli studi nel cancro sperimentale dei topi. Ibid. 3, p. 986	id.
	41. La reazione locale delle uova dei ricci di mare alla raggiopuntura microscopica della loro superficie. Ibid. 3, p. 989	id.
1929	42. Attivazione dell'uovo di riccio di mare per mezzo della microraggiopuntura microscopica. Ibid. 4, p. 475	id.
	43. Il pH intracellulare dell'uovo di riccio di mare determinato col metodo della microraggiopuntura. Ibid. 4, p. 480	id.
	44. La leucocitosi come reazione-indice nel cancro da trapianto dei topi e ratti bianchi. Ibid. 4, p. 470	id.
	45. Studi sulla leucocitosi nel cancro dei topi. I. Sulla natura della reazione leucocitaria. Ibid. 4, p. 571	id.

- Fait à
1929. 46. Studi sulla leucocitosi nel cancro dei topi. II. I fattori dell' attecchimento. Boll. Soc. ital. Biol. Sper. 4, p. 643 Gênes, Institut. pharmac.
47. Organisation scientifique du travail scientifique et intellectuel. Conférence au IV. Congrès Intern. de l'Organis. scientifique du travail à Paris, 1929. id.
- 1930 48. Rationelle Organisation von biologischen Instituten. Handb. d. biol. Arbeitsmethoden von Prof. E. Abderhalden, Abt. V, Teil 2/2, p. 1597 Heidelberg K.W. Inst. f. med. Forsch.
49. Rationelle Technik der geistigen Arbeit des Forschers. Handb. d. biol. Arb. meth. v. Abderhalden, Abt. V, 2/2, p. 1651. id.
1931. 50. Körperliche Hygiene des geistigen Arbeiters. Zeitschr. f. Organisation, 1931. id.
- 1932 51. Psychische Hygiene des Kopfarbeiters. Ibid, 1932 id.
52. The cellular Microexperiment. Communication au XIV Congrès internat. de Physiologie à Rome, 1932. id.
1933. 53. The crisis in scientific research and the way out. Science (New York), 77, No. 2001. id.
54. Metodo di conservazione in vivo e trasporto dei prodotti sessuali dei ricci di mare per ricerche sperimentali. Boll. Soc. ital. Biol. sper. 8. Gênes, Inst pharmacol.
55. Una funzione specifica della glicolisi nei processi morfogenetici delle uova del riccio di mare. Boll. Soc. ital. Biol. sperim., 8, p. 623. id.
56. Das Mikroexperiment in der Cytologie. Conférence à la Société danoise de Biologie. Copenhagen Institut. d. path. gén.
- 1934 57. Experimentelle Cancerisation der Embryonalzellen. Conférence à la Société danoise de Biologie. id.
58. Déséquilibration expérimentale des échanges matériels et cancérisation chez les oeufs d'Oursin. Communication à la Société de Biologie. Paris
59. Transport von Sexualprodukten von Seeigeln in überlebendem Zustand für experimentelle Zwecke. Dans: Handb. d. Biol. Arb. meth. v. E. Abderhalden. Abt. V, Teil 10, p. 959 Paris, Laboratoire d'Evolution
60. Die Mikrostrahlstichmethode und andere Methoden des cytologischen Mikroexperiments. Ibid. p. 877 id.
- 1935 61. L'expérimentation sur la cellule vivante à l'aide de la micro-puncture ultraviolette. Conférence à la Sorbonne. id.
62. La micro-chirurgie de la cellule. Conférence à l'Université Populaire russe de Paris. id.
63. Méthode pour conserver et transporter les produits sexuels des animaux marins en état de survie. C.R. Soc. Biol. 119. id.

- 1935 64. Flocculation localisée des colloïdes dans la cellule par la micropuncture ultraviolette. C.R. Acad. Sciences, 200, p. 2036. Paris, Laborat. d'Evolution à la Sorbonne
65. Recherches physiologiques sur les Protozoaires, faites au moyen de la micropuncture ultraviolette. C.R. Acad. Sciences, 200, p. 2217. id.
66. Suppression de la fonction du coeur de la Daphnie par la micropuncture ultraviolette. C.R. Soc. Biol. 119, p. 1932. id.
67. La parthénogénèse artificielle de l'oeuf de la Pholade par micropuncture ultraviolette. C.R. Soc. Biol. 119, p. 1934. id.
68. Méthodes et problèmes de la Microexpérimentation cellulaire. Revue gén. des Sciences, 46, p. p. 571 et 596. id.
69. La microinstrumentation pour les recherches en Cytologie expérimentale. Bull. d. l. Soc. franç. de Microsc. 4, p. 138. id.
70. Sur le mécanisme de la réaction de la couche superficielle de l'oeuf de la Pholade à la micropuncture ultraviolette. C.R. Soc. Biol., 120, p. 714. id.
71. L'effet d'arrêt de la fonction de la vacuole pulsatile de la Paramécie par micropuncture ultraviolette. C.R. Soc. Biol. 120, p. 782. id.
- 1936 72. Effet d'irradiation localisée du noyau des Infusoires par micropuncture ultraviolette. C.R. Acad. Sci., 202, p. 778. id.
73. La fonction du stigma chez le Flagellé Euglena, étudiée au moyen de la micropuncture ultraviolette. C.R. Soc. Biol., 121, p. 1162. id.
74. Irradiation localisée du myonème du pédoncule des Vorticelles par micropuncture ultraviolette. C.R. Acad. Sci., 202, p. 1114. id.
75. La résistance de la Paramécie et d'autres Infusoires aux manipulations multiples dans la micro-expérimentation. Bull. d. l. Soc. franç. de Microscopie, 5 p. 61. id.
76. Les Protozoaires, objets d'expériences en Cytologie expérimentale (Recherches faites avec la micropuncture ultraviolette). Annales de Protistologie, 5. id.
77. Un nouveau micro-compresseur universel pour la Cytologie expérimentale. Bull. d. l. Soc. franç. de Microscopie, 5, p. 90. id.
78. Recherches de Cytologie expérimentale dans leurs rapports avec le problème du Cancer. - "La lutte contre le Cancer", 14. id.

- 1936 79. Sur les variations de l'équilibre entre cytoplasme et vacuome chez *Ascoidea rubescens* par irradiation au moyen de la micropuncture ultraviolette. C.R. Soc. Biol. 121, p. 952 (en collaboration avec M.P. Gavaudan). Paris, Laboratoire d'Evolut. à la Sorbonne
80. Sur les réactions cytoplasmiques à la micropuncture ultraviolette chez *Ascoidea rubescens* comme fonction du pH du milieu et de la perméabilité. C.R. Soc. Biol., 121, p. 1323 (en collaboration avec M.P. Gavaudan). id.
81. Das zytologische Mikroexperiment. Versuche an isolierten Zellen mit der ultravioletten Mikrostrahlstichmethode. Archiv für experiment. Zellforschung, 19, p. 498 (Communication, avec démonstrations, au 4 Congrès Internat. de Cytologie expérimentale à Copenhague, en 1936.) id.
82. Déséquilibration expérimentale du métabolisme cellulaire dans les cellules embryonnaires comme source de dégénérescence maligne. Acta du 2. Congrès intern. contre le Cancer à Bruxelles, 1936. id.
83. La microexpérimentation cellulaire et le problème du Cancer. Acta du 2. Congrès internat. de lutte contre le Cancer, à Bruxelles, 1936 (avec démonstrations des appareils et des expériences sur des cellules vivantes). id.
- 1937 84. Radiations, Cell Permeability and colloidal changes. Transactions of the Faraday Society. No. 196, Vol. 138, p. 1068. Londres, Faraday Society
85. Citologia sperimentale e Farmacologia. Archivio italiano di Scienze Farmacologiche (Volume en l'honneur du Prof. A. Benedicenti). Paris, Labor. d'Evolut.
86. Nouveaux moyens d'étude du comportement des êtres unicellulaires. Communication au II Congrès Intern. de Psychologie, Paris, 1937 id.
87. Le principe des "organiseurs" dans l'embryogénèse, est-il universel ? (à propos de la communication de M. Holtfreter au Congrès Internat. du Palais de la Découverte, Paris 1937.) id.
88. L'importance des phénomènes de surface dans la vie cellulaire (à propos de la communication de M. Rideal au Congr. Int. du Palais de la Découverte, Paris 1937.) id.
89. Expériences d'irradiation localisée du noyau des Paramécies et le problème des mutations (à prop. d.l. communication de M. Muller au Congr. Int. du Palais de la Découverte, Paris 1937.) id.
90. Microdissection chimique de la glycolyse, un élément essentiel du métabolisme de l'oeuf en développement et son action déviante sur la morphogénèse (à propos d.l. communication de M. Brachet au Congr. Int. du Palais de la Découverte, Paris, 1937). id.
91. Procédé nouveau de repérage du faisceau ultraviolet dans la micropuncture. C.R. Soc. Biol., 126, p. 862. id.
92. Méthode de la "chambre à goutte aplatie" pour la micropuncture ultraviolette. C.R. Soc. Biol., 126, p. 992 id.

1937. 93. Action destructrice de l'ozone sur les spermies. C.R. Soc. Biol., 126, p. 1154 Wimereux, Station zoolog.
94. Sur un dispositif (gouttes d'eau dans un liquide non miscible) pour des recherches d'embryologie et de Cytologie expérimentale. C.R. Acad. Sci., 205, p. 1182 id.
- 1938 95. Ultramicroponcture ultraviolette, moyen nouveau d'étude de phénomènes colloïdaux dans la cellule vivante. C.R. Acad. Sci., 206, p. 133 Paris, Lab. d'Evolution
96. Une nouvelle technique de manipulations histologiques avec des cellules isolées. id.
97. Une technique simple d'entretien des souris au laboratoire (en collab. av. Anne Tchakhotine) C.R. Soc. Biol. 127, p. 226 Paris, Institut Prophylact
98. Hérité du taux leucocytaire du sang de la Souris. C.R. Acad. Sci., 206, p. 533 id.
99. Le phénomène d'"hyperiaisie", se manifestant dans le sang au cours des infections de la Souris. Bull. Acad. Médéc. 119, p. 198. id.
100. "Réactions conditionnées" par micropuncture ultraviolette dans le comportement d'une cellule isolée (Paramecium caudatum). Arch de l'Inst. Prophylactique, 10. id.
101. Leucocytose et cancers spontanés, greffés et provoqués chimiquement par le 3-4 benzopyrène chez la Souris. C.R. Soc. Biol. 127, p. 102 id.
102. Cancer au 3-4 benzopyrène et réaction leucocytaire chez la Souris. (En collab. av. M-me Pomriaskinsky-Kobozeff) C.R. Soc. Biol. 127, p. 606 id.
103. Expériences de Micropuncture ultraviolette sur les blastomères de l'oeuf de Pholades (Ph. candida et Ph. crispata), C.R. Soc. Biol., 127, p. 200 Wimereux, Station zoolog.
104. Parthénogénèse expérimentale de l'oeuf de la Pholade par micropuncture ultraviolette, aboutissant à une larve vivante. C.R. Acad. Sciences, 206, p. 377 id.
105. Cancérisation expérimentale des éléments embryonnaires, obtenue sur des larves dioursins. C.R. Soc. Biol., 127. Monaco, Musée Océanogr
106. Nouvelles voies dans la recherche expérimentale de Physiologie Cellulaire. C.R. du XVI Congrès Intern. de Physiologie à Zürich 1938, II, p. 28 Zürich, congrès.
107. Experimentelle Cancerisierung von Embryonalzellen. Arch. f. experimentelle Zellforschung, 1938, 22, p. 722. id.
108. Organisation rationnelle de la Recherche Scientifique (un livre). Edit. Hermann, Paris 1938 (No. 732 des "Actual. Scient. et Industr.") —
- 1939 109. Etudes physiologiques et embryologiques au moyen de la méthode des microgouttes. Bulletin Biologique, 1939 (Volume jubilaire pour M. Caullery). Paris.
110. Analyse du mécanisme de la cyclose chez la Paramécie au moyen de la micropuncture ultraviolette. C.R. Soc. Biol. 127. Nap. Italia

Prof. Dr. S. Tchakhotine

Table of publications, according to their contents
 (figures indicate the numbers of the General List)

Periods	1907-14	1917-24	1927-33	1934-39	Total
1. Cellular Physiology (general reports)	10, 14	30, 34	39, 52, 56	61, 62, 58, 81, 85 106	13
2. Cellular Physiology (problems)		20, 23, 26, 28	41, 43	64, 65, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 79, 80, 84, 88, 89, 100, 110	21
3. Cellular Physiology (technics)	9, 11, 13	18, 19, 25, 27, 29		60, 69, 77, 91, 92, 95, 96, 109	16
4. Experimental Embryology		21, 22	42	67, 70, 87, 90, 93, 94, 103, 104	11
5. Cancer	12	35	40, 44, 45, 46, 55	57, 58, 78, 82, 83, 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 105, 107	19
6. General Physiology	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 15, 16	17, 24, 32, 33	54	59, 63, 66	17
7. Organization in Science	7	36, 37	38, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53	108	11
8. Psychology		31		86	2
General characteristic of the period	General Physiology	New exper. Technique	Organiz. of Science, Cancer	Problems: Cell. Physiol. Exp. Embryol., Cancer	
Total of publications	76	21	19	54	110

Table of the number of publications in different languages:

62 in French
 18 in German
 12 in Italian
 8 in Russian
 5 in Serbian
 3 in English
 2 in Danish

Teacher Research Bureau

January 4, 1950

Teacher Research Bureau
207 Ninth Street
Des Moines 8, Iowa

Gentlemen:

In answer to your inquiry, I am enclosing the only listing of our Faculty members. I might add that there is no formal teaching done at the Institute, so in the usual sense our Faculty do not teach courses. They collaborate with visiting scientists and scholars. However, this listing may be helpful for your purposes.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. John D. Leary)
Aide to the Director

Enclosure



TEACHER RESEARCH BUREAU

207 NINTH STREET
DES MOINES 8, IOWA

Registrar
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Registrar:

We are desirous of securing a list containing the names and addresses of both white and colored teachers that may be employed in your institution.

If you can furnish us with such a list, either through your directory, budget, or catalogue, it will be appreciated.

In case the addresses are not available through any source, the roster of your faculty is still needed and we are enclosing 3¢ postage to defray expense of mailing.

If this list is not yet available, will you kindly state approximately when it will be ready.

Thanking you, we are

Yours very truly,

TEACHER'S RESEARCH BUREAU

Tead



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49 EAST 33RD STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.

April 6, 1933

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

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I want to thank you for the opportunity of letting me present the attached memorandum to you.

I would like to have you realize, of course, that I recognize that it treats of only one possible phase of economic study and others would no doubt be considered as an integral part of your program. But here is a vital and unexplored field in which a real contribution to knowledge could be made.

I have intentionally made this memorandum very brief with the thought that if you wish greater detail I would be glad to supply it.

Cordially yours,

Ordway Tead
Editor, Business Books

OT:dc

MEMORANDUM

on

Economic Study
at the
Institute for Advanced Study

Submitted by Ordway Tead

- : -

Foundations, institutes and university economic bureaus are today working in economic research and graduate study. The range of subject matter covered is impressive. But relatively little study is being devoted to the important and urgent field of the Relation of the Worker to Economic Society.

This problem although thrown into popular relief by the depression, is a constant one in an economic system like our own where the wage and salary earning groups constitute so large a fraction of the population and are more or less completely dependent for their livelihood upon the stable and bountiful operation of our extractive and productive equipment.

Also large scale organization has become the more and more typical milieu in which not only economic but most other forms of common effort are now conducted. The problems -- economic, psychological and administrative -- created by the fact of human effort being carried on in large, closely associated groups, are relatively new. Yet the solution of them is integral to the relation of the whole problem of government and human association, whether under democratic assumptions or not.

The data for study and analysis are vast; yet the problem can be broken down into constituent elements where scientific measurement, appraisal and conclusions are possible.

The type of study involved lends itself to the employment --

both with educational and research values -- of graduate students of mature calibre if they work under careful guidance.

It is also vital that such research be conducted under disinterested auspices and at the same time with an awareness of and sympathy for the democratic trends of our age and country.

As suggestive of the kinds of economic problems which have inevitably arisen and which press for further study today, I list briefly below a number of broad problems which should indicate something of the broad scope, virgin character and fundamental nature of the questions at issue.

I. The corporation as a possible agency of more democratic economic organization --

in relation to (a) workers, (b) consumers,
(c) investors, (d) managers, (e) general public.

A consideration of problems of democratic method, social control, security and incentive to workers, initiative for executives, safety for investors, etc.

II. The corporate form as an agency of public administration and operation.

Can the corporation be used for purposes of public business, keeping opportunity for individual initiative, incentives, etc., while removing present dangers of bureaucracy as seen in governmental departments and bureaus?

III. The problem of the distribution of purchasing power through wages and salaries, as an aspect of the larger problem of such a distribution of the annual national income as will assure a stable operation of production and an adequate flow of consumer purchasing power to the great body of workers.

IV. Methods of Achieving Security of Livelihood for the Economic Worker.

Objectives to be attained

Comparison of private and public provisions

V. The Motivation of the Worker

Is his active cooperation in production necessary?

How can it be attained?

Must some "partnership" relation be developed?

Are there existing suggestions in this direction?

VI. The Relation of the Corporation to the Worker

The problem of corporate objectives

The problem of morale

The problem of reward and incentives

The problem of optimum size of corporations

The problem of ownership

The problem of price and profit control as affecting all workers

VII. Each industry as the unit of economic operation and democratic control

What relations should the workers have to such a developing economic government?

What relation should worker-organizations have to such industry-wide associations?

What relation should such economic government have to present political institutions of a legislative or regulative character?

=====

These suggestions can readily be elaborated as to content, sources of data, etc. But they may suggest a few of the large and pressing economic and psychological questions which are in need of further study.

I should be happy to supply further amplifications if desired.

And I should be glad to be of any possible assistance in suggesting names of individuals who might qualify for the post of carrying forward such economic study.

May I repeat that I am reasonably confident that here is a splendid opportunity to preempt a sector of the field of economic study at present all but unoccupied, -- and one in which the opportunity for public service in the next half century is conspicuous. I make this assertion on the basis of a close study of these and related questions extending in an intensive way over the last twenty years. Indeed, the groundwork for some aspects of this study has been laid in my own published books and numerous articles issued during that period.

Ordway Tead

March 11, 1933

Dear Mr. Tead:

I have your kind favor of March 10. This winter I have been giving my entire attention to the organization of the School of Mathematics, but the social sciences are in the back of my head, and I shall be happy to know just what is in your mind. Unfortunately, I am at the moment confined to the house with the aftermath of an attack of grippe. If you will get in touch with my secretary ten days hence over the telephone (Ashland 4 - 3775), I shall be delighted to make an appointment.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Ordway Tead
Harper & Brothers
49 East 33d Street
New York, N. Y.

AF:ESB



ESTABLISHED
1817

CABLE ADDRESS: HARPSAM
TELEPHONE: ASHLAND 4-1900

HARPER & BROTHERS
PUBLISHERS
NEW YORK AND LONDON

49 EAST 33RD STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.

March 10, 1933

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

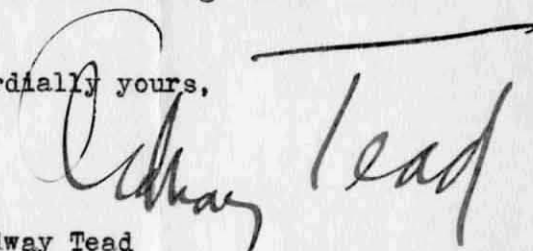
Dear Dr. Flexner:

You may recall that I had a brief conference with you last November with respect to your plans for the development of the social sciences under the Institute for Advanced Study.

At that time you suggested that I get in touch with you about the middle of March.

If you are yet at a point where you are able to give this matter further attention, I should be delighted to have the opportunity of a conference if that is agreeable to you.

Cordially yours,


Ordway Tead
Editor

OT:dc

ADOLPH LEWISOHN & SONS
61 BROADWAY

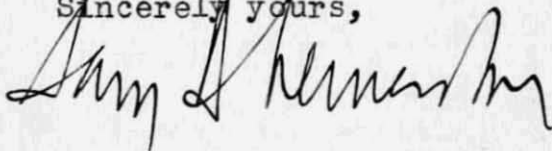
NEW YORK Nov. 25, 1932

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I am taking the liberty of giving this letter of introduction to my very good friend, Mr. Ordway Tead. You have doubtless heard of Mr. Tead, who is recognized as one of the leading authorities on the subject of psychological aspects of economics and particularly of personnel administration. He has been a lecturer at Columbia University for many years, and has also taught at other educational institutions. He is the author of the most authoritative books on the subject.

Any courtesies you may be able to show Mr. Tead will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,



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

November 29, 1932

Dear Mr. Tead:

Thank you very much for your kind note of the twenty-eighth, enclosing the letter of introduction from Mr. Lewisohn.

I am going to Princeton tomorrow, to be gone until next Sunday evening. I suggest that you call my secretary by telephone (Ashland 4-3775) and she will make an appointment which will enable us to meet at our mutual convenience.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Ordway Tead
Harper & Brothers
49 East 33rd Street
New York, N.Y.

AF/D



ESTABLISHED
1817

CABLE ADDRESS: HARPSAM
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HARPER & BROTHERS

PUBLISHERS
NEW YORK AND LONDON

49 EAST 33RD STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.

November 28, 1932

Dr. Abraham Flexner
100 East 42 Street
New York City

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I am taking the liberty of enclosing a letter of introduction from Mr. Samuel A. Lewisohn.

I would value the opportunity for a brief conference with you at your convenience with particular reference to the possible developments of your graduate university in the field of the social sciences.

If you will be kind enough to suggest a time when I may call, I should appreciate the privilege of seeing you.

Cordially yours,

Ordway Tead
Editor of Economic Books

Technocracy, Inc



CHQ
TECHNOCRACY
INC.

The Institute of Advanced Learning
Princeton, N.J.

June 4, 1954
Ref: DOS-612

Subject: 'Implications of the Hydrogen Bomb'

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the May 1954 issue of Technocracy Digest.

As its title implies, the lead article, 'Implications of the Hydrogen Bomb,' gives some of Technocracy's views on the future of atomic energy.

We would be pleased to receive your comments - not for publication - on the proposals that are set forth in this statement of Technocracy's position on the control of our newly-developed potential for total destruction.

Very truly yours,
TECHNOCRACY INC.

John Sheldon
Division of Organization

JS:abh

May 9, 1940

Dr. Laszlo Telkes, Director
Hungarian Reference Library
19 West 44th Street
New York City

My dear Dr. Telkes:

In response to your inquiry of May 8

I am sending you under separate cover a copy of
the latest bulletin of the Institute. This year's
bulletin will be ready for distribution within a
few weeks, and we shall be happy to send it to you
as soon as it comes from the printer. We are also
adding the name of your institution to our
permanent mailing list.

Yours sincerely,

MARIE C. EICHELBERG
Assistant Secretary

May 8, 1938

Dear Professor Temperly:

May I venture to introduce to you Professor Edward Mead Earle, formerly a professor at Barnard College of Columbia University and now a professor in the School of Economics and Politics of the Institute for Advanced Study? Professor Earle's interests are international relations and other subjects which he will explain to you. I hope that you may have an opportunity to see him, for I know that a talk together would be interesting to you and profitable to him.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Professor Harold Temperly
University of Cambridge
Cambridge, England

AF:ESB

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Temporarily H. N. V.
waiting for the train to start!

J. F.

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer,

I enjoyed my short visit very much, and found at least one result while I was here, so the place must have a good atmosphere! Naturally I can guess why you have been away! I return the map your secretary kindly lent me.

Yours sincerely

H. N. V. Temporarily.

Suit
Room
Kaufman

September 12, 1949

Arrived Friday 9/23/49
staying at 31 Edwards Place
a few days

Dear Dr. Temperley:

Thank you for your good note. I am glad that you are going to spend a few days in Princeton. I have just got back myself. We will try to find Dr. Kaufman; and see what else we can round up for you. When you get in, come out to my office, and we will try to have a place for you to stay.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Oppenheimer

Dr. H. N. V. Temperley
c/o The Master
Berkeley College
Yale University
New Haven, Conn.

2/11

c/o The Master
Berkeley College
Yale
New Haven
Conn.

Dear Professor Oppenheimer,

I have been attending the Low Temperature Conference at M.I.T. and I should like very much to spend a day or two at the Institute. I am interested in statistical mechanics, particularly in changes of state and anything with a Curie point and in the structure of liquids. I have met Tastron at this conference, but I should be very grateful if you could put me in contact with a few other people of kindred interests. I was hoping to meet Bessie Kaufman, but I have just heard that she is in Israel.

If it is convenient, I should like to come on about the 23rd September. I sail on the 29th, and I want a night or two in New York on the way home.

Can you suggest a not too expensive hotel or tourist house in the neighborhood, as I do not know it at all.

Yours sincerely

H. N. V. Temperley
(Fellow of King's College Cambridge)

Temple,

January 15, 1947

British Supply Office
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Attention: C. E. Kerr

Gentlemen:

In the absence of Dr. Aydelotte I am answering your request of December 17th.

I would be very glad to see Professor Temple during his visit to the United States and to discuss with him our work in fluid dynamics. I will be in Princeton throughout the second part of January with the exception of a few short visits to New York. I would, therefore, appreciate it if Professor Temple could call me by telephone two or three days before his projected visit so that we can be sure of not missing each other.

Yours sincerely,

John von Neumann

Ten Broeck, Carl

94 BATTLE ROAD
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Feb 2-51

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:-

I hear your
Mr Bradley is leaving and hope
it is not too late for you
to consider on Dr Smilie for
his place. You talked with
Smilie at one time and may
remember him. His training
would fit him for your work
and I should be glad to
tell you more about him

if you are interested. The
University do not have a
place for him so that he
will go to N.Y. if he cannot
get something here.

Sincerely

Carl Zuckerkow.

KRB
10-1-49
10-1-49
10-1-49

b.f.
TenBroeck

*copy of state rep
aid to Chinese
student fund
@ Ten Broeck
4/29/49*

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL AND PLANT PATHOLOGY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

March 19, 1949

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

Due to conditions in China funds for many of the students now in this country have been cut off or decreased. My wife and I have taken it upon ourselves to see what we can do for the Chinese students in Princeton that are having difficulties. So far as we can learn there are only three men who are in real trouble at the present time.

The man in greatest need is Chen Ming Teh who is up for a doctor's degree in mathematics and has, I believe, applied for a fellowship in your Institute. I am told that he is an outstanding mathematician but that he is shy and that his English is not especially good so that he cannot take a teaching position. It has been suggested that there might be work at the calculator that he could do. As a matter of fact, this suggestion came from Professor Bochner who says that he will recommend Mr. Chen for any position that requires theoretical mathematics, without any reservation. Would you please let me know if this suggestion interests the man working on the calculator.

Help for the other men is difficult as, because of the immigration regulations, they can accept jobs only in connection with an educational institution and they are unwilling to accept charity. They would like to do something in connection with the cataloging or care of the books in the Gest library. The University has been approached on this matter and says they have no money. As I understand it, the library still belongs to the Institute for Advanced Study and we are wondering whether something cannot be done to make it useful and accessible. My wife would be delighted to help in this in any way that she can. Please let me know if something like this could be worked out to help the men in need.

Yours sincerely,
Carl TenBroeck

Carl TenBroeck, M.D.

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

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

g.s.

February 23, 1950

Terrace Publishers
509 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Under separate cover I am returning to you the copy of "The Golden Gate" which you sent to us for purchase. Our Librarian has advised me that this book is not one to be included in her current purchase list.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Russell
Secretary to the Director

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

g.s.

February 23, 1950

Terrace Publishers
509 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Under separate cover I am returning to you the copy of "The Golden Gate" which you sent to us for purchase. Our Librarian has advised me that this book is not one to be included in her current purchase list.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Russell
Secretary to the Director

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

February 22, 1950

Miss Sachs:

Is this something you would want
for the Library. Shall I return the book.
I gather from the form letter that if we
keep it, even though it was sent unsolicited,
that we would have to pay.

Kay

No, please return

Return
book

_____ 1950

Please mail _____ copy (copies) of

"THE GOLDEN GATE"

by Fred S. Spier

(Price \$3.00).

Name: _____

Address: _____

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



TERRACE PUBLISHERS
509 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

VANDERBILT 8-0890

TERRACE PUBLISHERS

509 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

February 1950

Dear Reader:

In his new book:

" The Golden Gate "

A New Experiment in Philosophy

by

Fred S. Spier,

the author presents the outlines (Prolegomena) of a full system of philosophy, based on the conception that the Will to Perfection is the ultimate reality of our Universe. Rejecting the materialistic as well as the spiritualistic world views as unsatisfactory, the author tries to show that cosmic evolution is striving to a distant goal to be described as God, the becoming.

In the light of this philosophical principle the metaphysical problems of God and immortality, of freedom of the will, as well as ethics and aesthetics are investigated and receive a new and independent evaluation.

Based on the stupendous achievements of modern science, the problem of space and time, of cosmology, of nuclear physics, of biology and history, are re-examined in the light of this basic philosophical principle, culminating in a new approach to the theory of knowledge, especially important for scientific thought.

In a chapter, entitled "Historical Aspects", the evolutionary trends of our times are critically interpreted, showing that our historical cycle, like other cycles in the past, will be doomed to complete disaster unless a radically new, concerted effort can be made to turn the wheels of fate. For this great task the author, in a modernized version of Francis Bacon's "Nova Atlantis", calls upon a "Brotherhood of Science".

Under the impact of the first atomic bomb the author sent a pamphlet, based on this postulate, to a number of prominent scientists; and from the appreciative response, as shown by excerpts from a few replies, the author feels encouraged that his ideas represent a constructive contribution to the great goal of striving towards a better future of mankind.

Very truly yours

Terrace Publishers

Note: This book has been published in a limited edition and has been sent to a group of selected readers. We are convinced that after reading it you will agree that it will be an asset to any discriminative library. The price of the book is \$ 3.00.

In case of return, return postage will be guaranteed.

Enclosed please find self-addressed postal card to be used for ordering additional copies.

Thank you.

Excerpts from letters in response to a pamphlet,
mailed in the fall of 1945, about the "BROTHERHOOD OF SCIENCE":

Professor Karl T. Compton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology:

.....I thoroughly agree that in science we have one of the great opportunities... I hope that I may have an opportunity to see your book when it is published.

Professor Robert A. Millikan, California Institute of Technology:

.....your crusade of which I heartily approve... Go on with the publication of your book. It will add to the stream of constructive influences at work now to rid mankind of its greatest blight, war.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, Harvard Observatory:

You are making a noble effort, and one that may be constructive; but I do not agree with your analysis at all.

Professor Haven Emerson, Columbia University:

I shall respond if called upon with others like.....

Professor John A. Wheeler, Princeton University:

The problem you consider is a most important one, and I am sure that all of us are thinking seriously about it.

Professor Seville Chapman, Stanford University, Calif.:

My first impression is that you are on the right track. I certainly believe that scientists have the responsibility to consider the social implications of their actions, and do something about it.

Dr. Frank Kingdon, Writer, N.Y. Post:

Your mimeogram shows real thinking and I am sure you will be able to interest scientists in your plans.

Algernon D. Black, Society for Ethical Culture N.Y. (who read the original manuscript of the book):

May I say that I greatly enjoyed your manuscript both for its scholarship and its observation and a few places where I thought you have expressed yourself with unusual sensitivity and beauty.

GEORGE S. TERRY
MAIN STREET
HINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

6 October 1939.

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
Institute of Advanced Study,
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

Here is a piece of useless knowledge which might have a certain usefulness.

If man counted by dozens instead of by tens, his whole science of arithmetic would be simpler.

His multiplication table to twelve would contain seven extra end zeros; and, because of the cyclical arrangement of the 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 tables, would be much easier to learn.

Fractions such as a third and a quarter would be expressed by a single figure as duodecimals, namely, .4 and .3.

Factorials would have many less significant figures, factorial ten, for instance, being 1270000 instead of 3628800.

Information given by the final digit would be much more comprehensive than at present, e.g., divisibility by 2, 3, 4, 6; squares end 0, 1, 4, 9; prime squares end 1; prime cubes end as the prime ends.

Factors of $10^n - 1$	n odd	would end 1 or 2.
" " 10^{n+1}	n odd	" " 1 or 7.
" " 10^{n+1}	n even	" " 1 or 5.

The circle would be logically divided for the first time since the Babylonians with their sexagesimal system divided it into six sixtys. The right angle expressed as .3 of the complete circle would replace the meaningless ninety degrees. The computation of trigonometrical functions would be simpler, as would such functions as the Involute involving both angle and function thereof.

GEORGE S. TERRY
MAIN STREET
HINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

-2-

Many of these advantages are not generally known; doubtless there are others as yet unknown. Is not this a piece of useless knowledge worthy of further study merely for its scientific interest, irrespective of any concern about its general adoption, which in any case could not occur for a long period of time?

Do you know of any persons who have given the subject serious consideration?

Yours sincerely,

George S. Terry

Referring to the letter of George S. Terry, Oct. 6-, 1939.

The 12-base system would indeed ^{be} better than the 10-base one, for the reasons stated, except that the multiplication table would be greater. (Instead of 2×2 to 9×9 , i.e. 64 items, it would comprise 2×2 to 11×11 , i.e. 100 items — that is 56% more.)

Most of its advantages would also be shared, however, by the 6-base system, and there even the multiplication table is smaller. (2×2 to 5×5 , i.e. 16 items — that is 75% less.)

The facts quoted by Mr. G. S. Terry are correct, ~~but they are known~~ they are, of course, well known facts of number theory.

The 10-base (decimal) system would be very hard to displace, since ~~such~~ ^{any} change would imply great practical inconveniences.

John von Neumann.

Tesla, Nikola

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1220

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NT = Overnight Telegram
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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NW74 79/78 NL 2 EXTRA=ZG NEWYORK NY JAN 10 1943 JAN 10 AM 10 49

DR FRANK AYDELOTE=

SCHOOL FOR ADVANCED STUDIES PRINCETON NJ

IN VIEW OF NIKOLA TESLA'S ENORMOUS CONTRIBUTIONS TO SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY YOU WILL UNDOUBTEDLY SHARE THE FEELING OF LOSS AND SYMPATHY THE WORLD MUST FEEL AT HIS PASSING. THE SERVICES WILL BE HELD IN THE CATHEDRAL OF STJOHN DIVINE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12 AT 4 O'CLOCK. WE TAKE THE LIBERTY OF SENDING THIS MESSAGE BEING RESPECTIVELY A FORMER COWORKER WITH TESLA AND A FELLOW EMIGRANT FROM YUGOSLAVIA. ANY INQUIRIES MAY BE DIRECTED TO NEWYORK TELEPHONE, PLAZA 8-0256- CHARLES F SCOTT YALE UNIVERSITY LOUIS ADAMIC.

TELEPHONE No.
 TELEPHONED TO
 TIME
 TO BE
 ATTEMPTS TO DELIVER }

12 4 8-0256.

Just Gen U of Texas

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT
AUSTIN 12

January 14, 1959

Director
Princeton Institute for Advanced Studies
Princeton, New Jersey

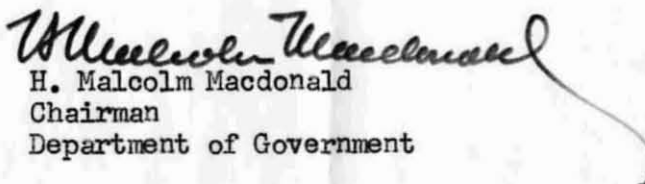
Dear Sir:

We are considering employing an Assistant Professor next September at a salary range of somewhere in the neighborhood of \$5500 to \$6,000 to teach in the International Relations area. We are desirous of having a man qualified to deal with the Middle East and Arab world, with a secondary interest in the "bread-and-butter" International Relations courses, and if possible, in the general African area also. As to qualifications, we would want a person with the Ph. D. degree and some publication record. He should be an American citizen, not over thirty-five years in age. The reason for the somewhat specific requirements is that we are trying to find a man with a developing research potential whom, if he is satisfactory to us, we can retain permanently on the staff and gradually work into the graduate course instruction in our international program.

I believe that this is an attractive prospect for the right man, and I would greatly appreciate it if you would send me the name or names of any persons whom you might think suitable for this position and who are likely to be available. Should you have some especially qualified individual in mind, it might be possible for us to consider a higher rank and salary.

Trusting that you may be able to help us with this problem, I am,

Very sincerely yours,


H. Malcolm Macdonald
Chairman
Department of Government

HMM:dn

Textbook Examination Service

March 25, 1949

Dear Mr. Nulty:

I am enclosing the questionnaire which you sent us with your letter of March 23rd.

It is not possible to fill this questionnaire in, as you request, since the Institute for Advanced Study is not a college with the usual departments and faculty. It consists of members who come to the Institute on grants to do post-doctoral research and study. There are no courses in the formal sense; individual members of the Faculty work with the members informally and in seminars. At present, the fields covered are mathematics and physics, historical and critical studies in humanities, politics and economics.

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer is the present Director of the Institute.

The enclosed list indicates the permanent members. Those followed by the title Professor are members of our regular Faculty.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. John D. Leary)
Aide to the Director

Mr. Francis X. Nulty
The Textbook Examination Service
160 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York



THE TEXTBOOK EXAMINATION SERVICE

160 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Francis X. Nulty, *Director*

March 23, 1949

Office of The Registrar

Dear Sir:

As our educational directory is nearing completion, we note an important omission as concerns your university's faculty group.

May we respectfully repeat our request for your cooperation in filling in the enclosed questionnaire.

The Textbook Examination Service has realized generous assistance from colleges throughout the United States in compiling this directory. Naturally, we are quite anxious to include your faculty toward making this project complete.

We wish to express our appreciation for your kind attention.

Cordially yours,

TEXTBOOK EXAMINATION SERVICE

Francis X. Nulty/ss

P.S. To expedite your reply, a self-addressed air-mail envelope is included for your convenience.

lost gen.

RESERVATION FORM

Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting

TEXTILE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

HOTEL COMMODORE, NEW YORK CITY

MARCH 10 - 11, 1955

EXHIBITS

- C. A. BRINKMANN & COMPANY — *Interference Microscope, Analytical and Micro Balances, Photomicrographic Camera, Micro Manipulator*
- BRUSH ELECTRONICS COMPANY — *Imperfection Counter, Tension Analyzer, Uniformity Analyzer*
- CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA — *Arnel fabrics and garments illustrating range of construction, textures and colors*
- CUSTOM SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS — *High Speed Angle Recording Tensiometer, Electrical Resistance Tester, Pilling Tester, Mechanical Cotton Blender*
- EASTMAN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC. — *Chromspun-Dyed Fiber, Gas- and Light-Fast Dyes, White Estron*
- FABRIC DEVELOPMENT TESTS — *Appearance-Retention Tester, Drape-Flex Stiffness Tester*
- W. AND L. E. GURLEY, ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS — *Gurley Permeometer and Gurley Densometer, Gurley Stiffness Tester*
- HART MOISTURE METERS — *Temperature measuring and temperature control instruments with Automatic Correction Device*
- INSTRON ENGINEERING CORPORATION — *Table Model Tensile Tester*
- MODERN MACHINE AND TOOL COMPANY — *F. R. L. Drapemeter*
- STANDARD ELECTRONIC RESEARCH CORPORATION — *Serc Yarn Analyzer, Serc Diamatrol*
- THWING-ALBERT INSTRUMENT COMPANY — *Electro-Hydraulic Tensile Testers, Handle-O-Meter, Elmendorf Heavy Duty Tear Tester, Clark Softness-Stiffness Tester*

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

TO ATTEND THE

Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting

OF THE



Textile Research Institute

MARCH TENTH AND ELEVENTH

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE

*Grand Ballroom
Hotel Commodore
New York City*

*R.S.V.P.
Textile Research Institute
Princeton, N. J.*

Program
... inside

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1955

Grand Ballroom, Hotel Commodore, New York City

9:00 a.m. REGISTRATION AND EXHIBITS — West Ballroom

10:00 a.m. MORNING SESSION *Chairman, RICHARD D. WELLS,*
Chairman, General Research Advisory Committee,
Textile Research Institute

Opening Remarks

by MILTON HARRIS, Chairman, TRI 25th Annual Meeting Committee

Review of TRI Research in 1954

by J. H. DILLON, Director, Textile Research Institute

Textile Education at the Undergraduate and Graduate Levels

by BERTRAND W. HAYWARD, Chairman, TRI Committee on Education

12:45 p.m. LUNCHEON SESSION *Chairman, SYDNEY M. CONE, JR., Vice President,*
Textile Research Institute

Don't Sell Cotton Short

by HUGH COMER, Chairman of the Board, Avondale Mills

2:15 p.m. AFTERNOON SESSION *Chairman, LINTON G. RAY, JR., Laboratory Director,*
Textile Research Laboratory,
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

Chemical Structure and Useful Properties of Textiles

by ARNOLD M. SOOKNE, Assistant Director, Harris Research Laboratories, Inc.

The Mechanical Behavior of Fibers

by ALEXANDER BROWN, Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Co.

9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. EXHIBITS

Thursday and Friday, March 10 and 11, 1955
West Ballroom, Hotel Commodore, New York City
(as listed on Page 4 of Reservation Form)

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1955

Grand Ballroom, Hotel Commodore, New York City

9:00 a.m. REGISTRATION AND EXHIBITS — West Ballroom

10:00 a.m. MORNING SESSION *Chairman, RICHARD T. KROPP, Trustee,
Textile Research Institute*

Operations Research

by GLEN D. CAMP, Consultant to the President, Melpar, Inc.

Automation

by JOHN DIEBOLD, John Diebold and Associates, Inc.

12:45 p.m. LUNCHEON SESSION *Chairman, P. S. HOWE, JR., President,
Textile Research Institute*

Business Management and the Future of the Textile Industry

by GEORGES F. DORIOT, Professor of Industrial Management,
Harvard Business School

2:15 p.m. AFTERNOON SESSION *Chairman, THOMAS G. HAWLEY, Trustee,
Textile Research Institute*

Control of Appearance Changes Due to Soiling

by PATRICK A. FLORIO, Supervisor, Product Research Section, and
E. P. MERSEREAU, Manager, Product Research & Development
Alexander Smith, Inc. Presented by PATRICK A. FLORIO

Textiles with New Properties from Cellulose Triacetate

by REINER G. STOLL, Assistant Manager, Summit Research Laboratories,
Celanese Corporation of America

9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. EXHIBITS

REGISTRATION

Please return the enclosed reservation form with Check or Money Order. Reservations received after March 7 will not be acknowledged but will be held at the Registration Desk at the meeting. Cancellations may be made if received by March 8 by the Secretary, Textile Research Institute, Princeton, N. J.

Registration Fee	\$8.00
Luncheon - Thursday	5.00
Luncheon - Friday	5.00

Program
...inside

TEXTILE RESEARCH INSTITUTE
Princeton, New Jersey

OFFICERS

PERCIVAL S. HOWE, JR., *President*

DONALD H. POWERS, *Treasurer*

SYDNEY M. CONE, JR., *Vice President*

PAUL C. ALFORD, JR., *Secretary*

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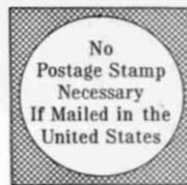
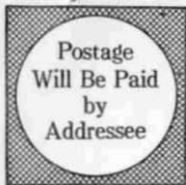
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Just Ken

T F I



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April 3, 1962

Miss Hobson
Institute of Advanced Study
So. Olden Lane
Princeton, N J

Dear Miss Hobson:

Thank you for your interest in TFI. I'm enclosing a brochure describing our services and facilities.

Since I'm a Princeton resident, I can give you personal service not ordinarily associated with a New York Producer.

I'll call you within a week or two and would appreciate an opportunity to discuss our services in detail and show you a sample of our work.

Sincerely,

Ken Drake
Ken Drake

*No activity here
to which this
could be remotely
relevant.*

Bul. 8
12/21/39

MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE
OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE
EAST LANSING

DIVISION OF LIBERAL ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

December 18, 1939

Dr. Abraham Flexner
Director of Advanced Studies at Princeton
Princeton University
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I am interested in receiving particulars regarding the Department of which you are the Director, with a view of making application for a year's study there.

Michigan State College, with which I have been connected since 1925 as assistant professor and research assistant, makes no provision for sabbatical leaves, and I have had no leave of absence from here. I therefore feel that contacts with men at your University, under arrangements with your Department, are worthy of my consideration.

I have a Ph. D. degree--- earned in 1930. I spent the year 1922-23 at Columbia University as a Lydia C. Robert's Fellow. My other graduate work was done at the University of Nebraska, Iowa State College, and Michigan State. My undergraduate work was done at the University of Nebraska.

Any information that may be useful in making an application with you will be welcomed.

Sincerely,

J. F. Thaden
J. F. Thaden
Assistant Professor.

R. Thalheimer

Dr. A. Flexner,
% Rockefeller Institute,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Flexner:

A little over a year ago, at the suggestion of my cousin, Dr. Julius Friedenwald, I took the liberty of writing you for information concerning the opening of the Institute for Advanced Study at Newark. I understand that work at the Institute will begin this academic year.

As one who received his Doctor's degree in Philosophy at Johns Hopkins University a few years ago, and who has since been devoting his time to philosophical research, I should be very interested in learning if any research fellowship in Philosophy is available at the Institute at this time.

Thanking you for any information concerning this matter which you may be able to give me, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Ross Thalheimer

Riviera Apartments,
Baltimore, Md.
Sept. 8, 1932

September 19, 1932

Dear Dr. Thalheimer:

Returning to town, I find your kind note of September 8. I regret to say that philosophy will not be one of the subjects with which the Institute for Advanced Study is likely to begin.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. Ross Thalheimer
Riviera Apartments
Baltimore, Maryland

AF:ESB

R. J. Thalheimer

July 18, 1930

Dear Dr. Thalheimer:

I have your kind note of July 12 enclosing Professor Lovejoy's recommendation. It is impossible for me to give you any definite information at this time, inasmuch as there has not yet been a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study and absolutely no steps have been taken towards the formulation of a program. I think it extremely unlikely that there will be any definite work within a period of less than two years.

With much appreciation,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEISHER

Dr. Ross Thalheimer
The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

AF:ESB

The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

July 12, 1930.

Dr. A. Fleener,
150 E. 72nd St.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Fleener:

Having heard during the past month of the plans to establish at East Orange, N. J. an institute for the advancement of research, and being very anxious myself to complete a definite piece of work which I have had in mind, I undertook to write to my cousin Dr. Julius Friedenwald, who is, I understand, one of the trustees, for somewhat further information. Dr. Friedenwald, however, has in turn suggested that I write to you.

Accordingly, I am taking the liberty of asking of you whether or not it is the intention of the board of trustees of this institute to establish grants for research during the coming year. If such their purpose, I should like very much to be regarded a candidate for a grant. The particular project which I have in

book-size of my doctor's dissertation on the philosophy of Bertrand Russell, a task which, if I may say so, Prof. A. O. Lovejoy, head of the Philosophy Department at Johns Hopkins University, under whom I was granted the doctorate has frequently suggested I perform.

Since Prof. Lovejoy is spending the summer abroad, the only recommendation of his which I can at present enclose is a letter which he was kind enough to write in my behalf in support of my application for a teaching position at Uppsala College - curiously enough, also at East Orange, N. J. - a ^{position} which I was unsuccessful in obtaining. But this letter, perhaps, will none the less be sufficient to indicate to you his opinion of my ability.

Trusting to hear from you at an early date,

I am,

Yours Most Respectfully,

Ross Halheiser

Johns Hopkins Univ.,
Baltimore, Md.
June 3, 1930

I am glad to recommend Dr. Ross Thalheimer strongly for a college teaching position in philosophy. He has given abundant evidence of genuine devotion to philosophical studies and of an exceptional aptitude for them. In his dissertation on which he was granted the doctorate at Johns Hopkins, he manifested unusual clarity, discrimination, and thoroughness in the critical analysis of philosophical conceptions, and he has, at the same time, the gift of intellectual enthusiasms--- qualities which are of essential importance for the teacher of philosophy. Widely read in his own subject, he has also diverse and liberal cultural interests. His post-graduate work at this university has been supplemented by a year of study abroad, chiefly at Cambridge. He has had teaching experience both at the University of Washington and in the College for Teachers at Johns Hopkins, and holds now an instructorship in the latter. Dr. Thalheimer is well qualified for a more important and remunerative appointment than happens to be at present available in philosophy at this University.

(Signed:) A. O. Lovejoy
Professor of Philosophy

12 August 1941

Dear Mr. Thaxton:

In order to obtain admission to the Institute for Advanced Study it is only necessary to write to me giving me some account of your academic record, your publications, the work you would propose to do, and the members of our faculty with whom you particularly wish to work. I would then place your application before the School concerned (which in this case I assume to be the School of Mathematics) and let you know their reply.

Under separate cover I am sending you a bulletin of the Institute. You will note that our work in Mathematics includes theoretical Physics, but I am sorry to say that we do not have facilities for laboratory work.

Yours sincerely,

Professor H. M. Thaxton
Agricultural and Technical College
of North Carolina
Greensboro, North Carolina

The Agricultural and Technical College
of North Carolina

GREENSBORO, N. C.

August 9,
1941

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Could you inform me of the method of obtaining admission to the Institute of Advanced Study for a year of research and advanced study? I am a Ph.D. and at present professor of Physics at this college.

Sincerely yours
H.M. Thaxton

H. M. Thaxton

Theological Seminary

December 6, 1949

Dear Mr. Weber:

Unfortunately, the Institute is not open to visitors on Sundays or during the Christmas holidays. We have a very small staff and we cannot arrange to have Fuld Hall open on those days.

We do appreciate your interest, and we are sorry that we cannot make the arrangements you suggest.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. John D. Leary)
Aide to the Director

Mr. William A. Weber
Theological Seminary
New Brunswick, New Jersey

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

WILLIAM A. WEBER

November 30, 1949.

Institute for Advanced Studies,
Princeton, New Jersey.

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly let me know
if visitors are permitted to see your
school? Is Fuld Hall open on Sundays,
and will it be open during the
Christmas holidays? Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Wm A Weber

17 Seminary Place.

Mr. Sachs

CURRICULUM VITAE

Madam THIBERT, P. L. Marguerite (born Javonhey). Widow.

Nationality: French.

University degree: Docteur-es-lettres. (Paris, La Sorbonne).

Former professeur of Psychology and Sociology at the "College Sevigne" in Paris.

Since 1926: Official in the International Labour Office, Geneva.

From 1926 to 1929 had prepared a publication in three volumes entitled: "Migrations. Laws and Treaties". Studies and Reports Series O, No. 3. (See hereinafter in the forward of the third volume).

In 1929 has organised in the I.L.O. the department of Women's Work and Protection of Young Workers. Head of this department until 1941.

The main publications prepared by her department under her leadership, and often written by herself, are as follows:

"Women's Work under Labour Law", Geneva 1931 (Studies and Reports, Series I, No. 2), pp. 250.

"The Law and Women's Work. A contribution to the Study of the Status of Women". Geneva 1936, pp. 590. (Studies and Reports Series I, No. 4).

Many anonymous articles in the International Labour Review. An article signed by herself entitled "The Economic Depression and the Employment of Women" has been reprinted from the Review. Geneva 1933., pp. 40.

Weekly contribution to the Industrial and Labour Information.

Each year, two chapters in the I.L.O. Yearbook. Reprints from the Yearbook under the title of:

"Women's Work in 1931", in 1932, etc.....

"The Protection of Young Workers, 1937", 1938, etc.....

Various reports to the International Labour Conferences, among them the reports on the conditions of employment of women and the reports on the conditions of employment of children and young persons, to the two International Labour Conferences of American States members of the I.L.O., Santiago de Chili 1936, and La Habana 1939.

Madam THIBERT wishes to obtain a Rockefeller Fellowship in order to continue in the U.S.A. her international studies on women's work and juvenile work.

see correspondence with Rex B. Hersey

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

H. A. ENOCHS,
CHIEF OF PERSONNEL

BROAD STREET STATION BUILDING
1617 PENNSYLVANIA BOULEVARD
PHILADELPHIA

June 11, 1941.

Dr. Frank Aydelotte,
Princeton University,
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

I am writing in regard to Madame Thibert, whose record I enclose.

*filed under
Thibert*

Madame Thibert was an active official of the International Labour Office until June 1940, when she took a suspension of her contract with the Office rather than resign. As you can see by her record, she is a very able woman. I am in hopes that you may be able to help her out with some sort of scholarship or grant.

At present she is still in Geneva, but has a visa for Mexico, to which country she intends to go sometime in the near future but, of course, would be very happy if she could receive some sort of assistance to carry on further research work into the conditions of women and children either here or there.

Sometime in the near future I would myself like very much to have a long talk with you over some matters which are deep personal concern to me. I shall be glad to come to Princeton if that is most suitable from your standpoint.

Very sincerely,

Rex
Rex B. Hersey

June 25, 1941

Dear Rex:

I have considered very carefully the question of Madame Thibert, whose record you send, and regret to say that there seems to be nothing here at the Institute that we could offer her. Would it not be better to take the matter up with the International Labor Office group at McGill University, Montreal? It would seem to me that the best chance for her would be there.

I should be most happy to see you over here at any time and to talk about the problems which you mention.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Rex B. Hersey
Personnel Department
The Pennsylvania Railroad
1617 Pennsylvania Boulevard
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

February 18, 1936

Dear Mr. Flexner,

Thank you for your recent letter informing me that I shall receive a stipend to enable me to be a member of the School of Mathematics at the Institute for Advanced Study during the year 1936-37. I am anticipating a pleasant and profitable stay at the Institute.

Sincerely yours,

J. M. Thomas

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

February 12, 1936

Professor Joseph M. Thomas
Department of Mathematics
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Professor Thomas:

On the recommendation of the
professors of the School of Mathematics I take
pleasure in informing you that you will receive
a stipend of \$2000 that you may be a member of
the School of Mathematics of the Institute for
Advanced Study for the year 1936-1937.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

Thomas, Paul J.

December 10, 1942

Dear Mr. Thomas:

I have your letter of December 6th and am glad to send you the current bulletin of the Institute. The subject in which you are interested is extremely important but I am sorry to say that it falls outside our program. Would it not be possible to interest one of our leading law schools in your project?

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Paul J. Thomas
Veterans Administration
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

FA/MCE

December 6, 1942.

Frank Aydelotte,
Director, Princeton Institute of Advanced Studies,
Princeton, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly send me a pamphlet about your Institute as I am interested in the scope of its work. I am a member of The American Bar Association, and am interested in the possibilities of research and educational work toward the adoption of federal regulation of some common legal subjects that are now handled only by the ~~states~~, and so poorly. I refer to such subjects as marriage and divorce; ^{state} income etc. taxes; wills, deeds and registration of real estate; traffic laws; incorporation; etc.

(504)
Mr. J. Steele Gow, of The Falk Foundation of this city and with whom I recently talked, has referred me to you and your Institute. I am now employed by the Veterans Administration as an attorney, but ~~it~~ is my desire to later devote my whole time to such a project. It is not a radical proposition but it certainly has been sadly neglected. There seems to be plenty of money for scientific research and orthodox education, but very little attention is given the improvement of our national laws. The estimable American Law Institute will not consider the national approach, but concerns itself only with model state laws, which the state legislatures ^{mostly} decline to adopt. The field is big and important and unworked. I should like to do something about it. Perhaps you have a suggestion.

Respectfully,

Paul J. Thomas

Paul J. Thomas,
Veterans Administration,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Princeton, New Jersey

August 31, 1934

Dr. T. Y. Thomas
42 Hawthorne Street
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Thomas:

I send you herewith check of the
Institute for Advanced Study for \$187.50, final
payment on your grant-in-aid for the year,
1933-1934.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. RILEY

Assistant Secretary

T. Y. Thomas

August 21, 1934

Dear Mr. Leidesdorf:

I have just received the enclosed letter dated August 19, from Professor Tracy Y. Thomas, a worker in the Institute during the past year, requesting change of address for mailing his August stipend. The First National Bank referred to would be in Princeton, 90 Nassau Street. I do not know whether it is too late to make this change, or even whether your office is the one which could attend to it; and in any case I am sorry to have to trouble you.

Yours sincerely,

R. B.

Secretary, School of Mathematics

Mr. Samuel D. Leidesdorf
125 Park Avenue
New York City

August 21, 1934

Dear Professor Thomas:

On receiving today your note of August 19, I am writing the Institute's Treasurer at once asking to have your check deposited in the First National Bank, 90 Nassau Street, Princeton. However, I am not sure that the checks are mailed directly from the Treasurer's office in the vacation, or that there is still time to make the change.

With best wishes for your vacation,

Yours sincerely,

T.B.

Professor Tracy Y. Thomas
202 Lincoln Avenue
Seaside Heights, N.J.

Princeton, New Jersey

July 31, 1934

Dr. T. Y. Thomas
42 Hawthorne Street
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Thomas:

I send you herewith the Institute's
check for \$187.50, your grant-in-aid for the
month of July, 1934.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

June 30, 1934

Dr. T. Y. Thomas
42 Hawthorne Street
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Thomas:

I am sending you herewith the Institute's
check for \$187.50, your grant-in-aid for the month of
June 1934.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY
Assistant Secretary

June 22, 1939

Dear Dr. Thomas:

I have your two kind letters of June 17, which I should have answered more promptly but for the fact that I was not in Princeton when they arrived.

I thoroughly understand your position in both cases. Young Herz is an able boy and will, I believe, find an opening, but at the moment I cannot promise him a post. I will comply with your request and let you know if anything develops in his case.

I want also to express my very warm thanks for the vote of the trustees providing \$1000 towards the salary of Professor Windelband. I will get into communication with Professor Windelband through some friends of his and see whether he can escape from Germany at this time. I am under the impression that he has been deprived of his passport, but I shall let you know just as soon as I can.

With all good wishes and very deep appreciation of your continuous coöperation,

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Wilbur K. Thomas
The Oberlaender Trust
225 South 15th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
AF/MCE

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

FOUNDER:
GUSTAV OBERLAENDER

THE OBERLAENDER TRUST
225 SOUTH 15TH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF



FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND THE GERMAN SPEAKING COUNTRIES

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ALFRED G. SCATTERGOOD
WILBUR K. THOMAS
SEC'Y - TREAS.

HONORARY TRUSTEES
FERDINAND THUN
HENRY JANSSEN
HAROLD M. LEINBACH

HANNS GRAMM
ASST. SEC'Y

June 17, 1939

Dr. Abraham Flexner
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey

Re: Dr. Wolfgang Windelband

Dear Doctor Flexner:

I am happy to report that the Trustees of the Oberlaender Trust have voted to match the appropriation from the Emergency Committee, up to \$1,000.00, towards Dr. Windelband's salary at the Institute for Advanced Study, provided he is able to come to America and begin his work.

Sincerely yours,

Wilbur K. Thomas

WILBUR K. THOMAS

WKT:EW

FOUNDER:
GUSTAV OBERLAENDER

THE OBERLAENDER TRUST
225 SOUTH 15TH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

—
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF



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UNITED STATES AND THE GERMAN SPEAKING COUNTRIES

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HONORARY TRUSTEES
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HAROLD M. LEINBACH

—
HANNS GRAMM
ASST. SEC'Y

June 17, 1939

Dr. Abraham Flexner
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey

Re: Dr. Hans Herz

Dear Doctor Flexner:

The Trustees of the Oberlaender Trust, in accordance to their general policy of looking toward permanent placement of refugees, felt that it would be unwise to make a grant toward Dr. Herz' support at the Institute for Advanced Study as requested. However, this does not in any way preclude your requesting assistance in case Dr. Herz does find something that offers permanency. We shall appreciate it if you will keep us informed of developments in his case.

Sincerely yours,

Wilbur K. Thomas

WILBUR K. THOMAS

WKT:EW

P.S. I am returning herewith the material you sent with your letter of May 18 - information on Hans Herz and Paul O. Kristeller. Thank you very much.

May 18, 1939

Dear Dr. Thomas:

I should like very much to procure the cooperation of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation in aid of three able German scholars.

1. Professor Wolfgang Windelband, formerly professor of history at the University of Berlin, whose father was a distinguished philosopher and professor of philosophy at the University of Heidelberg. Windelband is a man of superior scholarship and I am endeavoring to bring him and his wife - they have no family - to this country. The sole objection of the German government to him is that he held an important post in the Ministry of Education during the last years of the Republic and is a distinguished Christian and Liberal. The Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars has made an appropriation for his benefit of \$1000.00, conditioned upon my matching it.

2. Dr. Paul Kristeller is the second. I think I can count also on getting a grant for his support from the Emergency Committee. I am sending you herewith a copy of his curriculum vitae. I have in addition the highest recommendation of him from Professor Calhoun of Yale, where Dr. Kristeller has been lecturing. A grant of \$750 from the Carl Schurz Foundation would, I think, cover his case.

3. The third is Dr. Hans Herz, whose curriculum vitae I am also enclosing. Dr. Herz is in Princeton now, where he is working with Professor Whitton, professor of International Law at Princeton University, and Professor Earle of the School of Economics and Politics of the Institute for Advanced Study. Both of them have formed a very high opinion of Dr. Herz's ability. A grant of \$750 would enable the Institute to prolong his stay here another year, by which time he will be ready to accept a post elsewhere.

Dr. Wilbur K. Thomas

May 18, 1939

2

All of this, I am sure, seems to you, as it does to me, to amount to very little, but it is the sum total that counts with me, as I know it does with you.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. Wilbur K. Thomas
Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, Inc.
225 South 15th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

AF/MCE

Mrs. Hazel Thompson

April 19, 1934

Mrs. Hazel Thompson
33 Pine Street
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Mrs. Thompson:

Inasmuch as your services are rendered in Fine Hall of Princeton University, we find that it is desirable for your protection to place you on the payroll of the University. I have therefore arranged with the Controller of the University that, as long as you are employed in Fine Hall in your present capacity, you receive a check for \$15.00 on the 15th and the 30th of the month, beginning April 30. Since your wages are on a weekly basis, at the end of the term in June I shall see to it that you receive any additional amount that may be due you.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY
Assistant Secretary

Sept 7th, 1962 *Just miss Thomson*

Dear sirs:

I have just read "Evolution of Physics" by Albert ^{Einstein} Einstein and Leopold Infeild, and I think that I have uncovered some new and interesting theories on relativity. If possible, I would like this letter to reach Mr. Infeild also, or perhaps you could send me his address, if he is still alive.

I will try to explain my theory, but it would help if you could get the book, "Evolution of Physics" and read the section on relativity.

First of all, I believe that the speed of light is not always at the set speed of 186,000 miles per second, but it increases in speed, but only in an infinitesimal amount, all the which is governed by the speed of the emitter of the light wave. The rate of increase in the speed of light rapidly increases, as the speed of the emitter approaches the speed of normal light. My verification for this theory is very simple; Light is emitted very quickly; so fast, that it would stop the motion of the emitter or source of the light wave, just as a movie camera stops the motion of a fast moving object. Light being emitted could easily stop most of the motion of a moving heavenly object going at a speed of even 300 m.p. second, but as the speed of the emitter reaches the realm of the speed of light (186,000 m.p. sec.), the light being emitted by the rapidly moving emitter, no longer stops all the motion of the emitter, but the light being emitted, begins to be carried along with the emitter, and a certain speed must now be added to the normal speed of light in order to reach a final answer as to the speed of this light wave.

What I feel is a correct formula for this increase in speed, is:

$$\text{(NORMAL SPEED OF LIGHT)} + \frac{\text{(speed of the emitter x sp. of emitter)}}{\text{(speed of normal light)}}$$

This answer, would be the total actual speed of the light wave. Let us take the example, using the speed of 200 m.p. sec. as the speed of the emitter, since this is roughly the fastest known speed of a heavenly body.

Ex. $200,000 \text{ mps} + \left(\frac{200}{200,000} \times 200 \right) = 200,000 + .2 = 200,000.2 \text{ mps.}$ Increase in speed is .2 mps.

~~Einstein says, in his theory of relativity, that if the emitter is moving at 100,000 mps, the increase is 50,000 mps.~~
This answer is insignificant, but with emitter speeds like 100,000 mps, the increase is 50,000 mps.

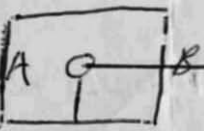
~~In Einstein's theory of relativity, he states that the speed of light is independent of the the observer on the outside of "the moving room" would see~~

CONT

...of relativity and use Einstein's
Example of the moving room with a light source in the center
of it and an observer on the outside and one on the inside.
The inside observer of course sees the light hit both walls
at the same time even if the room is moving. I agree with this
, even if the speed of the room reached close to the speed of light,
but Einstein says that the observer on the outside, would view
things differently, stating that he would see the light reach the
wall at the front of the room (marked A on the diagram). This is the
whole basis to relativity, and I will try to show you that both
observers will view the same thing. The inside man will see the
light travel at the standard speed, but the outside man will
see light ~~travel at~~ travel at the speed of light, + or - a certain
speed, depending on which direction the light is traveling, and
the speed of the emitter.

That is, for the outside man, light from the source in the room,
travels faster in the direction of motion of the room than in the
other direction, but the light will reach both walls at the same
time, because (B) wall is moving towards the slow beam of light,
and, (A) wall is moving away from the fast beam of light at the same
speed, and thus, this equalizes the speeds of light as far as the
room is concerned, and the both observers see the light hit both
walls at the same time.

Yours sincerely
Jim Thomson



P.S. Excuse my lack
of knowledge, if that be
the case, since I am only
a High School Student.

Light Source
Direction of Motion

FIRST FOLD HERE — PLIER D'ABORD ICI

TO OPEN CUT HERE — POUR OUVRIR, COUPER ICI

NO ENCLOSURE PERMITTED — NE RIEN INSÉRER

Jim Thomson
216 Maple Ave.
Pembroke, Ont.
Canada

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS — NOM ET ADRESSE DE L'ENVOYEUR

SECOND FOLD HERE — PLIER ENSUITE ICI

AEROGRAMME

AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

Leopold J. Infeld
L. Infeld, or an official of:
THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
Princeton, New Jersey,
U. S. A.



April 11, 1940

Mr. F. Charles Thum
64 Norwood Avenue
Malverne, Long Island

My dear Mr. Thum:

In response to your inquiry about
the architect of the new building of the
Institute for Advanced Study, I have pleasure
in informing you that his name and address are:

Mr. J. Fredrick Larson
Hanover, New Hampshire

Very truly yours,

MARIE C EICHELSER

Assistant Secretary

MCE

Larson

64 Norwood Avenue
Malverne, Long Island

March 29, 1940

Princeton School of Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Sirs;

It would be of great service to me if you could send me the address and name of the firm of Architects engaged in designing the new buildings to house your activities. I had an opportunity of seeing some of the sketches while I was abroad, engaged on the drawings for the new Architecture School at M.I.T., and I should like further to study these plans.

Very truly yours,

F. Charles Thum

F. Charles Thum, '35

Inst Gen - Tietböhl



MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO E CULTURA
UNIVERSIDADE DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL
CENTRO DE PESQUISAS FÍSICAS
AV. LUIZ ENGLERT — PORTO ALEGRE
BRASIL

Of. 37/57
ANT/CHL

Porto Alegre, 4 de fevereiro de 1957.

Do Diretor do Centro de Pesquisas Físicas da U.R.G.S.
Ao Institute for Advanced Study

Assunto : Faz agradecimento.

Prezados Senhores :

Tenho a honra de acusar o recebimento das separatas:
"Self Energy of the Polaron" - Th. Fulton; "Solutions of Low's
Scattering Equation" - F. Dyson; "Charged Scalar Meson Scattering"
- G. Fedman, P.T. Matthews; "Angular Correlations in K^0 Decay Pro-
cesses" - A. Pais, S. B. Treiman; "Many Body Problem in Quantum
Mechanics" - T.D. Lee, C.N. Yang, enviadas por essa entidade.

Agradecendo a colaboração que trouxe a este Centro e
esperando continuar a receber publicações desse prestigioso Ins-
tituto, envio-lhes as minhas cordiais

Saudações

Ary N. Tietböhl
Prof. Ary N. Tietböhl
- Diretor -

Ao Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey - U.S.A.



MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO E CULTURA
UNIVERSIDADE DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL
CENTRO DE PESQUISAS FÍSICAS
AV. LUIZ ENGLERT — PORTO ALEGRE
BRASIL

Of. 31/57
ANT/CHL

Porto Alegre, 28 de janeiro de 1957.

Do Diretor do Centro de Pesquisas Físicas da U.R.G.S.
A The Institute for Advanced Study

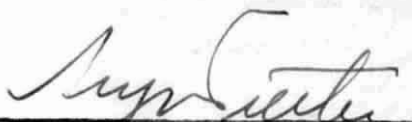
Assunto : Faz agradecimento.

Prezados Senhores :

Tenho a honra de acusar o recebimento das separatas :
"Ground State of a Hard-Sphere Gas, II e III, F.J. Dyson; Strong
Coupling, A. Pais e R. Serber; Problems of the Theory of Disper-
sion Relations, Bogoliubov-Medvedev-Poliavanov" enviadas por es-
sa entidade.

Agradecendo a colaboração que trouxe a este Centro e
esperando continuar a receber publicações desse prestigioso Ins-
tituto, envio-lhes as minhas cordiais

Saudações


Prof. Ary N. Tietböhl
- Diretor -

A The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey - U.S.A.

March 5, 1941

Mr. Raymond E. Tiffany
42 Garfield Avenue
Carbondale, Pennsylvania

My dear Mr. Tiffany:

Dr. Aydelotte has received your letter of March 1st and asks me to say that he has read it carefully and regrets that he still feels it would be impossible to offer you a suitable opportunity at the Institute.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Dr. Frank Aydelotte

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

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your kind ^{note} letter but I am amazed that you would say that the type of investigation that I proposed was outside of the scope of your institute. Possibly we do not understand each other.

To me the scope of the institute is to choose and finance students who have made progress of exceptional merit in breaking down the unknown laws of the creation of matter in an attempt to develop the Plan of Creation. The more advanced the student the the greater his eligibility for assistance.... It would seem to me that any student of creative powers who could surpass your own top man, Einstein, in his underlying fundamental plan of attack upon Natural Law would be eligible for such assistance.

The Plan of Causation must include BOTH the Matter and the Mental side of Life or it is NOT the true plan of Causation. In the event that either plan were to be discovered and developed the other plan would be it's reciprocal in a manner similar to the phenomena of broadcasting and receiving.... Since the activation of the mind of Man, in a mass sense, has been identified in four particular fields of desire under a method defined by radio-electric law the corollary to these new applic-

ations of an old law definitely places the reconstruction of the elements in the laboratory upon a radio electric interpretation, since, if Man Thinks of that given entity man's mind is resonant to the power source of that entity.

The investigation which I have just successfully concluded is the NEW APPROACH to the NEW PHYSICS which the theoretical physists are expecting. The New Physics will be known as Nettomic Physics in which it is recognized that there is an 'External field' to earth and

Identifies that field AND the VARIATIONS of it... Einstein has a part of this in his field theory but he does not enlarge upon it to the extent of Identifying the causes of the Variability of that field...

In the second step it includes an element that Einstein has not yet considered, namely; No sense of force was ever created until A CURRENT RUNS THRU THE FIELD... We recognize the current and identify its manner of formation.

We also recognize the fact that NO two seconds of time were EVER EXACTLY alike and identify the thing that creates the variability.. Einstein does not consider this variability and identify it.... A ten second period is always the equivalent of any other ten second period in his equations. The variable quality of a second of time must be used in determining the laws of Gravitation.

The Smithsonian Institute have recognized fifteen frequencies in terrestrial magnetism or a fifteen pole complex rather than the old two pole theory.... Our own work sets up

Sixteen Poles of a variable quality and identify the manner of the interpretation or method of co-ordinating these poles into an equation which is a combination of the laws of radio resonance and the laws governing the direction of force in a motor or generator.... Several hundred of these repeating equations indicate that the laws are LAW.

We cannot be soft boiled or sentimental in this work. Life varies and something creates the variability-- The thing that creates all of the variability and an understanding of the method of interpretation of the field and the current thru the field can be placed in an equation and analyzed.

I trust that you will reconsider my application for assistance or let me discuss with you in person the further possibilities of the continued developement of this work.

The position I take is this: You are already furnishing your students with funds and these same students do not have their work as far advanced as my work at this time. A method of assistance that would make it possible to continue the workers you now have on your payroll and at the same time provide the necessary funds for this work is quite possible.

Let us assume that you have a worker who is getting \$10,000 a year to carry on his work. That amount of income from your investments, if you have an average yield of $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, requires a capital outlay of \$200,000. for each such worker. Now, in order to receive that much income you have to LOAN that amount of Capital to SOME OTHER FELLOW and this other fellow must earn enough with that amount of capital to keep

himself and pay all of his expenses besides earning enough more so that you may receive your dividends for the use of your capital... With the information already at hand we can well afford to pay you $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ for the use of \$50,000 for a period of five years. Upon that amount of capital we can earn enough more to take care of all of the further expenses in this development....This is a case where the study has been brought to a thoroughly practical application of the principles of life when placed upon a radio-electric interpretation... The corollaries need to be developed in the fields of terrestrial magnetism and gravitation.

Very truly yours,

Raymond E. Tiffany
Raymond E. Tiffany,

42 Garfield Ave.,

Carbondale, Pa.

March 1, 1941

P.S. Perhaps this would be more appropriate for the Suggenkeu fund
r

November 1, 1940

Dear Mr. Tiffany:

In reply to your letter, I regret to say that the subject of investigation which you propose falls outside the scope of the Institute for Advanced Study, and it would therefore be impossible for us to cooperate with you in your investigation.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Mr. Raymond E. Tiffany
42 Garfield Avenue
Carbondale, Pennsylvania

FA/MCE

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

Dear Sir:

Possibly one of the greatest single fields
of Primary or Fundamental research is that which might
be identified in two divisions of life and expressed as
follows:

1. Just WHAT IS IT that EXCITES the mind into
action in a manner quite similar to a Radio
Broadcasting and Receiving set by which we
are very much FOR any given idea TODAY and
TOMORROW we may not be interested in THAT
idea or we may be very much opposed to it??
2. Just WHAT IS IT that MAKES any of us FEEL,
BELIEVE, THINK OF KNOW anything and just WHAT
IS IT that CREATES the VARIABILITY in every-
one's Feeling, Believing, Thinking or Knowing??
3. The entire scientific world assumes that each
ten minute or ten second period of time is the
equivalent to all other ten minute or ten second
periods of time.
Since the VARIABLE QUALITY to ALL TIME is
readily seen in all phenomena
Just WHAT IS IT that CREATES the VARIABILITY
in ALL SECONDS of TIME???
4. The identification of the Manner of the
EXCITATION of the Human Mind and the ident-
ification of the CAUSES of the Variability
of the qualities of a second of Time would
be of Tremendous importance to all science.

The idea of a line of investigation into the causes of
the variability in all seconds of time will lead us back to
primary grades where we must start over again and build up
a new and complete picture of creation. We must go back to
kindergarden with a memory of experience of KNOWN FACTS of
life which have been proven in the laboratory as FACTS and
begin to throw overboard many of the SO CALLED FACTS which
some AUTHORITY said were facts but which could not be veri-
fied.

We must KNOW ONE thing as ABSOLUTE TRUTH before we can KNOW TWO THINGS. Once we are able to accurately and precisely identify the manner of the excitation of the mind of Man in ANY division of activity we have opened the gate to future knowledge which will be based upon ABSOLUTE TRUTH. Whether You or I believe that truth will indicate to us just how much distortion each of us may have in our own individual thinking process.

It is with the thought in mind that you might have available some money that could be used in continuing the research in this particular field that this letter is written.

For the past eight years I have devoted my entire time and resources to this subject and have finally identified four particular actions of Man in a Mass sense. My previous training and profession was that of an Architect. Since there was no building of importance during the past few years I attempted to develop the PLAN of the manner of the excitation of Mental processes. Since Man NEVER does ANYTHING until he FEELS, BELIEVES, THINKS or KNOWS, the measure of the actions of Mankind in a Mass sense indicates the type of method to be used in the further problem of bringing that identification down to man the INDIVIDUAL.

An investment in this type of research would be profitable. The annual overall requirement would be approximately fifty thousand dollars. This sum however is more in the nature of a stake than a repeating annual requirement since from that amount of capital the information already at hand can be used to create other funds sufficient to carry on the work. At the same time knowledge would be available which would make it possible for the Institute to receive a greater income from its endowment.

I will be interested in learning your thoughts upon this subject.

Sincerely yours,
Raymond E. Tiffany
Raymond E. Tiffany,
42 Garfield Ave., Carbondale, Pa.

E October 28
R 1940.

Tillman, F.A.

8 September 1954

Dear Mr. Tillman:

Thank you for your letter of August 31st. I am sorry that we do not have any list of the sort for which you asked. I am, however, enclosing a copy of our recently issued Report of the Director, which does contain information about research projects being carried out by our members. Incidentally, there is no classified work being done at the Institute.

I trust this information will be of help to you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Wilder Hobson)
Secretary to the Director

Mr. Frank A. Tillman
Castle Avenue
Spring Valley, New York

enclosure

BERKSHIRE CAMPUS

Williamstown, Mass.

FRANK TILLMAN

Castle Ave., Spring Valley, N. Y.

CARL HORTON

Box 187, Greenvale, N. Y.

ROslyn 3-6906

Aug. 31, 1954

Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Sirs:

Would you be so kind as to send me a list of publications, articles, or monographs issued or under the sponsorship of The Institute for Advanced Study. I am also interested in obtaining information as to recent research projects (of an unclassified kind) undertaken by the Institute.

I would greatly appreciate any help you might find me in this matter and I shall gladly pay postage for anything that might be mailed to me.

Very truly yours,

Frank A. Tillman
Castle Avenue
Spring Valley, N.Y.

December 15, 1967

Mr. Eric Britter
Chief of New York Bureau
The Times (London)
201 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Britter:

Your recent letter has been referred to this office.

There is no Public Relations Department, as such, at the Institute. In point of fact, there are few news releases distributed in the course of an academic year. We shall be happy to add the name of The Times (London) to the distribution list, but you won't be inundated!

We are enclosing a copy of the most recent booklet that briefly describes the history, structure and work of this Institute. Perhaps it will give you helpful information.

Sincerely yours,

Janet Smith
Assistant to the Director

THE TIMES, (LONDON)

201 EAST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017
TELEPHONE 986-9230

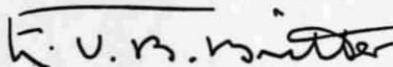
News Division
Public Relations Department
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Gentlemen:

My paper is constantly trying to improve its coverage of American enterprise and life in the United States. We are naturally interested in the work of organizations like your own, and we should be grateful if you could put us on your mailing list.

We try, so far as possible, to acknowledge the origin of news from publications or public announcements.

Sincerely,



Eric Britter
Chief of New York Bureau
The Times (London)

*Just you Times
(of London)*

THE ~~MORNING~~ TIMES

1785

THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED
PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE
LONDON, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2000


March 16, 1961.

Dear Sir,

Thank you very much for your kindness in sending us the list of the faculty at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey.

We are pleased to have this to bring our records up to date.

Yours faithfully,



R.I. Fraser,
Supplements Manager, The Times

The Registrar,
Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton,
New Jersey,
U.S.A.



BOOKS
STAMPS
CLIP

Vertical text and stamps on the right side of the page, including a large 'BOOKS' stamp and various smaller markings.

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AEROGRAMME
LONDON, E.C.4
15PM
16MCH
1961
B



The Registrar,
Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton,
New Jersey,
U.S.A.

← Second fold here →

Sender's name and address:.....
THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED
PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE
LONDON, E.C.4

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE;
IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

Form approved by the Postmaster General, No. 71995/2E

THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED
LONDON, E.C.4

↑ First fold here ↓



August 9, 1941

Dear professor Aydelotte

I have your letters of August 3 and 5
and I am informing the admini-
stration of our engineering school
that the application made on be-
half of Mintoff must be
canceled.

Yours sincerely

S. Timoshenko

Dec 27, 1945

Sir / Madame :

Could you kindly forward to me
information relative to prerequisites
for admittance to the Institute?

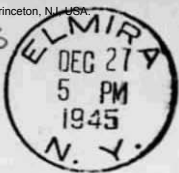
I am a graduate of Oberlin College, '39 -
(Political Science) - did graduate work in P.S.
University of Michigan -

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Gr. Robert Tipton
20 2 1/2 N. Main St.
Concord New Hampshire

1202 1/2 N. Main St
Concord, N. H.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Secretary
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton
New Jersey

Tipton, G. Robert

December 31, 1945

Mr. G. Robert Tipton
202½ North Main Street
Concord, New Hampshire

Dear Mr. Tipton:

In reply to your card I take pleasure in sending you under separate cover a copy of the latest Bulletin of the Institute for Advanced Study. As you will see from the Bulletin the work of the Institute is carried on in three Schools, Mathematics, Economics and Politics and Humanistic Studies. Those individuals are invited to do post-doctorate research at the Institute whose projects are closely related to the work currently in progress at the Institute. Candidates for membership usually submit a curriculum vitae, a list of their publications and a brief statement of their project of work. This material is then presented to the Faculty for discussion and action.

I hope this will give you the information you need. If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Yours sincerely,

Jane S. Richardson
Assistant Secretary

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
 PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Fine Hall, October 31, 1935

Dear Mrs. Bailey:

Will you please send a check for \$5.45 to Mrs. E. W. Titt, 345 Nassau Street, for typing in October, as follows:

Oct. 21,	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	pages		
24,	9	"		
30,	7-3/4	"		
	24-1/4	pages	at 20¢ -----	\$4.85
"	2	"	(largely formulae) at 30¢ ---	.60
				<u>\$5.45</u>

Mrs. Titt (a conscientious person of former business experience) suggests in future a time charge of 60¢ an hour, which would automatically take care of difficulty and consequent slowness of work (formulae or not), and would save me considerable time and bother in computations. She bases 60¢ an hour on a known charge of 65¢ an hour for similar work in Chicago by a more rapid typist. I feel inclined to try this arrangement for a time. Does 60¢ an hour seem to you all right?

Sincerely,

Queen Blake

November 1, 1935

Mrs. E. W. Titt
345 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Mrs. Titt:

I am sending you herewith check for
\$5.45 for typing in October, 1935, for the School
of Mathematics of the Institute for Advanced Study.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY
Assistant Secretary

A 307

City Club
Nov 1, 1935
E & B.

file

Titt

Eckhart Hall
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.
August 7, 1934

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

My dear Dr. Flexner:

I received your letter of May 11 informing me of a grant-in-aid from the Institute for Advanced Study for the academic year, 1934-5. Since that time I have been appointed Instructor of Mathematics at Brown University for the academic year, 1934-5. In view of this appointment I should like to give up the grant-in-aid from the Institute.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin W. Titt

Edwin W. Titt.

E. W. Titt

May 11, 1934

Dr. Edwin W. Titt
Robhart Hall
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Dr. Titt:

I have pleasure in informing you that upon the recommendation of the Faculty of the School of Mathematics of the Institute for Advanced Study a grant-in-aid of a sum not to exceed \$1,500 has been made to you for the academic year, 1934-1935. Remittances will be made to you at the end of the month, the first payment being made at the end of September.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

Tolman, Richard C

November 5, 1946

Professor Richard C. Tolman
Care of Bernard M. Baruch, Esq.
597 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Tolman:

I enclose a letter which I have just received from Walter Lippmann concerning this film on the atomic bomb which indicates that if you and your group were sufficiently insistant something could be done.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

FA:jsr
Enc.

Columbia University
in the City of New York
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

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

Jacob G. Tolpin,
2161 Southern Boulevard,
Bronx, New York.
June 9, 1931

Dear Professor Flexner:

Several months ago I applied for a fellowship in the Institute for Advanced Study. On October 15, 1930, you were kind enough to write to me that the Institute is still in a state of organization. I also received your Bulletin No 1, for which I thank you very much.

Hoping that by this time the plans of the Institute have already been made, I take the liberty to repeat my application. During the past academic year I did some research work in the field of chemistry at Columbia University. I might also add that I am on the staff of abstractors of "Chemical Abstracts" and of the American Ceramic Society. I trust that a personal interview

Columbia University
in the City of New York

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

might possibly result in an opportunity to
serve the Institute in some way and I would be
much obliged to you for such.

Respectfully yours,

Jacob G. Tolpin

June 11, 1931

Dear Mr. Tolpin:

I have your letter of the ninth, and I am sorry to say that there is no immediate prospect that concrete steps will be taken in the organization of the Institute for Advanced Study within the next year or two. I have received so many suggestions that it will take me a considerable period to digest the material which I have and to arrive at any conclusions.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Jacob G. Tolpin
2161 Southern Boulevard
Bronx, New York

AF:ESB

J. G. Tolpin

Prof. A. Flexner,
New York City.

October 5, 1930.

Dear Prof. Flexner:

In August last the undersigned applied to you for a Bamberger fellowship in chemistry. By mistake the application was sent to Dr. Simon Flexner, but Miss Hilda A. von Berg, secretary to Dr. Simon Flexner promised to bring to your attention my application upon your return from vacation. May I ask you therefore, whether my application has reached you and whether I shall expect any action on it in the near future?

Respectfully yours,

Jacob G. Tolpin,
2161 Southern Boulevard,
Bronx, New York.

October 15, 1930

Dear Mr. Tolpin:

Returning to New York, I find your letters of August 17 and October 5 regarding the Institute for Advanced Study. As the Institute was only formally organized last Friday, it will be some time before the actual work of the Institute will start. No faculty has yet been selected, nor have requirements and regulations concerning fellowships been determined upon. I am putting your letters on file and shall be glad to inform you when the working plans of the Institute have been formulated.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Jacob G. Tolpin
2161 Southern Boulevard
Bronx, New York

AF:ESB

JACOB G. TOLPIN, A. M.

911 East 176th Street
BRONX, NEW YORK

115 Landing Road,
Glen Cove, L.I., N.Y.

Professor S. Flexner,
815 Madison Ave.,
New York City.

August 17, 1930.

Dear Professor Flexner:

The undersigned intends to apply for a Bamburger fellowship in chemistry and would, therefore appreciate very much information concerning requirements and regulations governing these fellowships. If a standard form of application is to be used, may I ask for a blank?

Respectfully yours,

Jacob G. Tolpin

August 21, 1930.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of August 17th inquiring for information regarding a Bamburger fellowship in chemistry is evidently intended for Dr. Abraham Flexner who is at the present time absent on a vacation. It will be brought to his attention upon his return.

Yours sincerely,

Secretary, Dr. Simon Flexner

Mr. Jacob G. Tolpin,
115 Landing Road,
Glen Cove, L.I., N.Y.

COPY FOR THE INFORMATION OF DR. FLEXNER

January 29, 1938

Dear Mr. Tonsor:

On further consideration it seems that it would be desirable for me, or one of my colleagues, to have a talk with young Schnayerson. Dr. Flexner asks me to say that Schnayerson's expenses will be provided, from a fund for purposes of this sort, for his trip down here. He suggests that you might be willing to advance the necessary money to the boy, and then let us know the amount so that you may be reimbursed. It would probably be best to make in advance a definite appointment for Schnayerson's visit.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Charles A. Tonsor, Principal Oswald Veblen
Grover Cleveland High School
Grandview Avenue and Hinrod Street
Ridgewood, New York City
OV:GB

January 29, 1938

Dear Ritt:

I presume Schnayerson would go to one of the colleges which you suggest, but the trouble is that his mother is so poor that even this would be impossible without outside help. It was to ascertain whether it is desirable to give such help that Dr. Flexner wants one of us to interview Schnayerson. I realize from your letter that you are bothered with a good many such cases, and so I have written to Mr. Tonsor suggesting that he send the boy down here so that I can interview him myself.

With thanks for the trouble which you have taken in the matter,

Yours sincerely,

Oswald Veblen

Professor J. F. Ritt
Department of Mathematics
Columbia University
New York City
OV:GB

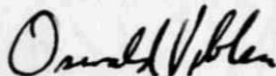
THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS, FINE HALL
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

January 26, 1938

Dear Doctor Flexner:

Here are copies of the letters I have written to Mr. Tonsor and Professor Ritt. It occurs to me that in view of the policy so widely advertised by Harvard, there might be some chance of getting Schnayerson a scholarship there. I should be glad to write to Birkhoff about it if this turns out to be desirable. Or it might be even more effective if you should do so.

Yours sincerely,



Oswald Veblen

Dr. Abraham Flexner
P.O. Box 631
Princeton, N.J.
OV:GB

Mr. Tonsor's letter is returned
herewith.

Tonsor

January 26, 1938

Dear Ritt:

Dr. Flexner has shown me a letter from Charles A. Tonsor, the principal of the Grover Cleveland High School, about a student, Sol Schmayerson by name, whom he regards as showing evidence of being a mathematical genius. He is trying to engage Dr. Flexner's assistance in getting in touch with some means of financing a college education for the boy. Before embarking on such an attempt, Dr. Flexner would like to know what impression the boy makes on a professional mathematician. He understands, of course, that at this stage it is practically impossible to say how much originality is present, but he would value an opinion based on a certain amount of conversation. I wonder whether you would be willing to see young Schmayerson if Mr. Tonsor asks you to do so?

It occurs to me that for a boy as promising as Mr. Tonsor says Schmayerson is, it might be possible to get some kind of a scholarship at Columbia. There was, however, no suggestion of this sort from either Dr. Flexner or Mr. Tonsor.

My wife joins me in New Year's greetings to you and Mrs.

Ritt.

Yours sincerely,

Professor J. F. Ritt
Columbia University
New York City
OV:GB

Oswald Veblen

P.S. If you should be too busy yourself, do you suppose that Koopman or Paul Smith would be willing to interview Schmayerson?

January 26, 1938

Dear Mr. Tonsor:

Dr. Flexner has shown me your letter of January 19. He has the utmost confidence in your judgment about the young man, but thinks that it would be helpful to you and to him to have also an opinion from a professional mathematician about the abilities of Mr. Schnayerson. My suggestion would be therefore that you ask Professor J. F. Ritt of Columbia University to talk with Mr. Schnayerson with a view to forming an opinion of his mathematical abilities. I am writing to Professor Ritt so that he will be prepared for such a request.

I should be glad to talk with Mr. Schnayerson myself, but I think that it would be easier and more profitable for him to go to see Professor Ritt.

Yours sincerely,

Oswald Veblen

Mr. Charles A. Tonsor, Principal
Grover Cleveland High School
Grandview Avenue and Himrod Street
Ridgewood, New York City
OV:GB

BOARD OF EDUCATION NEW YORK CITY
GROVER CLEVELAND HIGH SCHOOL
Grandview Avenue and Himrod St. — Ridgewood

CHARLES A. TONSOR
Principal

January 19, 1938

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

My dear Dr. Flexner:

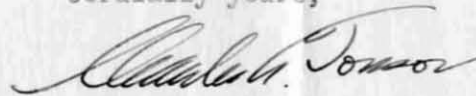
About a year ago I wrote to you about a student of this school, Sol Schnayerson, who has given every evidence of being a genius, particularly in mathematics. At that time you were kind enough to refer him to one of the professors at Princeton for advice. The situation has now become critical for the boy.

His mother earns a living by scrubbing. She cannot afford to send the boy to college, even to a free college. Would you not be interested enough in the boy to enlist any one of the philanthropic agencies or people with whom you are in contact, to provide a college education for him? He is going to make a name for himself if he ever gets a start. When I was at Boys High School one of my students was sent through Amherst College by the kindness of the Bamberger family. This was arranged at the time because a fellow student was a very good friend of the family.

This boy, Schnayerson, needs every bit of help that can be given him and I am appealing to you because I feel that you are vitally interested in the education of those who are exceptional and who will later make a name for themselves in their chosen field. This boy is graduating in February, 1938, and I shall be glad to provide the necessary carfare to send him down to interview you again in the event that you would like to talk with him.

Mrs. Tonsor sends her kindest personal regards to you and also to Mrs. Bailey.

Cordially yours,



Charles A. Tonsor
Principal

CAT:K

January 22, 1938

Dear Professor Veblen:

I am enclosing a letter which I have just received from Mr. Tensor, Principal of one of the large New York City high schools. I know Mr. Tensor well, so that I am disposed to take seriously any letter which he writes.

Would it be possible to bring his young protégé to Princeton to talk with you and anyone else whom you may choose? Should the boy really have exceptional mathematical talent it might be possible for me to interest someone in his college education, but I should want to make very sure that he gives exceptional promise.

With all good wishes,

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Oswald Veblen
Fine Hall
Princeton, New Jersey

AF/MCE

January 21, 1938

Dear Mr. Tonsor:

Thank you for your kind letter of the 19th. I shall speak with some of our mathematicians about your young friend and see what they have to suggest. I have no doubt that one or the other of them will be very glad indeed to see the boy, and we shall be very happy to pay his traveling expenses.

Mrs. Bailey joins me in warmest greetings to you and Mrs. Tonsor.

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Charles A. Tonsor
Grover Cleveland High School
Grandview Avenue & Himrod Street
New York City

AF/MCE

December 19, 1936

My dear Mr. Tensor:

Mr. Schreyerson has been in Princeton and I had a very pleasant interview of about two hours with him. My impressions of him are very favorable. I agree with you that he has a very live interest and an obvious gift for mathematics. I would suggest that in order to develop his abilities further he read some treatise on the foundations of analysis and infinitesimal calculus of the rigorous type. I think that he has the necessary maturity and his reactions in this matter will be a quite reliable gauge of his further abilities. I suggested to him one of the following two books:

- O. Veblen and N. J. Lennes, Introduction to infinitesimal analysis, New York, J. Wiley and Sons (2d ed.)
- G.H. Hardy, A course of pure mathematics, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, Eng.

I shall be very glad to remain in contact with Mr. Schreyerson in order to watch his progress and to help him if necessary.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles A. Tensor
Grover Cleveland High School
Grand View Avenue and Hinrod Street
Ridgewood, New York City
JvN:GB

John von Neumann

BOARD OF EDUCATION NEW YORK CITY
GROVER CLEVELAND HIGH SCHOOL
Grandview Avenue and Himrod St. — Ridgewood

CHARLES A. TONSOR
Principal

December 4, 1936

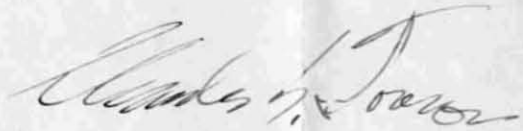
Dr. Abraham Flexner
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Flexner:

I thank you for your kindness and interest in the case of the young man about whom I consulted you. I shall arrange with one of our teachers to let Professor von Neumann know when the young man can come to Princeton. We are all very deeply grateful to you.

I conveyed your own good wishes and those of Mrs. Bailey to Mrs. Tonsor and she was delighted to receive them.

Cordially yours,



Charles A. Tonsor
Principal

CAT:S

December 2, 1936

Dear Mr. Tonsor:

I showed your letter to Professor von Neumann, and it is his opinion that the only way to determine the proper course of action regarding your young protégé would be to have an interview with him. Would it be possible for him to come to Princeton to see Professor von Neumann or one of his associates? Any day in the week would be agreeable, I am sure, as far as the men here are concerned.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles A. Tonsor
Grover Cleveland High School
Grandview Avenue and Himrod St., -Ridgewood
Board of Education, New York City

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:RSB

November 25, 1936

Dear Mr. Tonsor:

I am going to refer your interesting letter of November 24 to one of our mathematicians so as to get his advice regarding the precocious boy of whom you have written me.

With all good wishes to you and your wife from myself and Mrs. Bailey,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles A. Tonsor / ABRAHAM FLEXNER
Grover Cleveland High School
Grandview Avenue and Hinrod St.-Ridgewood
Board of Education, New York City

AF:ESE

November 9, 1937

Dear Professor Torrey:

I am sending you, under separate cover,
a complete set of the bulletins issued up to the present
time by the Institute for Advanced Study. No tuition
fee is charged. Admission is governed entirely by the
members of the mathematical staff. If there is anyone
on the staff with whom you are personally acquainted,
I would suggest that you write to him; if not, I suggest
that you write to me and I will forward your letter to
the proper person.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Marian M. Torrey
Department of Mathematics
Goucher College
Baltimore, Maryland

AF:MBG

GOUCHER COLLEGE
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

November 6, 1937.

Director of the Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

I am interested to know about the general plan of the
Institute, the faculty and courses of study, requirements
for admission to the Institute, expenses for tuition, etc.
I shall appreciate it greatly if you can send me this
information.

Very sincerely yours,

Marian M. Torrey

Marian M. Torrey.

Toronto, University 8

July 23, 1951

Dear Mr. Wallace:

This is in reply to your letter of July 18th. You can obtain microfilm copies of the publications, "Preliminary discussion of the logical design of an electronic computing instrument", by Burks, Arthur W. et al; and, "Planning and coding of problems for an electronic computing instrument", by Goldstine and von Neumann by writing to the Photographic Laboratory at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

We have copies of "Analytic functions of several complex variables; notes by P.T. Bateman", by Siegel, Carl L. here at the Institute. The price of this is \$2.50 plus 15 cents for postage. If you would like a copy of this, write to Mrs. Peggy Miller in our Department of Mathematics here at the Institute.

Sincerely yours,

Doris Kostue
Director's Office

Mr. W.S. Wallace
Librarian
University of Toronto Library
Toronto 5, Canada

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
LIBRARY

PLEASE ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO:
THE LIBRARIAN,
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

TORONTO 5, CANADA

July 18, 1951

Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton
New Jersey

Dear Sirs:

For some time we have been anxious to obtain the following publications from you:

Burks, Arthur W. et al	Preliminary discussion of the logical design of an electronic computing instrument; ed. 2 or later (Our order of <u>April 18, 1950</u>)
Goldstine, Herman H. & Von Neumann, John	Planning and coding of problems for an electronic computing instrument; all parts <u>except pt. 2, vols. 2 & 3.</u> (Our order of <u>Jan. 21, 1949</u>)

We understand that you were planning to reissue these publications. Can you tell us when we may expect them?

We would also like to procure:

Siegel, Carl L.	Analytic functions of several complex variables; notes by P.T. Bateman.
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Can you tell us if this is available and at what price?

Yours truly,

W.S. Wallace
(per M.A.)

W.S. Wallace
LIBRARIAN

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE
FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

66TH STREET AND YORK AVENUE
NEW YORK

Trask

Act.
As so
- d.f.

October 7, 1935.

Mr. Abraham Flexner, Director
Institute for Advanced Study
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Mr. Flexner:-

I have your letter of October 5th, and send you herewith samples of our book-order and order-book forms as you request. After what Dr. Flexner told you I think these will explain themselves.

There are three sheets for each order in the order-book. The white one goes to the dealer, the pink one to the Bursar's office with the bill, and the transparent one remains in the library to check up with the small order slip.

If I can be of any assistance either to you, or to your purchasing agent, in arranging for introductions or discounts with the different book-houses, I shall of course be very glad. There seems to be no hard and fast rule about discounts, and we sometimes find it to our advantage to deal directly with the publisher, and other times with the middleman. I hope this explains what you want to know. If not, please try me again.

With best wishes, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Lillia M.D. Trask

Lillia M.D. Trask
Librarian.

AUTHOR _____

TITLE _____

RECOMMENDED BY _____

ORDERED FROM _____

PRICE _____ **DATE** _____

REMARKS _____

Order #

October 5, 1935

Dear Miss Trask:

I was asking Simon the other day as to the procedure followed by the Institute in ordering books and he told me that there was a regular system, the man wishing a book filling out a blank, which went to the Director and constituted a warrant for the books purchased, et cetera. He also said that he thought you would be glad to send me a complete set of such blanks as are in use, so that I would see the entire procedure followed from beginning to end. I should greatly appreciate your kindness if you would do so.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Miss Lillia M. D. Trask
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research
66th Street and York Avenue
New York City

AF/MCE

Just Rec Tri-County College

5 November 1959

Dear Dr. Marble:

Thank you for your letter of October 28th, which I am acknowledging in Dr. Oppenheimer's brief absence from Princeton. Should he have any helpful suggestions, I am sure he will communicate with you promptly on his return.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Wilder Hobson
Secretary to the Director

Dr. Samuel D. Marble
Tri-County College
425 So. Warren
Saginaw, Michigan

TRI-COUNTY COLLEGE
425 SO. WARREN
SAGINAW, MICHIGAN



October 28, 1959

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, Director
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

A new institution of higher learning is being organized in upper Michigan and I enclose a brief description of the proposed institution which appeared in the New York Times. From a Foundation, we have received the offer of a sum of money to assist us in gathering together a nucleus of five or six men of superior ability for a year before the new school opens in September, 1961. The one condition of the Foundation grant is that we secure men of absolute first ability. We recognize that we will also have to pay salaries of excellence. I do not know whether the Institute for Advanced Study is able to assist with placement matters but if you find that you can call to my attention the names of any men of science that you think might be interested in assisting with the organization of a new school, I would appreciate your comment.

Sincerely yours,

Samuel D. Marble

Samuel D. Marble
President

SDM gak
Enc.

MICHIGAN REGION CREATES COLLEGE

Financing Voted by Counties
Having Cities of Midland,
Bay City and Saginaw

By DAMON STETSON
Special to The New York Times

SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 15—A new university stemming from an unusual degree of cooperation by the citizens of three counties in this area is being established near the center of a triangle formed by the cities of Midland, Bay City and Saginaw.

The new institution, expected to accommodate about 5,000 students when in full operation, will present an innovation in university administration.

Dr. Samuel D. Marble, its young president, says its administrative structure may provide a guide to how a tax-supported university can develop a high level of integrity and independence while blazing new educational trails.

Name Not Yet Chosen

The tri-county university, as yet unnamed, is governed by nine trustees, three each from Midland, Bay and Saginaw counties. They were chosen at a special election.

An \$8,000,000 bond issue to finance construction was approved by voters of the three counties in 1958, along with a one-mill tax to pay off the issue and half-mill tax to pay for operating costs.

Thus, the university is not a municipal institution competing with the police, fire and street departments for funds. Nor is it a state institution competing with state schools and state departments for the scarce tax dollars.

It will be an institution supported basically by the tax dollars and the philanthropies of the citizens of this tri-county area, encompassing the second largest concentration of population in the state. At this early stage of its development the prospects are that it will have a minimum of political pressures in its administration and operation.

The Board of Trustees announced this week a list of guiding principles for the new institution. It will start as a college and later become a university.

The guidelines call for high entrance requirements and high academic standards. They also specify that the study of liberal arts shall be basic to all technical and professional courses.

A fundamental objective, the trustees said, will be to obtain the finest possible faculty. They indicated that the salary scale would reflect this intention.

One rather unusual but forward-looking aim set up by the trustees is to prepare men and



The New York Times Aug. 23, 1959
NEW UNIVERSITY: Three counties are setting up a 5,000-student school (cross).

women not only for jobs that exist but also for jobs that do not yet exist. In fulfilling such objectives, the university hopes to attract research groups and industries that are interested in obtaining the services of well educated personnel.

Although the new institution will always seek to meet the needs of this area, the trustees said, it also hopes to attract students from other sections. The university will be financed initially on available tax revenues but it intends to seek additional funds from private sources.

The university is one that literally grew from the educational and cultural needs of the area. Saginaw, with a population of 106,000, is one of only six cities of its size in the nation that are without a four-year college or university.

Bay City Junior College, founded in 1922, has been rapidly outgrowing its facilities in that city. Moreover, the tri-county area, with a population of 322,000, has a potential college student body, according to estimates, of more than 5,000.

Civic leaders and educators met in Midland in February, 1955. Dr. Leland I. Doan, head of the Dow Chemical Company, became temporary chairman of a citizens committee to investigate the need for an area college.

In June of 1956 the committee of 300 recommended that legislation be sought to permit a referendum for the voters of Midland, Bay and Saginaw counties on the question of establishing a three-county community college district and electing a board of trustees.

The next year the Legislature authorized the establishment of such a district. In the fall the voters approved the college program and elected the board of trustees.

Maurice E. Brown, an oil company official here and for-

mer Mayor, was chosen chairman of the board. The board worked out cost estimates as the basis for submission of a taxation and bonding program to the voters. In the spring of 1958 the voters approved the \$8,000,000 bond issue.

Three architects of the area, Alden Dow of Midland, Frederick E. Wigen of Saginaw and Paul A. Bysselbout of Bay City, collaborated in the development of plans for the campus. Buildings will be set around a common court and the construction contract is to be let next month, with ground-breaking ceremonies planned for Oct. 5. The university will be opened in September, 1961.

Dr. Marble, former president of Wilmington College in Wilmington, Ohio, was selected by the board from a large field of candidates to head the new institution. He is a tall, athletic-looking man, 43 years old, who seized upon the opportunity to build a new university.

The curriculum is still under development, but Dr. Marble promises that it will incorporate the best ideas in modern educational thought.

*Inst Gen Trenton Citizens
Comm.*

25 February 1958

Dear Mr. Ganges:

Thank you for your letter of February 24th. There are at present no Negro scientists or scholars at the Institute for Advanced Study, so that we cannot be of help in your search for a speaker.

We are enclosing a copy of our informative booklet. If you think it appropriate to your purposes, we should be glad to have you display it.

The Certificate of Incorporation of the Institute for Advanced Study provides that in appointments to the faculty or staff, or in the admission of students and workers, there shall be no discrimination because of race, religion, or sex.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Wilder Hobson)
Secretary to the Director

Mr. George R. Ganges, Chairman
Education Committee
Citizens Committee
330 Oakland Street
Trenton, New Jersey

330 Oakland Street
Trenton, New Jersey

February 24, 1958

Personnel Director
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Sir:

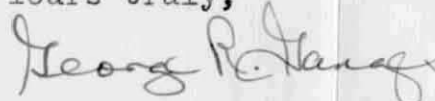
In trying to combat our Juvenile Delinquency, specifically among Negro boys and girls, we of the Citizens Committee are trying to secure a Negro scientist or engineer to address one of our meetings on the 14th of April at the Y.W.C.A., 140 East Hanover Street; Trenton, New Jersey.

We would like to have a Negro member of your staff present to speak on some unclassified phase of his job or work to Junior and Senior High School students and their parents. If applicable, we would also appreciate it if a small display literature concerning employment opportunities and scholarships available through your organization could accompany the representative.

We, of the Committee, would like a reply as soon as possible so that we can complete our plans for the affair.

Please address replies to: Mr. George R. Ganges,
330 Oakland Street; Trenton, New Jersey.

Yours truly,



George R. Ganges, Chairman
Education Committee

September 15, 1939

Dr. Brandon Trussell
92 Clarence Avenue, S. E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

My dear Dr. Trussell:

In reply to your kind inquiry of the 11th I regret to say that the Institute for Advanced Study has not yet developed in the direction of the work in which you are interested, and it is not in position to expand at this time.

If you are interested in securing a post at Princeton University, application should be made directly to the University, as the two institutions are entirely separate.

Very truly yours,

~~BERNARD F. F. F. F.~~

MARIE C. EICHELSE

1200 University Avenue, S. E.

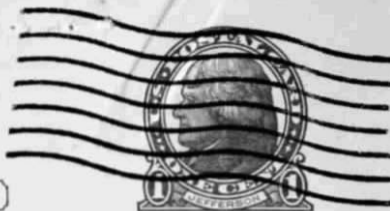
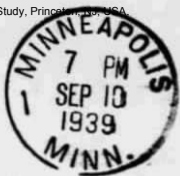
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Sept. 11, 1939

Dear Sirs;

Please send me an application blank as I would like to be considered for a place on your staff. My field of study is Rural Sociology, I had the A. B. and A. M. degrees from the University of Texas, the A. M. degree from the Univ. of North Carolina, and I had two years of graduate study at Harvard.

Yours truly,
Brandon Trussell.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

May 14, 1941

Dear Dr. Tselos:

Professor Panofsky and I have tried in every way to find funds for an appointment for you at the Institute, but I regret to say that nothing is possible for next year. I very much hope that you may find the support which you need elsewhere and that you may be able to go on with your work.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Dr. Dimitris Tselos
Institute of Fine Arts
17 East 80th Street
New York City

FA/MCE

Professor Panofsky says Professor Morey thinks well of this man; that he (Professor Panofsky) is not particularly interested in him; that the man's materials are in New York and he wants to work there. However, if the money is available and Dr. Tselos would come here to work (which he says he would do provided an exception cannot be made in his case), Professor Panofsky would not stand in his way.

M. C. E.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS

17 EAST 80TH STREET

NEW YORK

February 10, 1941

TELEPHONE: BUTTERFIELD 8-2810

*PMB Poundsky
for advice*

Committee on Fellowship
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N.J.

Gentlemen:

I have applied at New York University for a year's leave of absence from two of my three full-year courses next year in order to devote the time to research for publication.

My plan for the first semester is to continue and complete the investigation (which I started in 1932 as part of my Ph.D. dissertation) of the influence of the Utrecht Psalter miniatures on English manuscript illustration during the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth century.

The second semester and part of the summer I intend to use for the writing of a history of architecture from the French Revolution to the present time based on a course which I have given for several years at New York University.

In addition to the salary from my one full year course, the Institute of Fine Arts, through the efforts of Dr. Cook will assist me with a stipend but the total sum will be about 800 dollars less than my yearly salary. I hope that the funds of the Institute for Advanced Study will permit the extension of a grant of that sum in order that I might carry to completion the work outlined for the first semester.

Inasmuch as the source material for this project is to be found at the Morgan and Frick libraries I hope that if the grant is made, the usual requirement of fellows to live at Princeton will be waived in my case. It is understood of course that I should come periodically to Princeton to consult with the different scholars in the Mediéval field concerning my progress. If such an exception cannot be made I can arrange to come to Princeton the first semester.

For the information of members of the committee who do not know my background I am sending for reference a copy of my academic record.

Yours very truly

D. Tselos
Dimitris Tselos

OK, memo attached

from Cer Corp.

*has a new list
must wait for*

ACADEMIC RECORD OF DIMITRIS TSELOS

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Dimitris Theodore Tselos, Ph.B., M.A. (Ch'go); M.A., M.F.A., Ph.D (Princeton).
Assistant professor of Fine Arts, Institute of Fine Arts, New York Univ.
In Charge of Fine Arts Dept., University College (Heights), New York Univ.
Office Address: 17 East 80th St., New York City, N.Y.
Residence: 110 Morningside Drive, New York, N.Y.; Tel. Un. 4-4693.
Permanent: c/o Dr. Stanley W. Pallister, 222 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Addresses: c/o Mr. George Tselos, 1110 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
Born: Arvanitokerasia, Arcadia, Greece, October 21, 1901.
Naturalized citizen of the U.S.A.: Mar. 9, 1927, Chicago District Court
Religion: Christian; born and brought up in the Greek Orthodox Church.
Married to Beatrice Pallister Tselos; father of son, born Sept. 20, 1939.
Lived in the U.S.A. since 1915: Pawhuska, Chicago, Princeton, New York.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Public School, Arvanitokerasia, Greece, 1907-10.
Public School, Athens, Greece, 1910-12.
Abetios School, Cairo, Egypt, 1912-13.
College de la Sainte Famille, Helouan, Egypt, 1913-14.
The Haven Public School, Chicago, 1917-1918.

HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, HONORS, ACTIVITIES

Hyde Park High School, Chicago, 1918-19.
Pawhuska High School, Pawhuska, Okla., 1919-22.
Salutatorian of class of 1922.
President of W.O.O. Debating Club, 1920-21.
Leader of Debating Team, 1920-21; placed second in state contest.
First Prize (Gold Medal) in oratorical contest, 1920-21.
Art Editor, '20; Ass't Ed. '21; Man'g Ed. '22, of Annual Publication.
Member: English Club; French Club; Debating Club; Orchestra; Brama.

UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE EDUCATION, DEGREES, HONORS, ACTIVITIES.*

University of Chicago, 1922-26
Degree: Ph.B. with honors.
Honors: Departments of Art and French
Scholarships:
Senior College Scholarship in Art, 1924-25, \$225
Service Scholarship in Art, Summer, 1925, \$150
Service Scholarship in Art, Summer, 1927, \$200
Member: Art Club, French Club, Delta Pi Epsilon Fraternity.
Chicago Art Institute, Chicago, 1924-25: Technical courses.*

GRADUATE COLLEGE EDUCATION, DEGREES, HONORS.*

Institutions:
University of Chicago, 1927-28, M.A.
Princeton University, 1928-29, M.A.
New York University, 1929-30.....
Princeton University, 1930-31, M.F.A.
Princeton University, 1931-33, Ph.D.
University of Paris, Institute of Art & Archaeology, Summer, 1933.
University of London, Courtauld Institute of Art, Summer, 1934.
Fellowships and Scholarships:
Carnegie Fellowship in Art, Princeton University, 1928-29, \$1200
Graduate Fellowship in Art, New York University, 1929-30, \$1500
Carnegie Fellowship in Art, Princeton University, 1930-31, \$1800
Institute of International Education, Scholarship
in art, University of Paris, Summer, 1933, ... \$400
Institute of Int'l Ed'on...U. of London, Summer, 1934, ... \$400

*See list of courses and Instructors on page 8

THE ACADEMIC RECORD OF DIMITRIS TSELOS

TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

Positions Held

New York University, New York
Lecturer in Fine Arts: 1931-35
Instructor in Fine Arts: 1935-37
Assistant Professor in Fine Arts: 1937-
In charge of Fine Arts Dept. at University College: 1936-
University of Southern California, Los Angeles.
Lecturer in Fine Arts: Summer Sessions 1937, 1939, 1941.
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
Lecturer in Fine Arts: 1938-39, 1939-40, 1940-41.

Special Fields of Teaching & Research: Medieval and Modern Art.

*Subjects taught: U - Undergraduate; G - Graduate.

History of Art (survey from pre-historic times to the present,
discussing the evolution of European architecture,
sculpture and painting) U.
Introduction to Art. (Analysis of the basic principles in
art creation and its interpretation) U.
Medieval Art (Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting) U. & G.
Rococo and Romanticism (Painting, Sculpture and Architecture
of 18th and 19th century) U. & G.
Modern Art (Painting, Sculpture and Architecture of 19th
and 20th century) U. & G.
Ancient Architecture, U. & G.
Medieval " U. & G.
Renaissance and Post-Renaissance, U. & G.
Modern Architecture, U. & G.

* Courses as given year by year listed on pages 4 & 5

REFERENCES

Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.
Professor Charles R. Morey, Chairman of Dept. of Art & Archaeology
New York University, Institute of Fine Arts, 17 E. 80th St., New York, N.Y.
Professor Walter W. S. Cook, Director Institute of Fine Arts
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
Miss Ethel Stiltz, Acting Chairman of Dept. of Fine Arts
University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.
Professor Amy Weller McClelland, Chairman, Art Dept.
Columbia University, New York, N.Y.
Professor Emerson H. Swift, Dept. of Fine Arts
Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa
Professor Lester Longman, Chairman of Dept. of Art

MEMBERSHIP IN ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

College Art Association
Athenaeum
Museum of Modern Art

PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

Theses:

Syrian Church Architecture, M.A. Thesis, University of Chicago,
1928, (unpublished)
The Origin of the Utrecht Psalter Style Ph.D. Thesis, Princeton
University, 1933. (unpublished)

Books in Preparation

The Utrecht Psalter Style; its origin and influence in Carolingian Art.
(A revision of the whole problem and an expansion of the candidate's art-
icle and thesis on the same subject; to be published by the Princeton
Univ. Dept. of Art and Archaeology, during 1941-42)? 250p. 527 Ill.
Architecture in Modern Times. (A survey of its development from the
French Revolution to the present).

THE ACADEMIC RECORD OF DIMITRIS TSELOS

Articles:

- "The Greek Element in the Utrecht Psalter". Art Bulletin, 13:1; 53-79, 1931 (Second part of double article; the first part by Gertrude Benson) For critical comments on this article see pages 6 and 7 of this record.
- "Derain and Medievalism" Parnassus, 10:3;7-10. March, 1938.
- "Romantic Expressionism in Modern Church Architecture" Parnassus, 13:1; 12-16; Jan. 1941.
- "Joseph Gandy, Prophet of Modern Architecture?" (To appear shortly in the Magazine of Art. (in May)

Reviews of Books and Exhibitions

- Richard Krautheimer, Corpus Basilicarum Christianarum Romae; the early Christian Basilicas of Rome, IV-IX century, vol. I, No. I, American Journal of Archaeology, 42:3: 438-439, July-September, 1938.
- Richard Krautheimer, Corpus.....vol.I, No.2., American Journal of Archaeology, 43:4: 723-725, October-December, 1939.
- "Frank Lloyd Wright" Art in America, 29:1;42-43, January 1941.

M.A.THESES SUPERVISED BY CANDIDATE.

- Rhoades, E. The International Style in the United States, 1938
- Coolidge, John The Architecture of Early Lowell, 1939
- Lenning, H. Henry van de Velde: His Theories and Works, 1940
- Haviland, M. The Miniatures of the Life of Ste. Radegonde, 1940
- Leek, Marion New Materials and Methods in Modern Sculpture, 1940
- Kelso, Joan Near Eastern Influences in Anglo-Celtic Art, 1940
- Wood, Dorothy The Sources and Influence of Frank Lloyd Wright, 1941
- Robertson, Thomas Sources of the Art Nouveau Movement, 1941
- Goell, Theresa Metal Architecture Before 1880, 1941
- Bartlett, Mrs. Julian Eclectic Architecture in New Orleans, 1942
- Pier, L. Exposition Architecture in the 19th century, 1941

THE ACADEMIC RECORD OF DIMITRIS TSELOS

TEACHING EXPERIENCE: Courses Taught: U; Undergraduate; G:Graduate.

1931-32:

New York University
School of Architecture
Ancient Architecture, U.
Medieval Architecture, U.
Renaissance and Post-Renaissance Architecture, U.
Modern Architecture, U.

1932-33:

New York University
School of Architecture
Same courses as above.

1933-34:

New York University
Graduate Fine Arts Center:
Renaissance and Baroque Architecture, U.
Modern Architecture, U.

1934-35:

New York University
Graduate Fine Arts Center
Classical Architecture and its Adaptation in Modern Times, U.
Modern Architecture, U.
Washington Square College
Medieval Art:(Ptg.,Sculpt.,Archit., both terms), U.
Modern Art:(chiefly Painting and Sculpture, both terms),U.

1935-36:

New York University
Graduate Fine Arts Center
Medieval Architecture and its Adaptation in Modern Times, G.
Modern Architecture and Industrial Art, U.
Washington Square College
Introduction to Art (both terms) U.
Medieval Art (Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture) U.
Modern Art,(chiefly Painting and Sculpture) U.
University College, University Heights
Outlines of Art History, (Both Terms),U.
Summer Session
Renaissance and Modern Art (chiefly Ptg. and Sculpt.) U.

1936-37:

New York University
Graduate Fine Arts Center
Renaissance and Post-Renaissance Architecture, G.
Modern Architecture, U.
Washington Square College
Art and Culture of the Middle Ages, U.
Modern Art (chiefly Painting and Sculpture),U.
University College, University Heights
Outlines of Art History, (both terms), U.
University of Southern California (Summer Session)
Art and Culture of the Middle Ages, G.
Survey of Contemporary Art, U.
Seminar in Contemporary Art, G.

THE ACADEMIC RECORD OF DIMITRIS TSELOS

TEACHING EXPERIENCE (cont'd)

1937-38:

New York University

Institute of Fine Arts

Medieval Architecture, G.

Rococo and Romanticism, U.

Principles of Modern Art, (With Dr. Goldwater), U.

University College, University Heights

Introduction to the Fine Arts, U.

1938-39:

New York University

Institute of Fine Arts

Medieval Art, G.

Renaissance and Post-Renaissance Architecture, U.

Principles of Modern Art, (Both terms), (With Dr. Goldwater), U.

Modern Architecture, U.

University College, University Heights

Introduction to the Fine Arts, U.

Swarthmore College

History of Architecture, (both terms), U.

University of Southern California, Summer Session

Modern Art (Painting and Sculpture), G.

Modern Architecture, G.

Seminar in Contemporary Art, G.

1939-40:

New York University

Institute of Fine Arts

Art of the Early Middle Ages, G.

Foundations of Modern Architecture & Sculpture, G.

Art of the Later Middle Ages, G.

Modern Architecture and Sculpture, G.

University College, University Heights

Introduction to the Fine Arts (both terms), U.

Swarthmore College

History of Architecture, (both terms), U.

1940-41:

New York University

Institute of Fine Arts

Art of the Early Middle Ages, G.

Foundations of Modern Art, G.

Art of the Later Middle Ages, G.

Principles of Modern Art, G.

University College, University Heights

Introduction to the Fine Arts (both terms), U.

Swarthmore College

History of Architecture, (both terms), U.

Modern Architecture (Honors Seminar), U.

Modern Painting (Honors Seminar), U.

University of Southern California (Summer Session)

Modern Art (Painting and Sculpture), G.

Modern Architecture, G.

Seminar in Contemporary Art, G.

THE ACADEMIC RECORD OF DIMITRIS TSELOS

CRITICAL COMMENTS ON CANDIDATE'S WORK ON THE UTRECHT PSALTER

Note: The one hundred and sixty-six illustrations which comprise the pictorial part of the Utrecht Psalter are generally considered to be the most influential in the medieval period. The candidate's theory concerning their origin has been accepted by most scholars who thus far expressed their opinions in print.

"The most vital of the Carolingian schools is however, amply represented in the exhibition. This was the school of Reims, whose style, as Dimitris Tselos has brilliantly shown, descends from the Hellenistic Greek drawing of Alexandria, through Latin imitation thereof. Antique though its source may be, this style is the initiator of medieval realism and thereby of its modern descendance." Morey, "An exhibition of the Morgan Manuscripts", Parnassus, vol.VI:2

"Neuerdings ist in einer Arbeit von Tselos über den Stil des Utrecht-Psalters (The Art Bulletin, 1931) der Versuch gemacht worden, ein altbyzantinisches Zwischenglied in der Bildüberlieferung des Utrecht-Psalters nachzuweisen, und wenn mir auch die Schlüsse von Tselos über das Ziel hinauszugehen scheinen, so enthält die Arbeit zahlreiche, äusserst wichtige Hinweise, die den Zusammenhang des Stils des Utrecht-psalters mit der spätantiken oder, wie Tselos will, altbyzantinischen Malerei immer mehr erkennen lassen. Auf keinen Fall aber können wir die Stilrichtung, aus der Utrecht-Psalter hervorgegangen ist, in der italesächsischen Kunst des 7. und 8. Jh.s nachweisen. Im Gegenteil, alle die zahlreichen Denkmäler der Buchkunstraum dieser Zeit tragen ganz anderen Charakter, und wenn wir nur in Erwägung ziehen, dass der Winchester-Stil, wie Homburger nachgewiesen hat, aus kontinentalen Anregungen erwachsen ist, wenn wir auch die Vorstufen bisher nur sehr ungenau kennen, so werden wir in der Frage des angelsächsischen Anteils am Utrecht-psalter-Stil zu grosster Vorsicht gezwungen. Mit der Behauptung eines angelsächsischen Einschlages in Südfrankreich wird man jedenfalls ausserordentlich zurückhaltend sein müssen, solange wir die Entstehung des angelsächsischen Stils nicht erklären können und die Parallel-Entwicklung in Frankreich nicht genügend kennen.

"Ich glaube also, dass dieser Winchester-Einschlag, den W. "wie einen roten Faden" durch die ganzen Anfänge der abendländischen Monumentalskulptur verfolgen zu können glaubt, tatsächlich nicht vorhanden ist, und dass die Stilszusammenhänge nicht endgültig zu erklären sind, solange die französische Malerei des X.- XI. Jh.s eine terra incognita ist."
Haseloff, Deutsche Literaturzeitung, vol.14, April, 1932.

"The architectural features in these backgrounds do not of necessity have any bearing on the interpretation of the episodes in the pictures, but are the inheritance of the Hellenistic traditions which lie behind the illustrations of the psalter as has been pointed out by D.T. Tselos."
DeWald, The Illustrations of the Utrecht Psalter, p.5, Princeton, 1932

THE ACADEMIC RECORD OF DIMITRIS TSELOS

"This evidence can be archaeologically fortified by studies like those of Rahn (Nachbildungen des Utrecht-Psalters auf zwei karolingischen Elfenbeintafeln, in Anzeiger für schweizerische Altertumskunde, XII, P.40-45) and Rosenberg (Das Stephansreliquar im Lichte des Utrecht-Psalters, in Jahrbuch der Preussischen Kunstsammlungen, 1932, XLIII), and the notable contribution recently published in the Art Bulletin (March 1931), by Miss Benson and Mr. Tselos."
Rothschild, Art Bulletin, Vol. XV, No. 3.: Review of DeWald's book noted above.

"Only two years ago Mrs. Benson and Mr. Tselos published an elaborate study of the origins of the Utrecht Psalter in the "Art Bulletin" (March 1931) where the mingled Latin and Eastern elements in the illustrations are plausibly accounted for by the theory of a Greek revision in the seventh or eighth century between the presumably Western original of the fourth or fifth century and the ninth century Carolingian manuscripts of which the Utrecht Psalter is by far the most important. Obvious examples of such Greek influence are to be seen in the queer Constantinopolitan machine, like a mechanical dice-box on a large scale, which is introduced to accompany the words, 'and cast lots upon vesture;' or in the tents of Kedar, which are not mentioned at all in the Vulgate version of the psalm."
Anonymous review of DeWald's book in the Literary Supplement of London Times, April 27, 1933.

"It is an illustrated Psalter now preserved in the library of the University of Utrecht. The authors of the line-drawings are unknown, but we do know that they lived and worked in some monastery in or near Rheims. Lately Dimitris Tselos has shown that they used for model a Latin text illustrated after the Greek fashion of Alexandria, or else a text that copied the pictures of such a Greek Psalter."
Morey, Liturgical Arts, Vol.I, No.3, p.103; also in Christian Art, Longmans, Green & Co., N.Y. 1935, p.37.

"Im Zusammenhang mit der Frage nach den Vorlagen des Utrecht-Psalters muss auf die gewissenhafte Arbeit zweier amerikanischer Forscher, Gertrude R. Benson und Dimitris T. Tselos, hingewiesen werden die unter dem Titel 'New Light on the Origin of the Utrecht Psalter' unlängst im Art Bulletin erschienen ist (Vol.XIII, 1931, 3-69). Auf eine umfassende Kenntnis byzantinischer Kunst gestützt schreitet Tselos erfolgreich fort auf dem Wege, des schon Goldschmidt und Graeven eingeschlagen hatten. An zahlreichen Gegenüberstellungen von Psalm Bildern mit Szenen, die aus den Bildfolgen byzantinischer Handschriften herausgegriffen sind, wird gezeigt, wie viele Fäden den Utrecht-Psalter mit spätantik-byzantinischer Kunst verbinden, und es fällt nicht schwer, sich in eine Vorlage hineinzudenken, die dem Joshua-Rotulus oder dem zu rekonstruierenden Prototyp der Oktateuch-Handschriften nahesteht, der freilich die expressiven Werte des karolingischen Werkes fehlen."
Homburger, Deutsche Literaturzeitung, vol. 10, March 1934, p.460.

THE ACADEMIC RECORD OF DIMITRIS TSELOS

UNDERGRADUATE COURSES IN THE HISTORY OF ART:

- Ancient Art; (excl. Archit.) Princeton University., Prof. G.W. Elderkin
- Ancient Architecture; Princeton University., Prof. E.B. Smith (a)
- Greek Art; (incl. Archit.) U. of Chicago, Prof. E.H. Swift; (New of Columbia)
- Medieval Art; (Excl. Archit.) Princeton University, Prof. C.R. Morey (g)
- Christian Art; (Incl. Archit.) Univ. of Chicago, Prof. E.H. Swift.
- Medieval Architecture; Princeton University, Prof. E.B. Smith (a)
- Gothic Architecture; University of Chicago, Prof. E.H. Swift.
- Oriental Art; (Near East) University of Chicago, Prof. E. Rothschild.
- Art of the Far East; Princeton University, Prof. G. Rowley (g)
- The Revival of Painting in Italy; Princeton U., Prof. E.T. Dewald, (g)
- Renaissance and Modern Sculpture; U. of Chicago, Prof. E.H. Swift
- Architecture of the Renaissance; U. of Chicago, Prof. E.H. Swift.
- Modern Painting; Princeton University, Prof. E.B. Smith (g)
- Transition from Renaissance to Modern Painting; U. of Chicago, Prof. O. Hagen (a)
- American Landscape Painting; U. of Chicago, Prof. Walter Sargent.
- Prints and Book Illustration; U. of Chicago, Prof. E. Rahn (a)

GRADUATE COURSES IN THE HISTORY OF ART:

- Greek Vase Painting; Princeton University, Prof. G.W. Elderkin
- Byzantine Art; New York University, Prof. T. Whittmore
- East Christian Manuscripts; Princeton University, Prof. A.M. Friend
- Early Latin Manuscript Illustration; Princeton University, Prof. C.R. Morey (a)
- Carolingian Manuscript Illustration; New York University, Prof. C.T. Morey
- Illuminated Manuscripts of Spain; New York U., Prof. W.S. Cook
- Problems of Medieval Spanish Art; New York University, Prof. W.S. Cook
- Sienese Painting before 1350; Princeton U., Prof. F.J. Kather
- Italian Painters of the High Renaissance; U. of Chicago, Prof. G. Downing
- Florentine Painting of the Renaissance; New York Univ., Prof. Offner (a)
- Medieval Painting in Italy; New York Univ., Prof. R. Offner, (a)
- Modern Painting; University of Chicago, Prof. O. Hagen.
- Oriental Art; (Near East); U. of Chicago, Prof. E. Rothschild

NON-HISTORICAL COURSES: PSYCHOLOGICAL-PHILOSOPHICAL APPROACH:

- Approach to Art Appreciation; U. of Chicago, Prof. Rothschild (a)
- Aesthetics; University of Chicago, Dept. of Philosophy, Prof. Tufts (a)
- Meanings of Art; New York University, Prof. A.P. McMahon
- Northern Renaissance; Princeton University, Prof. A.M. Friend, (g)
- The Psychology of Culture; U. of Chicago, Dept. of Anthropology, Prof. E. Sapir

SEMI-TECHNICAL COURSES: (Lectures, demonstrations, and experiments) U. of Chicago

- Introductory Drawing and Painting; Miss Lesbaugh
- Advanced Modelling; Miss Hazeltine
- Color; Prof. W. Sargent
- Figure Composition; Mr. Giesbert
- Pictorial Compositions; Miss Van Pappaldendam

PROFESSIONAL-TECHNICAL COURSES: Chicago Art Institute

- Anatomy for Art Students; Mr. Schroeder
- Modelling from Plaster Casts; Miss Norman
- Modelling of the Head from Life; Mr. Polacek
- Drawing from Plaster Casts; Mr. Rosen
- Figure Drawing from Life; Mr. Rosen
- Charcoal Drawing of the Head from Life; Mr. Reynolds

a: auditor
g: senior course with graduate credit for advanced work

Tufts College

February 14, 1949

Dear Mr. MacJannet:

Thank you for your letter of February 11th. Did you not mean to send your inquiry to Princeton University in connection with their Bicentennial? The Institute for Advanced Study has done no fund raising.

Yours sincerely,

Katherine Russell,
Director's Office

Mr. Donald R. MacJannet
Tufts College
416 Huntington Ave.
Boston 15, Mass.

TUFTS COLLEGE
MEDICAL AND DENTAL SCHOOLS

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT
TO THE PRESIDENT

416 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON 15, MASSACHUSETTS

February 11, 1949

Director of Public Relations
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Sir:

We shall be grateful indeed if you will be good enough to give us the benefit of your experience in our present problem of planning for the Centennial of Tufts College.

In your fund raising have you used the services of a professional firm? What have you found to be the special advantages and disadvantages of this procedure?

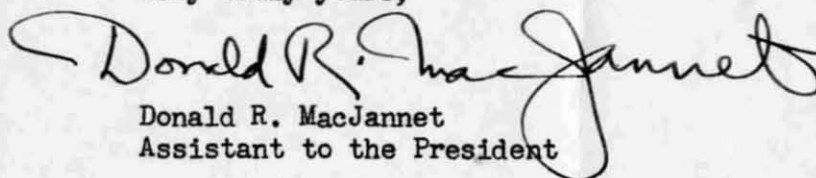
What special appeals have you found most effective, and to whom?

What has been the plan of organization of your campaign?

Will you kindly send us as much of your campaign literature as is available.

We shall be most appreciative of this assistance.

Very truly yours,


Donald R. MacJannet
Assistant to the President

Tugwell, Rexford

Professor Tugwell Defines the Battle for Democracy

In His New Book of Speeches and Articles He Is Hitting Out From the Shoulder Against the Old Deal

THE BATTLE FOR DEMOCRACY.
By Rexford G. Tugwell. New York: Columbia University Press. \$3.

By SIMEON STRUNSKY

THIS volume is at the same time a commentary on the first year of the New Deal and the outline of a social and economic creed. It consists for the greater part of Professor Tugwell's public addresses and his contributions to Mr. Moley's weekly paper, Today, over a period extending from June, 1933, to last May. On the technical side it is interesting to watch a case of rapid progress in the art of public speaking. The early chapters are not easy reading, and there are pages in which the academic style lives up to its worst reputation. But it is not long before platform practice and the fire of battle have worked a change. Professor Tugwell is hitting out from the shoulder and has no trouble in holding our attention.

The democracy for which the New Deal is described as waging battle is not democracy as most of us understand it, but neither does Professor Tugwell use the word in any esoteric sense. He means industrial democracy. It is his contention that once upon a time, and in fact up to about two decades

regimentator and who was the real democrat—

...ne who believes that the racketeering, the financial juggling, the exploitation of workers and consumers must be definitely ended once for all, and that the continuity of industry must be definitely assured by whatever political means can be found; or he who believes it more important that some few insiders should be allowed to manipulate materials, natural forces and social institutions for their own good at the expense of all the rest.

It is not unfamiliar doctrine that true democracy has been declining in America as the power of concentrated wealth has grown. When the Old Order said rugged individualism, Professor Tugwell told the conference of social workers in Kansas City last May, it meant the regimentation of the many for the benefit of the few. The New Deal is out for a higher kind of individualism: "It believes in freeing the many from the regimentation of the few."

All this is simple enough. The purpose for which Professor Tugwell would manipulate the controls of our new economic life, the direction in which he would steer the New Deal, is clear. But how far along the road toward cooperation and collective effort is he willing

one hand, and Norman Thomas on the other, would Professor Tugwell stop?

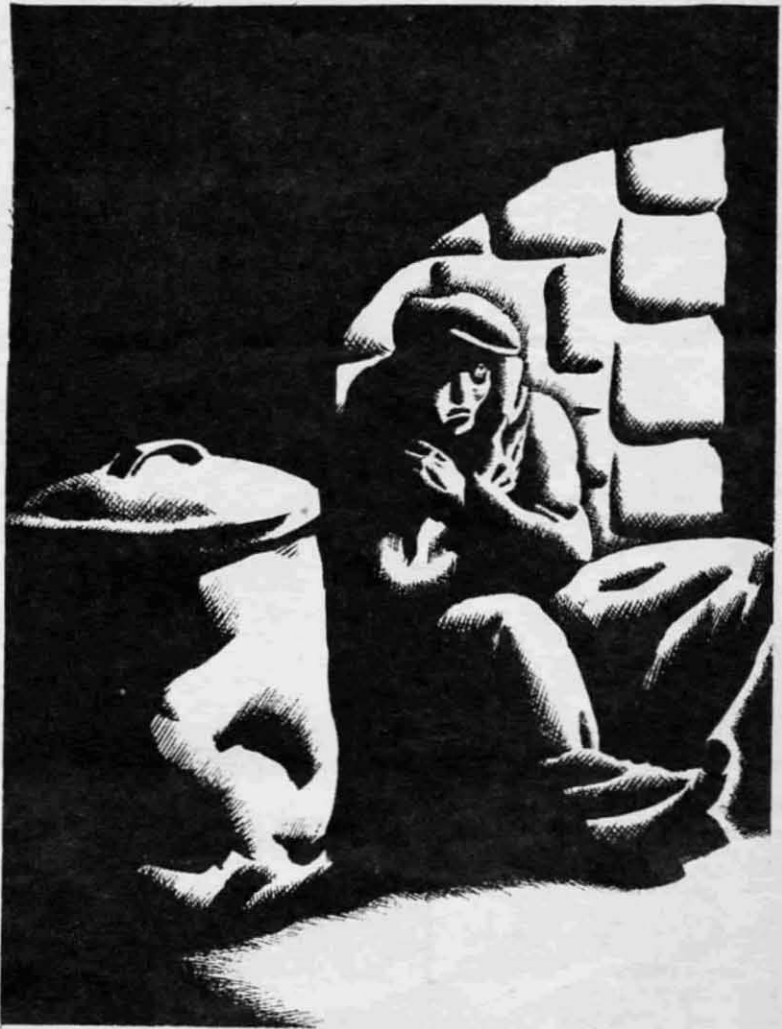
He will not say. The New Deal is an experiment having for its purpose the rescue and preservation of our basic democracy. The New Deal should therefore be prepared to go as far as "necessary." On April 28 Professor Tugwell wrote in Today that we cannot tell to what lengths the government may have to go until industry has learned to make use of its new opportunities and to meet its new responsibilities. If industry fails to rise to the occasion, then the objectives of the New Deal will require "a greater governmental task than is foreseen at present." It is all experimental, and year by year we shall learn to make better use of the energies and instruments at our disposal. "If this be socialism, make the most of it!"

And yet, just as the reader is tempted to make the most of it and to say it does sound very much like socialism, he recalls that this is, after all, a fighting newspaper editorial and that a flaming peroration may not be quite the same thing as a reasoned statement of creed. Only a few sentences back Professor Tugwell has decried "antiseptic utopias and socialistic paradises" in America. A little while back in time, to be precise just one week earlier, on April 21, he said to the newspaper editors: "These basic traits [of our people] determine the structure of our laws and our government. No one with the slightest sense of history would try to fit such a people into a regimented scheme. I do not believe there are any safe compulsions which may be used on human nature."

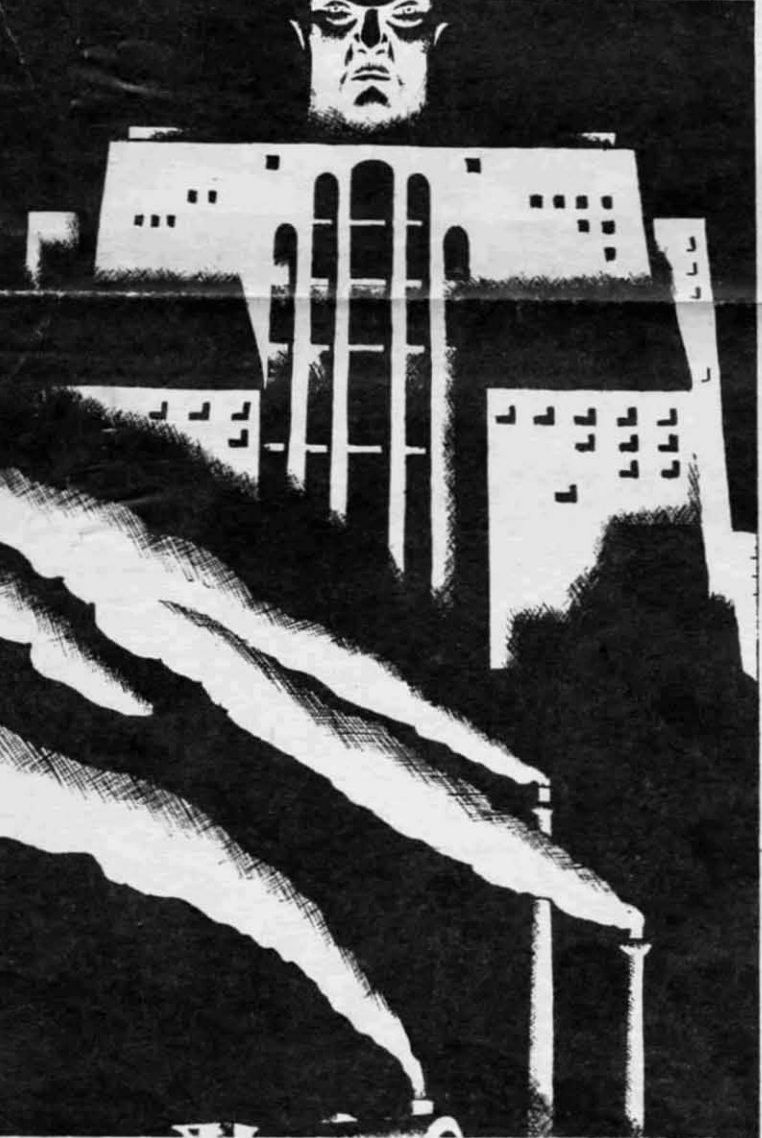
Perhaps, then, it is a fair guess at Professor Tugwell's position to say that he is not afraid of any experiment to which the American people will freely consent. In resorting to the regulation of business it would not break his heart if it became necessary to regulate business as thoroughly as the man trimmed his dog's tail, just behind the ears. In an occasional softer mood Professor Tugwell says that under the contemplated business controls there will remain plenty of scope for initiative, freedom for "inventiveness," rewards for business men who behave. But then his chronic suspicion breaks out: "The danger is perhaps that there will still be too much freedom and that rewards will be allowed which are out of proportion to service."

When Professor Tugwell speaks of ejecting from our system "the venom of unrestrained competitive greed" it is not quite clear whether he means that there is competition which is fair and competition which is unrestrained and greedy, but the general tone of the argument is that all competition is, by definition, greedy and venomous. When he says that from the beginning of the present century up to the coming of the New Deal we carried to an unexampled pitch "the deification of individual initiative and freebooter enterprise" it is not quite clear whether he regards individual initiative and freebooting as synonymous, but that is what it sounds like.

Like Dr. Johnson's friend who tried hard to be a philosopher "but cheerfulness would break through," Professor Tugwell tries now and then to be objective about the Old Deal, but an intense and bitter disgust insists on breaking through. It breaks through in phrases like freebooter enterprise and the venom of unrestrained competitive greed. It breaks through in his description of the years after 1919 as a "decade of empty progress, devoid of contribution to a genuinely better future * * * a period of arrested spiritual and mental development." It breaks through in a summary of American business in this period as based on "the right to exploit



The Illustrations on This Page Are From Drawings by Arthur Wragg for "The Psalms for Modern Life." (Claude Kendall.)



ago, political democracy and competitive economics managed to get on together. Shortly before the World War it became apparent that the two were no longer living in a state of compatibility. The competitive system and political democracy were drifting apart, and it was good that this was so. As early as 1910 Woodrow Wilson, in Professor Tugwell's opinion, began to suspect that a divorce between laissez-faire and democracy must be carried out "if democracy were not to be stifled by competition."

Many critics of our present economic system have insisted that the people must become the masters of wealth if wealth is not to become the master of the people. Professor Tugwell said it again in his speech to the newspaper editors last April. He had been accused of favoring and fostering regimentation; so he begged to ask who was the real

to go? On this point the present reviewer cannot bring in a definite report, because Professor Tugwell himself has not decided, or at least has not said, how far he is prepared to go. We know, of course, that even before Woodrow Wilson there was a President of the United States who stood at Armageddon and battled for the small man against the malefactors of great wealth. Woodrow Wilson spoke of the New Freedom. Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson would have readily subscribed to the doctrine that it is the primary duty of an economic system to operate for the benefit of the many and not of the few, for use rather than for profit. But, on the other hand, the words "industrial democracy" have become in recent years virtually synonymous with socialism. At what point between Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, on the

consumers by selling them goods of doubtful quality at prices which lowered the general standard of living." Here the present reviewer paused, sunk in deep thought; for only a little while ago he had been listening to Christmas Eve carols on the radio set which an unscrupulous dealer sold him for the sum of \$23 four years ago, thus lowering the reviewer's standard of living by exposing him to the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, to Mme. Schumann-Heink and to President Roosevelt's fireside talks with the American people.

This is a phase of Professor Tugwell's case, and of many other New Deal spokesmen, that never ceases to perplex. The most puzzling thing about them is their reading of the past. About the future one man's guess may be as good as another's. About the past, too, one man's general statements may be as good as another's. Your competitive greed may be my personal initiative, and my free competition may be your law of the jungle. But when it comes down to specific cases in the record of the past there are, after all, ways of getting at the objective truth, or what is humanly the truth. But the extraordinary thing about a cause so closely associated with Brain Trust men and with professors is that in describing the immediate past the Brain Trust men speak as if they had never read the newspapers, and the professors speak as if they had never looked into a yearbook or a volume of census figures.

It is puzzling, for instance, to have people insist, as Professor Tugwell does, on describing the period before the 1929 crash as one in which capitalism destroyed its own market by cutting wages. Where and when were wages cut in the boom? It is puzzling to be told that American business consisted chiefly in selling shoddy goods to hoodwinked customers at prices that lowered their standard of living. Our 1929 clothes and autos and radios and high school palaces were not shoddy. It is puzzling to be told that "a decade of empty progress, devoid of contribution to a genuinely better future," will describe the ten years after 1919 in which the nation cut its

tuberculosis death rate in half; in which the general death rate went down from 13 to 11; in which the infant death rate went down from 1,050,000 to 650,000—and between 1910 and 1930 the number of child workers decreased by 1,350,000; in which half a million people moved out from Manhattan Island tenements to modern housing in the newer city areas; in which the Negro school teachers in the nation increased from 35,000 to 55,000; in which the boys and girls in college increased from 360,000 to nearly 1,000,000; in which children in the high schools went up from 2,000,000 to 4,500,000; in which the per capita expenditure on schools doubled; in which the United States won ten Nobel Prizes against four in the preceding thirteen years; in which the younger people in America rejoiced because at last they had an honest, unafraid American literature and art they need not blush for in the world. These things are a matter of elementary statistical record. They do not agree with the conventional New Deal picture of a pre-New Deal American civilization where industrial Simon Legrees cracked the whip over a nation of industrial slaves sinking lower and lower in the scale of human existence.

That the American workingman in the past has failed to receive a fair share of the national income is highly probable, and is certainly arguable. But when Professor Tugwell says specifically that under the Old Deal "very few workers were employable after 40" we can only rub our eyes and turn again to the census figures. There we find that in the year 1930 there were 19,000,000 persons 40 years old and over in the gainful occupations. They were just 40 per cent of all the gainfully employed in the nation. Of all male Americans between 40 and 44 years the gainfully employed were 97.6 per cent; between 50 and 54 years, the gainfully employed were 95.7 per cent; between 60 and 64 years, the gainfully employed were 97 per cent; between 65 and 69 years, the gainfully employed were 75.7 per cent. The figures simply won't fit into Professor Tugwell's general statements.

Just Len

Tuckerman

IBM

Thomas J. Watson Research Center
P.O. Box 218
Yorktown Heights, New York

International Business Machines Corporation

WG 5-3000 (Area Code 914)

April 19, 1962

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

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

Under separate cover, I am sending you a copy of "Planetary, Lunar and Solar Positions, 601 B.C. to A.D. 1", which has just been published as Volume 56 of the Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society.

I want to express my thanks to you and the Institute for your part in the support of this project.

Yours sincerely,

Bryant Tuckerman

Bryant Tuckerman

BT/bjs

Pierre Turin

le 28 Janvier 1933

Monsieur P. Turin
67 rue Nollet,
Paris (17)

Cher Monsieur Turin,

Je viens de recevoir une lettre du Dr. Flexner me demandant de lui faire parvenir par vos bons soins un reçu de la Monnaie, l'avertissant que les matrices (j'ai oublié le nom technique que vous employez) sont gardées à sa disposition comme directeur de l'Institute for Advanced Study.

Vous comprendrez pourquoi il demande cela, non seulement en son nom personnel mais en sa qualité de directeur de l'Institute; S'il lui arrivait quelque chose, il serait difficile pour son successeur d'agir, mais comme directeur l'affaire sera en ordre.

Mme. Bailey me dit qu'on vous a envoyé un chèque de 10.000 francs, et je lui ai recommandé de vous envoyer maintenant le solde de Frs. 3.230 pour terminer l'affaire.

Agréez, cher Monsieur Turin, l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

Welles Bosworth

January 25, 1933

Dear M. Turin:

Thank you for your letter of December 31 enclosing detailed statement. You have doubtless already received the draft for 10,000 frs. sent early in January. I now enclose a draft for 3,280 frs. payable in Paris, which represents the balance due you.

May I thank you again for your exquisite work? Everyone, who sees the seal, medal, and bookplates, is delighted with them.

With renewed appreciation and all good wishes for the new year, I am

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

M. Pierre Turin
67, Rue Nollat (XVII)
Paris, France

AP:RSB

Paris le 23 Janvier 1933

67, RUE NOLLET (XVII^e)

☞ MARCADET 15-54

Monsieur le Docteur,

Je vous remercie beaucoup de votre aimable lettre du 6 Janvier ainsi que du chèque de 1000^{fr} et suis très heureux d'apprendre que vous êtes content de mon travail ainsi que Monsieur Baumberger et Madame Fuld.

J'espère que vous avez reçu maintenant ma note détaillée que je vous avais envoyée sur le conseil de Monsieur Bosworth le 31 Décembre dernier.

Avec mes remerciements je vous prie d'agréer Monsieur le Docteur l'expression de mes sentiments bien dévoués

P. H. Curry

January 6, 1933

Dear Monsieur Turin:

Thank you for your kind letter of December 7 and for the medals which we now have. They are exquisite, and Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld, the founders of the Institute, as well as the other trustees are delighted with them. We greatly appreciate your skill and workmanship.

In accordance with our agreement I am sending you herewith a draft for 10,000 francs payable at Paris, due you on completion of the seal, models, and medals in bronze, as ordered.

With all good wishes for the New Year and with kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Monsieur P. Turin
67, Rue Nollet (XVII)
Paris, France

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

67, RUE NOLLET (XVII^e)

☎ MARCADET 15-54

Paris le 7^e Decembre 1932

Monsieur le Docteur

après les avoir montrées à Monsieur Bosworth
je vous ai fait envoyer il y a quelques jours les
deux médailles que vous m'avez commandées ainsi
que les grands modèles en bronze montés sur des
panneaux d'acajou.

L'outillage servant à frapper les médailles
est déposé à votre nom à la Monnaie de Paris
où vous pouvez commander soit par mon intermédiaire
soit directement le nombre de médailles qu'il vous
plaira.

En vous remerciant vivement d'avoir bien
voulu m'honorer de votre confiance je vous prie
d'agréer Monsieur le Docteur l'assurance de
mes sentiments bien dévoués

P. Turin

31 Décembre 1932

67, RUE NOLLET (XVII^e)

☞ MARCADET 15-54

Monsieur le Docteur

Monsieur Bosworth m'ayant demandé de vous adresser directement la note des frais concernant le sceau et la médaille que vous avez bien voulu me commander, j'ai l'honneur de vous adresser ci-joint mon mémoire s'élevant à la somme de 13280 francs

J'espère que vous êtes maintenant en possession des deux grandes médailles en fonte de bronze ainsi que des deux petites papées par la Monnaie

Les médailles vous ont été expédiées par "The American Express Co" et ont dû quitter le Havre sur le paquebot "de Grasse" vers le 23 Novembre 1932

Je vous prie d'agréer Monsieur le Docteur avec mes meilleurs vœux pour la nouvelle année l'expression de mes respectueux sentiments

J. Turin

BOARD OF EDUCATION
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JOSEPH MILLER, JR., SECRETARY

April 6, 1937

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

Dear Dr. Flexner:

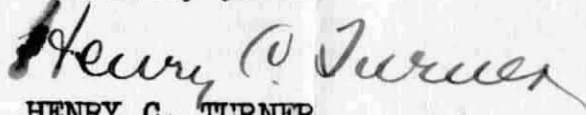
I want to thank you very much for your valued communication of March 30th, with reference to the scholastic and cultural qualifications for the new President of the proposed Queens College.

The responsibility of the appointment of Presidents of the City Colleges rests, I am very happy to say, with the Board of Higher Education, and, therefore, our Board is relieved of this responsibility. However, as President of the Board of Education, I hold ex-officio membership on the higher Board. When the latter Board is considering candidates for the Presidency of Queens College, you may be sure that their qualifications and background will be most carefully investigated.

I am most grateful to you for your interest in the matter, and I feel that it would be decidedly worth-while for you to communicate directly with Honorable Mark Eisner, Chairman of the Board of Higher Education, 139th Street and Convent Avenue, New York City.

You may be startled to know that I intend to take advantage of your very generous offer in joining you for lunch some day at Princeton, and you will find that I am no stranger in that vicinity because of my under-graduate days at Old Nassau.

Sincerely yours



HENRY C. TURNER
President, Board of Education

*Please return
to
A. F. ...
20 ...
Princeton, N.J.*

March 30, 1937

Mr. Henry C. Turner
Board of Education
500 Park Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Turner:

I hope you will pardon my addressing you on a subject which I have deeply at heart, though it is one on which I have no responsibility. I was a member of the New York Board of Education during Mayor Mitchell's administration so that I have some realization of the difficulty of doing a first-rate job in a large municipal school system.

I hear now that there is the prospect that a college will be established by the City in the Borough of Queens. There is no reason in the nature of things why the heads of colleges maintained by the City and the heads of the various departments should not be educationally, intellectually, and personally as able and forceful as the men for whom the country is scoured whenever an endowed institution needs a president. The salary is large enough to attract a person of first-rate capacity, and the opportunity for public service is enormous. I am hoping therefore that the Board of Education may search the country for a president who is worthy of the opportunity and that the appointment may be made upon the same basis as prevailed when President Conant was chosen at Harvard and President Dodds here at Princeton.

Mr. Henry C. Turner

March 30, 1937

2

When it comes to the several departments, the same considerations prevail. At this moment the most distinguished department of mathematics in the world is here at Princeton, and it is formed by a combination of the Department of Mathematics in Princeton University and the School of Mathematics of the Institute for Advanced Study. The most conspicuous member of the latter faculty is Professor Einstein, but he is associated with five other men of worldwide reputation. The combination of these two groups has brought to Princeton mathematicians from all over the world. There are indeed more workers in the field of mathematics here at Princeton than have ever^{before} been assembled in one institution. Many hold professorial or other prominent positions in universities in this country and abroad. I have no selfish interest in urging this matter upon your consideration, but after a long life devoted to education it is hard for me to sit idly by when a cleancut opportunity to do an excellent thing presents itself. If there is anything that I can do for you or for your associates, I shall be most happy to be at your service. Perhaps it would interest you to come to Princeton to lunch some day in order to get a close view of what is happening through the cooperation of the two institutions situated here.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Abraham Flexner

AF:ESB

Turyn, Alexander

January 4, 1945

Dear Professor Turyn:

I send you my warmest thanks for your interesting studies of Pindar, Aeschylus, and Sappho, which I have just received and am delighted to have. You probably already know how highly they are valued by our classicists here at the Institute. These copies will be greatly in demand.

It was a great pleasure to meet you the other day, and I hope sometime to have another conversation with you about the political questions in which we are both so much interested and which are indeed so important for the future peace of Europe.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Professor Alexander Turyn
72 University Place
New York 3, N. Y.

FA:KK

*INSTITUTE
General - T*

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July 6, 1966

INSTITUTE FOR
ADVANCED STUDY
Princeton, N.J.
U.S. - America

Gentlemen:

Would you please send us the name of the Student Editor of your College Newspaper, since we desire to contribute to your Student Newspaper, and if possible we would also appreciate your forwarding us a recent copy of the same, at your early convenience. We shall further be pleased to promptly remit to you the amount of the postage incurred in your forwarding us the same.

We remain,

Cordially yours,
TYNE IMPEX EST.
E. Paul
E. Paul, Director

EP/fu