



IMPARTING HIS MATHEMATICAL INSIGHT TO STUDENTS, VON NEUMANN FILLS BLACKBOARD WITH SYMBOLS AS HE OUTLINES THE SOLUTION OF A PROBLEM

Feb 1957

Passing of a Great Mind

JOHN VON NEUMANN, A BRILLIANT, JOVIAL MATHEMATICIAN, WAS A PRODIGIOUS SERVANT OF SCIENCE AND HIS COUNTRY

by CLAY BLAIR JR.

THE world lost one of its greatest scientists when Professor John von Neumann, 53, died this month of cancer in Washington, D.C. His death, like his life's work, passed almost unnoticed by the public. But scientists throughout the free world regarded it as a tragic loss. They knew that Von Neumann's brilliant mind had not only advanced his own special field, pure mathematics, but had also helped put the West in an immeasurably stronger position in the nuclear arms race. Before he was 30 he had established himself as one of the world's foremost mathematicians. In World War II he was the principal discoverer of the implosion method, the secret of the atomic bomb.

The government officials and scientists who attended the requiem mass at the Walter Reed Hospital chapel last week were there not merely in recognition of his vast contributions to science, but also to pay personal tribute to a warm and delightful personality and a selfless servant of his country.

For more than a year Von Neumann had known he was going to die. But until the illness was far advanced he continued to devote himself to serving the government as a member of the Atomic Energy Commission, to which he was appointed in 1954. A telephone by his bed connected directly with his AEC office. On several occasions he was taken

downtown in a limousine to attend commission meetings in a wheelchair. At Walter Reed, where he was moved early last spring, an Air Force officer, Lieut. Colonel Vincent Ford, worked full time assisting him. Eight airmen, all cleared for top secret material, were assigned to help on a 24-hour basis. His work for the Air Force and other government departments continued. Cabinet members and military officials continually came for his advice, and on one occasion Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson, Air Force Secretary Donald Quarles and most of the top Air Force brass gathered in Von Neumann's suite to consult his judgment while there was still time. So relentlessly did Von Neumann pursue his official duties that he risked neglecting the treatise which was to form the capstone of his work on the scientific specialty, computing machines, to which he had devoted many recent years.

His fellow scientists, however, did not need any further evidence of Von Neumann's rank as a scientist—or his assured place in history. They knew that during World War II at Los Alamos Von Neumann's development of the idea of implosion speeded up the making of the atomic bomb by at least a full year. His later work with electronic computers quickened U.S. development of the H-bomb by months. The chief designer of the H-bomb, Physicist



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VON NEUMANN CONTINUED

Edward Teller, once said with wry humor that Von Neumann was "one of those rare mathematicians who could descend to the level of the physicist." Many theoretical physicists admit that they learned more from Von Neumann in methods of scientific thinking than from any of their colleagues. Hans Bethe, who was director of the theoretical physics division at Los Alamos, says, "I have sometimes wondered whether a brain like Von Neumann's does not indicate a species superior to that of man."

The foremost authority on computing machines in the U.S., Von Neumann was more than anyone else responsible for the increased use of electronic "brains" in government and industry. The machine he called MANIAC (mathematical analyzer, numerical integrator and computer), which he built at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N.J., was the prototype for most of the advanced calculating machines now in use. Another machine, NORC, which he built for the Navy, can deliver a full day's weather prediction in a few minutes. The principal adviser to the U.S. Air Force on nuclear weapons, Von Neumann was the most influential scientific force behind the U.S. decision to embark on accelerated production of intercontinental ballistic missiles. His "theory of games," outlined in a book which he published in 1944 in collaboration with Economist Oskar Morgenstern, opened up an entirely new branch of mathematics. Analyzing the mathematical probabilities behind games of chance, Von Neumann went on to formulate a mathematical approach to such widespread fields as economics, sociology and even military strategy. His contributions to the quantum theory, the theory which explains the emission and absorption of energy in atoms and the one on which all atomic and nuclear physics are based, were set forth in a work entitled *Mathematical Foundations of Quantum Mechanics* which he wrote at the age of 23. It is today one of the cornerstones of this highly specialized branch of mathematical thought.



IN TEENS Von Neumann was a student in Budapest.

For Von Neumann the road to success was a many-laned highway with little traffic and no speed limit. He was born in 1903 in Budapest and was of the same generation of Hungarian physicists as Edward Teller, Leo Szilard and Eugene Wigner, all of whom later worked on atomic energy development for the U.S.

The eldest of three sons of a well-to-do Jewish financier who had been decorated by the Emperor Franz Josef, John von Neumann grew up in a society which placed a premium on intellectual achievement. At the age of 6 he was able to divide two eight-digit numbers in his head. By the age of 8 he had mastered college calculus and as a trick could memorize on sight a column in a telephone book and repeat back the names, addresses and numbers. History was only a "hobby," but by the outbreak of World War I, when he was 10, his photographic mind had absorbed most of the contents of the 46-volume works edited by the German historian Oncken and he could—and did—discuss military and political strategy with a sophistication that startled his elders.

Despite his obvious technical ability, as a young man Von Neumann wanted to follow his father's financial career, but he was soon dissuaded. Under a kind of supertutor, a first-rank mathematician at the University of Budapest named Leopold Fejer, Von Neumann was steered into the academic world. At 21 he received two degrees—one in chemical engineering at Zurich and a Ph.D. in mathematics from the University of Budapest. The following year, 1926, as Admiral Horthy's rightist regime had been repressing Hungarian Jews, he moved to Gottingen, Germany, then the mathematical center of the world. It was there that he published his major work on quantum mechanics.

The young professor

HIS fame now spreading, Von Neumann at 23 qualified as a *Privatdozent* (lecturer) at the University of Berlin, one of the youngest in the school's history. But the Nazis had already begun their march to power. In 1929 Von Neumann accepted a visiting lectureship at Princeton University and in 1930, at the age of 26, he took a job there as professor of mathematical physics—after a quick trip to Budapest to marry a vivacious 18-year-old named Mariette Kovesi. Three years later, when the Institute for Advanced Study was founded at Princeton, Von Neumann was appointed—as was Albert Einstein—to be one of its first full professors. "He

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TALKING SHOP with graduate members, Von Neumann frequently took time off from computer work to attend Institute's regular afternoon teas.

VON NEUMANN CONTINUED

was so young," a member of the institute recalls, "that most people who saw him in the halls mistook him for a graduate student."

Although they worked near each other in the same building, Einstein and Von Neumann were not intimate, and because their approach to scientific matters was different they never formally collaborated. A member of the institute who worked side by side with both men in the early days recalls, "Einstein's mind was slow and contemplative. He would think about something for years. Johnny's mind was just the opposite. It was lightning quick—stunningly fast. If you gave him a problem he either solved it right away or not at all. If he had to think about it a long time and it bored him, his interest would begin to wander. And Johnny's mind would not shine unless whatever he was working on had his undivided attention." But the problems he did care about, such as his "theory of games," absorbed him for much longer periods.

'Proof by erasure'

PARTLY because of this quicksilver quality Von Neumann was not an outstanding teacher to many of his students. But for the advanced students who could ascend to his level he was inspirational. His lectures were brilliant, although at times difficult to follow because of his way of erasing and rewriting dozens of formulae on the blackboard. In explaining mathematical problems Von Neumann would write his equations hurriedly, starting at the top of the blackboard and working down. When he reached the bottom, if the problem was unfinished, he would erase the top equations and start down again. By the time he had done this two or three times most other mathematicians would find themselves unable to keep track. On one such occasion a colleague at Princeton waited until Von Neumann had finished and said, "I see. Proof by erasure."

Von Neumann himself was perpetually interested in many fields unrelated to science. Several years ago his wife gave him a 21-volume Cambridge History set, and she is sure he memorized every name and fact in the books. "He is a major expert on all the royal family trees in Europe," a friend said once. "He can tell you who fell in love with whom, and why, what obscure cousin this or that czar married, how many illegitimate children he had and so on." One night during the Princeton days a world-famous expert on Byzantine history came to the Von Neumann house for a party. "Johnny and the professor got into a corner and began discussing some obscure facet," recalls a friend who was there. "Then an argument arose over a date. Johnny insisted it was this, the professor that. So Johnny said, 'Let's get the book.' They looked it up and Johnny was right. A few weeks later the professor was invited to the Von Neumann house again. He called Mrs. von Neumann and said jokingly, 'I'll come if Johnny promises not to discuss Byzantine history. Everybody thinks I am the world's greatest expert in it and I want them to keep on thinking that.'"

Once a friend showed him an extremely complex problem and remarked that a certain famous mathematician had taken a whole week's journey across Russia on the Trans-Siberian Railroad to

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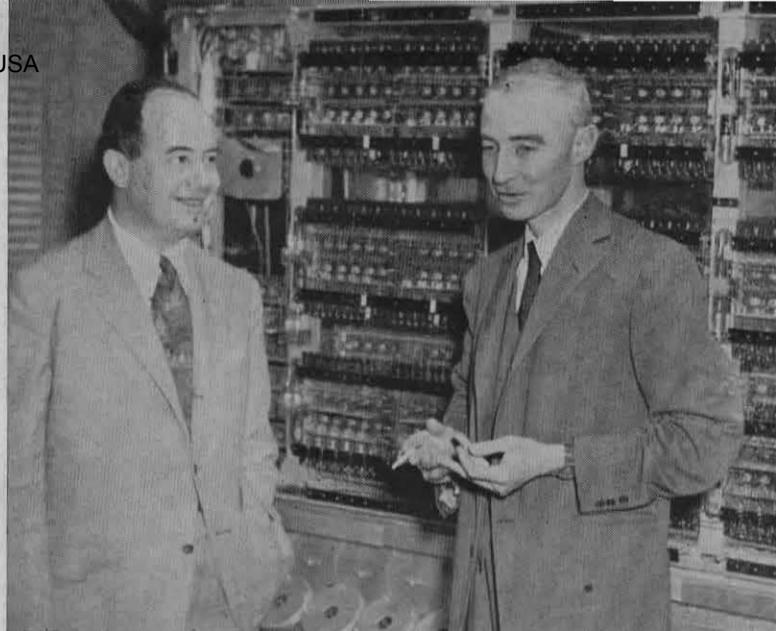


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WITH BOSS AND "MANIAC" Von Neumann stood beside J. Robert Oppenheimer, Institute director, at unveiling of computing machine. Full name of machine, which he spent six years developing, is mathematical analyzer, numerical integrator and computer. It can do 2,000 multiplications a second.

VON NEUMANN CONTINUED

complete it. Rushing for a train, Von Neumann took the problem along. Two days later the friend received an air-mail packet from Chicago. In it was a 50-page handwritten solution to the problem. Von Neumann had added a postscript: "Running time to Chicago: 15 hours, 26 minutes." To Von Neumann this was not an expression of vanity but of sheer delight—a hole in one.

During periods of intense intellectual concentration Von Neumann, like most of his professional colleagues, was lost in pre-occupation, and the real world spun on past him. He would sometimes interrupt a trip to put through a telephone call to find out why he had taken the trip in the first place.

Von Neumann believed that concentration alone was insufficient for solving some of the most difficult mathematical problems and that these are solved in the subconscious. He would often go to sleep with a problem unsolved, wake up in the morning and scribble the answer on a pad he kept on the bedside table. It was a common occurrence for him to begin scribbling with pencil and paper in the midst of a nightclub floor show or a lively party, "the noisier," his wife says, "the better." When his wife arranged a secluded study for Von Neumann on the third floor of their Princeton home, Von Neumann was furious. "He stormed downstairs," says Mrs. von Neumann, "and demanded, 'What are you trying to do, keep me away from what's going on?' After that he did most of his work in the living room with my phonograph blaring."

His pride in his brain power made him easy prey to scientific jokesters. A friend once spent a week working out various steps in an obscure mathematical process. Accosting Von Neumann at a party he asked for help in solving the problem. After listening to it, Von Neumann leaned his plump frame against a door and stared blankly, his mind going through the necessary calculations. At each step in the process the friend would quickly put in, "Well, it comes out to this, doesn't it?" After several such interruptions Von Neumann became perturbed and when his friend "beat" him to the final answer he exploded in fury. "Johnny sulked for weeks," recalls the friend, "before he found out it was all a joke."

He did not look like a professor. He dressed so much like a Wall Street banker that a fellow scientist once said, "Johnny, why don't you smear some chalk dust on your coat so you look like the rest of us?" He loved to eat, especially rich sauces and desserts, and in later years was forced to diet rigidly. To him exercise was "nonsense."

Those lively Von Neumann parties

MOST card-playing bored him, although he was fascinated by the mathematical probabilities involved in poker and baccarat. He never cared for movies. "Every time we went," his wife recalls, "he would either go to sleep or do math problems in his head." When he could do neither he would break into violent coughing spells. What he truly loved, aside from work, was a good party. Residents of Princeton's quiet academic community can still recall the lively goings-on at the Von Neumanns' big, rambling house on Westcott Road. "Those old geniuses got downright approachable at the Von Neumanns'," a friend recalls. Von Neumann's talents as a host were based on his drinks, which were strong, his repertoire of off-color limericks, which was massive, and his social ease, which



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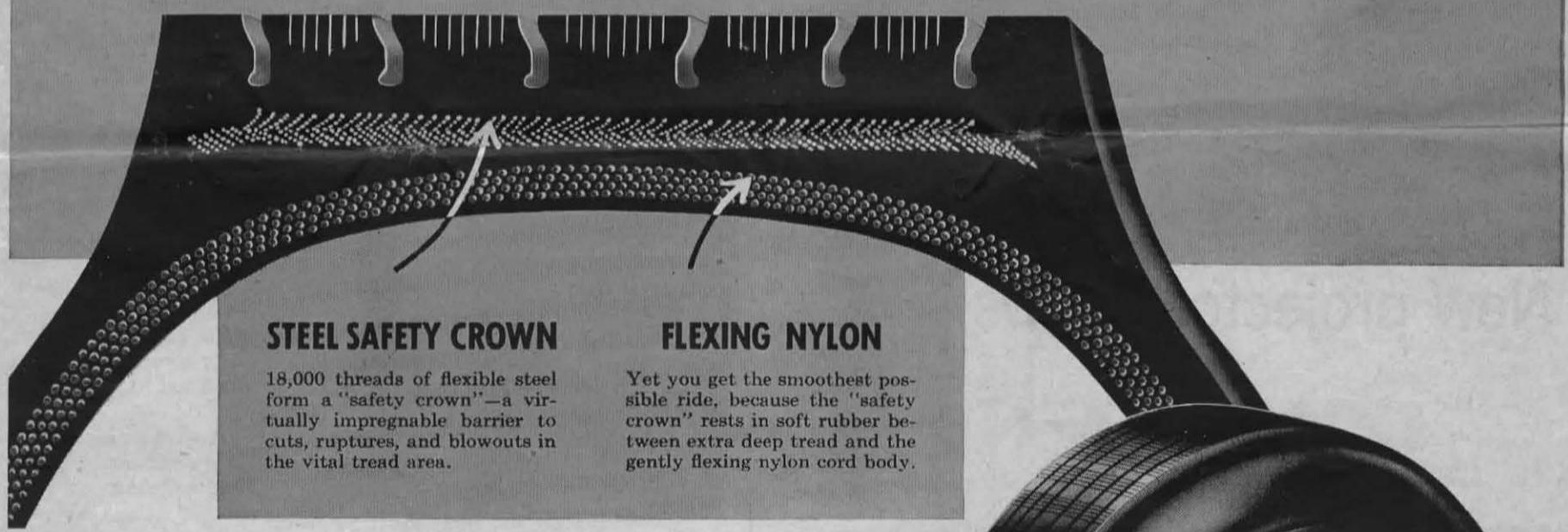
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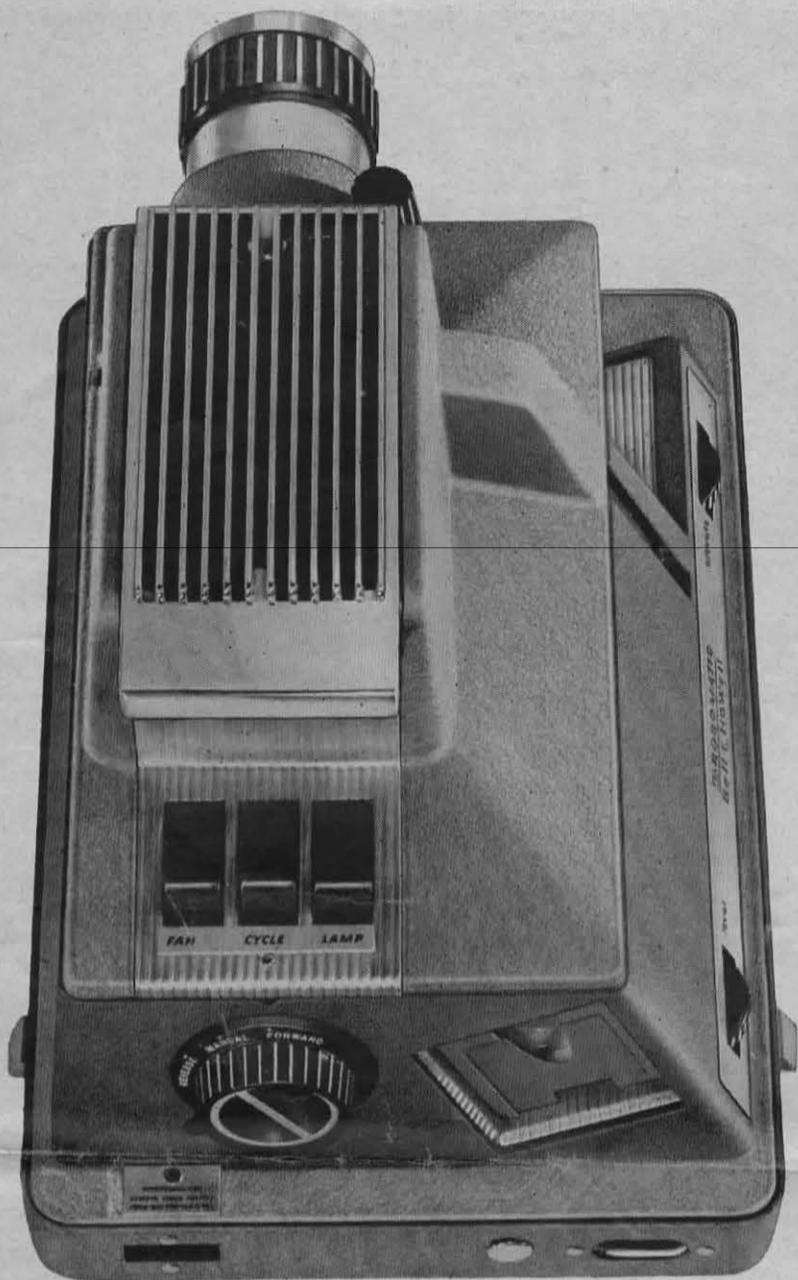
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A RELUCTANT SPORTSMAN, Von Neumann scorned athletics by wearing a neat business suit on riding trip in Grand Canyon which he made in 1940.

VON NEUMANN CONTINUED

was consummate. Although he could rarely remember a name, Von Neumann would escort each new guest around the room, bowing punctiliously to cover up the fact that he was not using names in introducing people.

Von Neumann also had a passion for automobiles, not for tinkering with them but for driving them as if they were heavy tanks. He turned up with a new one every year at Princeton. "The way he drove, a car couldn't possibly last more than a year," a friend says. Von Neumann was regularly arrested for speeding and some of his wrecks became legendary. A Princeton crossroads was for a while known as "Von Neumann corner" because of the number of times the mathematician had cracked up there. He once emerged from a totally demolished car with this explanation: "I was proceeding down the road. The trees on the right were passing me in orderly fashion at 60 miles an hour. Suddenly one of them stepped out in my path. Boom!"

Mariette and John von Neumann had one child, Marina, born in 1935, who graduated from Radcliffe last June, *summa cum laude*, with the highest scholastic record in her class. In 1937, the year Von Neumann was elected to the National Academy of Sciences and became a naturalized citizen of the U.S., the marriage ended in divorce. The following year on a trip to Budapest he met and married Klara Dan, whom he subsequently trained to be an expert on electronic computing machines. The Von Neumann home in Princeton continued to be a center of gaiety as well as a hotel for prominent intellectual transients.

In the late 1930s Von Neumann began to receive a new type of visitor at Princeton: the military scientist and engineer. After he had handled a number of jobs for the Navy in ballistics and anti-submarine warfare, word of his talents spread, and Army Ordnance began using him more and more as a consultant at its Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland. As war drew nearer this kind of work took up more and more of his time.

During World War II he roved between Washington, where he had established a temporary residence, England, Los Alamos and other defense installations. When scientific groups heard Von Neumann was coming, they would set up all of their advanced mathematical problems like ducks in a shooting gallery. Then he would arrive and systematically topple them over.

After the Axis had been destroyed, Von Neumann urged that the U.S. immediately build even more powerful atomic weapons and use them before the Soviets could develop nuclear weapons of their own. It was not an emotional crusade, Von Neumann, like others, had coldly reasoned that the world had grown too small to permit nations to conduct their affairs independently of one another. He held that world government was inevitable—and the sooner the better. But he also believed it could never be established while Soviet Communism dominated half of the globe. A famous Von Neumann observation at that time: "With the Russians it is not a question of whether but when." A hard-boiled strategist, he was one of the few scientists to advocate preventive war, and in 1950 he was remarking, "If you say why not bomb them tomorrow, I say why not today? If you say today at 5 o'clock, I say why not 1 o'clock?"

In late 1949, after the Russians had exploded their first atomic bomb and the U.S. scientific community was split over whether or



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WITH HIS WIFE, Klara, Von Neumann stood outside their Princeton home just after he was named to AEC. Dog has mathematical name, Inverse.

VON NEUMANN CONTINUED

not the U.S. should build a hydrogen bomb, Von Neumann reduced the argument to: "It is not a question of whether we build it or not, but when do we start calculating?" While the H-bomb controversy raged, Von Neumann slipped quietly out to Los Alamos, took a desk and began work on the first mathematical steps toward building the weapon, specifically deciding which computations would be fed to which electronic computers.

Von Neumann's principal interest in the postwar years was electronic computing machines, and his advice on computers was in demand almost everywhere. One day he was urgently summoned to the offices of the Rand Corporation, a government-sponsored scientific research organization in Santa Monica, Calif. Rand scientists had come up with a problem so complex that the electronic computers then in existence seemingly could not handle it. The scientists wanted Von Neumann to invent a new kind of computer. After listening to the scientists expound, Von Neumann broke in: "Well, gentlemen, suppose you tell me exactly what the *problem* is?"

For the next two hours the men at Rand lectured, scribbled on blackboards, and brought charts and tables back and forth. Von Neumann sat with his head buried in his hands. When the presentation was completed, he scribbled on a pad, stared so blankly that a Rand scientist later said he looked as if "his mind had slipped his face out of gear," then said, "Gentlemen, you do not need the computer. I have the answer."

While the scientists sat in stunned silence, Von Neumann reeled off the various steps which would provide the solution to the problem. Having risen to this routine challenge, Von Neumann followed up with a routine suggestion: "Let's go to lunch."

In 1954, when U.S. development of the intercontinental ballistic missile was dangerously bogged down, study groups under Von Neumann's direction began paving the way for solution of the most baffling problems: guidance, miniaturization of components, heat resistance. In less than a year Von Neumann put his O.K. on the project—but not until he had completed a relentless investigation in his own dazzlingly fast style. One day, during an ICBM meeting on the West Coast, a physicist employed by an aircraft company approached Von Neumann with a detailed plan for one phase of the project. It consisted of a tome several hundred pages long on which the physicist had worked for eight months. Von Neumann took the book and flipped through the first several pages. Then he turned it over and began reading from back to front. He jotted down

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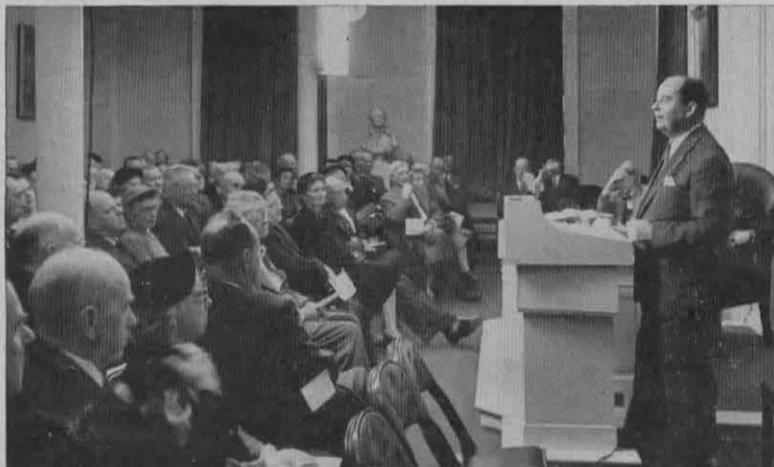
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LECTURING EXTEMPORANEOUSLY, Von Neumann discussed his work on computing machines before American Philosophical Society in 1954. He seldom used notes even when lecturing on the most abstruse subjects.

VON NEUMANN CONTINUED

a figure on a pad, then a second and a third. He looked out the window for several seconds, returned the book to the physicist and said, "It won't work." The physicist returned to his company. After two months of re-evaluation, he came to the same conclusion.

In October 1954 Eisenhower appointed Von Neumann to the Atomic Energy Commission. Von Neumann accepted, although the Air Force and the senators who confirmed him insisted that he retain his chairmanship of the Air Force ballistic missile panel.

Von Neumann had been on the new job only six months when the pain first struck in the left shoulder. After two examinations, the physicians at Bethesda Naval Hospital suspected cancer. Within a month Von Neumann was wheeled into surgery at the New England Deaconess Hospital in Boston. A leading pathologist, Dr. Shields Warren, examined the biopsy tissue and confirmed that the pain was a secondary cancer. Doctors began to race to discover the primary location. Several weeks later they found it in the prostate. Von Neumann, they agreed, did not have long to live.

When he heard the news Von Neumann called for Dr. Warren. He asked, "Now that this thing has come, how shall I spend the remainder of my life?"

"Well, Johnny," Warren said, "I would stay with the commission as long as you feel up to it. But at the same time I would say that if you have any important scientific papers—anything further scientifically to say—I would get started on it right away."

Von Neumann returned to Washington and resumed his busy schedule at the Atomic Energy Commission. To those who asked about his arm, which was in a sling, he muttered something about a broken collarbone. He continued to preside over the ballistic missile committee, and to receive an unending stream of visitors from Los Alamos, Livermore, the Rand Corporation, Princeton. Most of these men knew that Von Neumann was dying of cancer, but the subject was never mentioned.

Machines creating new machines

AFTER the last visitor had departed Von Neumann would retire to his second-floor study to work on the paper which he knew would be his last contribution to science. It was an attempt to formulate a concept shedding new light on the workings of the human brain. He believed that if such a concept could be stated with certainty, it would also be applicable to electronic computers and would permit man to make a major step forward in using these "automata." In principle, he reasoned, there was no reason why some day a machine might not be built which not only could perform most of the functions of the human brain but could actually reproduce itself, i.e., create more supermachines like it. He proposed to present this paper at Yale, where he had been invited to give the 1956 Silliman Lectures.

As the weeks passed, work on the paper slowed. One evening, as Von Neumann and his wife were leaving a dinner party, he complained that he was "uncertain" about walking. Doctors furnished him with a wheelchair. But Von Neumann's world had begun to close in tight around him. He was seized by periods of overwhelming melancholy.

In April 1956 Von Neumann moved into Walter Reed Hospital for good. Honors were now coming from all directions. He was

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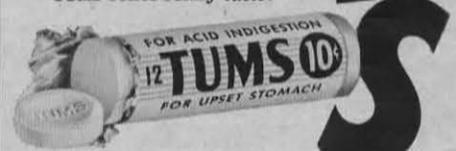
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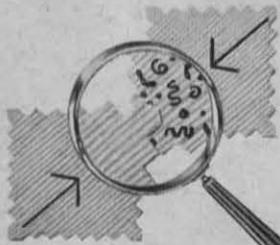
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Musicale Coronet Fonograf. High fidelity with "Magic Mind." 4 speeds; 3 speakers; 5-tube amplifier (including rectifier); 50-15,000 cycles; automatic shut-off. Mahogany —\$164.95.* Cherry or limed oak —\$169.95.*

It's the greatest advance since the invention of the fonograf! Only Webcor Fonografers have the "MAGIC MIND" Diskchanger with the amazing automatic speed selector that actually plays a stack of 33 1/3 and 45 rpm records—7, 10, and 12-inch—intermixed in any sequence! See it work at your dealers' now!

Your Webcor dealer has a complete line of beautifully styled Webcor Fonografers from \$29.95 to \$309.95.*



Holiday Radio-Fonograf. High fidelity with "Magic Mind." 4 speeds; full-range PM speaker; 5-tube amplifier (including rectifier); automatic shut-off; superheterodyne AM radio. In green and silver grey \$104.50.*



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*Prices slightly higher West and Southwest

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ALL MUSIC SOUNDS BETTER ON A
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VON NEUMANN CONTINUED

awarded Yeshiva University's first Einstein prize. In a special White House ceremony President Eisenhower presented him with the Medal of Freedom. In April the AEC gave him the Enrico Fermi award for his contribution to the theory and design of computing machines, accompanied by a \$50,000 tax-free grant.

Although born of Jewish parents, Von Neumann had never practised Judaism. After his arrival in the U.S. he had been baptized a Roman Catholic. But his divorce from Mariette had put him beyond the sacraments of the Catholic Church for almost 19 years. Now he felt an urge to return. One morning he said to Klara, "I want to see a priest." He added, "But he will have to be a special kind of priest, one that will be intellectually compatible." Arrangements were made for special instruction to be given by a Catholic scholar from Washington. After a few weeks Von Neumann began once again to receive the sacraments.

The great mind falters

TOWARD the end of May the seizures of melancholy began to occur more frequently. In June the doctors finally announced—though not to Von Neumann himself—that the cancer had begun to spread. The great mind began to falter. "At times he would discuss history, mathematics, or automata, and he could recall word for word conversations we had had 20 years ago," a friend says. "At other times he would scarcely recognize me." His family—Klara, two brothers, his mother and daughter Marina—drew close around him and arranged a schedule so that one of them would always be on hand. Visitors were more carefully screened. Drugs fortunately prevented Von Neumann from experiencing pain. Now and then his old gifts of memory were again revealed. One day in the fall his brother Mike read Goethe's *Faust* to him in German. Each time Mike paused to turn the page, Von Neumann recited from memory the first few lines of the following page.

One of his favorite companions was his mother Margaret von Neumann, 76 years old. In July the family in turn became concerned about her health, and it was suggested that she go to a hospital for a checkup. Two weeks later she died of cancer. "It was unbelievable," a friend says. "She kept on going right up to the very end and never let anyone know a thing. How she must have suffered to make her son's last days less worrisome." Lest the news shock Von Neumann fatally, elaborate precautions were taken to keep it from him. When he guessed the truth, he suffered a severe setback.

Von Neumann's body, which he had never given much thought to, went on serving him much longer than did his mind. Last summer the doctors had given him only three or four weeks to live. Months later, in October, his passing was again expected momentarily. But not until this month did his body give up. It was characteristic of the impatient, witty and incalculably brilliant John von Neumann that although he went on working for others until he could do no more, his own treatise on the workings of the brain—the work he thought would be his crowning achievement in his own name—was left unfinished.



HIGH HONOR was paid Von Neumann at White House a year ago when, in a wheelchair, he received Medal of Freedom from President Eisenhower. Citation said Von Neumann had "materially increased the scientific progress of this country in the armaments field." It was his last public appearance.

Re note = F.
B.M.

A M E R I C A N
32ND YEAR **MERCURY** JULY 1956



DR. OPPENHEIMER'S INSTITUTE

by

KARL HESS

TWO MEN have become virtual symbols of science for most Americans. One, Albert Einstein, is dead. The other, J. Robert Oppenheimer, actively continues his various works.

As physical symbols, the men had little in common. Einstein, hair dishevelled in what his almost idolatrous fans called a "fleecy halo," was the old, unkempt, almost disembodied scientist. Oppenheimer, with crew-cut hair and restless energy, is the new, executive scientist.

As intellectual symbols, however, the two men have very, very much in common. Both have been deeply involved with the greatest non-scientific (and, indeed, even anti-scientific) phenomenon of our time:

Communism. Both have aided it in their ways.

The two symbols have another thing in common. Both have risen to the most controversial levels of their careers at a single institution. For both men are symbols also of one of the most highly regarded and yet little known of scholarly retreats: the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton, New Jersey.

Perhaps because of the two symbolic men, the Institute has been seen as a backdrop for the glow of the personalities. Yet, also because of the two men, the Institute has seemed to be a brooding menace up to strange mischiefs. The plain facts of what it is have been largely lost in both the glow and the heat.

The idea of the Institute took shape in the beginning of the 1930's. It was an idea compounded of several ingredients. The first was a professional protagonist for the cause of higher education, Dr. Abraham Flexner, a one-time Kentucky high-school teacher who had moved on to become a career staffer at the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. One very meaningful advancement, he maintained, would be to establish a place where chosen scholars could isolate themselves and simply think.

Another ingredient in the idea was the arrival in America of Albert Einstein. To many he was more than a symbol of science at that time. He also was a social symbol. He was, in effect, a great natural resource salvaged from the crumbling Jewish community in Germany. Such a resource needed a proper new home. The idea of Flexner's scholarly retreat, and a new home for radical Einstein, nicely coincided. All the idea needed was the final ingredient of money.

MONEY for the Institute came in an extremely generous individual grant from a New Jersey businessman, Louis Bamberger, a Newark department-store owner, and from his sister, Mrs. Felix Fuld. Together in 1930, they put up \$5,000,000. From it, Flexner got his retreat and Einstein got his home.

In a founding letter, Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld said that their "fun-

damental purpose" was to provide a retreat for scholars.

For the home of the Institute itself, space was borrowed at Princeton University. In 1939 the Institute moved from the university into quarters of its own at a nearby 500-acre estate. The Institute has ever since been deliberately confused in the public mind as being a part of Princeton University — which it isn't.

At first, physics and mathematics were the only concern of the Institute. Top scholars in these fields were invited to just sit around, talking, walking and thinking in order to advance their own knowledge and to explore in fields of pure science not open to them in the press of everyday work at the usual school. After a time, the fields of study were widened to economics, politics, poetry, history, archeology. Just about anything that could attract scholarly interest went onto the institute's list of subjects.

For some scholars, the vision of such high-level camaraderie as the Institute offered was worth taking time off and even paying their own board and keep. For others, grants from the Institute were given to enable them to spend some time "just sitting and thinking," as Flexner's initial dream had put it.

Housing on the estate was and is provided. Meals and teas in the Institute bring the scholars together informally. Otherwise, offices, seminar rooms, and even laboratories

bring them together — or keep them isolated.

Before very long the Institute was just what it is today — a magnet for scholars the world around. Today, its 150 or so “visiting” scholars are almost half from other countries. More important, however, are the “faculty” scholars, the resident thinkers of the Institute. They are its shapers and influencers.

After the retirement of Flexner from the directorship of the Institute, in 1939, Dr. Frank Aydelotte became head of the scholarly dream house. Aydelotte came to the job from the presidency of Swarthmore. He also came equipped with an affinity that has marked much of the Institute's leadership ever since.

In 1941, secure in his new job, Aydelotte joined an imposing list of other prominent persons who signed an advertisement in the *New York Times* calling for immediate contributions to Russian war relief. In succeeding years he showed just how deeply he meant his sympathy for the embattled Bolsheviks by sponsoring both the 1942 and 1943 congresses of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship, which even then was known as an important Communist front and which later was placed on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

In 1948, Aydelotte made two gestures that rather complemented one another. With one swipe of his pen he signed on as member of a com-

mittee to welcome the Red Dean of Canterbury, Hewlitt Johnson, one of Britain's foremost apologists for the Soviet. The Commiphile clergyman was coming to America for a visit and sorely needed *someone* to welcome him. Along with the welcoming, Aydelotte made another gesture. He was listed as an initiating sponsor of the “Committee of 1000” to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

For those latter activities, Aydelotte presumably had more time than for some of his earlier espousals. In 1946 he had stepped down as director of the Institute to make way for a rising young man in the world of science, J. Robert Oppenheimer, fresh from the atom bomb's birth at Los Alamos.

AYDELOTTE did not let his retirement from the directorship slow him down. Still in residence at the Institute, and provided with a staffed office as a director emeritus, he became, in 1950, one of the persons listed as petitioning the government to drop a prosecution then under way against W. E. B. DuBois, a venerable Communist Party functionary and one of its principle disciples to the Negro race. The same year he joined a select group of others prominent for their backing of various pro-Communist causes in demanding a truce in Korea. Beginning in 1953, he became active on two other fronts, with demands that both the internal security laws of the

land *and* its immigration policies be relaxed.

During the time that Aydelotte was doing those things, there was another figure at the Institute who, to persons on the scene at the time, seemed to be a far more dramatic "campus" influence—the mathematician Oswald Veblen.

A possible indication of his influence is the fact that today, although he has never been director of the Institute, Veblen, along with Aydelotte, is an honorary member of the board of trustees.

Like Aydelotte, Veblen also was on hand to welcome the red Dean on his visit to America. Veblen also was listed as a sponsor of one of the oldest of Communist fronts in this country, the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born—a group with which he continued association until 1950. Veblen also was associated with the top "cultural" front, the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions. As a sideline, he tried to help fellow scientists in combatting loyalty tests.

BY THE TIME the Communist peace offensive had broken out in the beginning of the 1950's, with Veblen on hand as a sponsor of one of its noisiest supporters, the Mid-Century Conference for Peace, the House Committee on Un-American Activities placed him in the category of supporters of the conference who has "from 11 to 20" Communist-front affiliations.

Scattered in the "faculty" and "student body" there have been others who have followed the thinking of the senior scholars. In the school of historical studies there is Erwin Panofsky, described by J. B. Matthews, former research director of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, as one of the "top collaborationists" of the Communist front apparatus in academic circles.

Marston Morse, of the school of mathematics at the Institute, was one of the scientific rooting sections assembled in support of Edward Condon, former director of the National Bureau of Standards whose acquaintanceships in what are regarded by some as extremely pro-Soviet circles have resulted in the lifting of his security clearance. Hassler Whitney, also of the math department, was listed as a sponsor of the Scientists Committee on Loyalty Problems. One problem of the committee was to convince people that science and scientists were above mere details such as Communism and loyalty. (Also in the mathematics department, in 1953, there was a young scientist who was a registered Democrat but who had had an unusual opportunity to know a lot about Communism: Felix Browder, son of Earl Browder, former head of the Communist Party in America.)

For the past several years, however, the Institute has boasted the presence of a different kind of scien-

tist and one with an official record of opposing Communism. He is George Kennan, former policy chief for the State Department in the Truman Administration, and author of the "policy" of "containing" the Soviet rather than attempting to push it back or liberate its slaves. The Kennan vision of diplomacy in which America in effect rides with the punches and hopes for the eventual best, is not the only political vision that the Institute has conjured up in recent years. Another of the Institute's "members," Herbert Feis, with an assist from a Ford Foundation grant, emerged from the Institute ivy with a book entitled "The China Tangle." It "explains" how China was lost to freedom and bayoneted into Communist slavery. The explanation is a notable bit of scholarship, in that except for a single scoffing reference, it passes completely over the voluminously documented role played in China's defeat by pro-Communists in the Department of State. The vigor of the Communists, the bungling of America, and the corruption of the anti-Communists is the "explanation" given for China's fall.

OF ALL the Institute's products, however, it is still the two symbols, Einstein and Oppenheimer, who are the most commanding. Einstein's impression upon the Institute was not altogether scientific. In one of the rare, half-dozen or so stories that have been written on the

Institute in the general press, a 1950 tour of the Institute grounds in the New York *Times* magazine section, Einstein is mentioned as brightening appreciably when the conversation turns from science to Zionism, a subject dear to his heart, as the *Times* points out, throughout his career at the Institute.

More publicly, however, he used the Institute as a sounding board for another interest, an extremely arrogant one. It was Einstein who, in answer to a request for advice, advised persons called before duly constituted investigating committees to refuse to answer questions about Communism. From his home near the Institute, Einstein also managed to lend his name to a veritable assembly line of pro-Communist causes.

One of his very first combined his two proclivities in one package. As president of the Birobidjan Committee in America, Einstein was the number-one supporter of a Jewish national state—in the Soviet Union! Vice president of the group, which sought to gain support for the Soviet area known as Birobidjan which was propagandized as a Jewish homeland, was E. A. Lowe, a professor emeritus in the Institute's school of historical studies.

When J. Robert Oppenheimer came to the Institute in 1946, he brought with him a less public but nonetheless dramatic association with Communists and Communism. From 1936 on, as he has since testified, he

was acquainted with some prominent Communists who were, as it turned out, involved in a number of fields including espionage.

As a leading atomic scientist, of course, such associations were of grave concern to some people who watched them develop. In June 1943, Colonel Boris T. Pash, a military intelligence officer, submitted a report on Oppenheimer which said in part: "Information available to this office indicates that subject (Oppenheimer) may still be connected with the Communist Party. Bernadette Doyle, organizer of the Communist Party in Alameda County, California, has referred to subject and his brother, Frank, as being regularly registered within the party."

When, two years ago, a security hearing went fully into the case of Oppenheimer, his atomic-energy security clearances were lifted. But his job at the Institute remained steadfastly his own — even though Lewis Strauss, the Atomic Energy Commissioner who sustained the lifting of the Oppenheimer clearance, also is a trustee of the Institute! In those capacities, Strauss was in the position of punishing Oppenheimer with one hand and employing him with the other.

When Oppenheimer was in the process of being deprived of his clearance, it occurred to someone that his safe at the Institute probably was filled with secret documents. It was. Today, even though

Oppenheimer stands outside the pale of full security clearance, the Institute itself continues to be a clearing house for many top government research projects.

Does Oppenheimer's tenure and security at the Institute mean that he is its only power, its final arbiter as well as director? It does not. To keep his job and to keep the Institute going the way he wants it, Oppenheimer must satisfy an imposing board of directors.

Reputedly the most active and influential member of the board today is Senator Herbert H. Lehman, legislator, international financier, and avowed enemy of the sort of security system that lifted Oppenheimer's clearance. The other board members are:

Dr. John F. Fulton of the Yale medical school, once listed as a member of the board of editors of the *American Review of Soviet medicine*, the organ of the American-Soviet Medical Society.

Perrin K. Galpin of the Grant Foundation which, as one of its recent grants, turned over \$80,000 for a parent-child relationship study to be undertaken by a committee including Robert Havighurst, who has been a member of the education committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, a sponsor of the Communist-front National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, and a vociferous defender of Communists threatened under the Internal Security Act.

Lloyd K. Garrison, who once was listed as joining the Communist Paul Robeson in a crusade against lynching and who appeared as Oppenheimer's counsel during the security hearing.

Edward S. Greenbaum, a New York attorney who, as a brigadier general in the Pentagon, was reported as one of the persons who testified on behalf of the "truth and honesty" of Carl Marzani, convicted of hiding Communist affiliation in qualifying for Federal employment.

John M. Hancock, chairman of the board of Lever Bros., Bernard Baruch's alternate on the U N Atomic Energy Commission in 1946, and a director of the Lehman Corporation as well as of the W. T. Grant Company, founder of the Grant Foundation.

Harold K. Hochschild, a director of various mining enterprises.

Samuel D. Leidesdorf, proprietor of one of the largest accounting firms, once an accountant for the Institute's "angels" and now a close associate of virtually all of the other trustees of the Institute.

Wilmarth S. Lewis, editor of the distinguished Yale edition of the letters of Hugh Walpole.

Harold F. Linder, philanthropist and former partner of Carl Loeb, Rhoades & Company, brokers.

Herbert H. Maass, active as counsel for the Institute and an associate of another trustee, Samuel Leidesdorf. Maass reportedly was one of the trustees notified in advance of

Oppenheimer's background of close association with Communists and the Communist Party. His reaction was a spirited public defense of the Institute's director.

Sydney A. Mitchell, banker.

Lessing J. Rosenwald of Sears, Roebuck.

Michael Schaap, once vice president of Bamberger's New Jersey store, now board chairman of Bloomingdale's in New York.

AND, last but not least, Atomic Energy Commissioner Strauss, once a Kuhn, Loeb partner. His address in the Institute's listing is simply Room 5600, 30 Rockefeller Plaza — where he is a financial adviser to the Rockefeller interests.

In the composition of the board, it is perhaps significant that only two men, Wilmarth Lewis and Dr. Fulton, are actively involved in what might be called scholarly pursuits.

For the rest of the board there is a weighty emphasis on atomic energy interests and international finance. In either of those fields the Institute may represent far more than an ivy-covered scholastic adventure.

As a veritable sieve through which the world's atomic-energy information has poured, the Institute has immense practical meaning to anyone interested in the field. As a sieve or funnel also for the most rarified researches in international finance and various industrially-applicable

researches, the Institute has possible meaning of a far more earthy nature than its scribble-filled blackboards and absently wandering inmates would indicate to a casual visitor.

Even in the multi-fenced land of the foundations itself, the Institute has overcome border lines and separations. Various of its works are supported by such outside agencies as the Guggenheim Foundation, Carnegie Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation and the Ford Foundation.

It is from its internal support, from the directors as well as from the symbolic personalities of Einstein and Oppenheimer, that the actual shape of the Institute has been molded. Presumably that shape can be expected to enlarge and cast an ever longer shadow on the research

and thinking of the world, whose scholars it brings together in a UN of their own. Past invitations to Russian scholars, for instance, may now be acceptable in the phony era of co-existence.

To foot the bills for its work, the Institute has less to worry about as it goes along. From a founding fund of 5,000,000 Bamberger-Fuld dollars, a recent Institute ledger sheet shows in excess of \$11,000,000 in bonds, more than \$6,000,000 in common stock and other assets that bring its total worth to some \$20,000,000. For Abraham Flexner's "retreat," it all represents quite an advance. What it represents to the rest of the world, each observer will have to decide for himself — scientifically or otherwise.



The Social Worker Reports

Woman is willing to struggle if given opportunity.

Family savings used up — relatives have helped.

Man is aggressive — has 9 children.

Woman ailing at present. Eyesight poor — does housework when able to find it.

Couple breaking up home, friends helping.

These people are cultured. Something should be done about their condition.

Applicant is typical real American. He is the father of 8 children.

Applicant's wife is a lady and hardly knows what it is all about.

Applicant took job as janitor in home for working girls — lasted 3 weeks.

Woman still owes \$45 for a funeral she had recently.

— FRANCES RODMAN

1930

vert. file

6/7

GENERAL

Public Relations

Copy of Newark Evening News with announcement of founding
of I. A. S. and editorial.

Filed in Vertical file under "P" for Public Relations.

A, Louis Bamberger

CITY-COUNTY EDITION
WALL ST. COMPLETE
Pages 2*, 3*, 4*, 5*

Newark Evening News

CITY-COUNTY EDITION
WALL ST. COMPLETE
Pages 2*, 3*, 4*, 5*

NO. 14,425 Telephone Market 8000. Private Exchange Connecting All Departments. NEWARK, N. J., SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1930—40 PAGES 215-221 Market St., Newark, N. J. Daily, Except Sunday TWO CENTS

4 Bandits Seize \$14,000 At Clinton Avenue Bank In Bold Daylight Hold-up

Revolvers Cover Seven in Trust Company Branch as Gunman Scoops Up Cash

Four unmasked bandits with drawn automatic pistols entered the Clinton Avenue Branch of the South Side National Bank & Trust Co. 786 Clinton avenue at 9:50 o'clock this morning, took \$14,000 in cash and with two other companions escaped in an automobile toward the center of Newark.

One man waited at the wheel of the car, while the sixth covered a druggist across the street with a revolver to prevent him from giving the alarm.

So well planned was the hold-up that scarcely two minutes elapsed from the time the four ran in the front entrance until the getaway.

No shots were fired. Everything moved like clockwork. It was one of the smoothest holdups ever pulled in Newark.

In the bank were three customers and four employees, one of them a child. A postman walked in during the holdup, only to be forced into submission like the others.

One of the four bandits, a young Italian or Jew, well-dressed and seemingly about twenty-eight years old, quickly took his place in the line at the middle teller's cage, just behind the man depositor. You stand perfectly quiet and don't move," said the young man to the depositors, keeping his short, black automatic well out of sight of the street. The other three, likewise with drawn automatics, pushed through a small way and into the rear. At a doorway of the first cage one of the three ordered John Craig of 108 Clinton avenue, a teller, "open this door!" Craig obeyed it.

Besides Craig there were in the bank Lillian Giuliano of 99 South Sixth street, stenographer; Robert deB. Nutt of 197 South Seventh street, assistant cashier and manager in charge of the branch; Myron Goggin of 15

Navy Building, Fear, Caused War—Morrow

Unfair to Charge Germany with Full Responsibility, Ambassador Says

Staff Correspondent.
PATERSON—Dwight W. Morrow's views on the naval treaty, of which he was principal drafter, were expressed publicly for the first time in addresses last night here and in Passaic. Since returning from the London Naval Conference, Mr. Morrow had refrained from discussing the treaty because of the part he had in its drafting and the possibility he would be called to Washington to testify before Senate committees concerning the drafting. Having decided to urge ratification of the treaty, as his campaign is reaching the final stages, Mr. Morrow yesterday prepared a speech indorsing the document. Once he warmed up to the subject last night, he amplified considerably the prepared speech he had intended holding to. The Ambassador expressed the hope Germany would be represented at the next naval limitation conference in 1935 "so that all nations will be placed on an equal footing regarding armaments, and there will be a chance for the world to move forward toward peace and happiness." The Ambassador said full responsi-

Long Island Bank Robbed of \$22,000

NEW YORK—Four leasurly bank robbers took \$22,000 in cash from the Richmond Hill National Bank in Jamaica, Long Island, this morning, leaving bound behind them every employee of the bank from porter to manager.

The four drove up to the bank at 8:30 as Joseph Whalen, the porter, unlocked the door and prepared to mop the floor.

Two of them entered behind Whalen, and two remained in the big blue sedan in which the quartet arrived. The two inside men made the porter unlock a cashier's cage, and began breaking into drawers and strong boxes. These yielded between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

As the employees arrived, one by one, the two women seized and tied them and deposited them on the floor in a corner.

When Albert Thorne, the manager, entered, he knew the combination to the vault, they made him open it, and then tied him up with the clerks, after which they piled between \$18,000 and \$19,000 in currency into bags and drove away in their car.

The employees worked their knots loose and sounded an alarm.

Stock Market Sharply Down

NEW YORK (AP)—Stock prices were sharply depressed in today's abbreviated session of the New York Stock Exchange, as the persistent bear campaign which has been in progress during the greater part of the week finally dislodged a large volume of stock from the hands of discouraged holders. Several issues broke through the low levels of early May, and recorded new minimum levels for the year, notably U. S. Steel, which closed at 1.64 1/4, off 2 1/2%. This compares with a previous 1930 low of 1.65 3/4, and a bottom last November at 1.50. A wide assortment of shares lost from 3 to more than 10 points.

The market broke out of the narrow trading area in which it has been struggling for nearly a month in decisive fashion. Total sales for the two-hour session were about 2,250,000 shares, larger than the turnover during several five-hour days of late, and the ticker was delayed some minutes.

Bum Place But Even So It Had Running Water and Home Comforts

Seventh Precinct police rudely demolished a sylvan retreat for knights of the road in the rear of the Ivy Hill Almshouse, yesterday afternoon. An elaborate "jungle," equipped with a bed built of discarded automobile bodies, sheltered from the elements by auto tops, artfully laced together, with all the conveniences of home, including running water and a roaring fireplace, was discovered by Sergeant Kabis and Patrolmen Mulvaney, Wetreich and McCormick.

Complaints had been received that men were annoying housewives by soliciting alms and food. Yesterday afternoon the police descended on the hideaway and found six men brewing a huge pot of "mulligan" over an open fire. Mirrors were hung on trees. Boxes suspended from branches contained bread and canned goods. A spring about 400 yards away supplied the water. It was really homelike.

Arraigned before Acting Judge Connelly in Fourth Precinct Court today, the men identified themselves as Albert Dixon of Valley street, South Orange; John Cameron, no home; James Ryan of 40 Columbia street, Steward Wilkerson of Kentucky, John J. Woods, Easton, Pa., and Thomas O'Brien, 18 Ivy street. Judge Connelly sentenced them to thirty days each.

Carol Gets Throne of Roumania

Back in Bucharest by Air—Abandons Mme. Lupescu

BUCHAREST, Roumania (AP)—It has been decided that former Crown Prince Carol is to be proclaimed King this evening.

Carol, father of Roumania's eight-year-old boy King, Michael, flew back to his homeland from exile in Paris at 10 o'clock last night and immediately became the center of a turbulent political situation.

Premier Juliu Maniu announced today he would await a royal proclamation taking cognizance of Prince Carol's return and then would resign. It was believed he would be asked to form another government, this time composed of representatives of all the parties.

It has been an open secret for months that Carol had negotiated for his return with emissaries of the Maniu government.

On his arrival at Cotroceni Airdrome last night he got into immediate touch with Premier Maniu, who urgently convoked the Council of Ministers in an extraordinary session to determine in

Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld Give \$5,000,000 to Establish Institute of Advanced Learning

Donors of Institute Fund



Louis Bamberger. Mrs. Felix Fuld.

Initial Endowment Announced For Graduate Foundation In Newark or Vicinity

The gift of \$5,000,000 by Louis Bamberger and his sister, Mrs. Felix Fuld, to establish an educational foundation to be called the Institute for Advanced Study was announced today. It will be located "in Newark or its vicinity."

Exclusively for post-graduate work and scientific research, the first of its kind in this country, the institute will bring Newark to the forefront among world educational centers.

The \$5,000,000 will be placed by Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld at the disposal of a distinguished board of trustees as the initial endowment of the foundation.

To this they intend to make additions to an extent which will make possible the high academic and scientific standards conceived by the founders for the Institute.

Dr. Abraham Flexner, formerly associated with the General Education Board, a distinguished scholar who has done notable work in sociological and educational research, will become Director of the Institute.

Board of Trustees.
The Board of Trustees for the first year will include the founders and the following selected by them:

- Frank Aydelotte, president, Swarthmore College.
- Edgar S. Bamberger, nephew of Louis Bamberger.
- Dr. Alexis Carrel, member of the Rockefeller Institute.
- Dr. Flexner.
- Dr. Julius Friedenwald of Baltimore, a distinguished physician and surgeon.
- John R. Hardin of Pitney, Hardin & Skinner, Newark; president Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.
- Alanson B. Houghton, formerly United States Ambassador to Germany and later to Great Britain.
- Herbert H. Lehman, Lieutenant Governor of New York.

Court Upholds Petitions Ban Anderson and Smith in Finals

Backs Orange City Clerk in Rejecting 14 Republican Committee Candidates

Chief Justice Gummere today upheld the action of City Clerk William F. Christiansen of Orange in throwing out petitions of fourteen candidates for election to the Republican County Committee in the primary June 17.

Anderson and Smith in Finals

Canoe Brook and Montclair Golfers Play for State Amateur Title

BY HAL SHARKEY.
CRESTMONT GOLF CLUB. West Orange—Paul Anderson of Canoe Brook and Kenneth Smith of Montclair won their way to the finals in the state amateur golf tournament today. Smith defeated Dunlap, 2 and 1. The Anderson-Welcott match was all square com-

Feels "Heavy Hand."

Beatrice Stern research files
from the Shelby White and
Letter Carrier's Story.
Printz of 71 Maple avenue,
the letter carrier, has the
that includes the bank. He
there shortly before 9 o'clock
ning, before the bank opened,
ced nothing unusual. As is m
ed, he returned later to leave
s mail.
lked into the hold-up, but
no consternation on the part
andits. A curt, brisk member
artlet, who apparently was
poke sharply to another: "Get
l. The other gunman did as
and motioned Printz to keep
the letter was a routine one
cial importance.
the bank employees were be-
es or in the inner portion of
The gunmen, with no loss
ordered the four to face the
ir hands overhead. The em-
elds.
Up Change, Even Gloom.
the bandits had brought a
n satchel. He an dothers be-
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**Stained Auto
and in Ironbound**
n automobile, part of the in-
which was saturated with
d contained a man's shoe and
s found today in front of 63
reet by Detectives Moffatt and
the Newark Auto Theft Squad
a Haller of the squad reported
to Captain Sebald. The car, a
enger Buick coupe, was re-
omined early yesterday from in
41 Bigelow street, by its owner,
r of 584 Bergen street.
rrd the automobile showed
of having been involved in an
and a preliminary inspection
o bullet holes. Nearby cities
otified in an effort to learn if
has been "taken for a ride" in
twenty-four hours.

**Hop Tomorrow for
U. S. from Dublin**
DUBLIN (P)—Captain Charles Kings-
ford-Smith hopes to take off in the
Southern Cross on his attempted trans-
Atlantic flight tomorrow at 2 A. M. if
weather reports at that hour are fa-
vorable, he announced today.
The plane will leave this afternoon
for Curragh Camp to test a two-mile
runway, prepared expressly for Cap-
tain Kingsford-Smith. Everything to-
day is in readiness for the flight.

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**Ford Dealer in Essex County; Also
number of satisfied customers. Hen-
West Orange.—Advertisement.**

**th. Dentist, 169 Market St., at
th at \$25 a set; guaranteed to
ss extractions.—Advertisement.**

**New Fords—All Makes Traded. Stallworth
Motor Co., 98 Branford pl. Service Dept.
open night and day. Sales until 2 P. M. Sun-
—Advertisement.**

Due Next Week
Nye Aids to Check Jersey
Senate Race Costs, but
Doubt Reports

Washington Bureau, NEWARK NEWS.
WASHINGTON—Special investigators
of the Nye election funds committee
will be in New Jersey next week to
determine if there is any tangible basis
for reports of large expenditures by at
least one candidate in the three-
cornered Republican Senatorial pri-
mary.
After the primary Ambassador Mor-
row, Representative Fort and Joseph S.
Frelinghuysen will be asked to appear
before the committee and tell of
moneys expended by themselves or in
their behalf.
Senator Nye, the chairman, left last
night for his home in North Dakota
not particularly perturbed over the
New Jersey situation. It was stated
again that most of the allegations that
one or more candidates had spent far
in excess of the \$50,000 allowed by the
state corrupt practises law were anony-
mous.
No Definite Evidence.
The sending of the investigators at
this time, determined upon yesterday,
was on the basis that where there is
so much smoke there must be some
fire. It can be said authoritatively
that the committee is in possession of
no information that savors of real
evidence such as a law court or a com-
mittee of the Senate would accept as
conclusive.
There has been much talk in Wash-
ington about the amount of money
being expended in the campaign. As
deliberate policy, Senator Nye and his
associates have refrained from men-
tioning names of the candidate or
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tions have been made. It is known,
however, that some of the so-called
informers have mentioned the name
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It is taken for granted here that the
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**Church Wedding Guests Unaware
Couple Married Earlier in Day**
Special to the NEWARK NEWS.
SUMMIT—Guests who crowded St.
John's Lutheran Church last night to
witness the marriage of Miss Ida
Brauman of Summit to Arthur A. Seid-
ler of Yonkers were unaware that the
ceremony taking place before them was
but a gesture, an empty form and a
very pretty piece of acting calculated
to convince even the most astute.
Yet that's all it was. It couldn't be
a wedding, for a proper license hadn't
been obtained. And anyhow, the bride
and bridegroom had been married be-
fore—earlier in the day.
Miss Brauman, who is the daughter
of Mr. and Mrs. George N. Brauman
of 94 Boulevard, appeared with Mr.
Seidler before Mrs. Myrtle Williamson
Smith, registrar of vital statistics,
Thursday and applied for a license to
wed. As she was making it out Mrs.
Smith inquired when the ceremony
was to take place. She was told it
would be performed last night.
She told them that the law required
seventy-two hours' interval between
the time of taking out the license and
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Appeal was made to Mayor Edward B.
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**Whichone and
"Fox" Rarin' to
Go in Belmont**

BELMONT PARK, N. Y.—What
promises to be the greatest horse race
since the famous battle between John
P. Grier and Man O'War will be held
here today when Harry Payne Whitney's
Whichone and William Woodward's
Gallant Fox clash in the historic Bel-
mont Stakes, richest of all American
three-year-old classics. There probably
will be two or three other horses in
the race, which will gross about \$81,000
if five start, but Whichone and Gallant
Fox are hogging the spotlight. It has
often been said that "anything can
happen in a horse race," but it is
generally conceded here today that
nothing short of a tornado or earth-
quake can stop one or the other of
these famous colts from winning.
Staff Correspondent.

**Two Prostrations
Caused by Heat**
Before a series of showers gave New-
ark some relief from the heat last
night, the temperature during the day
had climbed to 90 degrees and caused
two prostrations.
Maurice Grossman, Harrison lawyer,
collapsed in his Fourth street office,
that town. He was revived and taken
in the police ambulance to his home
at 468 Belgrove drive, Arlington.
The second prostration was in West
Orange. Daniel Rich of 65 Linden
street, Newark, fell unconscious while
working in the plant of the Newark
Steel Post Company at 10 White street,
West Orange. He had overexerted him-
self using a sledge hammer. Rich was
treated at Orange Memorial Hospital
and sent home last night.
A drop of ten degrees in the last
twenty-four hours was noted by Prin-
cipal William Wiener of Central High
School, local weather observer. It was
80 degrees at noon today.
After the rain last night the mercury
declined to 75. At 7 A. M. today it
was 70.

**New Phone Numbers
In Effect at Midnight**
Don't quarrel with the tele-
phone operator after midnight
tonight if she tells you the num-
ber you are seeking is a wrong
one—she may be right!
So don't grow apoplectic. Be
nonchalant! Count at least up
to ten. Or, better still, just re-
collect that the new dial tele-
phone numbers have gone into
effect. The change is in pre-
paration for the ultimate shift
throughout Northern Jersey to
the new system.
The change is not difficult to
follow and does not alter the
old number. A key number is
added: Thus Market 8000, The
Newark Evening News number, be-
comes Market 2-8000 and so
forth. The first two letters of
the name of the exchange are in
capitals in the new telephone
books as they will be used in
dialing.
Newark fire headquarters will
be Market 2-1825 and police
headquarters 2-5400.

Markets at a Glance
New York
STOCKS—Weak; United States Steel
dropped to year's lowest.
BONDS—Firm; convertibles heavy.
CURB—Weak; general list sags sharply.
FOREIGN EXCHANGES — Irregular;
Shanghai improved.
COTTON—Lower; favorable weather
and unsettled Wall Street.
SUGAR—Holiday.
COFFEE—Holiday.

Chicago
WHEAT—Easy; favorable domestic and
foreign crop news.
CORN—Easy; bearish Iowa reports and
easier cash markets.
CATTLE—Irregular.
HOGS—Lower.

Nicholas Going on Tour
First announcements said negotia-
tions were under way to place him
in the regency, replacing his
younger brother, Prince Nicholas,
who is leaving on a foreign tour June
18. To meet any emergencies the
Premier extended the current Parliam-
entary session until June 14. A cen-
sorship was established.
For several weeks there has been
growing agitation in favor of the young
prince-father's coming back to his
hometown, an eventually which he
(Continued on 2d page, 8th column)

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vonBalgand, German Minister to
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an assassin who fired several shots at
him.
The assassin was a German who at-
tacked the Minister as he visited the
German warship Koenigsburg, in the
harbor here.

**Five Reported Dead
In Mine Cave-in**
LEADVILLE, Col. (P)—Five men were
reported killed in a cave-in of a tunnel
today at the Climax Molybdenum
Company's mine at Climax, twelve
miles from here.
A rescue crew was dispatched from
Leadville.

**New Phone Numbers
In Effect at Midnight**
Don't quarrel with the tele-
phone operator after midnight
tonight if she tells you the num-
ber you are seeking is a wrong
one—she may be right!
So don't grow apoplectic. Be
nonchalant! Count at least up
to ten. Or, better still, just re-
collect that the new dial tele-
phone numbers have gone into
effect. The change is in pre-
paration for the ultimate shift
throughout Northern Jersey to
the new system.
The change is not difficult to
follow and does not alter the
old number. A key number is
added: Thus Market 8000, The
Newark Evening News number, be-
comes Market 2-8000 and so
forth. The first two letters of
the name of the exchange are in
capitals in the new telephone
books as they will be used in
dialing.
Newark fire headquarters will
be Market 2-1825 and police
headquarters 2-5400.

Markets at a Glance
New York
STOCKS—Weak; United States Steel
dropped to year's lowest.
BONDS—Firm; convertibles heavy.
CURB—Weak; general list sags sharply.
FOREIGN EXCHANGES — Irregular;
Shanghai improved.
COTTON—Lower; favorable weather
and unsettled Wall Street.
SUGAR—Holiday.
COFFEE—Holiday.

Chicago
WHEAT—Easy; favorable domestic and
foreign crop news.
CORN—Easy; bearish Iowa reports and
easier cash markets.
CATTLE—Irregular.
HOGS—Lower.

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Institute

(Continued from First Page)

the plans have been disclosed and who whole-heartedly give their aid to the enterprise.

"Unique Home of Advanced Learning"

"While in the nature of things the plans for the institute cannot be definitely outlined in advance, it may be stated that the purpose of the founders and of the director is not to follow the customary university models, which combine both undergraduate and graduate work in the same institutions, but to establish a unique home of advanced learning in which, under competent advice, students and workers may explore any field of research into which their interest or ambition may call them, work in which they may reasonably promise some advancement in the field of human knowledge.

"The program will proceed cau-

Dr. Sabin Recipient Of \$5,000 Award

Dr. Florence Rena Sabin, fellow of Johns Hopkins University and member of the Rockefeller Institute for Scientific Research, the only woman besides Mrs. ... the board of trustees of ... Institute for Advanced Study, ... Pictorial Review's annual achievement award of \$5,000 for the most distinctive contribution made by an American woman to American life during 1928.

Dr. Sabin's original research and investigations have led to many discoveries toward the better knowledge of tuberculosis. She is the discoverer of the origin of the lymphatic system and of the function of the white blood cell in its relation to tuberculosis. She is the first and only woman to be admitted to the National Academy of Science.

tiously and with a view to developing its ultimate facilities without spectacular attempt to attract by numbers or display. The problem of housing will be solved as necessities require and no large amount of money will be spent initially in permanent equipment or elaborate buildings. It is not intended in the first instance to institute professional schools or to lay stress upon pure laboratory research."

In asking the trustees to assume this responsibility, Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld went into much detail as to the educational ideals which they wished to underlie the standards to be formulated for the institute. In a letter to each of the trustees they wrote:

Letter to Trustees.

"We are asking you to serve with us as trustees of an institution of higher learning which we propose to endow with a substantial initial sum, to which we expect from time to time hereafter to add amounts which in our belief will provide adequately for the establishment of the proposed enterprise.

"There is at present little or no lack of schools and colleges for the training of young men and women for the ordinary baccalaureate degrees. This need will in the future be apparently even more fully supplied than at present. There are also attached to many of our colleges post-graduate schools doing effective work in guiding students in qualifying themselves for post-graduate degrees.

Trustees of the Proposed Bamberger-Fuld Graduate Institute



HERBERT H. LEHMAN



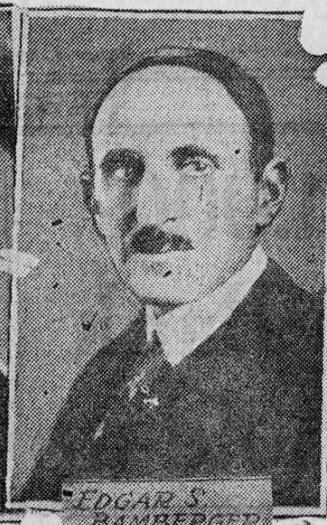
ALANSON HOUGHTON



DR. ABRAHAM FLEXNER



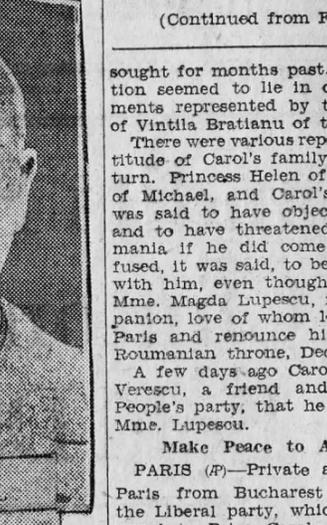
DR. FRANK AYDELLOTTE



EDGAR S. BAMBERGER



DR. ALEXIS CARREL



SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF

Prosperity Shared with City In Bamberger-Fuld Gifts

Benefactions to Newark and Environs Show Steady Increase, with Latest by Far Largest Individually. "A Debt of Gratitude"

Bamberger-Fuld benefactions to Newark and its environs have increased year by year as the prosperity built on a little store founded in Market street in 1892 has grown.

The latest gift of Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld, his sister, is by far the largest. Other gifts by them in recent years and by Felix Fuld in his lifetime and through his will, also run into the millions.

The three have given to charities and philanthropic enterprises without number, always without ostentation. Beth Israel Hospital, the Newark Museum, the Newark Y. M.-Y. W. H. A. building and many others are among the monuments that testify to their generosity.

When Mr. Fuld died January 21, 1929, he left \$645,000 to charitable enterprises. The residue of his estate he had willed to be divided between Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld. Major gifts during Mr. Fuld's lifetime were \$500,000 to Beth Israel and \$250,000 for the Hebrew Association building in High street.

Mr. Bamberger with characteristic modesty summed up the family's spirit toward the community in which they made their fortune in accepting the appreciation of citizens of Newark for his gift to the City of Newark Museum in this fashion: "I am only discharging a debt of gratitude to the city." His contribution to the museum's founding was \$650,000.

Another characteristic incident occurred when hundreds of volunteer workers at a rally for the Beth Israel Hospital rose and cheered as Mr. Bamberger presented a check for \$65,000 to the building fund—a gift added to considerable donations he previously had made to the same cause. Amidst the din of approbation the target of the applause sat, blushing deprecatingly, embarrassed, his manner eloquent of his personal philosophy of philanthropy: "Discharging a debt of gratitude."

Time and Energy, Too.

Mr. Bamberger's check-book was never the sole medium of his beneficence. He also gave unstintingly of

Community Chest in the fall of 1928. Every hospital campaign has found them among the large contributors. Mrs. Fuld gave a \$50,000 building for the Jewish Sisterhood and has for years been one of the largest contributors to Jewish and other charities. The larger bequests in Mr. Fuld's will included \$100,000 for the Y. M.-Y. W. H. A.; \$50,000 each for the Museum Association, Florence Crittenton Home of Newark, Hospital and Home for Crippled Children, Hospital of St. Barnabas, Newark Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Y. M. C. A. and Babies Hospital, and \$25,000 each for East Side Day Nursery, Eighth Avenue Day Nursery, Hebrew Maternity Aid Society, Jewish Sisterhood, Society for Relief of Respectable Aged Women, the Theresa Grotta Aid for Convalescents and the Y. W. C. A.

In commemoration of Mr. Fuld's generosity to Beth Israel a tablet was unveiled in his honor Thursday.

Music Scholarship.

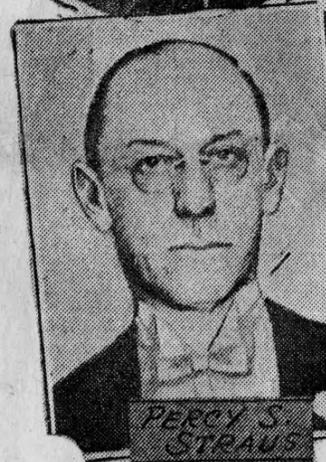
Mr. Bamberger and the Fuld's have spurred the cause of education, musical and otherwise, by offering numerous scholarships. Each year many music scholarships are presented in Newark and vicinity and medals are awarded to banner pupils in each of Newark's high schools.

Mrs. Fuld has sponsored philharmonic concerts for the school children of Newark, events of wide cultural value. The unrecorded benefactions of Mr. Fuld, Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld are numerous.

Early in 1927 Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld joined with Wallace M. Scudder, Dr. Edward Weston and Franklin Conklin in presenting a tract of land in Warren County to the Newark Boy Scouts for a summer camp. About a year later the same five men presented a similar tract near Blairstown to Newark Council of Girl Scouts, also for a summer camp.

Gift to Employees.

The remarkable growth of the concern which bears the Bamberger name wrote into mercantile history one of its most romantic chapters. The climax may be said to have come August 29 last, when the stock sale to R. H. Messer &



PERCY S. STRAUS



JOHN R. HARDIN



DR. FLORENCE RENA SABIN

Gift Hailed by Civic Leaders

Sum of \$5,000,000 for Institute Highly Praised in Many Quarters

The Bamberger-Fuld gift was hailed today by leaders of Newark's civic life and thought as a gift that stirs the imagination.

Mayor Congleton said: "The news of Mr. Bamberger's and Mrs. Fuld's gift of \$5,000,000 to establish the Institute for Advanced Study is good news, highly interesting. It does not require much imagination to see the great measure of good which may follow in the wake of such an undertaking. Somehow the gift does not surprise those who are familiar with the benefactions of Mr. Bamberger and the Fuld's. They have done much for Newark in their work of helping afflicted humanity through hospital aid and other channels. Their works are an inspiration to the community."

dividuals to "help people to help themselves" and spoke of the satisfaction that will accrue to Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld in seeing the development of their plan and noting its results in benefitting mankind.

Rabbi Foster's Comment.

Rabbi Solomon Foster of Temple B'nai Jeshurun:

"The matchless generosity of Mrs. Felix Fuld and Louis Bamberger, exhibited in many different ways, is again demonstrated in the magnificent endowment to establish an institute for advanced learning in our city. Through great resourcefulness, character and a spirit of service, the Bamberger-Fuld combination built in Newark a marvelous business and now the same generous group is determined to make Newark conspicuous as a center of higher education and culture.

"All citizens, of whatever class, creed or color, must feel profound gratitude to these lovers of humanity for using their wealth so wisely and generously. Long life and great honor to them!"

Praises Donors.

Richard C. Jenkinson spoke of Newark as "bound to become a great city," and declared, "I congratulate Newark on the possession of such a man as Louis Bamberger and such a woman as his sister, Mrs. Felix Fuld.

"It is a nice thing to have money. It is a nicer thing to have made it yourself, as in the case of both Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld. In this work Mrs. Fuld did no small part. It is a

State Golf

(Continued from First Page)

but the ball struck a tree or something and bounded back in bounds.

Both players had ticklish pitches to play over a guarding trap but each made the green nicely, only to have Dunlap over-run his first putt and miss coming back.

Now 2 down, Dunlap seemed in the air by loss of another hole when he pulled to the left of the eighth green, while Smith was just off the edge, out from that distance Smith took three putts and Dunlap, after getting on with his second, ran down a long putt.

It was good for a three. Smith's drive from the ninth tee was pulled under a tree and he had to waste a shot getting out. Dunlap played for a safe five which won the hole and enabled him to turn all square.

The cards for nine holes:

Smith 6 4 5 3 4 4 4 4 7—41
Dunlap 5 4 4 4 5 5 3 5—40
Match all square.

Anderson-Wolcott Match

Four straight holes won with birdies featured the out-going nine of the Anderson-Wolcott match. Wolcott won



Anderson's par 5. Anderson was out in 37 even par.

The cards for the first nine:

Anderson's par 5. Anderson was out in 37 even par.
The cards for the first nine:
Out—
Par..... 5 5 4 3 4 4 4 3 5—37
Anderson..... 5 6 4 3 3 4 3 4 5—37
Wolcott..... 5 5 5 2 4 3 4 5 7—40
Anderson, 2 up.

Mathis for Morrow, But Not as "Wet"

TOMS RIVER (AP)—Formally announcing his support of the candidacy of Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow, Senator Thomas A. Mathis of Ocean County he declared: "There are some cool in this state, one not very far where we are now, where the gambling laws are not enforced. Are we to repeal the gambling laws?"

Prince Carol

(Continued from First Page)

sought for months past. Chief opposition seemed to lie in old Liberal elements represented by the government of Vintila Bratianu of two years ago.

There were various reports as to the attitude of Carol's family toward his return. Princess Helen of Greece, mother of Michael, and Carol's divorced wife was said to have objected strenuously and to have threatened to leave Romania if he did come back. She refused, it was said, to become reconciled with him, even though he broke Mme. Magda Lupescu, red-haired companion, love of whom led him to Paris and renounce his rights to the Roumanian throne, December 31.

A few days ago Carol wired General Verescu, a friend and leader of the People's party, that he had repudiated Mme. Lupescu.

Make Peace to Avoid War.

PARIS (AP)—Private advices received from Bucharest indicated the Liberal party, which has been proposed to Prince Carol, had decided to accept him as King rather than a civil war.

It is understood that the young King Michael will be placed in a nursery and that Carol will be given an opportunity to show whether he intends to be a good King.

Reporters scoured Paris today to locate Madame Lupescu, the former companion, but it was ascertained that she left for Switzerland eight days ago, with first reports of Carol's imminent return to Roumanian throne.

Carol's son by his Morgantic marriage to Zizi Lambrino when he was a young prince, is attending school in Paris, a healthy strong little fellow nearly eleven years old.

VIENNA (AP)—Dowager Queen of Roumanian received first news of the arrival of Prince Carol in Bucharest from Roumanian Minister at Vienna railway station, where she stopped en route to Oberamergau.

"As a mother I am very pleased," Carol's enthusiastic welcome she said. "As to myself, I will remain the faithful guardian of the people."

U. S. Dry Law Held Necessary

Fort Tells Monmouth Ocean States Can't Control Liquor Alone

Special to the NEWARK NEWS
ASBURY PARK—Franklin W. dry Republican candidate for the Senatorial nomination, toured Monmouth and Ocean counties yesterday and reiterated that "New Jersey can't be made dry but not with political leadership that breathes enforcement in breath and repeal in another."

Fort spoke at the Sunset Assemblum and declared states adopted prohibition laws sought federal law "not to force them on the rest of the nation, but by they couldn't enforce their own since bootleggers were in existence."

Fort argued that laxity of prohibition enforcement is no reason to repeal. He took recognition of the recent Ocean County investigation he declared: "There are some cool in this state, one not very far where we are now, where the gambling laws are not enforced. Are we to repeal the gambling laws?"

Appointments for Law Observ

Beatrice Stern researches the history of the...
From the Sherry White and Leon Levy Archives

He also gave unstinted of his time and energy. To the museum, he has been defraying the cost of the...
Princeton, N. J., U. S. A.

Typical of the Fuld spirit was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Fuld, with Mr. and Mrs. Uzal H. McCarter, of \$115,000 to make up the quota of the Newark...

Dr. Flexner, Renowned Educator, Has Record of Aggressive Action

Dr. Abraham Flexner, who will head the Bamberger-Fuld institution, is one of the best-known educators of the present day. His reputation is world-wide. He comes of a family noted in the professional and literary worlds.

For fifteen years he was director of studies and medical education of the General Education Board, a Rockefeller Foundation. He resigned in 1928.

During his connection with the board Dr. Flexner is reported to have had direct control over the disbursement of more than \$50,000,000. He conducted studies of colleges and universities for it throughout the United States and Canada and in many foreign countries.

This country has had no more outspoken critic of American secondary schools. He is strictly modern in his ideas of what should be taught in such schools and has assailed the teaching of Latin and Greek.

In 1923 he conducted a white slavery inquiry for the League of Nations. For many years he assailed the "diploma mills" existing in many states for the awarding of medical degrees to inadequately trained physicians.

His comments on educational institutions here and abroad often have aroused the more conservative elements. In an address at Oxford in 1928 he criticized the University of London, drawing the retort from Dr. Graham Little of the university that his ideas were "half-baked doctrines."

In another lecture abroad, Dr. Flexner condemned the United States and England for spending millions on wars rather than on education. Again he attacked the promiscuous granting of degrees in American universities, declaring it was not the right of a university to turn out "seductive advertisers or plausible bond salesmen."

By birth he is a Kentuckian, born in Louisville sixty-three years ago. His education was obtained at Johns Hop-

kins, where he received the bachelor of arts degree in 1886; from Harvard, which awarded him the degree of master of arts in 1906, and the University of Berlin, where he did post-graduate work. He holds a doctor of laws' degree granted to him in 1914 by Western Reserve University.

His first work was as a teacher in the Louisville High School, the year he left Johns Hopkins. In 1908 he went to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching in the capacity of teaching expert. He remained there four years, leaving to go with the Rockefeller board.

The French government in 1926 made him a Commander of the Legion of Honor, in recognition of his educational work. He was named to the Rhodes memorial lectureship at Oxford in 1927-1928. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and member of the Kaiserlich Leopold Deutsche Akademieder Naturforscher.

His publications have all been along educational lines, several of them being studies of colleges of today and prophecies of the colleges of tomorrow.

A brother, Bernard Flexner, is a widely-known lawyer. Another brother, Dr. Simon Flexner, is director of laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute.

In 1898 Dr. Abraham Flexner married Anne Lazierre Crawford of Louisville, who has written some of the most popular plays of the American stage under the name of Anne Crawford Flexner. Her best-known play is "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," produced in 1908. She also was the author of a popular novel in 1916, "The Marriage Game."

Dr. and Mrs. Flexner make their home in East Seventy-second street, New York. They have two daughters, Mrs. Paul Lewinson and Miss Eleanor Flexner.

at Trenton, is entitled "Certificate of Incorporation of Institute for Advanced Study—Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld Foundation."

Mr. Bamberger will be the legal agent, a formality required by the law. It is specified that the number of trustees of the foundation shall be not less than twelve nor more than fifteen, and the names of the members of the initial board are embodied. The duration of a trustee's term is made subject to the by-laws to be adopted and their election an act of the board itself.

The date of incorporation embodied in the certificate is May 20 of this year. The incorporators whose names are appended to the document are Mr. Bamberger, Mrs. Fuld, Mr. Hardin, Mr. Leidesdorf and Mr. Maass.

John D. Jr. Offers \$15,000,000 N. Y. Park
NEW YORK (U. P.)—John D. Rockefeller Jr. has offered New York a \$15,000,000 park and museum to be developed on a historical site at the northern outskirts of Manhattan.

The site is a fifty-six-acre tract on Washington Heights, high above the Hudson River and commanding a sweeping view of the landscape for miles around. The museum, to be erected at the loftiest point on the tract, would be a structure patterned after Kenilworth Castle and would house the Gothic collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Rockefeller made a similar offer twice before in recent years, but each time it was rejected because of conditions attached. The present offer is believed acceptable.

Club Backs Rawson
William H. Rawson, candidate for county register, was recommended last night by the Italian-American Athletic Club at its headquarters, 606 North Ninth street. Mr. Rawson spoke of his record and in behalf of Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow. Edward Quinn of City Commissioner Murray's department, also spoke. More than 200 attended.

At Social Work Conference
Executives affiliated with the Newark Conference of Jewish Charities are attending the National Conference for Social Work in Boston which opens today and closes next Saturday. They are Mrs. Leah Frank Segal, executive director of the conference; Dr. Aaron G. Robison, executive director of the Y. M.-Y. W. H. A.; Simon Doneger, executive director of the Jewish Guidance Bureau; Benjamin L. Weinfeld, executive director of the Jewish Children's Home; Miss Josephine Miller, head worker at the Jewish Day Nursery and Neighborhood House; Mrs. Ida Goldberg Segal, executive director of the Jewish Social Service, and Miss Dora Guardian, also associated with the latter institution.

Ross-Fenton to Open
DEAL—Ross-Fenton Farm will open for its thirtieth season next aSturday night with a formal dinner dance. The occasion will mark the opening of a new Venetian garden and a dining terrace built out over Deal Lake.

Blast Destroys Store House
An explosion at the Kerner & Co. plant, South and Adams streets, at 11:20 this morning destroyed a small store house full of old nitro-cellulose films. Anxiety was felt by the officials and forty employees because the shed was adjacent to a large building filled with explosive chemicals.

Fire followed the explosion. The films are used in making coloring for leather goods.

Clinton Avenue Bank and Victims in \$14,000 Holdup
open, took a handful of paper from one of the shelves and thrust it into the bag.

As hastily as they came in, they departed. The suave young man who stood in line with the depositor, the others ransacked the tellers' warned Latten, Knaster, the p and the woman depositor that "body peeks his head out of the we'll plug him."

Depositor's Cash Refused.
Latten had no cash with him. Knaster held \$45 in his bank that he had expected to c Frightened, he offered it to the who had been in line.

"Here, take my money," he said. "No, we want nothing from the positors," the gunman answered assuringly.

Bank officials said the loss was pletely covered by insurance. There is no alarm system in the cages, but the vault is wired alarm system.

Police Rush to Scene.
Several telephone calls to police made as soon as the bandit escaped away. One was by Kempe. The place soon swarmed with tives. Lieutenant O'Malley and gangster squad, newly created rector of Public Safety Egan in charge of the case.

This spot on Clinton avenue quiet business center in the residential section. The hold-up much excitement in its wake. fic at the spot was hindered while.

This is the second bank holdup in the history of the city. The first recorded February 11, this year, four men made off with \$12,000 the West Market street branch New Jersey National Bank & Tru

It also was the second hold-up week-in Newark. Wednesday aft two bandits robbed the office American Metal Bed Company Bruce street of \$2,354.

There have been two other hold-ups in Essex County and ctempt that was frustrated. The Orange Trust Company was rob almost \$30,000 May 24, 1929, bmen who escaped. Francis Long tried to rob the Ampere Bank I ber 19, 1929. Three bandits wh to take \$25,000 from a messen the Port Newark National Bank balked by Patrolman James B who shot at and chased the r Bennett had gone with the me as a guard.

Temperatures today, 3 A. M., 70 degrees; 7 A. M., 70 degrees; noon, 80 degrees. Humidity—7 A. M., 62 per cent; noon, 56 per cent. Wind at noon, southwest at 6 miles an hour. Barometer—7 A. M., 29.99.

Temperatures yesterday—High, 91 degrees; low, 67 degrees; average, 67.2 degrees. Humidity, high, 100 per cent; low, 58 per cent; average, 68 per cent.

ator Thomas A. Mathis of Ocean County yesterday expressed the belief the "liquor question is just good as a campaign issue."

"Morrow," he commented, "is bigger than the narrow question of wet and dry. Prohibition is a bugaboo issue in Ocean County. Bootleggers and some church people are supporting prohibition, but the county opinion favors the election of a sane, sensible Congressional Representative in spite of all this talk about the prohibition question."

May Settle Details Of P. R. R. Station
Questions about the new Market Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which have been held in abeyance, are expected to be settled Monday at a conference in the office of Chief Engineer Costello.

Those who will attend are A. C. Watson, chief engineer of the New York zone of the railroad; M. P. Struble, engineer in charge of Newark improvements of the railroad, and Lawrence White of McKim, Mead & White of New York, architects who designed the station. Newark will be represented by Mr. Costello and his staff.

Anderson was just off the green on the right and he played a good chip shot. He failed to get his putt for a 3, but it made no difference as he had two for the hole from a short distance.

Wolcott played a good second shot on the long ninth but he caught the bunker some ninety yards short of the hill. In straining to reach the green he left the ball in the trap on his first two attempts, finally taking a 7 against

Appointments for Law Observers
The candidate asserted that he be elected to the Senate and appointments come within my I will appoint only men who sonally observe the law."

The dry candidate was greeted by Rev. Leon Bradway of Ballard odist Episcopal Church and Charles E. Woodruff of Ocean Mrs. Laura Bimber of Bradley presided. She is president of the mouth W. C. T. U. At a reception of W. C. T. U. officials in Grove, it was promised every would be made in the inter Fort's election because Dwight V row declared himself against the of that organization.

The tour began at Red Bank o'clock when Rev. Dr. Furm Maris, superintendent of the Brunswick Methodist Episcopal I and Mrs. S. S. Thompson of Re welcomed him. In Atlantic Hig he was greeted by C. R. Snyder noon had luncheon at the h Fred Germain of West Belmar, w announced recently as a For from the Anti-Saloon League.

The speech at Newman's Hall mar, was the first of the at After his talk here he went court house at Freehold, where L. Sahler and Rev. D. Roe greeted him. At 6 o'clock he w come by Rev. R. D. Hummer at ingdale and last night he was Toms River by Rev. Gordon Har

Bank Hold-up
(Continued from First Page)

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Clinton Avenue Bank and Victims in \$14,000 Holdup



Here is the crowd that gathered outside the branch of the South Side National Bank & Trust Company at 783 Clinton avenue after bandits made away with \$14,000 in a clock-like hold-up. Miss Lillian Giuliano, at right, a stenographer, was among the nine persons held up. Below is Robert deB. Nugent, assistant cashier in charge of the branch.



Below is Robert deB. Nugent, assistant cashier in charge of the branch.

Fair and Cooler
Cloudy and cooler tonight, fair and cooler tomorrow, fresh southwest shifting to west and northwest winds is the official forecast for Newark and vicinity.

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The candidate asserted that he be elected to the Senate and appointments come within my I will appoint only men who sonally observe the law."

The dry candidate was greeted by Rev. Leon Bradway of Ballard odist Episcopal Church and Charles E. Woodruff of Ocean Mrs. Laura Bimber of Bradley presided. She is president of the mouth W. C. T. U. At a reception of W. C. T. U. officials in Grove, it was promised every would be made in the inter Fort's election because Dwight V row declared himself against the of that organization.

The tour began at Red Bank o'clock when Rev. Dr. Furm Maris, superintendent of the Brunswick Methodist Episcopal I and Mrs. S. S. Thompson of Re welcomed him. In Atlantic Hig he was greeted by C. R. Snyder noon had luncheon at the h Fred Germain of West Belmar, w announced recently as a For from the Anti-Saloon League.

The speech at Newman's Hall mar, was the first of the at After his talk here he went court house at Freehold, where L. Sahler and Rev. D. Roe greeted him. At 6 o'clock he w come by Rev. R. D. Hummer at ingdale and last night he was Toms River by Rev. Gordon Har

open, took a handful of paper from one of the shelves and thrust it into the bag.

As hastily as they came in, they departed. The suave young man who stood in line with the depositor, the others ransacked the tellers' warned Latten, Knaster, the p and the woman depositor that "body peeks his head out of the we'll plug him."

Depositor's Cash Refused.
Latten had no cash with him. Knaster held \$45 in his bank that he had expected to c Frightened, he offered it to the who had been in line.

"Here, take my money," he said. "No, we want nothing from the positors," the gunman answered assuringly.

Bank officials said the loss was pletely covered by insurance. There is no alarm system in the cages, but the vault is wired alarm system.

Police Rush to Scene.
Several telephone calls to police made as soon as the bandit escaped away. One was by Kempe. The place soon swarmed with tives. Lieutenant O'Malley and gangster squad, newly created rector of Public Safety Egan in charge of the case.

This spot on Clinton avenue quiet business center in the residential section. The hold-up much excitement in its wake. fic at the spot was hindered while.

This is the second bank holdup in the history of the city. The first recorded February 11, this year, four men made off with \$12,000 the West Market street branch New Jersey National Bank & Tru

It also was the second hold-up week-in Newark. Wednesday aft two bandits robbed the office American Metal Bed Company Bruce street of \$2,354.

There have been two other hold-ups in Essex County and ctempt that was frustrated. The Orange Trust Company was rob almost \$30,000 May 24, 1929, bmen who escaped. Francis Long tried to rob the Ampere Bank I ber 19, 1929. Three bandits wh to take \$25,000 from a messen the Port Newark National Bank balked by Patrolman James B who shot at and chased the r Bennett had gone with the me as a guard.

Temperatures today, 3 A. M., 70 degrees; 7 A. M., 70 degrees; noon, 80 degrees. Humidity—7 A. M., 62 per cent; noon, 56 per cent. Wind at noon, southwest at 6 miles an hour. Barometer—7 A. M., 29.99.

Temperatures yesterday—High, 91 degrees; low, 67 degrees; average, 67.2 degrees. Humidity, high, 100 per cent; low, 58 per cent; average, 68 per cent.

Newark Evening News

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Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld Broaden Their Munificence

FOUNDATION "in Newark or its vicinity" of the Institute for Advanced Study, announced today by Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld, has wide importance in the educational field. Its intellectual and social possibilities are not now to be calculated. They cannot fail to be both broad and deep in their effect upon American life and thought if the ideals set forth by the founders are realized. That they will be, both the principles upon which the first exclusively post graduate college in this country is launched and the caliber of those to whom their application is committed as trustees give promise.

The initial endowment of \$5,000,000 is impressive. The promise of more as needed testifies to the high motives which actuate the founders. It is stipulated that there shall be no discrimination on the basis of race, religion or sex. Academic freedom is to be jealously safeguarded, as to faculty and student body alike. Pedagogical duties shall not preclude original work and study, on the part of the teachers. A breadth is thus given the project which justifies the hope expressed, that here shall develop both an agency for scientific advancement and a source of broadening influence in intellectual life.

Whether this institution shall rise, physically, in this city or in its environs, it cannot fail to bring to the area over which Newark's influence extends an intellectual stimulation the effect of which will be incalculable.

This institution at its inception receives something far more useful to the scholar than money. That is the untrammelled opportunity to follow intuition and experiment into the unknown, where the fields of knowledge useful to man, but still locked against him.

In endowing their foundation with that opportunity Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld have given it more than their millions. Under the direction of men like Flexner, Carrel and Weed, and women like Dr. Florence Sabin, it is bound to be well used. This gift added to the many previous benefactions so wisely bestowed puts this community more and more under obligation to the generosity and vision of the Bamberger-Fuld families.

Drugs Impurity Issue Can't Be Brushed Aside

CHARGE and countercharge would succinctly describe the statements made at the hearings which the Senate agriculture committee has recently held in the impure drug controversy. There is, however, much more to the matter than that. The issue is whether the health and the lives of the people, and especially of mothers, is being imperiled by the conditions which Dr.

but also to "work equal hardship to those engaged in production in the domestic market." For "the merchandise theretofore exported would then have to find a domestic market, increasing the already severe competitive conditions now prevailing." In short, if the bill becomes law, from this viewpoint, it is destined to "get" us, coming and going.

The textile men go farther, but not too far for students of political economy to follow with approval. A negation of "thinking in terms of international trade and good-will," it cannot fail "to create ill will against us abroad, "begetting resentment and inviting reprisal at a time when every effort should be in the opposite direction, that of international amity." It "carries to an extreme" a protective theory which was "perhaps needed when we were a debtor nation," but is "no longer tenable now that we are the world's leading creditor nation" and have the world's "strongest and most efficient industrial structure."

A large part of the nation commends that appeal to the President, not hopefully, but with vigor.

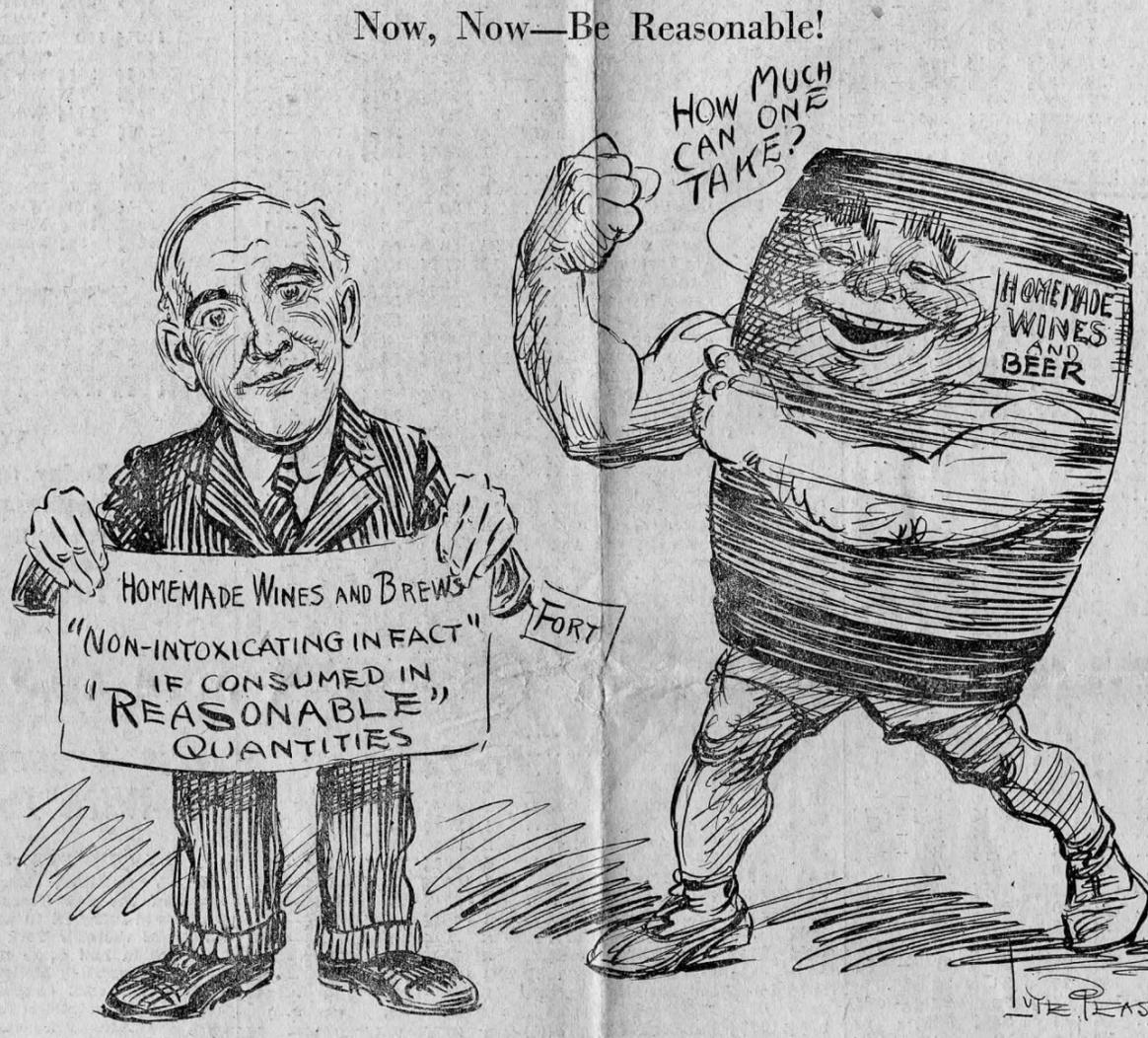
Labor Must Help to Eliminate Profiteers

DISCONTENT grows with the arbitrary, profit-seeking way in which a certain few labor leaders exploit their own people and exploit this community. The fight that has been started may be long, it will be arduous, but in the end the decent-minded majority in the ranks of organized labor will themselves execute the job of repudiating the profiteers who use the power that labor gives them to line their own pockets.

It cannot be repeated too often that this struggle hasn't the slightest semblance to a fight against organized labor. Rather it is a fight to save organized labor from disrepute and from practises which harm the industrial growth of this community, as it now pollutes its political life.

A delegation of citizens representing the Newark Chamber of Commerce has conferred with Attorney General Mitchell at Washington, whose department, in conjunction with the Federal Trade Commission, is already investigating some aspects of the racket. It may be a long step between this inquiry and action by a federal grand jury, but there can be no doubt the department will act if its agents can break the conspiracy of silence concealing misdeeds of the profiteering leaders. Contractors who have paid hush money do not want to tell their stories because of fear they will be annihilated. To get their story the government has a real job, but it seems that the grand jury room is the place to settle these fears.

Over and above these considerations,



dices a premium which, when the ballots are counted and the candidate in office, is usually a booby prize. Citizenship leagues and societies for the preservation of Old World cultures and languages can with honor bear the name of national origin.

Only a few years ago the fact that an aeroplane carrying fifteen persons had taken the air would have been news. Now the fact that one failed to make a successful take-off and fell into Boston Harbor is news. Nothing more completely proving the safety and convenience of travel by air could be adduced. Day in and day out the planes have flown between Newark Airport and Boston since the inauguration of the service more than a year ago, first a daily flight and recently four a day. The mishap that befell the Nocomos, while unfortunate, was the exception that proved the rule.

Appeal to Those Who Litter the Roadsides

IT is not likely that all those who, during the summer time, halt along

What Others Think

Analyzes Parry's Points

To the Editor of the NEWS:

Sir—In a letter published in The Newark Evening News, William H. Parry states Mr. Morrow has declared for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but has not provided a plan which would prohibit return of the saloon.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, on the other hand, Mr. Parry writes, while favoring repeal of the amendment, "would bar the return of the saloon by providing that liquor could only be dispensed through government dispensaries."

What does Mr. Parry mean? How could it be possible for the Federal government to retain any control of state regulation after repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment? Whence would come its authority? From another amendment?

Mr. Parry writes further: "It (Mr. Frelinghuysen's plan) would, however, permit any state that desired to remain dry, as a matter of state policy, to reserve that right." Inasmuch as the Federal government has not and could not conceivably have the power to do other than permit a state to be dry, I am at a loss to understand why Mr. Parry claims merit for the Frelinghuysen plan in this particular.

A. D. BRINKERHOFF.
East Orange, June 4.

for the political emancipation of labor in England lasted a generation. The establishment of our own public school system was a long, slow and at times discouraging advance. For centuries the man who refused to fight a duel was disgraced.

A generation seems a long time to endure bootlegging, but this nation had to endure for many generations the evils of the saloon. Those opposed to prohibition now join us in gratitude for its abolition, but they were not converted until the saloons were closed.

It may be that crime has increased in the United States since prohibition went into effect. But up to the time we adopted national prohibition it had been increasing by leaps and bounds. During the Boer War England lost 22,000 soldiers on the battlefields, or by war diseases, in South Africa. During exactly the same period of time this country lost through homicides 31,000, or 9,000 more than were killed or died of wounds and illness on the English side. There were over 59,000 murders committed in the United States in the seven years from 1912 to 1918, inclusive. The losses paid by burglary insurance companies grew from \$1,686,195 in 1916 to \$10,189,853 in 1920, the year national prohibition went into effect.

A hundred years ago England suffered from the smugglers of brandy, silks, laces and tea from France. Practically every town along the English Channel on the English side was a smugglers' nest, and the life of any one suspected of being a government spy was not safe in these havens of lawlessness. That situation lasted a long

"THE ADAMS FAMILY," by James Truslow Adams. 364 pages. Little, Brown & Co.

NEITHER history nor biography, this book is an interpretative sketch of the rise of an American family which takes on something of the character of both kinds of writing. These Adamses have acquired an inveterate habit of being Presidents, Cabinet Ministers, Ministers abroad, negotiators of treaties, rehabilitators of towns and run-down concerns, writers of books, able citizens generally, whom their countrymen call upon for help when they are in a pinch.

Mr. Adams, who is not a relative of theirs, writes entertainingly of this remarkable family. Yeomen originally, small townsmen who were more respectable than rich or renowned, there came suddenly a new phase in their fortunes when John Adams was born. He deserted the family ways to become a lawyer. His remarkable ability made him in no great time first a leader in his community, then in Boston, then in America, then in the world.

But, most miraculously, he was merely the first of a long line of able and sometimes great men, and to their combined renown and ability as a family there is no parallel at all in this country, and elsewhere none except perhaps in the even longer line of the Cecils in England. From John Adams to the Adams who now sits in Mr. Hoover's Cabinet, the line of succession has not been broken, and one gathers from Mr. Adams's chronicle the impression that at times the trouble has been to find a due outlet in public service for the talents of the Adamses.

Traits of the Adams Family.

Frequently in his account of them Mr. Adams pauses to mention some trait either of weakness or strength that marks the family in its long history. It is of interest to gather up a few of these remarks to make a composite portrait of the Adams type.

An insatiable desire to write suddenly appeared without warning in John Adams, and all the Adamses since then have written with astonishing voluminousness; some have been professional writers, notably Henry Adams. All have instantly obeyed calls to serve their country, even when it was decidedly against their own interests, and none has been a professional politician. "The Adamses," James Russell Lowell once said, "have a genius for saying even a gracious thing in an ungracious way," and they have never been noted for companionability. They have been largely lacking in a sense of humor, although Henry Adams's sense of irony, by no means the same thing, was even too highly developed for the taste of some of his readers.

All the prominent members of the family have been lawyers, and they have seen the law both in its narrower aspects as a profession and in its wider one as a mode of interpreting human society and the fundamental reality of the universe. When asked to attack a problem an Adams always goes back to the beginning of everything to discover a foundation for his reasoning and in order to generalize his data properly.

Their Persecution Complex.

On the other hand, it is a weakness of the family to believe in the jealousy and malice of others, to feel as a grievance that the world is against them. The Adamses, that is, have the persecution complex, often bringing a grim nemesis. They have always tended to dramatize themselves, playing a leading role in whatever situation they may be found. They like, in this drama they play, to exaggerate the odds against them. A competitor, moreover, is not merely a competitor; he is a malignant enemy, some

The Perennial Adamses

ways make a dangerous task more difficult for an Adams—but they never detour from undertaking it.

It is an odd fact that in each generation may be chronicled a great diplomatic triumph for the Adamses, and it is singular that in each case this triumph is to be against Englishmen. The Adamses have a genius for dealing with the children; they demand no acquiescence in their own wishes, but leave them free to their own notions of conduct. This is illustrated by the account of the education and career of John Quincy Adams, recorded by Mr. Adams as the greatest of the Adamses. Even in a trifle the Adamses are all alike, Adams noting the fact that as the old they are afflicted with a tremulousness of the right hand.

With the help of Mr. Adams's wide knowledge one may see the history of our country from a novel and instructive viewpoint. The book, it may be noted, has a candid tinge, in it Mr. Adams voices those views that are familiar from his books. This emotional tinge, however, makes it all the better reading.

[Other reviews will be found in the zine section of this issue.]

Mrs. Rinehart Recalls

Meeting an Editor

I SHALL never forget the first time I met Bob Davis.

I had heard from him, of course, but he had not accepted my very first short story. And was not that acceptance hazardous as I sat by what was apparently the bed of a relative who almost immediately began to improve?

Previous to this meeting, of course, I had had a correspondence between my end consisting of innumerable scripts, at his advice, helpful criticism, sometimes firm rejection. But now to meet. The Rineharts were to entertain the Davises at dinner at the Waldorf.

The Waldorf was still in its heyday, cock Alley, Oscar, gold furniture. There were even gilded pianos, a splendor of which I had never known. It was only my second visit to New York, my first having been on my wedding day, and all the clever and interesting things I had prepared to say to the editor escaped me entirely in the excitement of that elegance. But it did not matter, one thing was clear from the start.

This editor was ferociously hungry, the food which had bulked so large a menu looked pitifully small on our plates. But I waited hopefully for the second course. Western Pennsylvania we allow ourselves to grow to a decent size before serving, but not the Waldorf. It was a day of small portions, and when they came were microscopic in size. After the first came a scrap of salad, an infinitesimal dessert, and I was lost.

Sponsored First Book.

I knew then that I was a literary failure, that a young woman who would be a hungry editor need never hope to meet. But if Bob Davis went home that night and ransacked the refrigerator, he has never seen me so.

From that time on, for years, the building in New York was my home, and "Bob" I went with all my problems, and always he had time to listen and for me.

It is entirely due to him that my first book.

GENERAL

Public Relations

Partial group of releases to Press

Vertical File "P"

Source: D Announcements

NEWS RELEASE

Princeton, New Jersey
January 15, 1935

The regular winter meeting of the Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study was held in New York yesterday. After four years of careful consideration and conference with economists and publicists in this country and abroad it was decided to launch the nucleus of a School of Economics and Politics, following the lines that have been pursued in forming the School of Mathematics, with which the Institute started. Three appointments were made: Mr. Winfield W. Riefler, Mr. Edward M. Earle, and Mr. David Mitrany. They will begin their activities informally in the coming fall. No program has been laid out nor will any program be formed until the three members of the school have abundant opportunity to decide upon the methods of procedure which they themselves prefer. There is agreement that they will undertake among other things a reëxamination of economic and political theory and that they will with absolute freedom of thought, opinion, and expression study the economic and political phenomena of our own times.

Mr. Riefler was born in Buffalo in 1897, receiving the degree of A. B. at Amherst College in 1921 and the Doctor's degree from the Brookings Graduate School in 1927. He has been foreign trade officer in the Department of Commerce, Buenos Aires, connected with the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Reserve Board for a period of ten years, and Chairman of the Central Statistical Board as well as economic adviser to the Executive Council during the past year. He is the author of Money Rates and Money Markets in the United States, published in 1930.

Mr. Earle was born in New York City in 1894 and received degrees of Bachelor of Science, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Philosophy at Columbia University. After a brief experience in the National City Bank following

the war, he became in succession lecturer, assistant professor, associate professor and professor of history at Columbia University and Barnard College. He is the author of a volume on The Bagdad Railway, which was awarded in 1923 the George Louis Beer Prize as the best work of the year on European diplomacy.

Mr. Mitrany is by birth a Roumanian. After graduating at the University of Jassy he proceeded to Germany where he took his Ph.D. degree in Berlin. Subsequently he was engaged in the export business in Hamburg. After a brief period, however, he returned to academic life as lecturer in economics at the London School of Economics and Politics. For several years he was the main writer of leaders on foreign affairs on the Manchester Guardian. He has collaborated with Professor Shotwell in producing the History of the World War and written a volume on The Peasant Revolt in Roumania. For two years he was a lecturer on politics and government at Harvard University, and he has lectured also at Yale and Princeton Universities.

It is expected that the School of Economics and Politics will cooperate with the advanced work in economics in Princeton University in the same informal way in which the School of Mathematics has from the outset cooperated with the advanced work of Princeton University in the field of mathematics. Thus there will be open to the students of either institution all the opportunities afforded by the other.

NEWS RELEASE
April 29, 1935

At the recent meeting of the Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study, founded by Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld of South Orange, New Jersey, the Director was authorized to proceed with the organization of a School of Humanistic Studies. The Institute will henceforth consist of three schools: the School of Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, the School of Economics and Politics, and the School of Humanistic Studies. In the latter, two professorial appointments were made as follows: Erwin Panofsky, previously professor of the History of Art at the University of Hamburg, and during the last two years visiting professor at New York University and lecturer at Princeton University; and Benjamin D. Meritt, now professor of Greek at the Johns Hopkins University, who received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Princeton University in 1924 and has held in succession academic posts at the University of Vermont, Brown University, University of Michigan, and Johns Hopkins University. Professors Panofsky and Meritt will assume their respective duties in the coming autumn.

Officers were re-elected as follows: Chairman, Alanson B. Houghton; Vice-Chairmen, Herbert H. Maass and Walter W. Stewart; Treasurer, Samuel D. Leidesdorf; Assistant Treasurer, Ira A. Schur; Secretary, Frank Aydelotte; Assistant Secretary, Esther S. Bailey.

September 26, 1935

The third working year of the Institute for Advanced Study, founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld in 1930, located at Princeton, New Jersey, opens October 1. The Institute, which began with a School of Mathematics, will this autumn possess three schools: the School of Mathematics, the School of Humanistic Studies, and the School of Economics and Politics. The staff of the School of Mathematics has been increased by the addition of Professor Marston Morse, formerly Professor of Mathematics at Harvard University. In the School of Humanistic Studies two appointments have been made: Professor Erwin Panofsky, formerly of the University of Hamburg and for two years ^{Professor} at New York University, and Professor Benjamin D. Meritt, formerly Professor of Greek at the University of Michigan, who for the last two years has held the chair of Greek at the Johns Hopkins University, ^{a chair} for many years associated with the name of Professor Gildersleeve. The School of Economics and Politics has thus far a group of three professors: Professor Winfield W. Riefler, formerly of the Research Division of the Federal Reserve Board, Professor Edward Mead Earle, formerly of Columbia University, and Professor David Mitrany, formerly connected with the London School of Economics and Politics.

The enrollment in the School of Mathematics includes persons who have been teachers of the subject in this country and abroad. During the first year there will be no scientific workers in the other two schools.

Professor W. Pauli of the University of Zurich will be visiting professor in the School of Mathematics and Professor Max von Laue of the University of Berlin will be visiting lecturer in the School of Mathematics during the first semester.

NEWS RELEASE
January 29, 1936

The Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study met in New York on Monday with practically a complete attendance. The Committee on Site reported that pursuant to the powers conferred upon them previously by the Board they had purchased for the future uses of the Institute the so-called Olden Farm, south and west of Battle Farm and practically adjoining the Graduate College of Princeton University, and that in addition they had purchased a considerable number of lots adjoining the golf course and the site of the Graduate College, as well as the large house on the corner of Alexander Street and College Road. Thus the Institute will possess a site of 200 acres contiguous to the Princeton campus. No further purchases of property are in contemplation at this time and no plans whatsoever have been formed for building. For several years to come the Institute will, it is believed, continue to occupy a certain amount of space in Fine Hall and its present administrative quarters at 20 Nassau Street, and perhaps utilize the house above mentioned.

The School of Humanistic Studies, which was inaugurated a year ago with the appointment of Professor Erwin Panofsky, formerly of the University of Hamburg, and Professor Benjamin D. Meritt, formerly a professor of Greek in the Johns Hopkins University, was increased by appointing to professorships Professor E. A. Lowe of the University of Oxford, Professor Ernst Herzfeld, formerly of the University of Berlin, and Professor W. A. Campbell, director of the expedition engaged in the excavation of the ancient city of Antioch. Professor Lowe, though born in America, has spent practically his whole life in Europe, where he has devoted himself to the compilation of an exhaustive collection and interpretation of Latin inscriptions. While a professor in Oxford he has been associated with the

Carnegie Institution of Washington, which has liberally contributed to his support and with which he will continue to be associated in this capacity. Of his great work, two magnificent volumes have already been issued by the Clarendon Press of Oxford. It is hoped that by coming to America and utilizing the treasures of the Morgan Library, which Miss Belle Greene, the librarian, has offered to place at his disposal, and other collections in this country, he will be enabled to complete his monumental work within the next eight years.

Professor Herzfeld, while holding a professorship in the University of Berlin, has devoted his life to the study of Islamic art and is an outstanding scholar in this field. His publications have been numerous and fundamental. His greatest work was the excavation of Persepolis, the results of which he will now be enabled to publish after his material has been moved from Persia to Princeton, where it will be permanently housed. Since his dismissal from his official post a few months ago by the present German government he has made his home in London.

Professor Campbell is a graduate of Dartmouth of 1926 and holds the degree of Master of Fine Arts from Princeton University. For three years he held a Carnegie fellowship while engaged in his studies at Princeton. In recent years he has been director of the excavation of Antioch.

The Board was informed that Professor James W. Alexander had been invited by the University of Cambridge to lecture at the University during the coming spring term, and that Professor John von Neumann had accepted a similar invitation from the University of Paris.

The Board endorsed a statement made by the Director reaffirming its adherence to the purpose for which the Institute was founded, namely, that it should be an informal institution consisting of autonomous schools, the members of which are free to cross from one field to another and the sole

purpose of which is to be the advancement of knowledge and the further training of young men who have given conclusive evidence that they are intellectually equipped for a career of this sort. As in the past, there are no entrance conditions, though it is supposed that no one who has not already received his Ph.D. degree will be admitted. Evidence of original capacity will, however, be the determining consideration. Once admitted, the Institute has absolutely no fixed routine. Individuals make with the several professors the arrangements calculated to promote their own purposes. By inaugurating a higher scale of salaries and retiring allowance professors are enabled to concentrate their entire time and thought on their work, and the full-time scheme which is now operative in a number of medical schools now prevails throughout the Institute.

The relations with Princeton University are of the most intimate and informal character. Workers in either institution have access to all the opportunities furnished by the other as a matter of course and without expense. The Trustees and the faculty of Princeton University have extended to the Institute every possible facility enjoyed by the members of the Princeton faculty. Thus the two institutions, while technically separate, are organically combined for the purpose of promoting American scholarship.

The Trustees of the Institute will hold their next meeting at Princeton in the course of the coming spring.

During the current year approximately fifty workers - or "members" as they will hereafter be called - have been admitted to the Institute. They come from all sections of America and Europe, from Oxford, Cambridge, University of Brussels, University of Berlin, University of Vienna, University of Warsaw, University of Goettingen, and other European universities, as well as American universities situated in all sections of the country.

NEWS RELEASE

Princeton, New Jersey
July 13, 1936

The Institute for Advanced Study, founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld of South Orange, New Jersey, and located at Princeton, New Jersey, has announced the acquisition of the famous Gest Far Eastern Library. This collection, which is regarded by Orientalists as the largest and most valuable collection of books in America dealing with the Far East and especially with China, with the sole exception of the superb collection in the Library of Congress, will be utilized for the cultivation of studies connected with the Far East and with relations between the United States and the Far East. Its facilities will be open on equal terms, as are all the other facilities of both Princeton University and the Institute for Advanced Study, to students, workers and scholars whether they be connected with the Institute for Advanced Study or Princeton University. Its transfer to Princeton will take place within the next few weeks. The collection has been in process of being made during many years by Mr. Guion M. Gest, who has offices in the Woolworth Building, and Mr. Gest's interest in the use and development of the library continues unabated.

The Institute for Advanced Study consists now of three schools or divisions: the School of Mathematics, of which the most distinguished member is Professor Albert Einstein, which occupies rooms in Fine Hall, a building of Princeton University, and which coöperates with Princeton University in offering guidance, facilities and books to workers of both institutions. Its second division is the School of Humanistic Studies, recruited during the past year, consisting of Professor Erwin Panofsky, formerly of Hamburg University, Professor E. A. Lowe, who has just resigned from the University of Oxford to accept a post with the Institute, Professor Benjamin D. Meritt, who has resigned from the Johns Hopkins University to become a professor in the Institute, and

Professor Ernst Herzfeld, formerly professor of Islamic Archaeology at the University of Berlin, who is now in London and who is coming to Princeton in September, bringing with him a collection of Islamic books of priceless value, exceeding in number six thousand volumes. During the past year Professor Meritt has been occupied on leave in Athens, where he has obtained facsimiles of all inscriptions discovered in the course of the excavation of the Agora. In recognition of his important work the Bodleian Library of Oxford and the Fitzwilliam Museum of Cambridge have presented to the Institute facsimiles of the entire collection of inscriptions which they possess. The third division of the Institute is the School of Economics and Politics, which has a group of three professors: Professor Winfield W. Riefler, formerly of the Research Division of the Federal Reserve Board, Professor Edward Mead Earle, formerly of Columbia University, and Professor David Mitrany, formerly connected with the London School of Economics and Politics.

The Institute is expanding very slowly, keeping its operating expenses well within its income and maintaining with Princeton University the closest and the most harmonious working relations and avoiding all duplication. There is no distinction made between students and professors in the two institutions. Neither institution requires payment of any fee by a worker in the other. Though the institutions are financially and organically entirely separate and under separate boards of trustees, they cooperate in the most friendly and hearty way with each other.

NEWS RELEASE

October 14, 1936

The Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study located at Princeton, New Jersey, held a regular meeting yesterday with former Ambassador Houghton presiding. After the reception of the usual routine reports the following appointments were made: Professor Edward Capps to be Visiting Professor in the School of Humanistic Studies for the year 1936-1937, Dr. Hetty Goldman to be a regular member of the staff of the School of Humanistic Studies, and Dr. Nancy Lee Swann to be Curator of the Gest Chinese Research Library.

Professor Capps, who is a native of Illinois, has had a distinguished career as professor of classics, first at the University of Chicago and subsequently at Princeton University. He has been Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens since 1918 and Chairman of the Committee for the Excavation of the Agora of Ancient Athens since the beginning of the work in 1936. In 1917 he was Turnbull lecturer on poetry at the Johns Hopkins University, was United States Minister to Greece in 1920-1921, and for two years, 1929-1931, he was Director of the Division of Humanities of the Rockefeller Foundation and the General Education Board. He is the American editor of the Loeb Classical Library. His publications are extensive and valuable and deal with Greek poetry, drama, and archaeology. In his work in the Institute for Advanced Study he will be closely associated with one of his own pupils, Professor Benjamin D. Meritt, in the interpretation and study of the epigraphical material which has been unearthed during this important excavation and complete facsimiles of which have been procured by the Institute.

Professor Goldman received her A.B. degree at Bryn Mawr, her ^{Master's degree and} Ph.D. degree at Radcliffe College. She was the holder of the Norton Fellowship at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens between 1910 and 1912, during which time she began certain important excavations in Locria. Subsequently she was sent by the Fogg Museum of Harvard University to conduct excavations at Colophon in Asia Minor and at Eretria in Boeotia, and in 1932 under the joint auspices of the American

School of Prehistoric Research of the University of Pennsylvania Museum and the Peabody and Fogg Museums of Harvard University she had charge of excavations in Jugoslavia. Her most recent work, supervision of the excavations in Cilicia and Tarsus, has been carried on under the joint support of Bryn Mawr College, Harvard University, and the Archaeological Institute of America. She has published a volume dealing with the results of her excavations at Eutresis in Boeotia and papers in the *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology* and the *American Journal of Archaeology* dealing with her discoveries in prehistorical research. At the Institute for Advanced Study she will continue her work in prehistoric research and cooperate with Professor Meritt and Professor Gapps in their work on the material coming to Princeton on the Athenian Agora. Professor Meritt was first associated with Professor Goldman in her work at Colophon in 1922.

Dr. Swann is a distinguished specialist in the field of Chinese studies with a particular interest in the promotion of a sound appraisal of Oriental culture and literature by Western scholars. She received her A.B. and A.M. degrees at the University of Texas and her Ph.D. degree in Chinese at Columbia University. Subsequently for twelve years she lived and studied in China, making in the course of this period extended visits to Korea and Japan. She was Curator of the Gest Library while it was temporarily housed at McGill University and has been engaged in Princeton in completing the catalogue since the Library was acquired by the Institute for Advanced Study. She has published "Pan Chao: Foremost Woman Scholar of China", which was an award by the American Historical Association, and many papers dealing with her special field.

Mr. Herbert H. Maass, President of the Board of Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study, has announced the appointment of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer of the University of California to succeed Dr. Aydelotte in October 1947 as Director of the Institute for Advanced Study. Dr. Oppenheimer is a graduate of Harvard and received advanced training in Cambridge University and Göttingen where he took his Ph.D. He has for the last decade been Professor of theoretical physics both in the University of California and in the California Institute of Technology. He was Director of the laboratory at Los Alamos which perfected the atomic bomb and is a member of various Government committees for the control of atomic energy.

The Institute for Advanced Study has three Schools, Mathematics, which includes mathematical physics; Economics, which includes history and political science and Humanistic Studies, which consists at the moment largely of Greek archaeology and the history of art. The Institute provides facilities for post-doctorate research. The Doctor's degree is required for admission and no degrees are given by the Institute itself.

The appointment of Professor Oppenheimer does not indicate any change in the policy of the Institute as regards the subjects which will be pursued. As it happens, Professor Oppenheimer is a scientist who has had as an undergraduate a broad humanistic training.

Dr. Aydelotte emphasized very strongly his approval of this appointment. It would have been difficult to find in the United States a man more ideally qualified for the Directorship.

The Institute has a strict rule of retirement at sixty-five. Dr. Aydelotte was kept on until sixty-seven by the Trustees at the urgent request of the Faculty. He will continue to occupy offices at the

- 2 -

Institute for his work in connection with the Rhodes Scholarships,
the Guggenheim Fellowships and the American Friends Service
Committee.

May 1, 1947

FOR RELEASE MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1945
Princeton, New Jersey

The appointment of Carl L. Siegel to a professorship in the School of Mathematics of the Institute for Advanced Study was announced today by Director Frank Aydelotte. Professor Siegel is of German nationality and left his professorship in Göttingen in 1940 because of his opposition to the Nazi regime. Before his appointment at Göttingen in 1938 he had lectured in Hamburg and had held a professorship at Frankfurt-am-Main. He has been a member of the Institute for Advanced Study since 1940 and has his first United States' naturalization papers and will soon be eligible for citizenship.

In announcing this appointment Dr. Aydelotte stated that ^h ~~in the opinion of~~ scholars competent to judge, both in the Institute Faculty and in other universities, Professor Siegel is ^{considered} one of the great mathematicians of this generation and is recognized as such all over the world. He is more classically minded than most of our present mathematicians. He shows a preference for hard concrete problems as opposed to present day tendencies to abstraction. He is an inspiring teacher and both his papers and his lectures are characterized by conciseness of style and perfection of literary form. He is at the height of his productivity and has during the last few years produced an impressive body of work.

FA (Clara Jenkins) 3/19/57

Aydelotte to Retire As Head of Institute

Director of Advanced Study to End Term Oct. 16

Special to the Herald Tribune

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 22.—

Dr. Frank Aydelotte will retire Oct. 16, 1947, as director of the Institute for Advanced Study, it was announced here yesterday. Dr. Aydelotte became director of the institute in 1939.

He reached the customary retirement age, sixty-five, two years ago, but was persuaded to continue until his sixty-seventh birthday. A committee of the institute's board of trustees, under the chairmanship of Admiral Lewis L. Strauss, is studying the selection of Dr. Aydelotte's successor.

Upon his retirement he will devote his time to the Rhodes scholarships, being the American secretary to the Rhodes trustees since 1918; to the Guggenheim fellowships and to other public activities. He will continue to occupy offices at the institute.

A native of Sullivan, Ind., Dr. Aydelotte is a director of the American Friends Service Committee, a member of the senate of Phi Beta Kappa, a director of Phi Beta Kappa Association and a manager of Swarthmore College, of which he was president from 1921 until 1940.

Dr. Aydelotte also is a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation and of the World Peace Foundation.

The Institute for Advanced Study was established in 1930 by Louis Bamberger and his sister, Mrs. Felix Fuld, to provide opportunities for special research by advanced scholars and scientists. Albert Einstein, famed physicist and mathematician, is a member of its faculty.

*NY Herald Tribune
Dec 23, 1946*

My Times

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1947.

TO LEAVE INSTITUTE



Dr. Frank Aydelotte

AYDELOTTE ADMITS GAP ON RELATIVITY

Retiring Director of Advanced Study Institute Says He Does Not Grasp Einstein Theory

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 15—Retiring today as director of the Institute for Advanced Study here, Dr. Frank Aydelotte touched on some of the high lights of his administration during the last eight years, including his association with Dr. Albert Einstein.

Dr. Aydelotte, who will be 67 years old tomorrow, told of his enjoyment of his work at the institute and said it was a great satisfaction to know that he was leaving it with the budget balanced, the faculty considerably enlarged and the enrollment of students larger than ever before.

Expressing admiration for Dr. Einstein as a human being, Dr. Aydelotte admitted he was among the legions of persons who do not understand the physicist's theory of relativity. He said:

"I have enjoyed working with Dr. Einstein. I don't pretend to understand relativity, but as a human being he is a wonder. One of the greatest satisfactions of my life has been our association in the humanitarian projects on which we have worked together."

Dr. Einstein himself had a tribute for Dr. Aydelotte. He said that the retiring director had "contributed very much to the democratic change in the procedure of nominating new officers to the institute staff, in so far as he has established a tradition that new nominations are made only on the basis of approval by the faculty."

In relinquishing his post as institute director, Dr. Aydelotte will not find himself with time on his hands. He will continue as American secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, in which capacity he is responsible for scholarship appointments. He also retains his post as chairman of the Guggenheim Foundation and will continue to serve as a trustee of the Institute for Advanced Study, Swarthmore College and the Carnegie Foundation.

He hopes also to find time to pursue several lifelong ambitions. One is to make a trip to Africa to obtain material for a biography of Cecil Rhodes.

Dr. and Mrs. Aydelotte, who live at 88 Battle Road here, were preparing today to depart for a ten-day rest at their summer home in Waterford, Conn. He will continue to have an office at the Institute for Advanced Study.

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, wartime director of the atomic research project at Los Alamos, N. M., will succeed Dr. Aydelotte as institute director.

N.Y. Times Dec 23
1946

To Retire as Director Of Institute at Princeton



Dr. Frank Aydelotte
The New York Times, 1946

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 22—
The retirement of Dr. Frank Aydelotte as director of the Institute for Advanced Study, to take effect Oct. 16, 1947, was announced today. A committee of the board of trustees under the chairmanship of Lewis L. Strauss, now a member of the Atomic Energy Commission, is studying the problem of selecting his successor.

Dr. Aydelotte normally would have retired two years ago, at the age of 65, but was invited by the trustees to continue in office until he reached the age of 67.

Upon retiring, he plans to devote his full time to the Rhodes Scholarships, Guggenheim Fellowships and other public activities. He will continue to occupy offices at the Institute for Advanced Study here.

In 1921 Dr. Aydelotte was named to the presidency of Swarthmore College. Eighteen years later he was elected director of the Institute for Advanced Study, but he did not leave Swarthmore until 1940. In 1939-40 he served as head of both institutions. He was a Rhodes Scholar in 1905 and since 1918 has been American secretary to the Rhodes trustees. In 1924 the late Senator Simon Guggenheim asked him to organize the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation.

1938

Oct

Publicity

Mildred Adams article

Times Mag

See correspondence betw Dodd - Adams,
+ Adams - John Tinsley of NY Times.

DNY Times.



HOTEL JAFAYETTE

SIXTEENTH ST. AT EYE NORTHWEST,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JEFFERSON L. FORD, JR.
PRES. & GENL. MGR.

Oct

1938

CHAS. P. GAY,
VICE PRES. & MGR.

Tuesday

Dear Dr. Flexner;

I am sending you herewith a carbon of the article done on the basis of my visits to Princeton and the information you so kindly gave me.

If you find any "howlers" therein, I'd appreciate it if you would let me know here in Washington. Better address me care of the New York Times Bureau, Albee Building, Washington D.C.

Thank you so much for your courtesy.

Most sincerely,

Walden Adams

Dr. Abraham Flexner
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey



RESTAURANT AND COFFEE SHOP
ROOF GARDEN - MAY TO SEPTEMBER



Mildred Adams
2 Beekman Place

date line - Princeton

Thomas Mann has settled his family, his books and his big desk in a rambling house behind a red brick wall. Albert Einstein walks through falling leaves along the mile or so of campus and sidewalks that lie between his small gray home and the mathematical seclusion of Fine Hall. Ionnes Threpsiades has come all the way from the National Museum at Athens to study Greek inscriptions with a young American in the dreamy peace of the Princeton ^{epigraphical} art library. And next door to the campus a steam shovel biting into hard ground promises new facilities for the intellectual labors which are giving this quiet Jersey town the kind of fame that haloed Cordoba, Florence and ^{at} Gottingen in their day.

Princeton became the mathematical center of the modern world five years ago, when the most famous of modern mathematicians came to work in the then newly organized Institute of Advanced study. ^{in collaboration with the equally distinguished Princeton mathematical group.} It focussed the eyes of the art world ^{and further attracted the attention} on itself when the same new institution got Erwin Panofsky, ^{and Professors Herzfeld & Merritt and Goldman} art historian, to head its work in art and archaeology. Now ^{the university} ~~it~~ has attracted the attention of lovers of literature and of democracy with the announcement that Thomas Mann has come to be Lecturer in the Humanities, ~~at the University.~~

in similar collaboration with Professor Mowery & his brilliant colleagues.

If you ask what it is that has brought these men and this fame to the quiet old Jersey town you will get ^{various} answers, as [^] varied as the interests of the answers. If you ask what they are doing, what they hope to accomplish, what their achievements may mean to the outside world, you again get no single or simple reply. Instead, you open the door to a description of five years of remarkable cooperation between an old university and a new institution experimenting in post-postgraduate education. The conviction grows that here in Princeton is unfolding a new thing in American life, outside the realm of ready answers and prepared formulas, hard to put into words without pretentiousness, yet holding within itself possibilities that have the greatest importance for American life.

This new thing is perhaps best to be understood in terms of very old things. It has long been the pride of European learning that certain university towns acted as magnets for fledgling scholars and for mature ones. Adults, men with degrees and reputations of their own, could go to these towns and study with the masters of philosophy, or literature, or mathematics who were resident there, and without the mechanical device of ~~the study~~ enrolling in courses ~~for the~~ working for degrees, ~~in place of putting learning in pigeon holes and labeling its results "Bachelor of Arts," or "Doctor of Philosophy,"~~ scholars were encouraged to work ~~on their~~ problems for the joy of working, and the result was a depth and a richness of knowledge and understanding

that have been all too scarce in American mass production. Certain fortunate Americans were able to take advantage of this old world custom, went to Bonn or Gottingen, Paris or Oxford to spend a Sabbatical year in research or in study, and returned refreshed and invigorated. But for the majority such foreign travel was impossible, and this country offered little or nothing in its place.

Five years ago, the then newly organized Institute of Advanced Study, with the cooperation of Princeton University, embarked on an attempt to transplant to this country the germ of that post-postgraduate idea. It was ^{just prior to the} ~~at a~~ moment when the Nazis ~~were ready to begin to~~ ^{course seemed doomed to} crush it in Germany, and their sudden persecution of scholars who were famous the world around ^{has proved} ~~was~~ America's gain. The Institute's first visible symbol of its aspirations was the short and singularly graceful figure of Professor Einstein moving hatless between his house and Fine Hall, ^{part of} which the University was lending as a temporary home for the Institute's newly organized school of mathematics.

^{The Institute} Now ~~it~~ has developed also a school of economics and politics, and a school of humanistic studies. Moreover, its reception in Princeton and ^{elsewhere} ~~out~~ has been ^{so} cordial, its place in educational circles has become so secure, that it is ^{compelled by its gradual expansion to provide} ~~now feels justified in putting on the public dignity that~~ ~~comes with a building of its own,~~ ^{That will be, however, equally available to the scholars of the University.}

But the new building is talked about in tones that are almost apologetic. "Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a student on the other," has been the Institute's ideal.

Therefore much more important than new brick walls is the work that is being accomplished, the kind of cooperation worked out with the university, the scholars who have come for a year of research and study and gone back to their various colleges with added energy and wider vision, the attitude which is developing in the town. Intangible though these are, they are the essence of the dream which has just finished its first five years of reality.

The method worked out between the Institute and the University varies with the individual, but the guiding principle is rather like dropping pieces of dry ice into a bowl of water to make the whole bowl fizz. Men like Thomas Mann, Albert Einstein, ^{Oswald Reuben, Solomon Refschel} ~~Erwin Panofsky~~ have within themselves the power to stimulate intense intellectual activity on the part of people with whom they come in contact. Dropped as comparatively free agents into the pool of Princeton life, they set it to a violent boiling which, in its turn, sends out ripples that reach to the furthest corners of American scholarship.

Thomas Maan has come on the invitation of the University with the title, Lecturer in the Humanities. He will participate in a course for undergraduates which is listed as Modern Languages 310, and which seeks to read, understand, and evaluate in terms of modern life certain recognized masterpieces of European literature. The University expects him to open the conference on Goethe, and the one on his own Magic Mountain. In addition, he will probably give occasional public lectures. Thus his stimulating influence

will directly reach the faculty with whom he works, the thirty or forty students who elect the course, and, through his public lectures, that part of the student body and the townspeople which chooses to hear him.

Otherwise, the University leaves him free to work as he chooses and make contacts as he pleases. There is no slightest tendency to hamper him in his creative work, nor to tie him to many academic duties. Indeed there is evidence on every hand that Princeton hopes he will continue to write here what many critics consider the finest fiction of our time. The attitude of the town and the college is rather that like of a family with a famous visitor in the house, ready to go about on tiptoe and keep curious strangers shut outside the front door if they show any signs of wanting to interfere with his work.

On his part, Dr. Mann is obviously looking forward with relish to contact with both faculty and students. He and his wife have taken a red brick house behind a red brick wall, with plenty of space for themselves and their ~~six~~ children, a house whose high ceilings and wide rooms seem made for hospitality. Friendliness glows in his warm voice as he talks of Princeton's welcome, and his pleasure in having a part in the University life. "Your American youth is so noble," he says, and for a split second an American mind stops to measure the adjective against the boy next door. "So forward-looking," he goes on, "and so fine. Not narrowly nationalistic and reactionary like our poor German youth. I am hoping much from this experience."

2,

^{in the University}
If Dr. Mann's first and closest contact is with
^{at the Institute}
undergraduates, Professor Einstein works ~~almost~~ entirely
with graduates. Since he came to Princeton he has been
pursuing his researches at home, and in a borrowed study in
the mathematical building of the University, Fine Hall.
Here he holds conferences with other mathematicians as
arranged, uses the excellent mathematical library as he needs
to. The affection with which he is regarded is evident the
moment you ask anyone about him, from the janitor to a
fellow professor. He appears serene, kindly, abstracted.
Once in a while an undergraduate reporter will lie in wait
for him along the route from his study to his house, and
secure a few words for the college paper, but most of the time
their attitude is protective. They speak with indignation of
the "townies" who have been known to comment openly on his
shock of fine gray hair. They are proud of the fact that once
in a while he speaks before the ^{university} ~~college~~ Mathematics Club.

What an outsider sees of the work of Professor
Einstein and his fellow workers in mathematics is necessarily
less, perhaps, than what will be visible of the influence of
Thomas Mann. Advanced mathematics is not, as is literature, a
subject for which laymen flock to lectures. There are those
phrases in the seven bulletins that the Institute has
published - "In the session of 1933-34 Professor Einstein
intends to discuss the theory of spinors and their application
to field theory." The next year "Professor Einstein will con-
tinue his investigations in field theory in relation to
quantum theory." Or Professor Einstein "will continue his

investigations in the relativity of matter." There are the papers in that erudite series the Annals of Mathematics, published by the Princeton University Press with the cooperation of the Institute. There is a book or two bearing the same imprint.

And there is the room directory on the ground floor of Fine Hall, carrying the names of mathematical professors including "A. Einstein, room 209." There are the oak-panelled and book-lined studies, the cells where modern mathematics flourishes. There is the charming ^{common room} library on the second floor, which buzzes at the tea hour (the chocolate cookies are said to be exceptionally good) with the day's problems, gossips, victories as ³ pale young mathematicians emerge from their studies for a social hour. This is, however, no place for a stranger to linger to his benefit. In spite of the shouts from the tennis courts just down the slope, and the conscientious piano scales drifting in from ^{down the way near by} ~~the next building~~, most of the conversation here has little more touch with the realities a layman knows than has the busy pencil of an astronomer noting symbols under a red observatory lamp at midnight.

Mathematics was the field of knowledge with which the Institute of Advanced Studies opened, and the one which gained for it the most immediate fame. It has, however, two other schools. That of Economics and Politics has just announced the appointment of Walter W. Steward[†] and Robert B. Warren, both of them at one time with the Federal Reserve Board. They join Winfield Riefler, Edward Meade Earle, and David Mitrany in the "study and investigation of social and economic phenomena

objectively and without bias," and it has recently been announced that "their immediate activities will lie in the field of research, not teaching."

The third school is that of Humanistic Studies, with present emphasis on art and archaeology. It was started by the famous art historian, Erwin Panofsky, and a young American expert in Greek inscriptions, Benjamin D. Meritt. They found enthusiastic cooperation in the Princeton Department of art and archaeology, as well as storage and study space for their treasures. Eight more members have been added to the staff since then, and the work they are doing ranges from excavations in Tarsus and Athens to studies of Carolingian manuscripts and courses in Latin palaeography. Sentences from a recent bulletin are indicative - "Professor Panofsky has completed his studies in the ^{sc}ular iconography of the Renaissance." "Mr. Threpsiades is bringing to the Institute a complete collection of the 'squeezes' of the inscriptions of Eleusis." Miss Hetty Goldman "will continue preparations for the publication of material relating to the terracotta figurines and the pre-historic material of Tarsus."

When in 1935 the Institute came to Princeton with Professor Einstein as the head of its School of Mathematics, it had three other professors, one assistant, and two associates. Twenty-three students, all of them graduates and most of them equipped with Ph. D. degrees or their equivalents, arrived that first year from American universities, from

Vienna, from Copenhagen, from Edinburgh and from Roumania, attracted by the rare opportunity of associating with the greatest mathematical genius in the world. The Princeton bowl was set to fizzing.

By now the students have doubled in number, there are three schools instead of one, there are ^{sixteen} ~~twenty-eight~~ professors on the list, and a new building - the Institute's first home of its own - is under construction. The students arrange their own hours and their own methods of work in conference with the instructor they elect as most useful to their problems. The professors use the method of seminar or private conference or lecture, depending on their own inclination and the problem in hand. Not all of them are in Princeton all the time. Some of those in archaeology are digging in Greece, at least one in economics ^{visits part of the time} ~~has been working~~ in Geneva. All of them adult, all serious students making the best of an unusual opportunity, there is no need to provide them with time clocks or a set of dean's rules.

Some of them are here on leave from colleges where they regularly teach. Some live on the partial pay which colleges frequently grant to men on leave. Some of them have reason to be grateful for that polite phrase in the Bulletin, "The Trustees have set aside a sum which may be used as stipends to persons of distinct ability and promise who require a limited amount of financial aid." Not the least remarkable

feature of this "scholar's paradise" is the fact that instead of charging entrance fees it sometimes pays its students to come and study!

And what of Princeton with all this influx of foreign professors, imported culture, experimental ideas? What of the old town and the old college with their roots in Revolutionary days, growing together for long years on the quiet Jersey plain? The town is reserved, conservative, with a literary tradition still flourishing. ~~It is~~ Its little houses date back to the past, its great ones have an air of leisured elegance that has long since vanished from the city. Ladies still make afternoon calls in Princeton, hatted and gloved and with calling cards in hand. Society there, they will tell you, is still to be won rather by personality and intellectual achievement than by ~~hard~~ ^{crude} cash.

It is perhaps no wonder that ~~the~~ society has long taken the pick of the faculties of the University, the Graduate School, the nearby Rockefeller Institute for its parties. And it is therefore no surprise to find it enjoying the Institute's visiting celebrities -- when allowed. Professor Einstein and his gentle wife who died not long ago made it plain very early that they had ~~no~~ little time for purely social pleasures. ~~"We move away from here", was the stock reply to inquiring strangers.~~ Other scholars have not been so shy, and there are pleasant ^a tales of foreign visitors whose names twisted the tongue of the most adept hostess, but whose presence raised a party to unexpected heights.

As for the University, its attitude from the beginning has been one of enthusiastic cooperation. It is keenly aware of what this ~~experiment~~ ⁱⁿ lengthening the gamut of education ~~at~~ the upper registers may mean not only to Princeton but to the whole country. The ~~fact~~ ^{very} fact that this "scholar's paradise" was founded in a moment of extreme and intolerant nationalism on the continent whose university traditions inspired it, that during the short five years of its life it has welcomed scholars and scientists from nineteen foreign countries

as well as from eighteen American states, that some of its most inspiring members have been political exiles either by choice or by necessity, had not gone unremarked. For all the autumn peace of its campus this college, founded in the midst of our own Revolution, has a fighting tradition. There is more than coincidence in the fact that its ~~most~~ distinguished new faculty member, Thomas Mann, should be a refugee from the same political philosophy whose persecution sent Albert Einstein to these shores.

PRINCETON TO GET NEW FUND AGENCY

Development Office Is to Be
Coordinating and Publicity
Unit for Campus Work

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 30 —The establishment of a Development Office to direct the financing of Princeton University's campus development program was made known today by Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of the university.

Princeton's Master Plan, as the program is known, calls for the construction of new buildings and the refurbishing of existing ones as part of a long-range, multi-million dollar improvement program.

The Development Office, to be a department of the Princeton University Fund, is to coordinate the capital needs of the various departments of the university involved in the expansion program and to publicize them among individuals and groups known to have interest in those fields.

No general alumni campaigns are contemplated, Dr. Dodds said, since the alumni already contribute more than \$1,000,000 each year through Annual Giving.

Warren P. Elmer Jr., class of '42, and Ralph K. Ritchie, class of '34, have been appointed to the Development Office. Mr. Elmer was formerly secretary of the Graduate Council's Schools and Scholarship Committee. Mr. Ritchie has been on the faculty of Kent School, Kent, Conn.

New academic buildings needed in the immediate future include a quadrangle for the School of Engineering, a new building for the School of Architecture, a teaching art museum for the Department of Art and Archaeology and an auditorium for the Music Department. The Master Plan also calls for renovation of some existing facilities, especially those of the Departments of Biology, Geology and Psychology.

Additional undergraduate dormitory and dining facilities are also needed. Only one new dormitory has been built since 1933, although enrollment since that time has increased by about 650 students.

General supervision of the over-all program for obtaining financial support for Princeton will be the responsibility of Edgar M. Gemmell, administrative secretary of the university, according to Mr. Dodds. George J. Cooke Jr. will continue to direct the alumni's Annual Giving campaign for unrestricted funds.

Everyman's Guide From 2 x 2, Including the Law of Large Numbers

THE WORLD OF MATHEMATICS. A Small Library of the Literature of Mathematics from A'h-mosé the Scribe to Albert Einstein, Presented with Commentaries and Notes, by James R. Newman. Illustrated, 4 vols. 2,535 pp. New York: Simon and Schuster. \$20 the set.

By JOHN G. KEMENY

MATHEMATICS is one of our era's most discussed topics. Employers advertise for mathematically trained men; we complain about the difficulty of getting good mathematics teachers for our children; and we have a general feeling that mathematics is at the basis of our very civilization.

There is, at the same time, no other major subject about which we are as ignorant as mathematics and, what's more, it is socially expected that we should confess that ignorance. "The World of Mathematics" is an anthology based on the premise that mathematics can be understood by the intelligent reader. It is the belief of James R. Newman, the editor, that it is not necessary to give a watered-down version of mathematics, but that he can allow the experts to speak for themselves. This he does in the most amazing selection of articles about mathematics yet published.

Henri Poincaré, cousin of the World War I President of France, was one of the greatest mathematicians and philosophers of science of our century. His essay on "Mathematical Creation" is considered the most successful attempt by a leading mathematician to describe the process that led him to his discoveries. He says that "mathematical creation * * * is the activity in which the human mind seems to take least from the outside world, in which it acts or seems to act only of itself and on itself, so that in studying the procedure * * * we may hope to reach what is most essential in man's mind."

This celebrated essay is one of 133 pieces in this ambitious anthology. The reader will find the scope of the work overwhelming and at the same time stimulating. He will get a glimpse of the body of knowledge that is now called "mathematics," and he will be awed by the rapid pace at which the field has developed during the present century.

THE editor (formerly consultant on the literature of mathematics to the Library of Congress) has spent fifteen years in preparing this work. Most of us would need longer than that in making up our minds how to choose in a field so full of fascinating reading. Mr. Newman freely admits that his own prejudices have strongly influenced his choice. But the resulting collection prom-

ises to be the most frequently used reference book on mathematics, as well as a delight to readers with a wide range of backgrounds.

The anthology covers the history of mathematics, pure mathematics, a variety of applications and many articles of incidental mathematical interest. Mr. Newman has been surprisingly successful in covering some of these complex fields. His selections on the history of mathematics, for example, are taken from a multitude of sources, but the over-all impression is a unified picture of the development of a great subject.

Perhaps the best series in the anthology is on the nature of mathematics and on the psychology of mathematicians. Besides Poincaré's essay, the discussion by Atomic Energy Commissioner John von Neumann, probably our most ver-

satile mathematician, on the relation between mathematics and science, and the two articles by C. G. Hempel, Professor of Philosophy at Yale, on the nature of mathematics are the outstanding pieces in this series.

Among the applications, physical science merits the bulk of the attention. Here we find classical pieces written by the inventors, or discoverers, themselves, and still readable today. These include "Mathematics of Motion" by Galileo Galilei and "Kinetic Theory of Gases" by Daniel Bernoulli. Many of these articles are hard to find now, and Mr. Newman has performed a high service in collecting them.

IT is natural that in a work so broad not all areas are equally well treated. While pure mathematics is represented by many good articles,

including the more than 200-year-old manuscript by Leonhard Euler which heralded the birth of topology,* one feels that some of the other areas fared better. Even weaker are the selections of applications to the social sciences, and to non-scientific fields. It is interesting to note how out of date some of these selections are. The development of mathematics and of its applications to the social sciences has been so rapid that on many topics an article written fifteen years ago is hopelessly outdated.

It is strange to compare this with a few of the classical pieces, such as the Euler article mentioned above, which seem as fresh as ever. Euler is usually described as the most eminent

scientist born in Switzerland. He is also credited with being the most prolific mathematician of all time, having written articles that fill some eighty volumes, nearly all of the first quality. His article on topology, for example, is the first in a field that was not "founded" until 200 years later.

Finally, the anthology includes a delightful collection of problems, puzzles and general nonsense about mathematics. Naturally, none is better than Jonathan Swift's vivid description of the Island of Laputa. The reader who may have missed this particular adventure of Mr. Gulliver will probably agree that it is one of the funniest passages in English literature.

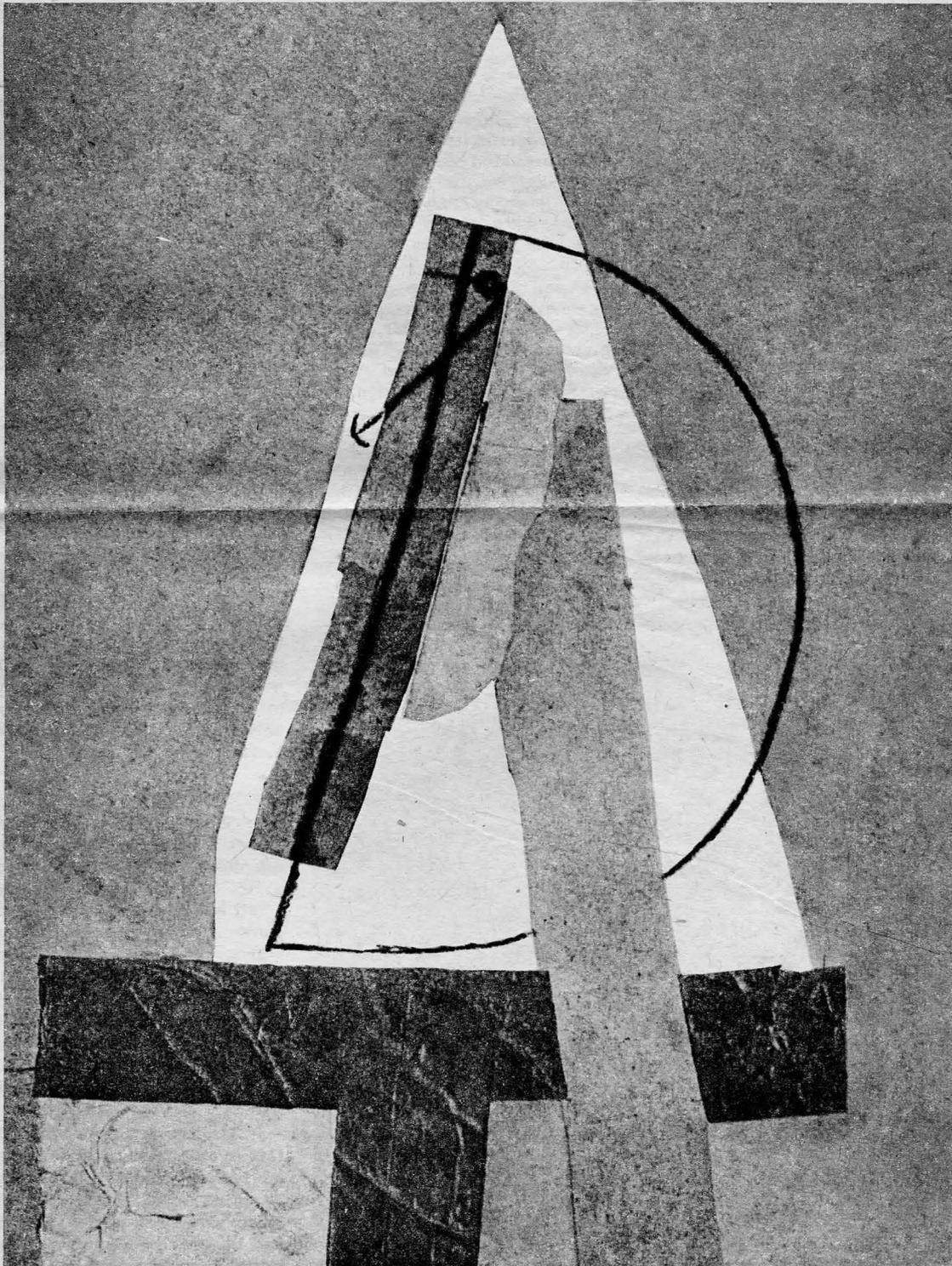
The continuity and form are provided by the editor's running commentary. This consists of many brief introductions to material and to the more famous authors. They are uniformly well written, and in many cases the comments are nearly as valuable as the selections. In at least one case the reviewer found that the only justification for a certain selection was that it gave Mr. Newman an excellent opportunity to make some good points.

The reader may be bewildered at first by the variety of backgrounds of the authors. He will find, in addition to mathematicians and scientists from a number of disciplines, some distinguished philosophers, members of the clergy, at least one playwright, and numerous authors not primarily known for their association with man's earliest intellectual achievement.

THE articles range as widely in difficulty as they do in subject-matter. At one extreme is the collection of entertaining reading, which includes a mathematical treatment of golf by a professor of economics—Stephen Leacock, to be precise—and a very moving short story by an expert in this medium, Aldous Huxley.

There are many more articles in which the motivation is purely mathematical, but the going is still quite easy. Two very fine examples are selections from G. Polya's "How to Solve It" and from Edwin A. Abbott's "Flatland." Mr. Polya, who has taught at Princeton and Brown, has made contributions to the improvement of mathematical education that are almost as well known as his important work in the theory of functions. The Rev. Edwin Abbott, M. A., D. D., was much better known as headmaster of the City of London School, and for his religious writings, than as an amateur mathematician. However, his "Romance of many Dimensions" has fascinated several generations.

The bulk of the four volumes, however, consists of articles



Collage by Pablo Picasso. Collection of Roland Penrose, London.

"A feeling that mathematics is at the basis of our very civilization."

(Continued on Page 42)

Mr. Kemeny, chairman of the Mathematics Department at Dartmouth, is author of numerous articles on mathematics and the philosophy of science.

Heald of the \$2.5-Billion Foundation

To the task of dispensing other people's money, the new president of the Ford Foundation brings training and talent for distinguishing the practical from the wishful.

By WILLIAM BARRY FURLONG

THE top of the desk was almost bare. The drawers were shallow caverns, partially filled with the memorabilia of the past—an engineer's slide rule, a draftsman's drawing instruments, the class records of courses taught a quarter-century ago. The walls were bare except for a lithograph of the dark, brooding, unbearded Lincoln. In the chair behind the desk, Henry Townley Heald, who will become president of the Ford Foundation tomorrow, twisted his lean, rough-hewn six feet two inches into a comfortable knot, hooked a heel on the edge of the cushion, and chewed thoughtfully on a bow of his eyeglasses. The problem he was considering was inspiring: having enough money.

"There are so many projects," he said, "that you think are useful and demanding when you're a college president and all they take is a little more money. But when you're on the giving side, you have to be sure that what you're doing is the *most* useful thing." He waved his glasses at the vast invisible bulk of the \$2.5-billion Ford Foundation. "After all, it's not your money."

At 51, Henry Heald is an astute, quietly persuasive individualist with a gift for reconciling the ideal with the practical. "Good planners," he once observed, "must be both pragmatists and idealists and they must know the ins and outs of both kinds of thinking and action." As chancellor, then president, of New York University, Heald has accomplished this in a way that has won regard, if not unrestrained praise, from highly diverse sources. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the Fund for the Republic, an independent agency set up with a Ford Foundation grant, believes that Heald is "an attractive and effective personality" who can fill the demanding specifications of the presidency of the Ford Foundation with an unpretentious grace. Republican Representative B. Carroll Reece, an abrasively outspoken foe of Dr. Hutchins and a man congenitally suspicious of "foundation thinking," has a "very favorable impression of Heald" and was "very glad to see him named president of the Ford Foundation."

FOR Mr. Heald, the problems are more intriguing than the praise—and at the Ford Foundation he'll have plenty of them. Started in 1936 on a \$25,000 check from Edsel Ford, the foundation has grown to what Dwight MacDonald, in his book, "The Ford Foundation," called "a large body of money entirely surrounded by people who want some." (Dr. Hutchins, once an associate director of the foundation, liked to call its former headquarters in Pasadena, Calif., "Itching Palms.") Its assets alone represent one-third of

the total capital of the nation's 7,300 known foundations; its spending in its last fiscal year, a record \$137 million, was more than seven times that of the Rockefeller Foundation, the nation's second-largest foundation.

In its first thirteen years, the foundation spent only \$19 million, chiefly for activities in and around Detroit. But the wills of Edsel and his father, the first Henry Ford, delivered to the foundation almost 90 per cent of the stock in the Ford Motor Company and a fast-growing income that proved difficult to stay ahead of. In the last five or six years, the foundation has tried earnestly by disposing of some \$856 million, including an unprecedented grant of \$500 million to the nation's colleges and hospitals.

The Ford Foundation now functions in five broad fields: international aid, economics, education (which has consumed more than half of the gifts), public affairs and the behavioral sciences. A random cross-section of its

grants in any one year suggests their range, immensity and even their seeming whimsy: \$20 million for a college scholarship program, \$10,000 for Dr. Albert Schweitzer's literary and philosophical activities, \$2 million to the Harvard Business School, \$45,000 for the development of a stove operated by sunlight, \$1 million for the general support of the Brookings Institution.

SUCH lavish generosity, however thoughtful, could hardly escape criticism, even from scholars. Some critics suggest that the focus of the foundation's activities is sometimes a little blurred. "A philanthropoid"—the middleman between the philanthropist and philanthropee—"would deal with the problem of a man trapped in a burning house by subsidizing a study of combustion," remarks Dwight MacDonald. Other critics condemn the "group grubbing" and "enforced collectivization of thought" allegedly demanded by the foundation's large

grants because, they claim, it was "individual intelligence * * * that has produced practically all of the great creative ideas."

At the moment, Mr. Heald enters no simmering cauldron of criticism but an atmosphere of spectacular generosity and significant internal change. Last January, the foundation sold 10,200,000 shares of stock in the Ford Motor Company for \$642 million and promptly reinvested the proceeds elsewhere. Last May, Henry Ford II retired as chairman of the board of trustees but continues as a member. Since then H. Rowan Gaither Jr. has been both president and chairman; when Mr. Heald becomes president Mr. Gaither will remain board chairman.

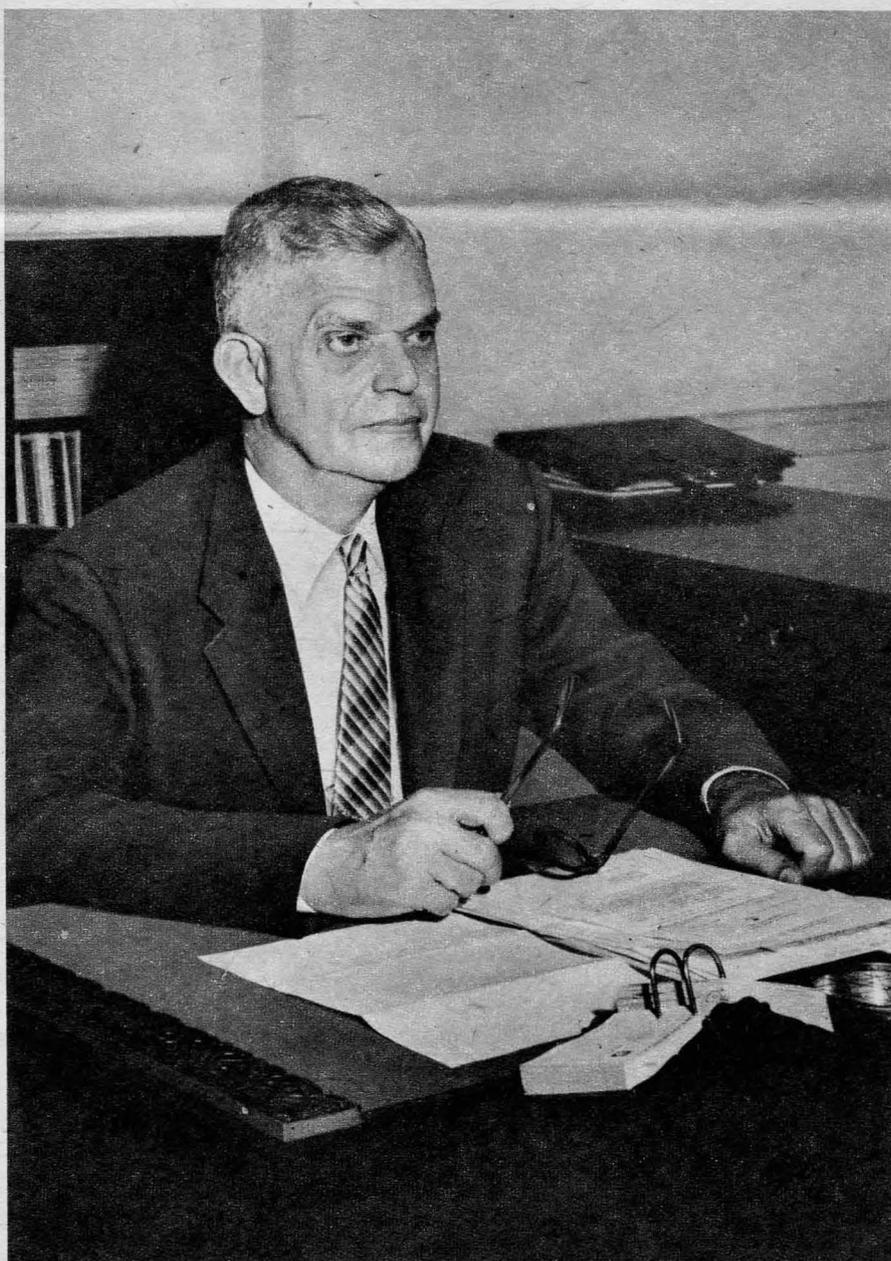
IT is to the trustees that Heald must channel the best of the applications and ideas submitted to the foundation; as president, he can make no grants. His task is largely the supervision of a staff of some 230 persons in "research in ideas." Last year, about 9,483 applications were made to the foundation and only 255 were accepted—but all had to be weighed and analyzed for need, significance and pertinence.

To the task of ferreting out the practical from the wishful, Henry Heald brings the education of an engineer and a logical, severely analytical mind. "He never undertakes more than he knows can be done," says one aide, "but he never lets anybody else decide for him what can or cannot be done." (His only recurrent epigram is Daniel Burnham's "Make no small plans—they have no magic to stir men's blood.")

While president of Illinois Institute of Technology for fourteen years and in the last four and a half years at N. Y. U., Heald relied heavily on a policy of doing something, "anything intelligent," with the funds and facilities at hand. "He's always had the idea that it would be easier to raise a million dollars for some imaginative project than to raise ten dollars to keep from going bankrupt through stagnation," says a colleague.

THOUGH he "can't brook inaction," Heald is the antithesis of the heel-stomping, bombastic, frenetically energetic man of action. Quiet-spoken and even-tempered—"You know the boom is lowered when you see that glacial calm"—he has the deeply graven facial furrows and the deep-set eyes of Lincoln, as well as a warm, casual homeliness that is yet subtly urbane. He has few pretensions; though he holds thirteen honorary doctorates (but no academic ones), his staff calls him "Mr. Heald" rather than "President * * *" or "Dr. * * *." He's more a listener than a talker—"He'll listen to almost anybody as if he has nothing else to do," says his secretary, Alice Brown.

One Saturday afternoon, while Heald was working alone in his office, an alumnus called (Continued on Page 58).



Henry Townley Heald—"He has a rare gift for getting great things done quietly."

WILLIAM BARRY FURLONG, a freelance writer, attended Illinois Tech during the Heald era. He later became a Washington correspondent and a magazine sports editor.

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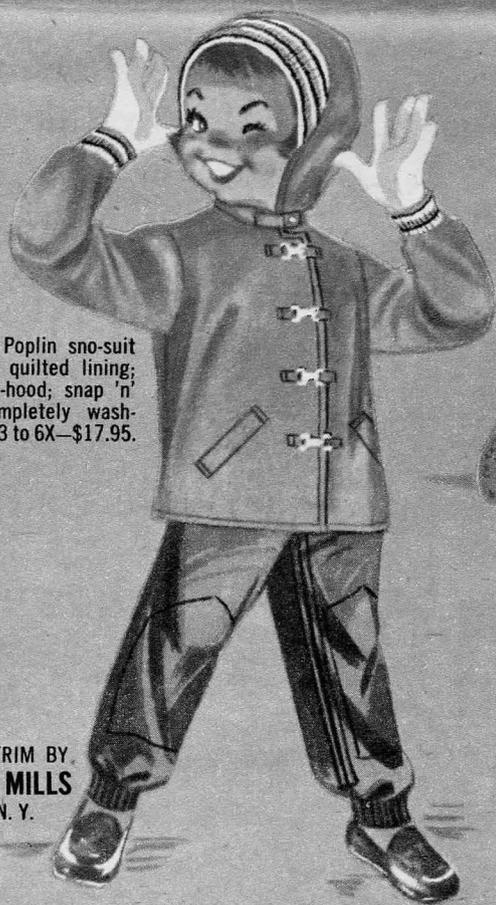
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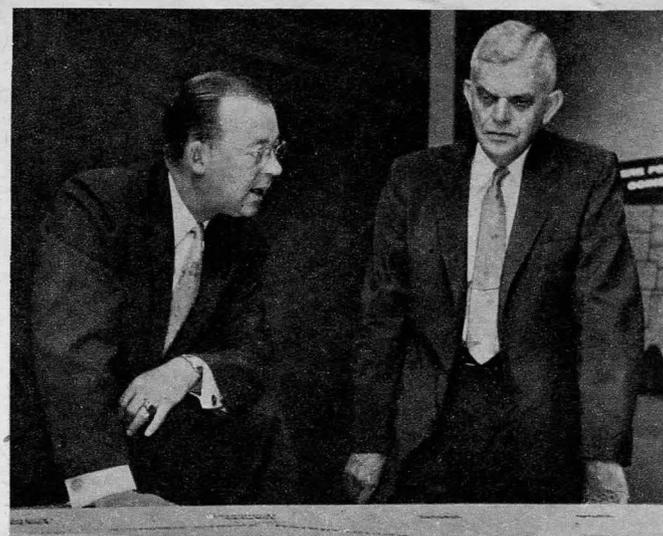


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SUCCESSION—Heald confers with H. Rowan Gaither, whom he succeeds as Ford Foundation president. Gaither continues as chairman.

(Continued from Page 58)

aide imported about that time, "that I thought I'd stay about two weeks and then get out."

On the strength of a few gifts, Heald launched a multi-million-dollar expansion program and merged Armour with Lewis Institute, a fading liberal arts school on Chicago's West Side, to form Illinois Institute of Technology. In fourteen years he raised the school's assets from \$2 million to almost \$17 million, expanded its campus from seven acres to eighty-five acres, and boomed its enrollment from 700 to 7,000. "He did something quite remarkable and unexpected," says Dr. Hutchins, who was then president of the neighboring University of Chicago. "He made the Institute significant in Chicago and education."

He also was drawn into Chicago's sometimes sordid civic affairs. In 1946 he headed a special committee of college presidents assigned the task of cleaning up Chicago's politics-ridden public school system. "Within three hours after our report came out," recalls Heald, "the superintendent of schools resigned." Most of the members of the Board of Education followed and Heald headed a task force to select qualified replacements.

ABOUT the same time a number of Chicago business men realized that the turgid crescent of slums surrounding the Loop was gradually strangling their businesses, cutting them off from the market beyond the slums. They formed a committee to do something about the slums and asked Heald, as "the bright young conservative in the city," to head it up. Under Heald, a staff of experts came up with an ingenious plan for redevelopment that has since become the basic pattern for slum clearance throughout the country.

When the opportunity to become chancellor of N. Y. U. was offered to Heald early in 1952, he was inclined to refuse. He'd already turned down a \$100,000-a-year position in business as well as the

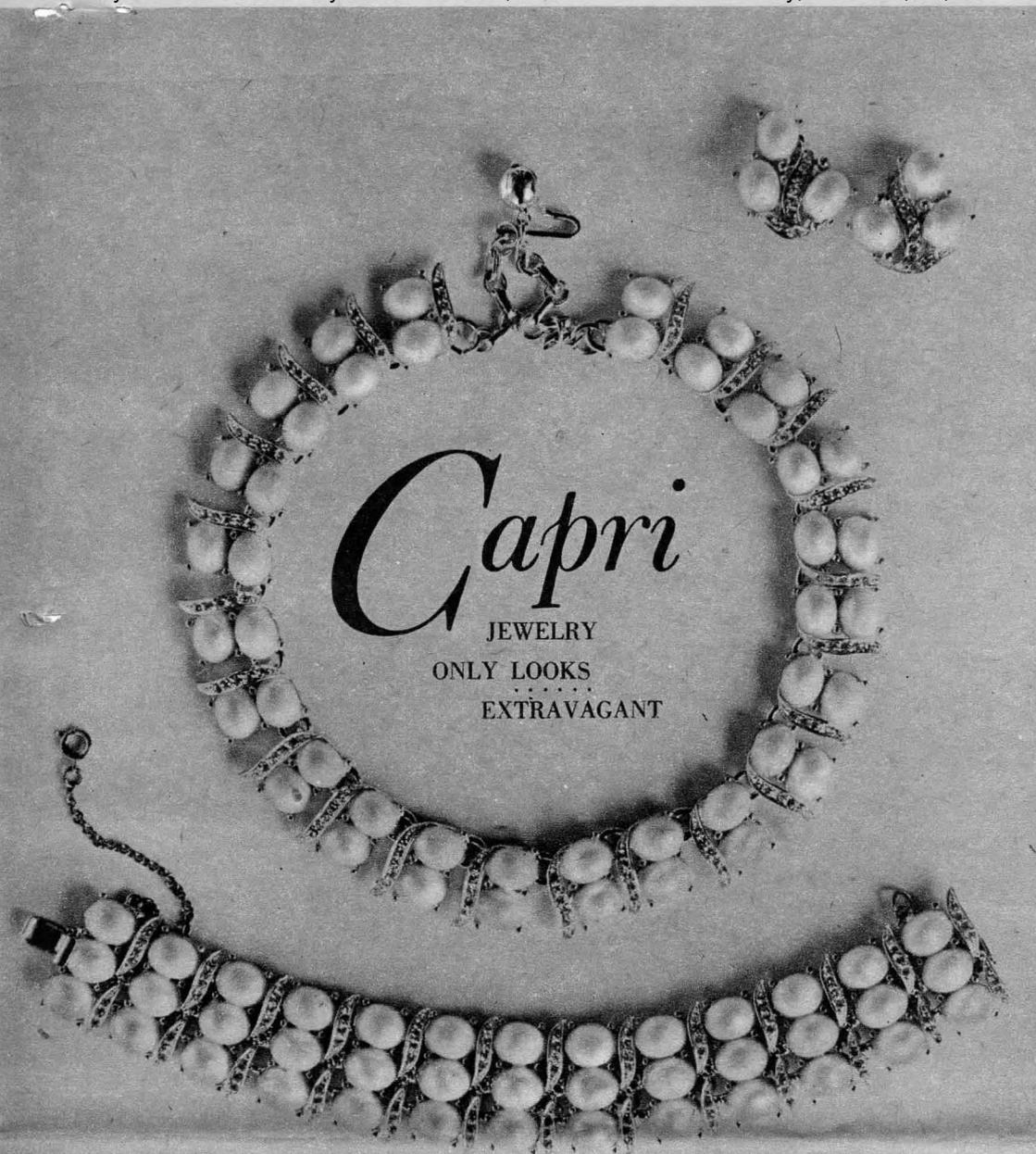
G. O. P. nomination for Mayor of Chicago in 1951 and a chance to become the G. O. P. nominee for Governor of Illinois in 1952. "The job in Chicago just wasn't done," he explains. "It still isn't." After considerable introspection and gratuitous advice from friends that he'd be foolish to take on the task, he decided to move to N. Y. U. "It was the problems that fascinated me," he says.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY'S problems, like its campus, were sprawling and diverse. With its 39,773 students—down to 34,591 by last spring—scattered through six locations in Manhattan and the Bronx, the university lacked cohesion, organization, and leadership. Heald, striking out vigorously against the source of its inferiority complex, insisted that an urban university has greater responsibility and greater opportunity than a country college.

"In its way, the presidency of New York University is a more important job than the same post at Harvard or Yale or schools of that character," he says. "A university is bound up intimately with the people in it and around it. We reach a great many people at New York University—the students, the faculty, the men and women who live in and around our campuses. They are normal, everyday people struggling for something better. At Harvard and Yale, the students can usually take care of themselves; fortunately for them, they come from families or backgrounds that would ensure them an education and position under almost any circumstances. But at New York University most of our students must make some kind of sacrifice to get their education—and this is the spirit you always find at the heart of America."

In his early months at N. Y. U. Heald was quick to emphasize that quantity was not enough. ("There is no inherent value in size alone. There must also be quality.") He raised admission standards, raised faculty salaries, raised \$44 million in gifts, and

(Continued on Page 62)



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Foundation Head

(Continued from Page 27)

up with a complaint and demanded angrily to "talk to the chancellor." Heald said calmly, "You're talking to him." For almost a half-hour he chatted with the startled alumnus—who hung up without pressing his complaint.

THIRTY years ago, Heald would never have dreamed of the complex implications of his future. "I pictured myself simply as a consulting engineer," he says. He was born, the second of three children, on Nov. 8, 1904, in Lincoln, Neb. His father, Frederick Heald, was a botanist, plant pathologist and college professor who kept the family shuffling about on the college circuit—from Lincoln to Austin, Tex., to Swarthmore, Pa., and finally to Pullman, Wash. Heald's mother tutored him at home until, at 11, he was ready for high school. At 18 he had his degree in civil engineering and at 20 he had his master's degree.

He spent a few years working on a construction project in Oregon—where he learned the tortures of "waiting to see if two ends of a tunnel would meet in the middle"—and as a draftsman in Chicago. Then, one day shortly after an election, a sign was hung up in his office in Chicago's Board of Local Improvements: "This office will be closed permanently, effective 6 P. M. today."

Without any particular hopes or plans for a career in education, Heald accepted a teaching job at Armour Institute of Technology, a small, financially floundering college immersed in the slums of Chicago's South Side. He moved up quickly, becoming dean of freshmen, dean of students, dean of engineering and dean of the college in his late twenties. At 32, he became acting president and a year later he was named president of the college.

AT the time, Armour was a seven-acre island in the vast, squalid sea that forms the largest contiguous slum in the world. Some families paid as much as \$53 a month to live in rat-infested coal bins; marijuana was raised in back yards and in window boxes; the night watchman of a tenement near the campus had a private graveyard where he'd buried nine "troublemakers."

Armour itself was in grave financial difficulty. The college had no endowment and the wealthy Chicagoans who usually wiped out the deficit no longer could afford to pick up the tab. The school's buildings were almost a half-century-old and its enrollment of 700 students was stagnant if not declining. "The situation was so desperate," says one

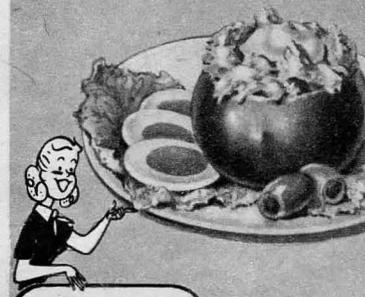
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(Continued from Page 60)

mapped a \$102-million development program. He also boosted tuition by about 63 per cent and dropped football, yet won the respect, if not the undying affection, of the student body. "He gave us," says one former student, now an instructor at N. Y. U., "the chance to hold up our heads again."

HE shouldered such incendiary extracurricular assignments as the chairmanship of the Temporary Commission on Educational Finance which revamped the "misshapen Topsy" of New York State's aid to education. Heald and his report were liberally criticized but the State Legislature enacted most of the report last spring with only minor changes.

Though he accepts criticism unemotionally and encourages disagreement ("There are a lot of people on this campus who disagree with me; at least I hope there are"), Heald has been rigidly uncompromising on such subjects as academic freedom. "The reason for a reverent adherence to the principle of academic freedom," he once commented, "is not that it provides a privileged environment for scholars or students but because it maintains the basic freedom of thought and action essential to an unregimented society."

And later he added: "Of course, we study communism in our universities. We study cancer, too, but the fact that we study cancer doesn't mean that we advocate it. * * * A member of the Communist party is not a free agent, politically or intellectually. He cannot claim academic freedom because he has forsaken his claim to academic freedom. * * * [But] a university must distinguish between the deceitful propaganda of conspirators and the unconventional view of others. To make this distinction strengthens, not weakens, the principle of free exchange of ideas."

Until his appointment to the

presidency of the Ford Foundation, Mr. Heald was a member or officer of some forty-five civic, professional and business or industrial organizations. To each, he devoted a prudent attention carefully weighed against the demands of his sixty-five-hour week at N. Y. U. He works at least ten hours a day in his office and many more hours at home in the evenings and on weekends. When he comes home, rarely before 7 P. M., he sips an occasional Scotch on the rocks, reads at random, watches television bemusedly, and sometimes pulls a few weeds in N. Y. U.'s penthouse garden overlooking Washington Square. (Next month he will move to Sutton Place South.) He is warily tolerant about vacations, periodically planning a week-long holiday and "always coming back to the office in three or four days."

HIS recreation, however fleeting, invariably involves his wife, Muriel. Heald met her not long before taking his job at Armour Tech and "a week after we met, he persuaded me to marry him." They have been married for twenty-eight years and have no children. At home, they usually work or watch television together after dinner. ("Henry doesn't like me to be a dial-switcher.") She has little fear that her lanky husband will overwork himself. "He can still doze over a newspaper or fall asleep as soon as he lies down, no matter how irritating his problems," she says. "Henry believes firmly that everybody should enjoy his work and he knows that he must control his problems instead of letting them control him."

This slightly muted élan, this unstrained efficiency make "his work his only real pleasure." The tougher and more challenging the problem, the more stimulating and satisfying he finds it. "He has that rare gift," says one acquaintance, "for getting great things done quietly."

OBSERVATIONS BY HEALD

On education: "Education's real challenge is to produce men and women who know how to think; and knowing how, do it; and having done it, voice their opinions."

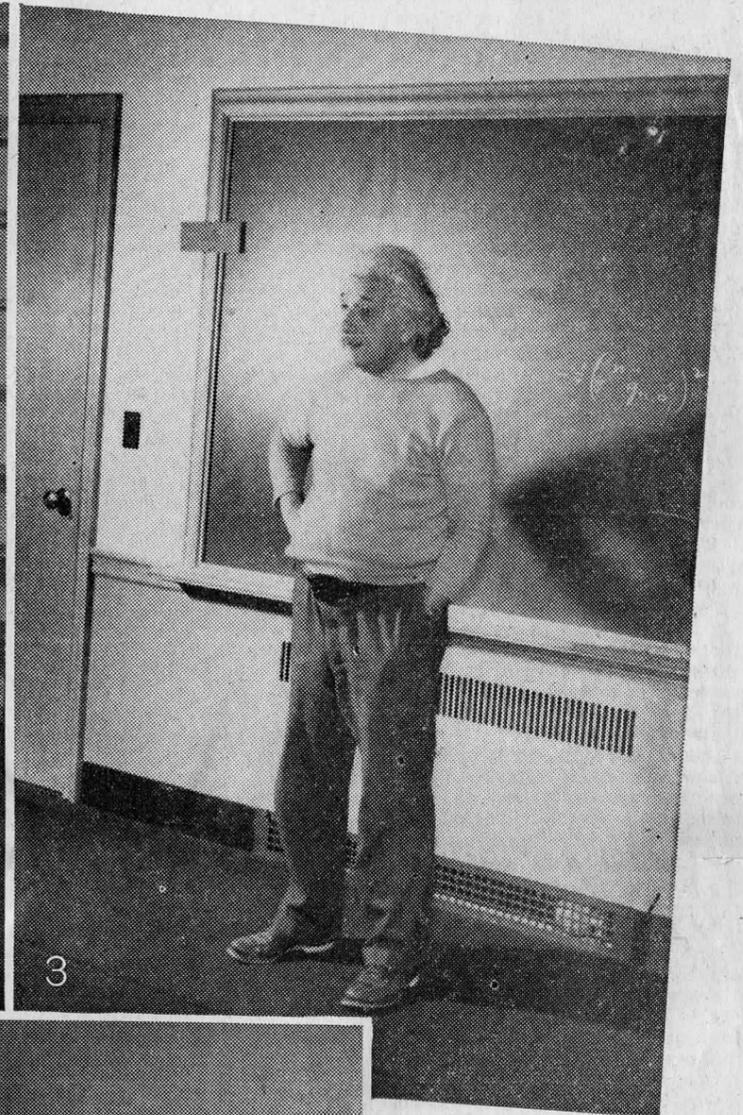
On means and ends: "Our whole concept of freedom and democracy is built on the philosophy that the end, no matter how worthy, must be achieved by the *right* means. * * * Victory with low means is not really victory but crushing defeat. This is more than a fine theory. * * * It is a cold, practical fact for our everyday world of complex man and obdurate matter."

On demagoguery: "There is a danger of adding to our lexicon the term 'guilt by unassociation,' which might be defined as the practice of one zealot's suspecting another who is not as noisy as he is."

On democracy: "Democracy demands an informed citizenry and it is the task of education to inform. The possession of factual information is the beginning of understanding; understanding is the prerequisite of intelligent action; and intelligent action is what makes democracy work."

On integrity: "The keystone of professional conduct is integrity. And integrity is not a divisible entity. It does not exist now and then in the same person. It cannot be separated into personal and professional compartments."

'A Book May be Written, a Shoe Made—But a Theory—It's Never Finished'



Einstein Day Is Study In Concentration

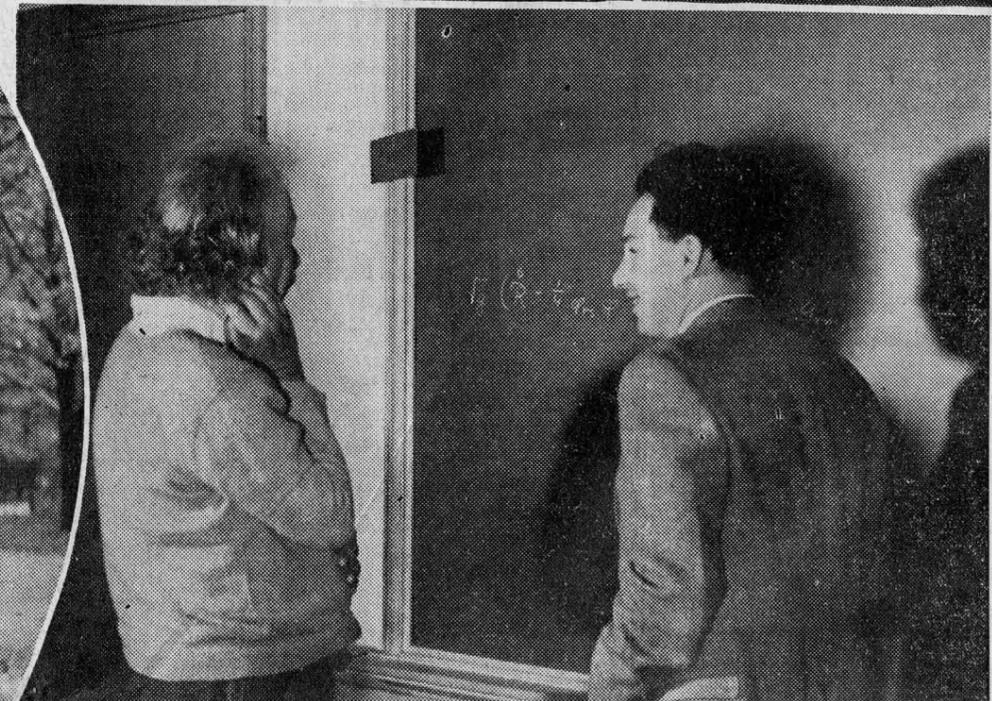
Dr. Albert Einstein, one of the most famous mathematicians and physicists of all time, reveals himself to a fellow worker as extremely human and simple in his habits of work, centered at Princeton University in New Jersey. Following is a colorful and intimate description of the author of the relativity theory, as written by a European observer of the study and instruction now carried on by the natural scientist who as a refugee from Germany has become an American citizen.

By Lucien Aigner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Princeton, N. J.

One day I asked Professor Einstein: "What is your method of work? How do you do it?"

His eyes which have the candor of a child and the sadness of a



statements are nearly apologetic and always soft spoken.

It would be extremely difficult to describe the discussion itself. Filled with scholarly mathematical formulae, it is a curious mixture of scientific language and college slang. A differential formula is referred to as a "trick" and others as "darned nuisances." Men and works are criticized freely and the Professor often has to defend his findings before the bold criticism of the pupils. There is no such thing as professorial authority in this meeting. They are only three men, happily working together, struggling to find the truth.

"What do you think of this?" Einstein asks the young men, referring to one of his statements, "Well, it is not altogether new," one objects. Professor Einstein readily admits the claim and adds half apologetically that he is more interested in facts and truth than novelty.

man who has seen too much human
ishment. He smiled and evaded:
"Like everybody else. No, I assure you, there is nothing particular about that. I am not a physicist or a chemist. I have no recipients and instruments in the 'laboratory.' I don't even possess a laboratory. No microscopes or machines; hardly even a sheet of paper, a book or a blackboard. There are two young men who work with me at present, and we just try to figure out between ourselves whatever may be our daily problems. But I assure you there is nothing interesting about that."

I disagreed of course. I felt it would be of great interest to show

one day to the world, and maybe record for posterity, how the man who worked out the most intricate natural science theory of our days, and who in spite of world fame has remained one of the most simple and most human of all our contemporaries, accomplishes his work.

But Professor Einstein is hard to convince when someone tries to focus attention on things connected with his person. He feels that personal publicity has nothing to do with scientific achievement. He feels that his personality is no more important than that of any other individual and he does everything in his power to discourage a newspaperman who tries to invade his privacy.

It was due to a sequence of fortunate coincidences (and practically without the knowledge of the Professor) that this picture story came into being.

Doesn't Use Desk

Work for Professor Einstein never begins and never stops. Though his attention is divided between so many things having nothing to do with his scientific endeavors, and especially in recent years has been so much absorbed by a desire to alleviate human distress and reach out a hand to the many who turn towards him for help, he is capable of remarkable concentration, when his attention is switched to work.

Around 11 o'clock in the morning his two assistants, or students or collaborators, meet him at his home, in a spacious but modestly furnished study in a two-story family house not far from Princeton University. The study has an immense glass window, through which the visitor can see a quiet garden, trees, a good piece of sky and clouds. There are a few hundred books and files on the shelves of the room. One or two comfortable armchairs are conveniently located, one for the savant who prefers to work on his manuscripts written on single leaves of an ordinary paper pad laid on his knees—instead of writing at a desk. He may fill sheet after sheet with

finely drawn characters, including endless equations and mathematical symbols, which he may distractedly drop on the floor or on one of the little tables around him on which rest books, letters, newspapers. It will be the job of his faithful secretary, Miss Helene Dukas, who knows how to efface herself as well as to be present at the right moment—to find them, pick them up and save them until they are needed.

When the two young men arrive, the Professor is ready for discussion. Before they start the "lesson," however, a little family chat may follow, a discussion of the daily events of the family circle, including Miss Dukas and Margot, Professor Einstein's adopted daughter. Plans may be made for an evening "musical," a little chamber music in which Professor Einstein as well as the young men, Peter Bergmann and Valentin Bargmann, graduate students, participate.

Dr. Valentin Bargmann studied at Berlin until 1933, then in Zurich under Professor Wentzel and Pauli Pauli now at Princeton, received his Ph. D. in 1936, came to Princeton in 1937 and has worked with and for Professor Einstein since. Dr. Peter Bergmann studied in Berlin, then in Prague under Professor Frank, who is now at Harvard, received a Ph. D. from Prague in 1936 and went immediately to Princeton to work with Professor Einstein.

No One Annoys Them

Then (after the secretary has reminded Professor Einstein not to forget his raincoat or umbrella) the three men start on a 15-minute walk through the peaceful New Jersey landscape, heading for the "Institute." While strolling through the idyllic quiet streets of the small university town they are not disturbed in their thoughts. The lonely mailman or the milk delivery truck driver may salute them discreetly, or one or two students whom they meet may even cheer, but nobody will annoy the "famous man" and his co-walkers. Princeton knows them and is used to them. Princeton is satisfied with Professor Einstein's presence. He and his friends belong to the quiet landscape.

They walk through the streets where the Autumn leaves begin to fall in heaps, and the Professor exposes his thoughts and problems. The two assistants are listening attentively. (As a matter of fact nobody ever tried to figure out their official title: they are "temporary members" of the same Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, where Professor Einstein is a "member" himself. They are excellent mathematicians, sort of post-graduate students, who as such, have the privilege to meet and dis-

uss their problems with Dr. Einstein, receive direction for their work and share his own struggles. As it works out they have practically daily discussions with Dr. Einstein, informal as any discussion can be, constantly trying to elucidate the new and ever newer aspects and applications of the famous Einstein Theory.

Once in a while one or another raises an objection, asks a question, tries to clear up an obscure point. By the time the discussion becomes animated, they have arrived at the Institute. There they walk up to the second floor, and after having passed through a peaceful corridor enter room 225, which is distinguished from the many other rooms in the huge building only by a small sign on the door. The sign informs the visitor modestly that "A. Einstein" is the occupant of this study.

18,000 Word Synopsis

Now having had the rare privilege of going along unnoticed to this intimate meeting, perhaps I should explain what I have overheard. Perhaps I have acquired some intimate insight into the "secrets" of relativity? Before answering the question, may I remind the reader of what happened to the Berlin correspondent of one leading New York newspaper when the "Einstein Theory" was "news," after the Professor had just read it before an audience of distinguished natural scientists. The correspondent received a message from his editor, instructing him to cable an outline in 1,000 words to explain "what this theory was all about."

The correspondent at a loss hired a Professor of Mathematics to explain it. The Professor wrote 18,000 words, and apologized that he still could not outline all the essentials. The correspondent cabled New York that he was unable to condense the 18,000 words into an intelligent and comprehensive synopsis. The New York office wired back: "File the whole paper. We shall condense it here." The 18,000 words buzzed through the cables. Half a dozen scholars of leading universities in this country were asked to make a study of it and a "popular outline." After a day's study, they had to give it up. Finally the 18,000 words were printed in their entirety.

We shall not, therefore, try to explain Professor Einstein's theory of relativity to the reader. He knows anyway that this "theory" has revolutionized much of our knowledge of mathematics, physics, chemistry; in fact, most of our knowledge of the material universe. "Did it cancel our previous knowledge and rules?" I asked one of Professor Einstein's assistants. "It did not," he answered. "It modified them in this sense: the laws as known by natural science remain valid. But their meaning, restricted as it was before Professor Einstein, obtains new meaning, new background. Newton's law on gravitation is still in force. But in-

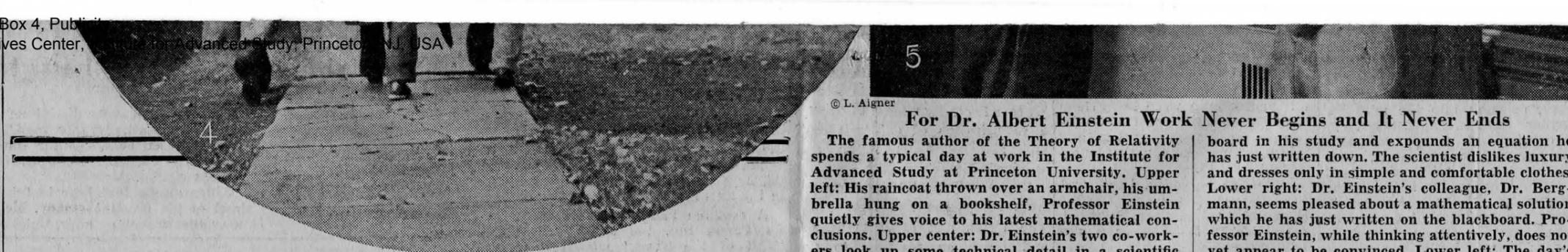
stead of being a final explanation of things, it becomes a part in a greater unity. The law remains, but its application has to consider some new facts."

It is these new facts and new applications which Professor Einstein is discussing in his daily informal meeting with the two men.

His "office" consists of a bigger room, with a huge blackboard and a smaller room with a smaller blackboard. The big blackboard bears a sign: "Erase." On this the traces of the daily discussions are written. They are not meant for posterity. They are just part of the routine work. Once they accomplish their immediate purpose they are not needed any more. The small room's blackboard, however, bears another sign. "Do NOT erase." Apparently when the Professor works in this private study, he may write on the board some formulae which should be retained. The desk in both rooms is empty in contrast with the little tables in his study at home, which nearly collapse under the heavy piles of books, papers, etc.

The only thing I see on the desk is a sheet of paper filled with mathematical formulae, a bottle of glue and a scissors. Those who imagine the desk of a scientist as a collection of magic instruments, and heavy books, would be disappointed. The big study itself is half empty. Around a big conference table are four comfortable chairs. There are a few more club chairs in the room. The shelves are more than half empty. There are only about two or three score books.

The three men do not realize



© L. Aigner

For Dr. Albert Einstein Work Never Begins and It Never Ends

The famous author of the Theory of Relativity spends a typical day at work in the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University. Upper left: His raincoat thrown over an armchair, his umbrella hung on a bookshelf, Professor Einstein quietly gives voice to his latest mathematical conclusions. Upper center: Dr. Einstein's two co-workers look up some technical detail in a scientific publication; center, Dr. Peter Bergmann, and right, Dr. Valentin Bargmann. As they read aloud, the noted mathematician stands in silent reflection. Upper right: Professor Einstein stands before a black-

board in his study and expounds an equation he has just written down. The scientist dislikes luxury and dresses only in simple and comfortable clothes. Lower right: Dr. Einstein's colleague, Dr. Bergmann, seems pleased about a mathematical solution which he has just written on the blackboard. Professor Einstein, while thinking attentively, does not yet appear to be convinced. Lower left: The day's work in the Institute is over, but the three men continue to mull over their problems as they stroll home through the quiet Princeton streets. Dr. Einstein seldom, if ever, wears a hat.

Two hours have passed. Professor Einstein looks at his watch. "Hm, it is time to go home, I guess," he mumbles. "Lunch will be ready." When he finally discovers the photographer, he is torn between reproach and indulgence. He is fascinated by the intricate technicalities of photographic equipment, asks questions about the functioning of flash bulbs, the character of the gas which emanates from them, and the speed at which they produce their glare. And then suddenly he says: "Well, with photography, at least there is one good thing: once you take your picture, you are through with it. It is finished. But with a theory it is different, it is never finished. . . ."

or bother much about comfort. They throw off their overcoats and with perfect informality sit, walk, or even jump around. The Professor is peripatetic. While he thinks and talks, he continues walking around the room. So do the two others. Sometimes they sit down on the chairs but the young men more often crouch on the arms of the furniture, so they can jump up instantly and rush to the blackboard to illustrate one of their thoughts. Does this meeting represent the development of one of the harder scientific problems of our times or are three free humans simply discussing one of the daily routine problems of their college life?

He Dislikes Luxury

The professor wears heavy soled shoes (no socks), a bulgy trouser fastened with a belt in no formal way, a white tennis shirt with open collar and a warm pullover. Professor Einstein dislikes luxury, formality, self-importance. His child-like big eyes wander around the room, or through the window over the landscape, while he concentrates. And then, when he has formulated his thought he exposes it in a dim soft voice, which lacks completely any self-assurance. His

he added, was made "without any political strings attached."

Before signing, the Afghans had made a try at buying arms from the West. But the U.S. knows that its ally Pakistan would object violently if it sold arms to a neighbor that claims a lot of its territory, including the Khyber Pass itself. Besides, the U.S. has not taken kindly to Afghanistan's flirtations with the Communists. Already, Afghanistan's debt to Soviet Russia tops \$120 million—quite a load for a country with a \$25 million budget—and the latest deal will drive the figure higher.

Well on their way to killing their neighbors with kindness, the Russians have built several huge grain elevators, a flour mill, an automatic bakery that can supply all Kabul with baked goods. Almost every drop of gasoline used in the country now flows down from the north in caravans of 20 to 50 Russian gas trucks to sell for a giveaway 25¢ a gallon in Kabul. Exports

individual output "norms." Last week in Rumania the abnormal norms of Stakhanovite Lathe Operator Constantin Vasilache established what ought to be a Stakhanovite record for all satelliteland. In August, it was announced, Hero of Socialist Labor Vasilache turned out work equal to six times his norm every day. Vasilache totted up past performances and reported proudly in *România Libera*: "Thanks to these accomplishments, I was able to start work on my quota for the year 2010."

GREECE

Rebuilt Shed

The gods who controlled the destinies of ancient Athens were enshrined on the high hill called the Acropolis, but the common people who made the city truly immortal were content to congregate just below, in a vast marketplace known as

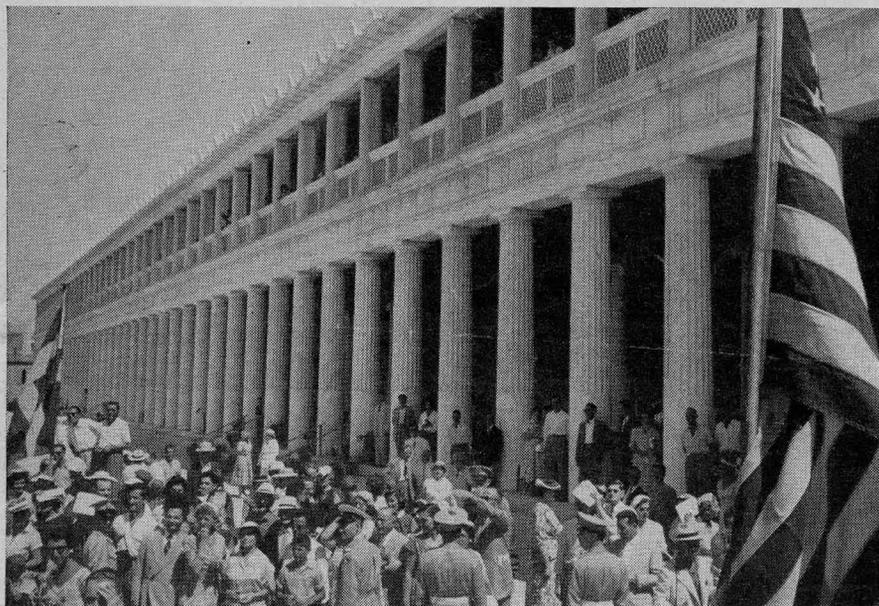
gave no hint of past glories. In 1922, with the help of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, the Greek government decided to do something about it. It took nearly a decade to complete the necessary arrangements, and the work, once begun, was interrupted by war. But by 1946, with the help of American money—\$1,135,000, most of it donated by John D. Rockefeller Jr.—the excavation and exploration of the Agora was seriously under way.

In the midst of it, one of the archaeologists in charge suggested, almost as a joke, that it might be nice, while they were at it, to reconstruct the Stoa of Attalus in its entirety, as a kind of museum to house whatever relics might be found. The idea caught on like wildfire, and once again Mr. Rockefeller offered to match with one of his own every dollar raised to complete the project.

Architects drew up plans based on the findings of the archaeologists. Limestone and marble were brought in from the quarries at Piraeus and Mt. Pentelikon that had supplied materials for the original building. Even the clay for the new roof tiles was dredged from the same clay beds on the outskirts of Athens. Only in the heart of the building (where they could not be seen) were new materials, such as reinforced concrete, used to give added strength.

One Sour Note. Last week the newly reconstructed Stoa of Attalus stood completed, its 92 marble pillars gleaming with unaccustomed whiteness beneath the clear blue Athenian sky. A bevy of American and Greek scholars, statesmen and other dignitaries, including King Paul and his pert, pretty Queen Frederika, gathered at the site to dedicate the rebuilt remembrance of the past. And in all the polite and grateful words spoken, there was only one sour note. Greek Professor Anastasios Orlandos, his nation's highest authority on ancient monuments, was unable to attend, but he sent a note of dissent.

The new Stoa is not a restoration at all, but just a reconstruction, he gruffed, and the gleaming white of its new columns makes an ugly contrast with the weathered beauty of the marbles on the ancient buildings. He asked to have either the white colonnade of the Stoa colored or the Agora covered with green trees, disagreed with the "functionalistic American's" plan to use the Stoa as a museum. Many of the Greeks gathered at the old birthplace of free speech shuddered at their professor's breach of form, but American Professor John L. Caskey, head of the American school, took it in stride. "Everyone," he said stoically, "is entitled to his opinion."



David Lees—LIFE

THE NEW STOA OF ATTALUS
Out of a crumbling ruin, unweathered beauty.

(furs, fruit, carpets) that used to stop and go at the Khyber Pass with every Pakistani whim now travel north to more certain Soviet markets. U.S. officials estimate that there are already several thousand Soviet do-gooders spreading their blessings in Afghanistan. Last week Kabul's only modern hotel was jammed with members of the 200-man Russian delegation to the city's international trade fair (the U.S. sent three representatives). So benevolent are the Russians that they are not only building and improving roads from their border to the capital, they are also at work on the road that leads from Kabul to the Khyber Pass.

RUMANIA

Early Bird

When Communists want to speed production in their factories, they swing a spotlight onto especially eager workers, called Stakhanovites, whose example sets the pace for higher production targets and

the Agora. There, in 25 crowded acres which served them as a combination shopping center and community forum, the free and free-speaking people of Athens pursued a favorite pastime which consisted, in the words of St. Paul, of "nothing else but either to tell or to hear some new thing." A favorite meeting place in the ancient Agora was the huge and handsome Stoa of Attalus, a shedlike structure of classic, colonnaded beauty which was presented to the city by Attalus, King of Pergamum, in gratitude for the lessons learned in Athens in his student days.

Young Shantytown. In 267 A.D., some 400 years after its construction, the Stoa, like most of Athens, was razed to a crumbling ruin of broken marble and ashes by invading hordes of Herulian barbarians from the north. During the 18-odd centuries that followed, its remains were lost beneath the accumulation of ages, and the once lively Agora itself became a depressing shantytown whose drab life

JAPAN

Abortion

In Japan, where abortion is the recognized method of birth control, the Welfare Ministry reported last week that in 1955 there were 1,170,143 legal abortions and 1,727,040 births—about two abortions for every three births.

DUBLIN HOPES TO BE A LEARNING CENTER

De Valera Proposes Institute
of Higher Studies to Attract
World's Specialists

CELTIC WILL BE STUDIED

Vast Amount of Literature Now
in Libraries and Monasteries
Awaiting Researchers

By THOMAS R. HENRY

North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.

DUBLIN, Aug. 19.—Eire—land of saints and scholars. That was long ago, with the first dawn-streaks of Christianity in Western Europe; and before that, when the wild harps of the minstrels sounded unearthly music through the dark, pagan glens.

Now the revival of Eire as a center of world scholarship is one of the dearest dreams of Eamon de Valera, Taoiseach, or Prime Minister, of the new republic. He is proposing, as a cornerstone of this new edifice of Irish science and learning, the establishment by the government in Dublin of an institute of higher studies, modeled to some extent on the Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton University, which would bring here the world's foremost specialists in various fields of scholarship.

For a start, as the plan is visualized by Mr. de Valera, the institute would consist of two major divisions, in both of which he believes Eire can become pre-eminent. The first, and perhaps the most practical, is an institute of Celtic. The ancient language of Western Europe, in its "Q" dialect, which gave rise to both Erse and Latin, is being revived as a living tongue after coming close to extinction during the last century.

Eire now has officially two languages, English and Gaelic. The latter is required of civil servants. It is taught in the schools. Scores of popular English books are being translated into it, with the aid of government subsidies.

Patriots Change Their Names

It is used on money and postage stamps. All road signs are in both Gaelic and English. Patriotic shopkeepers are changing the names over their stores, discarding such un-Irish names—believe it or not—as Fitzgerald for the truly Irish MacGearailc, as a prominent Cork merchant lately has done.

But Mr. de Valera's plans go much deeper than the mere substitution or revival of a language. Buried in the libraries and monasteries of Eire are the manuscript remains of one of the world's great literatures. It is a literature of strange, inimitable beauty and sublimity. Only echoes of it have reached the world through English, as in the Arthurian cycle, and through the dry grammars and philological treatises—unknown except to specialists—of German and Scandinavian scholars.

It is this buried literature, perhaps the greatest single achievement of the Irish race and the least advertised, which the Taoiseach seeks to have revealed to the world. The work is planned to give to the Celtic of today a living past.

There can be no racial lines in scholarship. Celtic experts from all over the earth would be welcome to take advantage of the new institute for higher studies. Some of the most eminent of them have no Irish affiliations.

The second division of the institute, as now outlined in Mr. de Valera's mind, would be for researches in theoretical physics and

Prince Bernhard Saves 4 Whose Yacht He Rammed

By The Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, the Netherlands, Aug. 19.—A father and three children fell overboard from their motorboat when a launch driven by Prince Bernhard, husband of Crown Princess Juliana, crashed into it on a yachting lake near here yesterday.

The Prince rescued all four with a boathook.

Prince Bernhard was towing a surfboard for a friend on the Loosdrechtsche Plassen, a favorite boating lake between Amsterdam and Soestdyk, and apparently failed to see the other boat.

higher mathematics. He himself was a professor of mathematics before the 1916 rebellion. He believes the Irish mind is particularly adapted for studies of this sort and that such an institute, properly endowed, would be almost certain to achieve world leadership and contribute major advances to the physical sciences.

Some Experiments Too Costly

It would be impractical, he believes, to venture far into the domain of experimental physics with the expensive equipment and enormous endowments required. Slowly this entire field of research is gravitating toward America, where the necessary facilities can be provided.

The Irish mind, Mr. de Valera believes, is essentially a logical mind, as opposed to the more practical English or American mind. It is more akin to the French mind, he believes, and has pointed out to

friends that, during his own days as a mathematics professor, he preferred to use French textbooks because he found his students could follow the lines of reasoning better than they could those in English texts.

Some of the foremost Irishmen of modern times, Mr. de Valera points out, have achieved their distinction in theoretical physics—notably William Hamilton and Fitzgibbon, the co-author of the Fitzgibbon-Lorenz shrinking universe hypothesis, which is one of the cornerstones of the theory of relativity.

Mr. de Valera already introduced in the Dail a measure for the establishment of the institute for higher studies and a measure for its essential purposes.

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le do not like it at all.
Premier Alcide de Gasperi
ed to Rome from America
February he conferred immedi-
y with the newly-arrived Amer-
Ambassador in Rome, James
ment Dunn, and told him he
d not sign the treaty because it
ld leave Italy helpless, both
omically and physically.
r. de Gasperi changed his views
in 24 hours, however, after he
a long conversation with the
ish Ambassador in Rome and
h Palmiro Togliatti, chief of the
lian Communists and then a
ember of the Italian cabinet.
The Premier later explained to
se friends that he was compelled
change his mind because the
tish diplomat had warned him
at failure to sign the treaty not
y would keep Italy out of the
ted Nations, but also would make
ossible for her to obtain loans
assistance from the western
les. Mr. Togliatti is said to have
eatened a general strike and
er forms of disturbance if the
ty were not signed.

Opposed in Private.
Premier de Gasperi yielded to the
ish and Communist pressure and
e then has taken the official
ion that he would like to see
treaty ratified and out of the
In private, however, the Ital-
Premier is as much opposed to
treaty as he was on his return
America.

Italian people, by and large,
rove the treaty because it
away Venezia Giulia and
nto the country tens of thou-
of destitute Italian refugees
ve lived for many generations
territory, even when it was
Austrian domination. They
feel that the reparations
place the country under an
ly long servitude.
American delegates fought
Paris and New York to
e reparations terms, but in
ad to yield to Russian and
demands, which call for
of \$360,000,000 as war

worries many Italians and
s, however, more than the
the treaty itself are the
fications that early with-
of American forces from the
ugoslav border will clear
for a Communist upsurge
The treaty provides that
troops must be evacuated
days after ratification.
ations between Marshal
Mr. Togliatti, who were
ciated both in Moscow
International Brigade in
the best. They see eye
extension of Russia's
fluence throughout the
believe that Italy has
egic position that it

Areas

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ated Press.)

the 4th Army, which is
on the Italian-Yugoslav
border.
The ratification of the peace treaty
with Italy is considered now not only
by a substantial number of Senators
but by the State Department, too,
according to reliable information, as
something which is no longer press-
ing. In spite of the fact that the
Senate committee has acted on the
Italian treaty, its chances of passing
the Senate are considered remote.

Hall

(Continued From Page C-1.)

by inadequacy of veterans' grants,
delay in getting funds to the stu-
dents, shortages of transportation,
food and housing and unsettled con-
ditions generally.

Funds Hard to Get.

The State Department's activities
in the field have been limited by
lack of funds and chances are not
bright for obtaining the necessary
money from this Congress. Many
European countries have made re-
quests for American professors, who
cannot now be sent with Govern-
ment funds. These requests have
come largely from nations where
progressive ideas still are discussed.

The department is making an ef-
fort to welcome incoming students,
enable them to polish up their Eng-
lish and teach them something of
America. Orientation centers, with
tuition grants of \$100 a student up
to a maximum of 25, are being set
up this summer at Bucknell Uni-
versity at Lewisburg, Pa.; the Uni-
versity of Indiana at Bloomington,
Louisiana State University at Baton
Rouge, Mills College at Oakland,
Calif., and Wellesley College at Wel-
lesley, Mass.

Programs on a somewhat similar
basis are planned at about 20 other
educational institutions. The de-
partment also has small reception
centers at New York, Miami, New
Orleans, San Francisco and Chi-
cago, which act as a sort of travel-
ers' aid society for scholarly visitors.

For several years the department,
in co-operation with the United
States Office of Education and the
Institute of International Educa-
tion of New York, has maintained
a program of exchange of students,
scholars and educational leaders
with the other American republics.
It is this program the department
wants to expand to include other
countries.

Teachers Figure in Plans.

The Government programs in-
clude bringing teachers from South
America to study such subjects as
vocational, agriculture and manual
arts, a Spanish language seminar
in Mexico City to which 100 Amer-
ican teachers are sent each summer
and lecture courses in the United
States for Latin American teachers
of English, exchange of graduate
students with the 15 countries that
have ratified the Buenos Aires Con-
vention of 1936 and travel and main-
tenance grants for students engaged
in projects that will contribute to
understanding in the hemisphere.

There are many private programs
for exchanging students or granting
fellowships in addition to the Rhodes
Scholarships. Some of these are
handled through the Institute of In-
ternational Education, which oper-
ates on a Carnegie grant and acts
as a sort of liaison body between
American universities and foreign
students who want to come here.

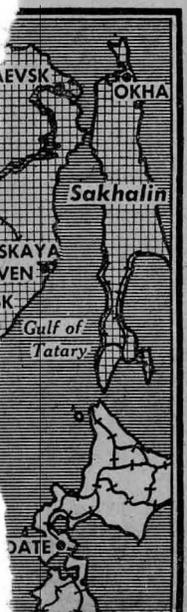
Few persons interested in world
understanding have anything but
praise for the promotion of student
exchanges. Assistant Secretary of
State William Benton, who has been
fighting for the department's cul-
tural relations program in an econ-
omy-minded Congress, has said that,
over the decades, it is the one sure
road to peace.

Gen. Eisenhower has said he is
"convinced the world cannot stand
another global war, as I see it; the
thing to prevent such a tragedy
happening is education."

Certainly it would seem there is
nothing to be lost by the vigorous
prosecution of an educational pro-
gram. Assuming Americans believe
in their form of Government, they
should be deeply interested in sell-
ing it to the rest of the world.

(Printed by special arrangement with the
St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

ideas



MacArthur says "rejected" reds.

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AP Newsfeatures

U.S. Assumes Leadership As Center of Education

Foreign Students Swarming Here for Culture, Raising Hopes They Will Return Home as Good Will Ambassadors

By George H. Hall

The United States, which ended the war with the greatest destructive potential on earth, also emerged in the constructive role of a cultural leader and has become the educational center of the world. It is a little publicized but historically important fact that some 18,000 foreign students are studying in American schools, perhaps twice the number here before the war. More are entering this country at the rate of 1,000 a month. Scores of thousands—the estimates run well into six figures—are clamoring to get in.

These men and women are paying their own way as far as we are concerned. They are spending an estimated \$40,000,000 a year. We are actually benefiting financially from a situation which other countries are spending millions to bring about in their own educational institutions.

Good Will Value.

More important than the money involved is the possibility and the hope that the returning students will become ambassadors of good will and exponents of the American way of life.

In practice this hope is limited by the facts. The United States has very little to say as to what students are to come here and what subjects they are to study. To fill the gaps in the world-wide movement, from our point of view, the State Department favors legislation setting aside funds to bring selected students here.

A sort of two-way exchange will function on a large scale when the Fulbright Act begins to operate. This act, sponsored by Senator Fulbright, Democrat, of Arkansas, a former Rhodes scholar, provides that the State Department may use foreign currencies and credit acquired through the sale of surplus property abroad for student exchange programs. It has been called an act to turn swords into scholarships.

Rhodes Influence.

The United States Office of Education has several programs for student and teacher exchange and there are a number of private organizations providing scholarships and fellowships and handling student-teacher exchanges.

This tremendous movement dwarfs the best-known of all the international educational plans, the Rhodes Scholarships, but its importance may be assessed from the unquestioned influence Rhodes Scholarships have exerted on relations among the United States, the British Empire and Germany, where they have been awarded.

Since the death of Cecil Rhodes in 1902 about 2,000 men have studied at Oxford on grants from the trust set up in his will. Of these, more than 1,100 have been Americans. A tabulation made last year showed that 389 returned to become educators, 236 lawyers, 55 doctors, 53 writers, newspapermen or radio broadcasters and 141 businessmen. There were 74 in Government service, 36 in research, 35 in religion, 43 in academic pursuits and 50 in other occupations.

Difference in Exchange.

In most instances Rhodes' desire that the students achieve positions of leadership and influence has been fulfilled. In this respect the results achieved have far outweighed the money expended, and they have become apparent in 40 years. Rhodes once alluded to his plan as a work of two centuries.

There is one striking difference between the movement of scholars to England and that to the United States. The overwhelming majority of the foreign students now in this country are studying our technology. They will go home with a grasp of our mechanical know-how but with little idea of our economic or our political system. They may learn to make money or operate an efficient laboratory or assembly line but they won't be in a position to interpret America.

Rhodes scholars, on the other hand, are selected in such a way and study such subject matter as to fit them to interpret the English point of view. This is not to say they become propagandists for Great Britain, but they do leave Oxford with some understanding of England's political life and traditions.

An Example Cited.

movement is apparent especially to the veterans of Army, Navy and Office of Strategic Services who are employed in the State Department's Division of International Exchange of Persons. What they have seen abroad has convinced them that education is potentially the most effective means to lasting peace.

U. S. Cultural Center.

Oliver J. Caldwell, acting assistant chief of the division, commented that "at no time in history has one Nation been the cultural world capital as the United States is now. The influx of students is beyond parallel and is one of the most important historical events of our times."

He pointed out that many of the European universities either were destroyed in the war or are years behind. Many educators feel America has a genuine obligation to share its facilities with the world and a number of schools, particularly State universities such as Utah and Michigan, are welcoming foreign students. The State of Washington is awarding 50 scholarships annually.

A year ago representatives of 150 American universities and colleges, meeting in Chicago, adopted this resolution:

"A Rare Opportunity."

"That the conference, taking into account the crisis of mankind, purges the colleges and universities of the United States to accept in larger numbers than heretofore students from the war-torn and occupied countries of the world and from other lands that have compelling need of the educational aid of this country; that the conference believes that American education, confronting this international need, faces a rare opportunity to forward understanding, friendship and peace among the nations of the world, and that the conference further believes that a grave responsibility rests upon the colleges and universities in terms of contributions both to other peoples and to the humane and understanding spirit of the American people to draw generously upon its resources in promoting the international flow of students for a united world."

Educators say that universities overcrowded now with student veterans are in a position to accept foreign students because most of the latter are either graduate students or are interested in less-crowded fields. Many, for example, are studying agriculture and forestry.

Transportation Problem.

One of the principal barriers holding back foreign students seeking admission to American institutions is the lack of transportation. By the time American students can take advantage of the Fulbright Act, which may be a year or more, transportation may be more readily available.

Implementation of the act, which was passed by the last Congress, has been delayed by sales of surplus property, organizational work and the fact that in most cases it would be necessary for an American student to know by June of any year whether he would receive a fellowship for the next term. There was little hope for activity before this June. It now is hoped to have application blanks ready by November so that the first large groups of fellowships may be awarded next spring. It is possible a few teachers may be sent out this September.

Chinese Agreement Due.

The first step in setting up an organization to handle the applications will be appointment by President Truman of a 10-member board of foreign scholarships, composed of representatives of cultural, educational, student and war veteran groups and of the United States Office of Education, the Veterans' Administration, state educational institutions and privately endowed institutions.

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An Example Cited.

The State Department naturally wants at least some of the young men and women who study here to understand what makes America tick. If they want to go home and preach a doctrine of Americanism, so much the better.

Here is an example of what is happening. When India was notified finally that it would be independent the Indian government adopted a long-range educational program. Some 2,000 scholars were to be sent annually to the United States at Government expense. An arrangement was made for loans to additional students who wanted to come on their own.

As of today about 600 government and 300 private Indian students are in the United States. It is expected that within two years there will be 2,000 government and 1,000 private students here, spending an average of \$2,000 each annually.

Burma Sends a Group.

The point made by the State Department is that virtually all these persons are studying scientific or technological subjects. There is, for example, not one journalism student. The department would like to bring a group of Indians here and send them to good journalism schools.

Likewise, Burma is sending students here, all in technical fields. Iraq is sending a substantial number. Turkey has around 600 here now.

The significance of the over-all

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Signing of agreements with foreign countries should be under way soon. An agreement with China is expected soon. Probably a foundation will be set up in each country to handle funds and to recommend schools. The United States is likely to have a representative on each foundation.

The Fulbright Act provides for payment of transportation, tuition and maintenance to American students and teachers in foreign schools and to foreign students in American schools outside the continental United States and Territories, and for payment of transportation costs to foreign students coming to American schools.

Vets Gets Preference.

The practical effect of these provisions is limited by the requirement that only foreign currencies be expended. As an example, Chinese dollars are worthless in the United States. They are not acceptable to American shipping lines. A Chinese student wishing to come here would have to obtain American exchange; an American going to China would have to pay his own passage.

The act provides that preference must be given to veterans of the First or Second World Wars and that geographical distribution of the scholarships is to be considered. At the present time about 2,000 veterans are studying abroad under provisions of the GI Bill of Rights. The number has been held down

(See HALL, Page C-5.)

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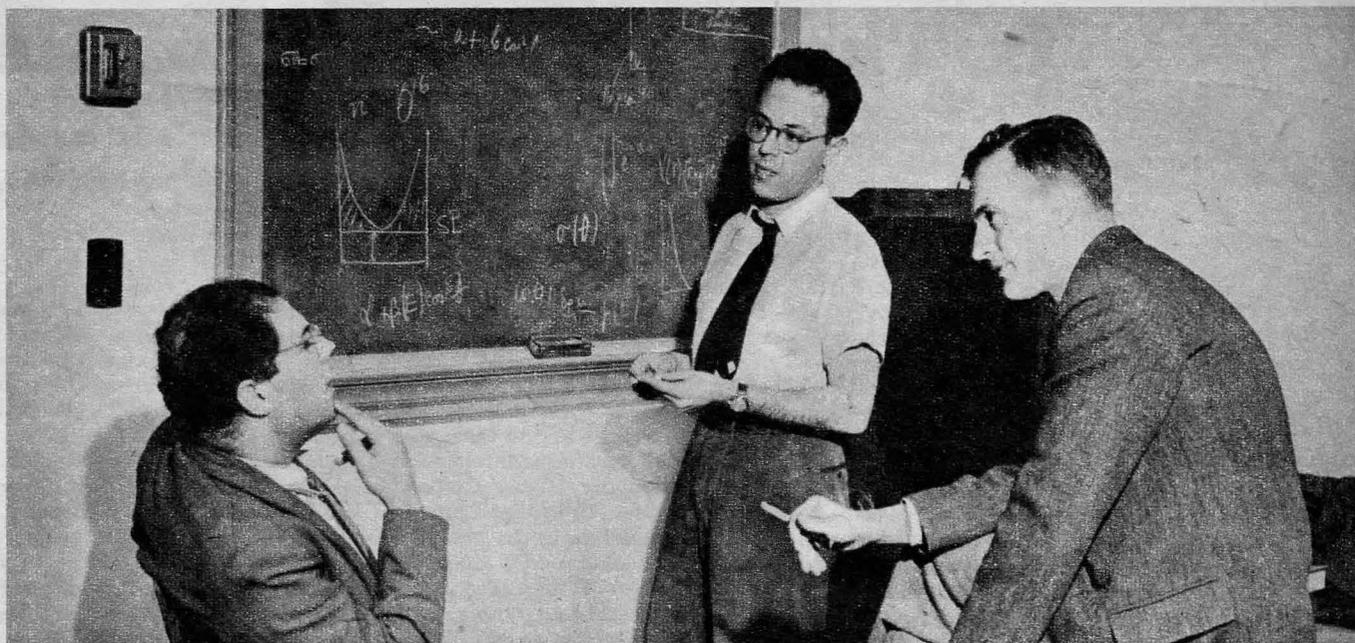
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'INTELLECTUAL ELITE'



DIPLOMAT—George F. Kennan, State Department policy-maker, who is now on temporary leave to study at the Institute.

EPIGRAPHER—At right, Benjamin D. Meritt of the faculty, who specializes in the study of Greek inscriptions of the fifth century B. C.



PHYSICISTS—Abraham Pais (center), a member of the Institute staff, analyzes a problem—the elastic scattering of neutrons by oxygen—with two of his colleagues, Prof. Giulio Racah of Israel (left) and Prof. Markus Fierz, who comes from Switzerland.



ARCHAEOLOGIST—Homer Thompson, an expert in Greek antiquities.



HISTORIAN—Edward Mead Earle, authority on contemporary history.

Where Einstein Surveys the Cosmos

PRINCETON, N. J.

By GERTRUDE SAMUELS

RECENTLY, one of the country's outstanding political analysts and experts on Russia, George F. Kennan, quietly took temporary leave of his State Department policy-planning post in Washington for the Institute For Advanced Study. Coming in the midst of the cold war, it makes you wonder how—and why—the Government can spare a Kennan; what the attraction can be for a man with wide diplomatic-political experience to the Institute; what work is being done here; what, above all, society stands to gain from the experiment.

You come to the Institute, to find the answers, with mixed emotions. You arrive with the noise and momentum of the city and factory towns still in your ears. You have just driven through the gently shaded old town of Princeton proper, grown modern and overcrowded. A few minutes' drive to the outskirts has brought you, without warning, to a great, green expanse, and on its far end stands the Institute building, Fuld Hall. The contrast with the world "outside"—this simple Georgian

building with cupola standing in serene, almost lonely, isolation against dogwood trees and woods; its lack of worldly pomp; the quiet—has a sudden electric effect. It is a feeling that heightens as you enter Fuld Hall. For here, under one roof, is one of the most dramatic assemblages of intellectual power to be found anywhere in the world today.

TO the left of the entrance and down a deep corridor sits Dr. Albert Einstein, German-born physicist, architect of the relativity theory which changed scientific opinion about the nature of the universe in 1905 and supplied the master key to the atom bomb in 1945. To the right of the entrance, down the same corridor, is Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, director of the Institute, considered one of the nation's geniuses in physics, who "built" the atom bomb by organizing thousands of scientists and engineers in its development during the wartime emergency; then, in peacetime, forced statesmen and people to understand the bomb's terrible price and obligations.

Near by and in offices above these two masters—one 71 years of age, the

other 46—are names that dazzle the scholastic world: Hungarian-born John von Neumann, the mathematical strategist who is building an electronic "superbrain," a calculator which may solve problems a million times faster than was possible ten years ago; Oswald Veblen, internationally known for his contributions to geometrical theory; Benjamin D. Meritt, Professor of Greek epigraphy, who for a quarter century has been shedding light on the fifth century B. C. by his studies of excavated stones; Edward Mead Earle, distinguished American historian, author and Government consultant; German-born Erwin Panofsky, world authority on the history of art.

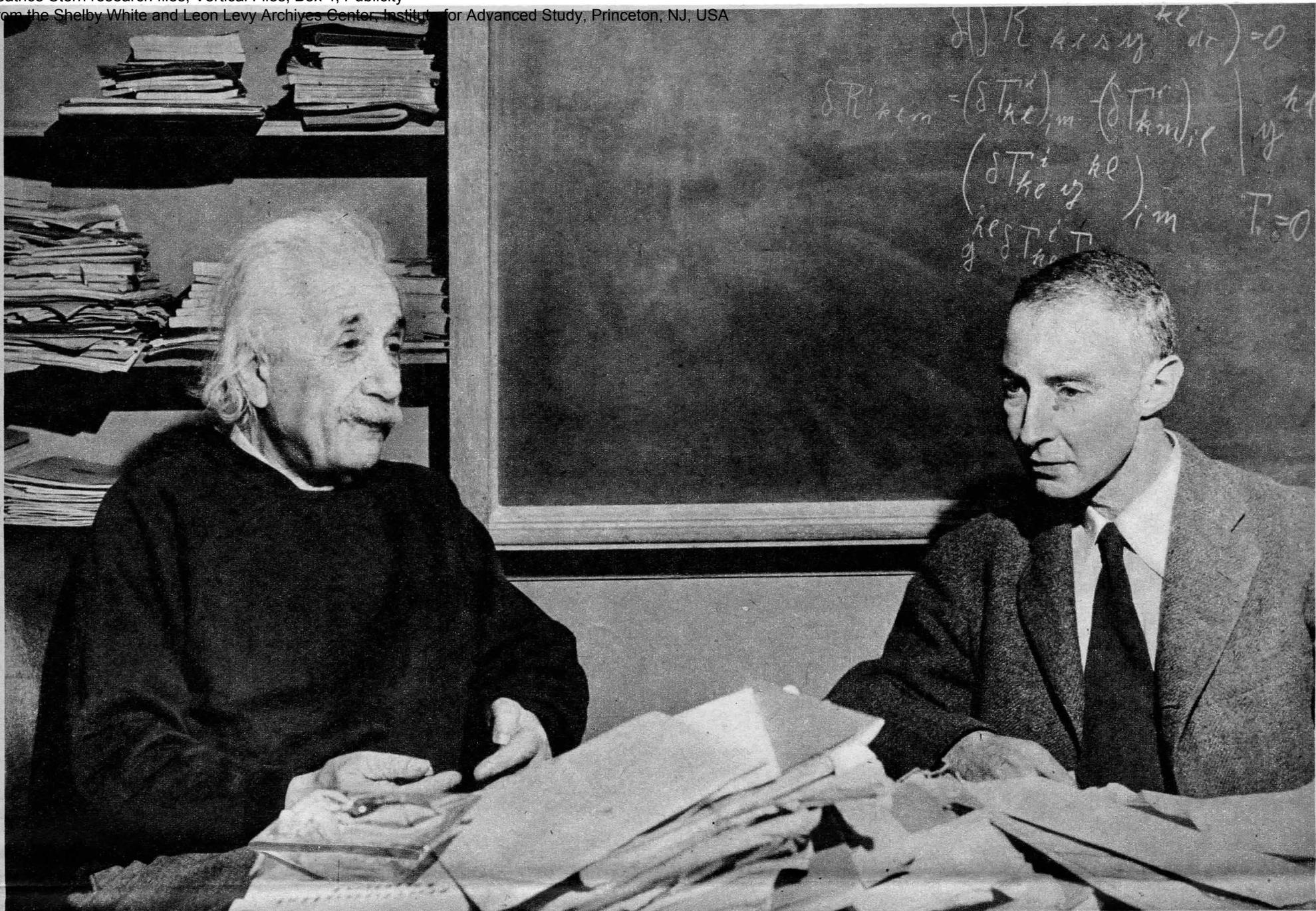
IN the next few weeks Arnold Toynbee, British author of the six-volume "A Study of History," arrives. The halls echo with the names of Nobel Prize winners who were here and may also be back again: the poet-playwright T. S. Eliot; the brilliant physicists Wolfgang Pauli and Niels Bohr; the Japanese physicist Hideki Yukawa.

And in the airy wings of Fuld Hall are scores more men from a dozen countries who have been asked to come

—some for a year or two, others for a few months—because they are the intellectual elite of their profession. What amazes, in the first observation—as you watch and interview these illustrious at work in their study offices, talking over teacups at o'clock in the common room, poring over reference books in the two-story library, pushing trays in the fourth floor cafeteria—is the seeming predominance of youthful people, and the American tempo.

TO understand the how and why of this phenomenon in American educational life you have to go back some twenty years. The American educator Dr. Abraham Flexner, had long been inspired by European universities where men of great promise had easy access to the masters, or were left free to follow the will-o'-the-wisp of the intellectual curiosity. He sought, intellectual circles, a similar haven here "where scholars and scientists may regard the world and its phenomena as their laboratory." His dream came true when merchant Lou Bamberger and his sister, Mrs. Felix Fuld, contributed \$5,000,000 for the creation of the Institute. And in 193

GERTRUDE SAMUELS, Times Magazine staff writer, interviewed and photographed many Institute members for this article.



THE INSTITUTE'S MOST FAMOUS PAIR—Albert Einstein, now 71, whose relativity theory in 1905 ushered in a new era of scientific research, and J. Robert Oppenheimer,

46-year-old Director of the Institute, ponder a problem in Professor Einstein's combined office and study. The blackboard is still one of the old master's favorite tools.

the first unit—the School of Mathematics—was opened, with Flexner as director and Einstein as a member of the staff. By 1939 the Institute moved from its temporary space in Princeton University to its present Olden Farm tract of 500 acres.

IN those years the organization was largely viewed as quixotic and individualistic, as “fashionable to come to.” Some in the economics department were “spectacularly unproductive.” Under Dr. Frank Aydelotte, who became its director in 1939, programs broadened, and the war affected nearly the entire faculty, who gave part or all of their time to aiding the war effort.

But it is generally unquestioned that with the appointment of Dr. Oppenheimer as director in 1947, and the impetus to atomic physics as a result, the Institute has become a more earth-bound ivory tower; and the tempo, because of his own complex personality and interests, has quickened.

The working tools are still a few books, pencils and paper, blackboards and chalk (laboratories are expensive and impractical in view of the vast amount of laboratory research throughout the country). Most of the Ph. D.'s, however, “have something concrete and immediate to do—and are ready to do it.” As Dr. Oppenheimer describes it, the Institute is an “intellectual hotel, dedicated to the preservation of the

The Institute For Advanced Study is a unique retreat where top intellects work for mankind.

good things men live by.” And it works like a “hotel.”

The men come and go at their leisure. They may sit in their offices for two or sixteen or no hours, depending on how the spirit moves them. There they do their thinking, talking with colleagues, reading or studying; making notes, working out problems on their ubiquitous blackboards, deciphering inscriptions from stones of antiquity, writing a paper or a book. They may spend all their time in the library of 30,000 volumes, or in seminars. They may find their ideas while tramping through the woods. They may, if they wish, do nothing visible. They are quite literally on their own, with no imposed discipline, working under their own power.

IN this mature environment they are also financially free: there is an endowment fund of about \$20 million; a stipend fund of \$150,000 a year for those who come on part fellowships or with their families; and housing on the campus or in Princeton. What, in short, has been created in this “intellectual hotel” is the ideal environment—for work, and the leisure to think and work.

The Institute (which has no connection with Princeton University, though there are strong ties with the faculty) is composed of two distinct groups today: a School of Mathematics, including the theoretical physicists; and a School of Historical Studies which ranges from classical archaeology and ancient political philosophy to medieval culture, modern history and the study of contemporary politics.

DRAWN from some seventeen countries, the Institute population is about 60 per cent foreign and is in three groups:

The “faculty,” a small group now numbering ten professors (and several emeriti) who serve as the nucleus-advisory group for all others; a group of eight “permanent” members, usually younger men of high promise who may later join the faculty; and a third transient, constantly changing group—this year numbering eighty-seven men, who come on sabbaticals, fellowships, stipends, usually on leave from universities for short periods of time. Though the charter prescribes that Ph. D.'s can be awarded, in actuality none ever has; a Ph. D. is usually the admission ticket.

One of the unique discoveries the lay-

man makes here is the factor Time—what it means in this special community. Cut off from the complex currents of life, the men are working, they will tell you, against time—what time is left to them—to shove the darkness back a bit farther, find out some new facts, make some new interpretations, base it all on just as strict use of the evidence as they know how, to leave a little more knowledge in their “search for the truth.”

THUS the achievements are both concrete and intangible, and it is difficult to know where the one leaves off and the other begins. Dr. Einstein, for example, this year published a new chapter to his famous volume on his relativity theory. It consists of only fourteen printed pages projecting twenty-eight mathematical formulae. But those fourteen pages were the end result of some thirty years of reflection, setbacks and concentrated study. Professor Meritt has been working for twenty-seven years on the editing and publishing of the Tribute Lists of the Athenian Empire. His published works on Athenian imperialism seem almost topical news. Von Neumann's computer, years in the planning and building (a ceiling-high structure of wires and electronic tubes, to be completed this winter), will not only make possible computa- (Continued on Page 34)

Where Einstein Works

(Continued from Page 15)
 tions never before feasible, but may also be used for long-range weather forecasting. Out of Earle's seminars have come various publications including the tracing of modern military strategy, from Machiavelli to Hitler. This is only a sampling of the tangible production.

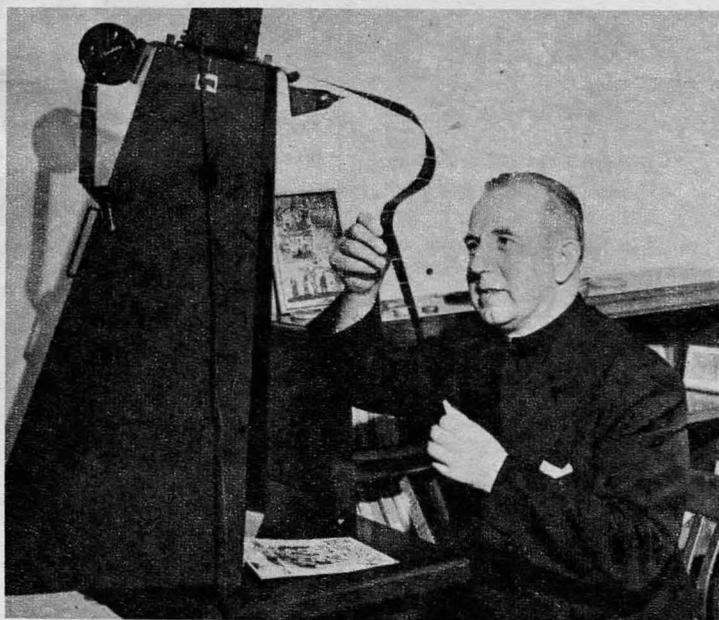
AND over and beyond the tangible is the priceless stimulation of master minds acting upon one another. "A man is not idle because he is absorbed in thought. There is a visible labor and there is an invisible labor," Victor Hugo observed, and these are men who believe deeply that progress comes with the free exchange of ideas, including dangerous ideas.

They seek the freedom to read, think about, study one another's ideas, to examine contradictions — always the sign of error—to begin new inquiry into the contradictions, which may lead to a new truth. To be sure, the great universities offer opportunity for research and study; but too often the chores of teaching, lecturing, faculty meetings and writing stymie and inhibit the efforts. And the political thinkers, the Kennans, are for years caught in the constant pressures of work to be done, decisions to be made, with little time for

the introspection and scholarly research among their peers that bring a deepening of knowledge about human behavior.

Thus the environment, in days of growing tensions, has become a catalyst to scientists and scholars with related problems and the need to talk them out. They know how free inquiry can spark an intellectual chain reaction. They believe that "people make sense when they are together, in freedom, from different cultures, studying the same problems." No one can foretell what progress this collective effort can make possible; but history, especially the last half-century of it, shows that free inquiry has enriched knowledge of the world and human behavior.

TO observe how the Institute works out in practice you visit the men at random. Dr. Oppenheimer's offices are airy, wide open, with an old war veteran, Buddy, a German shepherd dog, lending a home-like touch, and a twenty-four-hour guard for a safe in the anteroom the realism. In his long study, with its brown leather chairs around a conference table, wall-length blackboards and a gentle view from the windows, Oppenheimer seems far away indeed from Los Alamos and the New Mexico desert. He meets his faculty



MEDIAVALIST—Prof. A. L. Gabriel, on leave from Notre Dame, uses a microfilm reader to study student life of the Middle Ages.

and individual physicists with problems in the mornings, tries to save his afternoons for reading and blackboard work alone. He attends three seminars a week, for about twenty Institute members and graduate students, where he is famous for his constantly prodding questions, observations and criticisms. Warm and reed-like, with a slight professorial stoop, given to fleeting smiles and restless pacing, Oppenheimer cuts rapidly through thoughts and anticipates questions:

"Of all studies going on at the Institute, the only one in

which I have technical competence and an honest professional interest is the problem of what matter is made of and how it is broken down—the study that is popularly called 'atomic physics.'

"It is quite a wonderful thing to be in a place where others are struggling with problems of comparable difficulty, though often in very different fields. It gives a sense of comradeship in the most difficult of intellectual undertakings. That is a real part of what the Institute is. I see the Institute as a place where people can have this

companionship, where they can restore the freshness of their minds and interests, and leave reinvigorated for the work that most of them must do in their other lives.

"It is a nervous time in the world," he went on quietly, his blue eyes contemplative. "There is a fear of ideas; and this is perhaps inevitable in the struggle for the preservation and restoration of freedom. But I think that we may have to look forward to a decade or so of deep trouble, in which these fears will grow. At such a time, it seems more than ever good that there can be a place where scholars can come from various countries, and learn to know one another, and think their honest thoughts and live in an atmosphere of freedom."

HERE among steel files of studies on ancient Greece you find Prof. Homer A. Thompson, archaeologist, a slight man with iron-gray hair and a habit of closing his eyes momentarily to concentrate. He spends one term at the Institute, one in Athens. He is uncovering the scheme and history of the Agora, center of the political, commercial and social life of ancient Athens, studying among other things "what shrewd use of resources they made to produce a high level of community and cultural life."

You drop into the seminar. (Continued on Page 35)



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(Continued from Page 34)

on Modern France, given by Professor Earle. He has just driven back from Annapolis, where he talked before military leaders; here he has drawn together some fifty men in a frankly intensive effort to bring young American leaders to mingle with the great. Here are French and British scholars, including E. L. Woodward of Oxford, who is editing the British foreign policy documents between the two World Wars. Discussion is on a high level and often biting. One talks about the "unexpected bad faith of Germany" and the "British sense of guilt." Jean Gottmann of the University of Paris puts in: "The French are rather a cynical people on this subject. They didn't expect anything but bad faith on the part of the Germans."

IN an office above Oppenheimer's is George Kennan. Tall, lanky, composed, he tells you that he wants basically to work in American diplomatic history, particularly of the last half century, with a view to getting greater historical depth on the problems he's been wrestling with in Washington. And he is "looking forward to meeting Toynbee, who is coming for a few months." His tentative plans are to attend Earle's seminars, meet occasionally with graduate students (who have asked him for lectures), complete some studies for the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, perhaps do some writing.

"People told me it would be difficult to adjust to the peace and quiet and I'd yearn to get back into the cage. I haven't experienced this at all. For my purposes it's perfect, and I'm impressed by the fact that they really mean it when they say they'd leave you alone to work here. The country ought to be proud of a place where the human mind is given the long tether it is here."

AND over the whole Institute, like a glowing symbol of both past and present, old and young, is the personality of Albert Einstein. At 71 he still walks from his modest frame house on Mercer Street to his offices, to work from 11 to 2 o'clock. The handsome old head, with its shoulder-length white hair, is almost hidden behind the mountain of papers and books on his desk. He talks slowly, unerringly picking the words with his unobtrusive German accent. "I am always trying to generalize relativity in such a way that the whole field is treated in a unitary way," he tells you patiently, as though he wonders how much of this you grasp. "The Institute concerns itself with purely theoretical work in different fields, and has specialized predominantly in mathematics and theoretical physics.

"The main significance of the Institute," he goes on, "the
 (Continued on Page 37)



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(Continued from Page 35)

way it appears to me, is to fertilize international scientific work, by giving scholars of different countries the occasion to learn from one another, by personal contact."

He is so humble and unassuming that the experience unsettles you. Then his mood changes and gathers emphasis as he leaves the visitor's questions and launches eagerly into another subject close to his heart. How does it go in Israel? Can they get agreement with the Arabs? How are the people bearing up under their hard economic life? His interests, like most of the scientists', range far beyond his special field, into the humanities, history, politics, music.

ONE seminar cuts across all ages. Every fair Tuesday six to ten members can be seen tramping through the woods armed with axes and cross-cut saws — for the "woodcutters' seminar," to saw down trees for their fireplaces and "settle mathematical problems at the same time." Pauli was a devout follower (a walk is named for him), and Veblen kept it up after he left.

They are "excellent wood-choppers," reports the superintendent, who "make neat piles and carry them off." Veblen is said to have enough cordwood to last him the rest of his life — but he is still active on Tuesdays.

When you ask about the future of the Institute, Dr. Oppenheimer and his associates are likely to observe that the men who are here permanently "ought to glow in the dark." You are reminded that two kinds of things come out of science: one is technology, which is responsible for progress, but also has a responsibility for the present crisis in international affairs. The other kind is the attempt to get at the truth. This is what is called here "the value to man's spirit of the pursuit of truth of science," and it underlies the Institute's deep belief in tolerance, liberalism, reaching agreement by understanding, with all the candor and openness that science fosters.

ANY shift in the future would apparently be away from the classical to "a more practical program," one that may eventually broaden to many more fields, such as the social sciences, philosophy, perhaps even psychology.

What the Institute does for the men who live and work here—and what it does for the world in the end—is perhaps best summed up in Einstein's latest book, "Out of My Later Years": "The bitter and the sweet come from the outside, the hard from within, from one's own efforts. For the most part, I do the thing which my own nature drives me to do. * * * I live in that solitude which is painful to youth, but delicious in the years of maturity."

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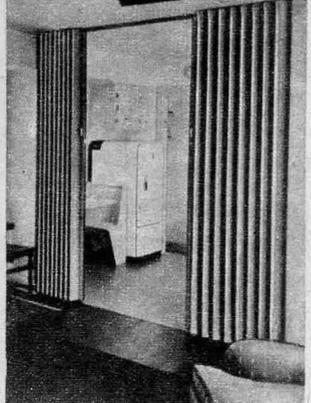


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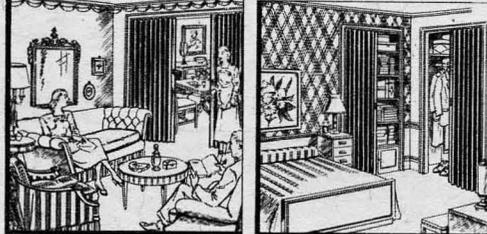
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SECTION A

BALTIMORE, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1955

SECTION A

Where Men Just Think

The Institute For Advanced Study Is Unique Community Devoted To Reason, Thought

By FRANK HENRY

SINCE its founding a little more than 25 years ago the famed Institute for Advanced Study has remained a unique community of scholars, attracting the learned from all over the world for study and contemplation at the horizon of man's knowledge. On a square mile of open field, just outside this old university town, the Institute offers its visiting as well as its resident members the opportunity of learning by themselves and from one another in as much quietness and seclusion as they choose.

The Institute was formulated on the ideals of Daniel Coit Gilman, first president of the Johns Hopkins University, by one of his early students, Abraham Flexner. Dr. Flexner, who attended the Hopkins from 1884 to 1886, was able to complete four years of work in two because Gilman believed in giving talent a free rein. Ever afterward Flexner revered Gilman. The Gilman concept of a graduate school, wherein able students may devote themselves to original research, became a guiding force in his career of furthering education. It was the basis of a dream that was realized in Princeton half a century later.

Select Company Of Scholars

By coincidence the money for the Institute was provided by Baltimoreans. Just as the merchant Johns Hopkins provided it for his university, Louis Bamberger and his sister, Mrs. Felix Fuld, both born and reared in Baltimore, endowed the Institute from the vast fortune they made from the Bamberger department store in Newark, N.J.

And here today is perhaps the most select company of scholars in the world, free to follow wherever the paths of their thinking

may lead, unhampered by academic routine. There are about 100 visiting members, some living in a housing project on the Institute grounds, others in apartments in Princeton. About half of them have come from American universities, the remainder from Europe and Asia.

All are required to have the degree of Doctor of Philosophy or its equivalent. The proviso of "equivalent" is necessary because requirements for degrees in foreign universities often differ from those in the United States. For example, the Master of Arts degree in British universities is held to rank with that of Doctor of Philosophy in the United States.

No Demands Made

The Institute has no set schedule of classes and, with one exception, no laboratories. There are no examinations, no demands for team work, no expectation as to the amount of work to be done either by the visiting scholars or by the faculty, which is a sort of governing board composed of long-term or permanent members.

Visitors are invited usually for a period of one or two years by the faculty. To stay longer a favorable vote of the two sections of the faculty is necessary—that is, the faculty of historical studies and the faculty of mathematics, the two schools into which the Institute is divided.

A half or two thirds of its visitors, usually, are invited by the faculty to the Institute because of their recognized achievements; the others are admitted on the basis of applications made by themselves. Faculty members constantly read scientific and scholarly journals in many languages to find outstanding talent in faraway places.



Sunpapers photos—A. Aubrey Bodine

Institute for Advanced Study, which attracts learned from all over world, is based on ideals for graduate school set forth by Daniel Coit Gilman, first presi-

dent of Johns Hopkins. Fuld Hall (above) was named for Mrs. Felix Fuld, who, with brother, Louis Bamberger, both from Baltimore, gave money for project.

Actually they are talent scouts in the finest sense of the phrase, and on a tremendous scale. And they look as eagerly for achievements after their visitors have departed the Institute.

Many Are Prize Winners

Thus far three of them have won the Nobel prize in physics. They are Hideki Yukawa, of Japan, and Isidore Rabi and Wolfgang Bauli, European scholars. Four have won top prizes in mathematics from other sources, there being no Nobel prize for mathematics.

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, director of the Institute since 1947 and closely associated with the perfection of the atomic bomb, is particularly proud of the Institute's record in choosing men of fine abilities. And he believes that, in maintaining a strict selectivity, the Institute will remain a true

community. It is done by the solution of an abstruse problem involving the movement of air as caused by moisture and heat. It makes possible the prediction of storm generation.

This successful research, financed by the Navy and Air Force, is an example of how the Institute's theoretical studies have had practical application in the everyday life of man. Its effect has already been worldwide. The weather service of the Department of Defense and the United States Weather Bureau have begun a joint project in Washington to put into practical use the methods developed at the Institute. Universities and research centers in Japan, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Western Germany and England have taken up these methods and expanded them for their own use. Thus the Institute's electronic weather forecasting could be as epochal as that fam-

needed to show that he meant business. Dr. Flexner calmly suggested \$5,000,000. The money was made available immediately.

Since then the estates of Mrs. Fuld and Mr. Bamberger have given the Institute a total of \$18,404,124. Income from investments annually is about \$815,745. Grants to the Institute from outside sources bring its income to about \$1,000,000 a year.

Grants of \$25,000 Yearly

The Institute does not always give money grants to visiting members. Sometimes they are supported by their universities, their governments or by scholarships from foundations. If these are insufficient to support the student, the Institute gives supplementary help.

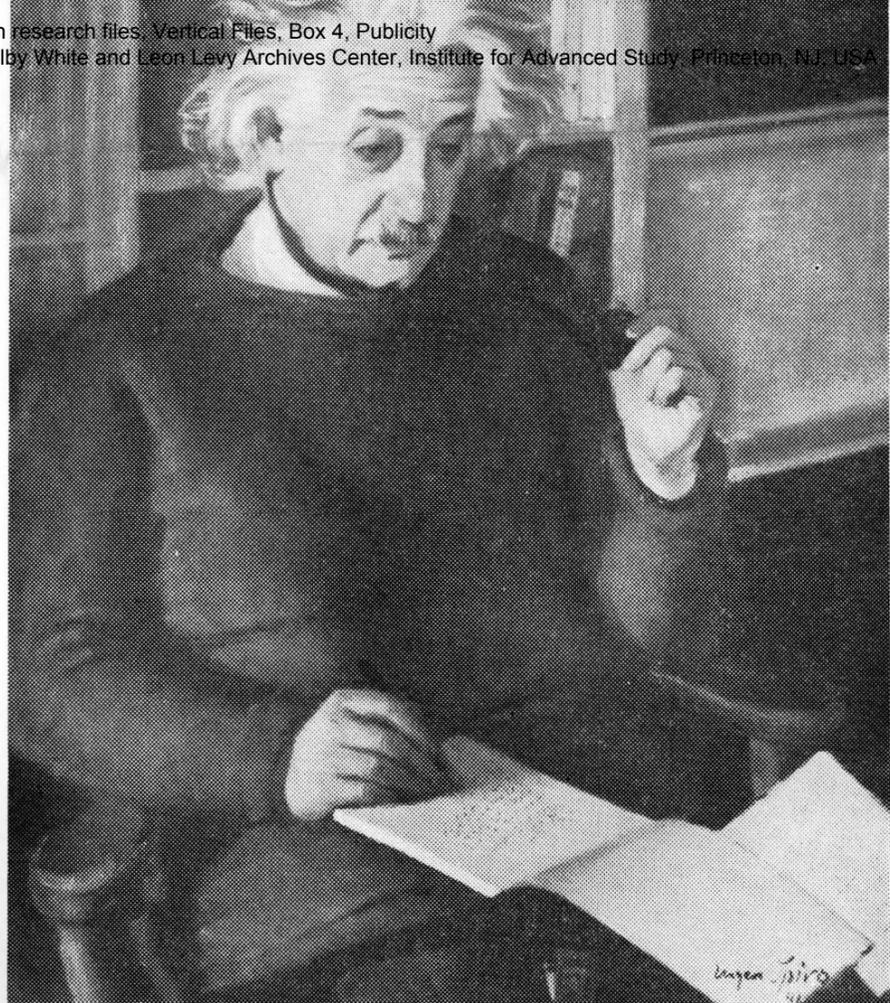
When a visitor has no other means of support the Institute does give him an

married and with children special allowances are made. In the case of a scholar of great reputation the grant is considerably higher—as much as \$25,000 a year, it is said.

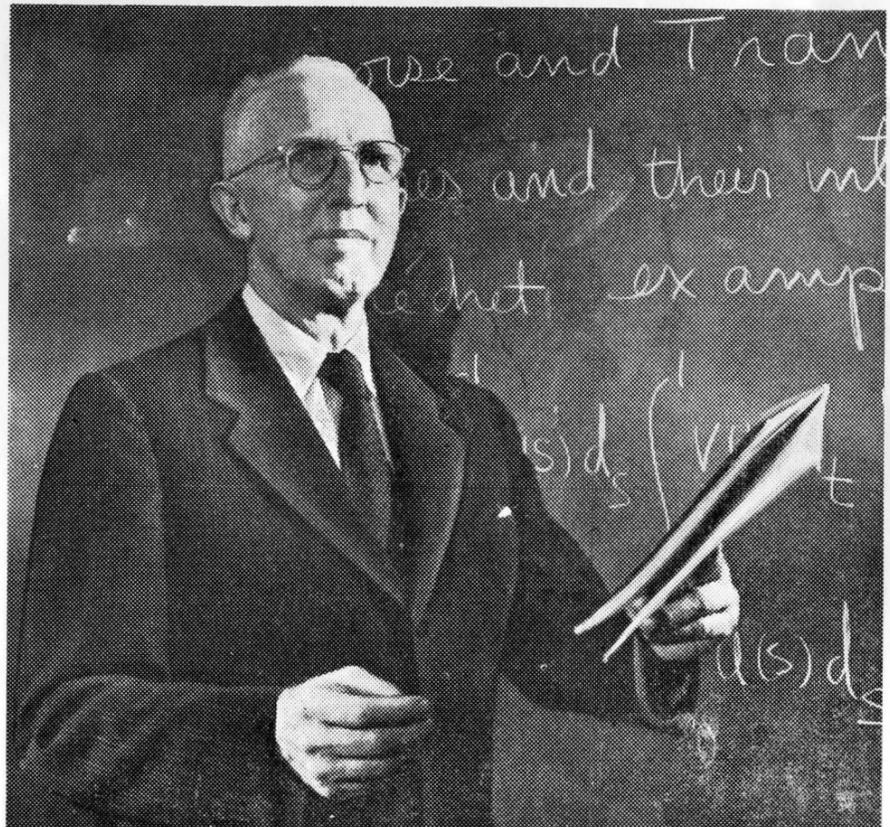
So moves onward in quiet concentration one of the world's most important institutions of learning—whose inspiration and founders originated in Baltimore. Dr. Flexner, reflecting at the close of his autobiography, "I Remember," wrote (in 1940):

"How strangely chance works! The two most important ventures in the general field of higher education during the last 70 years were the Johns Hopkins University, opened in 1876, and, I hope, the Institute for Advanced Study, opened in 1930. The endowments were provided in both cases by Baltimoreans; and the founders in both cases tied no strings to their munificent gifts. I—a poorly educated, barely





Dr. Albert Einstein, most famous member of Institute, set off nuclear research in earnest by telling late President Roosevelt atom bomb could be made.



Dr. Marston Morse, permanent Institute member, says work is devoted to reason and thought. Some of his mathematics problems stretch 35 feet across board.

with the perfection of the atomic bomb, is particularly proud of the Institute's record in choosing men of fine abilities. And he believes that, in maintaining a strict selectivity, the Institute will remain a true community of scholars. "We have grown in size slowly, but size is not the thing we are looking for," he said. "We hope to keep the Institute a small community of men of high ability—a place where they can get away from the crowded activities which manifest themselves more and more in the lives of our universities and colleges."

"I believe there is nothing exactly like the Institute in the world. And I think it would perhaps be a good thing if other such institutes were organized. It would offer scholars the opportunity for study in small communities. Thus by having a number of institutes we would broaden the chances for exceptional advanced students for a year or two of study in a congenial climate."

A Theoretical Prelude

Dr. Marston Morse of the mathematics faculty, a permanent member of the Institute for many years, believes the work done here is the theoretical prelude to practical uses for humanity. "The idea must always come before the machine," he said. "I think you will find that ideas worked out in the realm of pure thought, as they are here, often evolve into everyday benefit and use. Our only laboratory is the electronic computer. Otherwise our work is devoted to reason and thought, enlarging the realm of man's knowledge of his universe. And it is done at a desk or a blackboard."

"Our visiting members often work two in a room. They speak many languages of course, since they come from all over the world."

"As you know, no one is required to attend classes or lectures. But we do have this bulletin board here in the hall with notices of lectures and seminars, given here and at Princeton University, and our members have the opportunity of attending if they wish. There is, incidentally, a very close scholarly relationship between the University and the Institute."

Problem Shown As A Whole

Dr. Morse, formerly of Harvard, is among the world's profound mathematicians. Often, before a lecture, he devotes as much as an hour and a half writing a problem on the blackboard, a bit of sustained reasoning sometimes more than 35 feet long in space, stretching across the front end of the classroom and all the way down one side of it.

"I find it more convenient, for myself and the class, to state the problem beforehand on the board. Then all I have to do is just follow along and point," he said. "And the class can see the whole thing at once."

Dr. John von Neumann, long a member of the Institute's mathematics faculty, was recently appointed to the Atomic Energy Commission. He is a native of Hungary, started his teaching career at the University of Berlin and formerly headed the Institute's electronic computer project.

Did Work At Aberdeen

He has achieved a wide reputation among scholars and laymen alike for his calculations on chance and probability and for predicting weather on the electronic computer, which is housed in a wing of Fuld Hall, the Institute's principal building.

Dr. Neumann's first attempt to predict weather was made on the computer at the ballistics laboratory of the Aberdeen Proving Ground in 1950. Results were so encouraging that electronic gadgets of great complexity were built for use with the Institute's computer. By 1953 Dr. Neumann's project had built electronic equipment capable of solving the riddle of weather prediction for the first time with accuracy, by

the student. The Institute gives supplementary help. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Western Germany and England have taken up these methods and expanded them for their own use. Thus the Institute's electronic weather forecasting could be as epochal as that famous note written by its most famous member—Dr. Albert Einstein's note to President Roosevelt, saying that the atomic bomb could be made.

Studies Of Ancient Greece

The work of the Institute's school of historical studies has been overshadowed in the public eye by achievements of the mathematicians and physicists in nuclear research and the spectacular dawn of atomic power. As Dr. Oppenheimer has said, "There is no work as extensive—and at the same time as concentrated and coherent—as that in pure mathematics or in theoretical physics."

Yet the Institute holds an important place in the world of historians. Here the American School of Classical Studies in Athens maintains its headquarters. Historians are studying the population of ancient Greece from a statistical and personnel point of view—a touch of Twentieth Century methods applied to ancient history.

Based On Gilman Idea

Extensive studies of Greek, Hindu and Moslem mathematics and astronomy are in progress; a book has been published on the Greek calendar. And a look at science in the ancient world is given by Dr. Otto Neugebauer in his book, "The Exact Sciences in Antiquity."

The Institute's historical studies range from prehistory to modern times. Among the distinguished members in the modern section are George Kennan, former State Department official and ambassador to Russia, and Sir Llewellyn Woodward, former professor of modern history at Oxford.

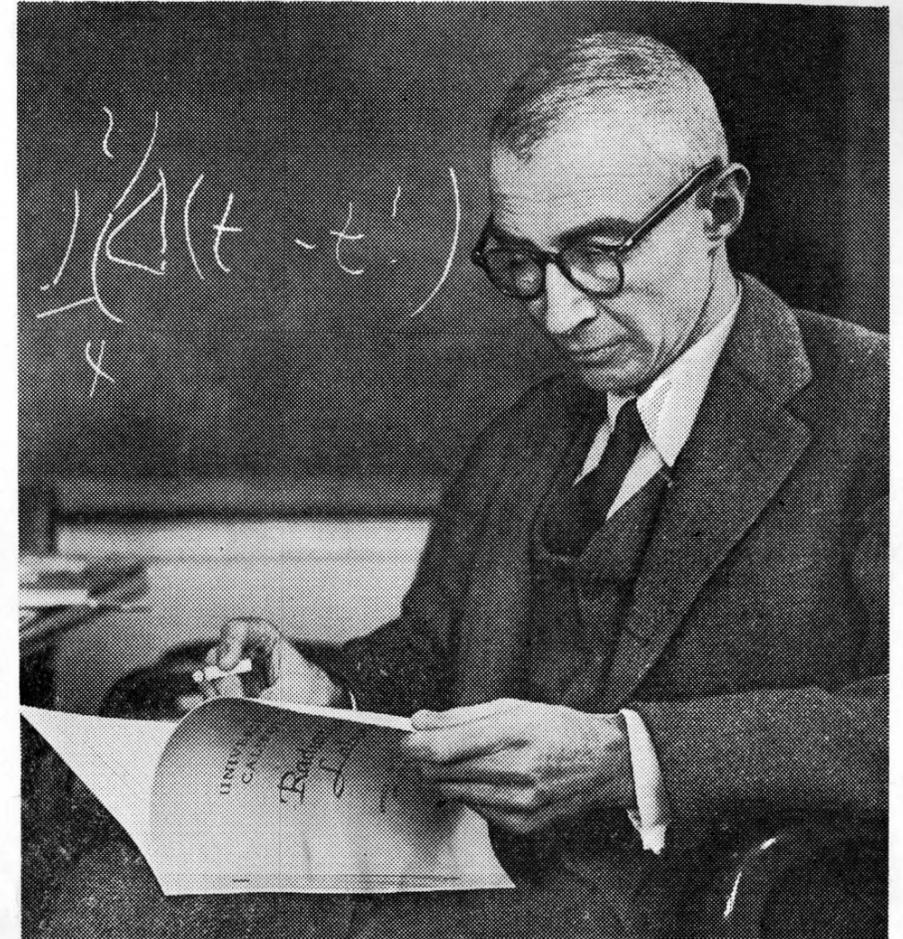
Thus the Institute is Janus-faced: its historians gaze into the distant past while its physicists and mathematicians are peering into the far future.

The Institute opened in October, 1930, with an initial gift of \$5,000,000 by Mrs. Fuld and Mr. Bamberger. The story has been told that, after they had agreed to Dr. Flexner's idea of modeling the Institute upon the ideal of Dr. Gilman, Mr. Bamberger wanted to know how much money would be

the student. The Institute gives supplementary help.

When a visitor has no other means of support the Institute does give him an allowance. The amount is based upon his need and the extent of his achievements. Ordinarily a promising visitor (unmarried) would receive about \$3,500 a year. For those

endowments were provided in both cases by Baltimoreans; and the founders in both cases tied no strings to their munificent gifts. I—a poorly-educated boy—came by the merest chance in contact with both. Gilman's ideal became my dream; over half a century later Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld made its realization possible."



Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, associated with perfection of atom bomb, has been Institute director since 1947. Three at Institute have won Nobel physics prizes.



Housing project on the Institute's grounds covering square mile where some of the 100 scholars live. About half of the

visiting members come from America. Grants to men generally are moderate but can range up to \$25,000 yearly.