

# THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

HARRY WOOLF  
Director

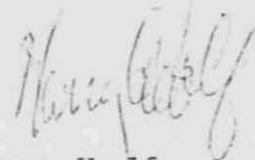
January 16, 1984

Ms. Joy Reynolds  
Vice President  
About Town, Inc.  
Information Services  
518 Ewing Street  
Princeton, NJ 08540

Dear Ms. Reynolds:

Thank you very much for the complimentary copy of About Princeton.

Sincerely yours,



Harry Woolf

## ABOUT TOWN, INC.

Information Services  
January 11, 1984

Mr. Harry Woolf, Director  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Olden Lane  
Princeton, NJ 08540

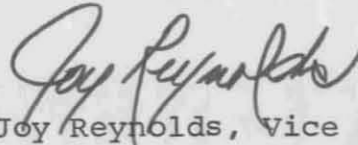
Dear Mr. Woolf:

I am pleased to send you this complimentary copy of About Princeton, the new map guide to the Princeton region. You will see that the Institute is mentioned on page 10.

Clear, attractive, easy-to-use, and informative, it consists of eight maps, each devoted to a single subject--restaurants, accommodations and transportation, basic shopping, campuses, recreation and entertainment, and an indexed street map. This unique guide will at a glance acquaint your staff and visitors with Princeton. Area hotels, realtors, corporations, and educational institutions are finding About Princeton the answer to a long-standing information need.

Should you wish to order copies, I am enclosing our price list.

Very truly yours,



Joy Reynolds, Vice President

Enclosure

# *About* **Princeton** •A•MAP•GUIDE•

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- Princeton University • Things to See and Do •
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ABOUT TOWN, INC.  
Information Services

September 13, 1939

Ace Art Co.  
Reading, Massachusetts

Dear Sirs:

Please send us 3400 of the small size gray  
mounting corners. This order is in addition to the  
1200 corners ordered on September 11.

Very truly yours,

*Marion G. Hartly*

September 11, 1939

Ace Art Co.  
Reading, Massachusetts

Dear Sirs:

Please send us 1200 of the small size  
gray mounting corners. We shall appreciate re-  
ceiving these as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

*Marion G. Hart*

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PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER  
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

October 14, 1938

Miss Mildred Adams  
2 Beekman Place  
New York City

Dr. Flexner can see you here Monday at four-thirty at twenty Nassau Street

Marie C. Eichelser, Secretary

Charge Institute for Advanced Study

*Wf*

*Abel, George F.*

March 11, 1938

Rev. George F. Abel  
Essex, Connecticut

My dear Dr. Abel:

I am returning to you herewith your  
letter of January 22 to Dr. Flexner, which,  
through oversight, was not returned with his  
letter of January 31.

Very truly yours,

Marie C. Eichelser

Secretary to Dr. Abraham Flexner

30 Prospect St.

Essex, Conn.,  
Mch. 7<sup>th</sup>, 1938

Dear Mr. Flexner:-

You did not re-  
turn my letter. Do you not  
remember that I asked for  
its return, if you could do  
nothing to aid me?

Respectfully yours,

Geo. F. Abel

January 31, 1938

Dear Dr. Abel:

I have your kind letter of January 22.

I regret very much to say that the Institute for Advanced Study is, by its Charter, made unable to use its funds for the purpose which you have in mind.

I hope very much that you can succeed in obtaining support from some other source.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Rev. George F. Abel  
Essex, Connecticut

AF/MCE



Mr. Abraham Flexner,

Institute for Advanced Study,

20, Nassau Street,

PRINCETON, N.J.,

U. S. A.

12, CLEMENT'S INN PASSAGE, CLARE MARKET, LONDON, W.C.2.

From January 1st, 1937, the offices of the  
ACADEMIC ASSISTANCE COUNCIL will be moved to

**6, GORDON SQUARE  
LONDON, W.C.1**

Telephone: MUSEUM 7786.

Telegrams: ASSISTAC, WESTCENT.

The Council will in future be known as

**THE SOCIETY FOR THE  
PROTECTION OF SCIENCE AND LEARNING.**



27 May/36

ON BOARD  
CUNARD WHITE STAR  
"AQUITANIA"

My Dear Ann -

When you -

had a great follow on - after the

glorious time you gave us before

at Princeton. Rieffer was terrific

& I got out of working hard for

hours when I could hope for in

to start a time - But to do

all this - W. W. W. Rieffer

when I wrote any as she started

he is really. He said for  
 sure the day before as  
 I hope to see him again & that  
 he will give us a day or two at  
 the South before he returns. I  
 wish you were coming over - but  
 because it has been a long  
 day think to a time by now  
 seeing you again.

My warmest  
 George Adams

Adams, W. G. S.

January 15, 1935

Dear Warden:

Your letter of November 29th has, unfortunately, remained unanswered because I have been away from Princeton for the first prolonged midwinter holiday that I have had in my whole life, with the exception of two months which some years ago I spent in Egypt. No mail was forwarded to me, for I was quite tired when I left. I simply basked in the sunshine and bathed in the surf, and I have come back renewed in body and spirit.

Meanwhile, between my writing you and my return I received word that Dr. Winfield W. Riefler, who has held a high position in the Federal Reserve Board and published an important work on money and banking, had decided to accept a position in the Institute. He was elected to a professorship yesterday. It is an interesting move because it represents the kind of thing that you and I talked about. Riefler is a well-trained theoretical economist, who has been in touch with practical problems, including all the aspects of the New Deal, for the last ten or fifteen years. We hope, therefore, that the School of Economics and Politics will not be merely an academic or theoretic affair, though, on the other hand, none of us wants it to represent day-to-day economic or political journalism. The line is a difficult one to steer, but I have confidence in Riefler, who has been in my mind for the past for the last four years, and who is well known to men like Henry Clay

The Warden, All Souls

January 15, 1955

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in London, as well as to our American economists.

Under the circumstances I think I should consult Riefler before extending an invitation to Marschak to make a visit to the United States. We are all suffering from the same kind of difficulty, namely, we wish to utilize the best that Germany has turned adrift, and yet we cannot forget our own people. In the School of Mathematics of the Institute the professors are evenly divided. There are three exiles - Einstein, Weyl, and von Neumann - and there are three Americans, with an Englishman - Dirac from Cambridge - as visiting professor this year. The merits of the three foreigners are so great that their appointment has given us absolutely no trouble whatsoever. We shall, I hope, be able to do something like this in the School of Economics and Politics, but before having an opportunity to talk with Riefler there is nothing that I can say.

I am sorry that I may have missed Franks, but I am going to write him a letter today in the hope that if he is not in East Orange now he may see me on his return from Chicago.

I had a charming tea with Bill on my last visit to Washington. The two Bills - Bill Adams and Bill Aydelotte - have visited Jean and her husband and were both greatly liked. They are expected to come again. It may be that Bill knows Riefler. If not, I think before he returns to England he ought to spend a few days, either here or in Washington, talking with him, for Riefler is one of those who have been on the very inside of the so-called New Deal and yet has preserved an entirely objective attitude toward it.

I am immensely interested by your suggestion of coöperation between the Institute and Oxford. When once we are started it may be possible to accomplish this this by an exchange of personnel, as, for example, a few years ago

The Warden, All Souls College

January 15, 1935

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Hardy, while he was still professor of mathematics in Oxford, took the place of Veblen, who was professor of mathematics at Princeton, and Veblen took Hardy's place in Oxford. Just as soon as we settle down next autumn I shall take this matter up with you again.

Mrs. Flexner and Eleanor are both well and both join me in warmest greetings to you and Mrs. Adams.

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

The Warden  
All Souls College  
Oxford, England

AF/LCE

P. S. There is a good deal of fluttering going on at the moment as to the attitude which the Supreme Court may take towards Roosevelt's gold policy. On the other hand, it is very interesting to observe that no one has made the slightest suggestion of any violent action, even should the Supreme Court rule against him. A newspaper reporter asked the Speaker of the House whether it would not be possible to enlarge the Supreme Court so as to change its complexion and re-submit the case. Said the Speaker, who is a friend of Roosevelt and a Democrat, "The American people would never stand that sort of thing, nor would I." I have a very strong feeling that the loose talk a year or two ago to the effect that democracy and liberty had failed is already dying out and that the political future lies in a regulated freedom - not in Communism, Fascism, or Hitlerism. America is, I believe, absolutely wedded to the doctrine which Lincoln expressed in the words "Live and let live." So too, I suspect, is Great Britain.

A. F.

September 7, 1937

Mr. Edgar Adelhelm  
Department of Anatomy  
University of Colorado  
4200 East Ninth Avenue  
Denver, Colorado

My dear Adelhelm:

In the absence of Mrs. Bailey, I am acknowledging receipt of your letter of September 4. I regret very much to say that the Institute is not doing anything along the lines of biological research, its work thus far being confined to mathematics, economics and politics, and humanistic studies.

Very truly yours,

MARIE C. EICHELSEER

MCE:MBG

*Adelhelm, Edgar*

Denver, Colorado  
September 4, 1937

Mrs. Esther S. Baily, Secretary  
Institute for Advanced Study  
20 Nassau Street  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Madam:

Marguerite T. Stein, Dr. Sabin's secretary, has advised me to refer to you concerning the Institute for Advanced Study.

I graduated from the University of Denver in 1933, having majored in chemistry and minored in biology and mathematics. I obtained the Master of Science degree this year at the University of Colorado, having majored in anatomy and minored in biological and physical chemistry.

During the past few months I have been seeking to assist any investigators in their research problems. Opportunities are poor, however, so that at this time I desire to study further and along biological research lines. I have read a cursory description of the Institute for Advanced Study, and would like very much to study at such an institution.

Could you inform me as to the studies offered, the admission requirements, the tuition, board and room facilities, etc. at the Institute for Advanced Study?

Appreciating your attention, I am,

Sincerely yours,

*Edgar Adelhelm*

Edgar Adelhelm  
Department of Anatomy  
University of Colorado  
4200 East Ninth Avenue  
Denver, Colorado

Adler, Cyrus

May 6, 1935

Dear Cyrus:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 1st regarding Dr. Levy, with whose plight I have the deepest sympathy.

The Board of Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study has met for the last time this year and within a few days Anne and I are going off on a vacation, for I have had a tiresome year, what with the concerns of the Institute and the difficulties of German scholars, for whom I have been trying to find opportunities. I shall show your letter to Professor Morey and I will return Professor Levy's curriculum vitas to you if you wish it. Won't you drop me a line to let me know whether I should return it or whether I may keep it?

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. Cyrus Adler  
The Jewish Theological Seminary of America  
Broadway and 122nd Street  
New York City

AF/LCE

Albert, W. Adria

January 31, 1934<sup>5</sup>

Dr. A. Adria Albert  
30<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Wiggins Street  
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Albert:

A question has been raised as to the  
taxability of grants-in-aid made by the Institute  
for Advanced Study. Dr. Flemer wishes me to inform  
you that the grant is not compensation for services  
rendered but rather a gift to you made by the Institute  
for Advanced Study, which may be excluded from Gross  
Income, since it is not taxable in accordance with  
Section 22b3 of the Revenue Act of 1932.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY  
Assistant Secretary

W. G. S. Adams

ALL SOULS COLLEGE,  
OXFORD.

November 29, 1934.

My dear Flexner,

Many thanks for your two letters of November 7 and 9. I very much appreciated your kindness in writing to me frankly about the position and asking me to write to you with absolute candour.

The situation at this end is somewhat as follows. We have made provision to carry on Marschak for a second year - which ends with next June. Whether it will be possible to make further provision is uncertain. But meanwhile the College has decided and has informed the University that it is prepared to establish a University Readership in Statistics at a salary of £600 a year as soon as provision is made for a Statistical Institute in Oxford. There is reason to hope that provision for such an Institute will be forth-coming this year and I therefore think it quite probable that in the course of the coming year an appointment to the ~~Lectureship~~<sup>Readership</sup> in Statistics will be made. The appointment will be in the hands of a University Board, the College having one or at most two representatives on it, and the field will be open. Marschak may very well be a candidate among others and what chance he has of being elected it is difficult to say. He has impressed us greatly both as a first-class scholar in his own field, and as a good teacher, while personally both he and his wife are most delightful people and would, as far as I can judge, be most acceptable to any society here. I think he stands out academically above any one else who is likely to be a candidate - though to judge of the situation it will be necessary to take account of such qualities as the capacity for organising an institute, and also of giving the kind of leadership in statistical organisation and direction in the economic and other fields. On the other hand, there is undoubtedly a feeling that when we made provision for the exiles from abroad it was not with the intention of letting them carry off the posts which our younger men might reasonably hope to fill, and I am sure that a man of Marschak's sensibility would feel the justice and delicacy of this consideration. This is, in short, the position, as it seems to me, at the present time.

Now as regards your proposal that Marschak should come over on a visit of six weeks or so. I do not see that so doing would/

ALL SOULS COLLEGE,  
OXFORD.

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would in any way prejudice his chance as a candidate for the Readership in Statistics and I do feel very strongly that the most should be made of Marschak and that nothing should be done to stand in the way of his having such a rare experience as you can make possible. At the same time you make it perfectly clear that you are not at present in the position to offer him any permanent post and that, as you generously put it, you would not wish in any way to stand in the light of All Souls. That one appreciates very sincerely.

May I put to you a line of possible cooperation which may not be practicable either on your side or on ours - but, for what it is worth, I will let the idea come out. As I understand your development, one of the great services is that of vitalising the work in different higher fields of study at universities throughout the world, and I have asked myself this question, whether, when we come to face the problem, it will not be in some way possible to link your development at Princeton with Oxford in some such way as the following: viz., that we appoint as our Reader in Statistics one of our own men - not necessarily a man here in Oxford but one from Cambridge or London or the Civil Service - who seems to us very well fitted for the work of organising the Statistical Institute and acting as leader in statistical studies; and that we might have alongside and with him an associate director who would keep in closest touch with the work at Oxford and would spend a term here from time to time, receiving a much smaller honorarium which would be drawn from the general funds made available for the Institute. The Readership itself must be kept intact and be a full-time job.

If something of this kind were possible - and it is as yet premature to discuss it with people here, - I think it might be of great advantage to us and possibly of some benefit to you. Will you think it over and let me know frankly what you feel.

I have said nothing to Marschak about your letters but if you wish me to speak to him will you let me know. As regards the time when he should come over for his six weeks visit, what is the period which would be convenient to you? Would the Easter vacation, i.e., during the latter half of March/

ALL SOULS COLLEGE,  
OXFORD.

- 3 -

March and April be a suitable time? or immediately after the summer Term, say, from the middle of June? I mention these two periods because that would not interfere with his work during the terms of the academic year.

One other matter: O.S. Franks, the Philosophy tutor of Queen's College, is going to Chicago to lecture on Philosophy in the first quarter of next year. Hutchins came over and, privately, I think had in mind the idea of getting Franks to go to a Chair of Philosophy in Chicago, but I do not think Franks is willing to leave Oxford permanently at present. Meanwhile he has agreed to go over for one term and give a course of lectures. You met him I think. He is one of the most distinguished of our young philosophers, a man of beautiful character, of high-power mind, quite, I consider, one of the most attractive and outstanding figures of modern Oxford - and I may add one of the most successful tutors and examiners in the Schools. He knows Modern Greats work and teaches it as few people can. He and his wife leave, I think, on the 10th December and are going to spend the last fortnight of December C/o Mr Jones, 97, Glenwood Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey.

and he would like to come over and see you if you are at Princeton or anywhere within striking distance. It is a chance on his part, ~~in fact~~, not to be missed, and I feel that you would enjoy immensely knowing him more fully and talking things over with him.

Bill has now settled down in Washington to his work and is enjoying it. His address is 1701, 16th Street, Apt. 624, Washington, and if he has not already found Jean out I know what a pleasure and help it will be to know her and her husband. He is getting a great deal out of Washington and I hope will remain there for a good many months. He is working on Agricultural Economic Policy - American and, to a lesser extent, English. But the great thing is that he is being able to see at close quarters the working of the new administration and to think about developments in American life, and to build up in his own limited circle friendships between the two nations.

My wife sends her affectionate remembrances to Mrs Flexner. Do write and tell me how things are moving. I was greatly interested in your all too brief comments on the political situation.

Yours ever.

W.S. Adams

W. G. Adams

November 9, 1934

My dear Warden:

One of the Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study is fearful that if we should ask Marschak to come over for six weeks or two months it might weaken his position at All Souls or reduce the probability of his being offered a permanent post at All Souls. As I wrote you in my note of the 7th, I am in no position to offer him a post and I do not wish to create in his mind the slightest impression that there is any likelihood that we should do so. In addition, under no circumstances would I do anything to weaken the probability of a permanent post for him at All Souls. May I ask you to bear these cautions in mind when you write me your own views?

The country has already settled down after election. It seems to be pretty well decided that the right wing of the Republican party has received a knockout blow, as it jolly well deserved. Whether Mr. Roosevelt is going to be able to control his voluminous majority is something of which I am far from sure. Anyway, this method of handling the political differences is a darn sight better than the Hitler, Mussolini, or Soviet methods, whatever one thinks.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

The Warden  
All Souls College  
Oxford, England  
AF/MCE

November 7, 1934

My dear Warden:

Ever since I left Oxford I have been investigating possibilities in the field of economics and government. I brought away from Oxford a lot of Marschak's reprints, which one of the men here has read for me and commented on from the standpoint of the mathematics involved. I have not reached the point where I feel justified in offering Marschak a post, or taking any steps that might create in his mind the impression that I will do so. In addition, I should not, under any circumstances, offer him a post if All Souls is able to keep him. Without raising either question I wonder if it would be possible for him to come to America, probably during vacation time, for six weeks, at the expense of the Institute. He would meet economists here, and I would arrange for him to meet economists at Harvard, Washington, and perhaps other places. If, however, you have fixed things so that you can keep him at All Souls it would, I think, be a mistake to bring him here at this time. Won't you write me with absolute candor on the subject?

After leaving England - or rather, tearing ourselves away from it - last summer, the memories of Oxford and the hospitality of the Warden and his wife were so vivid in our minds. We went to Badgastein, where we spent a quiet month, despite the political unrest, of which we were conscious, under the

The Warden, All Souls College

November 7, 1934

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surface of things. By way of an after-cure I went to Aix-les-Bains, where Tom Jones and Mr. Baldwin were going through their routine, and there I spent ten extremely delightful days.

Now we are back once more in Princeton. The year has opened most auspiciously for the Institute. We are going to add another professor to our mathematics group, because the number of advanced workers - most of them here on leave of absence from institutions with which they are connected - has grown from twenty-three to thirty-five - a curious illustration of how keen Americans are to appreciate a good thing without the beating of tom-toms.

I have mingled feelings about the overwhelming Roosevelt victory yesterday. Undoubtedly the right wing of the Republican party has gone absolutely stale in the last eight or ten years, but I am far from convinced that Roosevelt is as cautious or as sound as he ought to be or might be, though I realize that he is bound to make mistakes, as he is venturing on uncharted seas. The really interesting feature of the election, however, is the good humor with which the result is everywhere taken. We, like you English, are satisfied to abide by the results. We do not need concentration camps or firing squads or Siberia. If the thing turns out to be disappointing we will just change our rulers and that will be an end of it.

Mrs. Flexner has been very well this autumn and has even taken to golf. She joins me in warmest greetings to you and Mrs. Adams.

Where is your boy? I promised Jean that sooner or later he would be turning up in Washington, and she and her husband will see that he is not lost in the excitement of the national capital.

Remember me very warmly to Woodward and my other friends at All Souls,  
and believe me  
Ever sincerely yours,

The Warden  
All Souls College

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

June 30, 1934

Dr. A. Adrian Albert  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Dr. Albert:

I am sending you herewith the Institute's  
check for \$166.66, the final payment of your grant-in-aid  
for 1933-34.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

Princeton, New Jersey

May 25, 1934

Dr. A. A. Albert  
c/o University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Dr. Albert:

I am sending you herewith the  
Institute's check for \$166.66, your grant-in-  
aid for the month of May 1934.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

June 11, 1934

Mr. Richard Abel-Musgrave  
University of Rochester  
River Campus  
Rochester, New York

My dear Mr. Abel-Musgrave:

In Dr. Flexner's absence I acknowledge  
receipt of your letter of June 9th.

I am sure that Dr. Flexner will be  
happy to see you when he returns from Europe in  
the autumn.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BOWLEY

Secretary to Dr. Abraham Flexner

*Abel - Musgrave, Richard*

Richard Abel - Musgrave  
University of Rochester  
River Campus  
Rochester N.Y.

---

Rochester June 9, 1934

My dear Dr. Flexner:

I received your letter of June 2, informing me that the German quota is not yet filled. I have written to the Department of Labor in order to inquire whether it would be possible for me to enter the United States as an immigrant.

I would be very glad to see you and to inform you as to the steps I have taken, after your return from Europe.

Thanking you very much for your kind help,

Respectfully yours

*Richard Abel - Musgrave*

June 2, 1934

Dear Mr. Abel-Iusgrave:

I have your letter of inquiry of May 28. I have been told that the German quota is still by no means filled, so that it may be possible for you to arrange to enter the United States as an immigrant, which will make it easier for you to acquire/<sup>American</sup>citizenship. I entirely appreciate the importance of keeping the matter confidential, and I assure you that no one except my secretary, who is absolutely trustworthy, will know anything of it.

Unfortunately, I am sailing for Europe so that I cannot at this time make an appointment to see you, but as you are to be at Harvard next year, it may be feasible for us to meet either at Princeton or in New York.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Richard Abel-Iusgrave  
University of Rochester  
Rochester, New York

AF:EEB

Richard Abel - Musgrave  
University of Rochester  
Rochester, N. Y.

Rochester, May 25, 1934.

My dear Mr. Fleener,

Dr. Biserland, professor of German literature and at this university, has suggested that I approach you in the following matter. I have gained last year at the Heidelberg University the diploma of economics and come over to this country as an German exchange student September 33. Next year I intend to work under Prof. Edmund Petzet at Harvard for my Ph.D. I would not like to return to Germany, since I have a Jewish grandmother and for this and other reasons would feel very unhappy indeed in Germany to day. My sympathies for America lead me to decide to make my home in this country. However it seems hopeless to gain citizenship in the way of the official procedure, as the quota is filled up for a long time in advance.

Dr. Biserland, who regards you very highly, believes that the best thing for me to do in this situation, is to ask your help. I would be very glad to have a personal interview with you in New York at your convenience, if you would consider this to be desirable. May I add that it is highly important for me, that this matter be kept confidential.

Yours respectfully

Richard Abel - Musgrave

April 27, 1934

Dr. A. Adrian Albert  
39 Wiggins Street  
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Albert:

I am sending you herewith the  
Institute's check for \$166.67, your grant-  
in-aid for the month of April 1934.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY  
Assistant Secretary

*March check \$166.66  
deposited to  
Dr. Albert's credit  
in Princeton  
Bank & Trust Co*

February 27, 1934

Dr. A. Adrian Albert  
38 Wiggins Street  
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Albert:

I send you herewith check of the  
Institute for Advanced Study for \$166.67, your  
grant-in-aid for the month of February 1934.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

April 2, 1934

Dear Miss Alderton:

In reply to your kind inquiry of  
March 23rd, I regret to say that the Institute has  
no funds available for general publications in the  
field of mathematics.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Miss Nina M. Alderton  
1536 Wellington Street  
Oakland, California

AF/LCE

*H. M. Alderton*

1536 Wellington ST.,  
Oakland, Calif.,  
March 23, 1934.

Institute for Advanced Study,  
Princeton, New Jersey.

Gentlemen:

May I trouble you to inquire whether you have funds for publishing material of a mathematical nature which is not strictly original?

While studying at the University of California for my Ph.D. degree, the fact that there was a great need for easily available material on four-dimensional space and on hyperspace for the use of both students and professors of mathematics and science, especially physics, was made evident to me. The material in Schoute's "~~Mehrdimensional~~ Geometrie" is helpful but this work is very difficult to read. I have made a resume of the material of the first volume of this work and have tried to make it easy to grasp.

The manuscript was read and approved for publication by Professor Emeritus Cassius J. Keyser of Columbia and by Professor Wong of the Mathematics Department of the University of California.

At present I have no funds for the publication of this work.

Very truly yours,

*Hina W. Alderton*

January 26, 1934

Dr. A. Adrian Albert  
33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Wiggins Street  
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Albert:

I am sending you herewith check of  
The Institute for Advanced Study for \$166.67,  
which represents grant-in-aid to you for the  
month of January 1934.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

1 Encl.  
ESB/MCE

December 26, 1933

Dr. A. A. Albert  
General Delivery  
Jacksonville, Florida

My dear Dr. Albert:

I am sending you herewith check of the  
Institute for Advanced Study for \$166.66, your  
grant-in-aid for the month of December 1933.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

November 27, 1933

Dr. A. A. Albert  
38½ Wiggins Street  
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Albert:

I am sending you herewith check of  
the Institute for Advanced Study for \$166.67,  
which represents grant-in-aid to you for the  
month of November, 1933.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

October 31, 1933

Dr. A. A. Albert  
38½ Wiggins Street  
Princeton, N. J.

My dear Dr. Albert:

I am sending to you herewith check  
of the Institute for Advanced Study for \$166.67,  
which represents grant-in-aid to you for the month  
of October, 1933.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

October 31, 1933

Dear Miss Warner:

I have your kind note of October 30 as well as the enclosed invitation from Mr. Uwope to Professor Einstein. I wish very much that I could give you a favorable response, but I have been advised by the authorities at Washington that Professor Einstein will be wise to make no public appearances in this country at this time. I have in his behalf declined scores of invitations on this ground without of course making public the statement which I make above in confidence to you. I hope therefore that you and your associates will accept this general explanation, and I assure you that what I am saying is in strict accordance not only with authoritative advice but with Professor Einstein's personal inclination.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Miss Ethel Warner  
The Academy of Political Science  
Fayerweather Hall  
Columbia University  
New York City

AF:ESB

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**The Academy of Political Science**  
FAYERWEATHER HALL, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY  
NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE UNIVERSITY 4-3200, EXTENSION 101

**Annual Meeting (53rd Year)**  
**Hotel Astor, New York City**  
**Wednesday, November 8, 1933**

*General Topic:*

**Current Problems of Unemployment and Recovery Measures in Operation**

**HONORARY MEMBERS**

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JEREMIAH SMITH, JR.  
EMILIO DEL TORO

October 30, 1933.

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

Dear Dr. Flexner,

At the request of Professor Seligman I enclose an invitation from Mr. Swope to Professor Einstein, and Professor Seligman begs you to convey the invitation to him and urge his acceptance.

Professor Seligman has been hoping he might find you in New York and could talk this matter over with you; he telephoned your house a couple of times and now learns that you are not expected here this week, which is the reason he has asked me to write to you.

The Trustees of the Academy of course know of Professor Einstein's wishes to be quiet and it is only the importance of our discussion which leads us to approach you about it. You will notice we specify in the invitation to Professor Einstein that we propose not making any announcement regarding this matter so that no one would know of his acceptance until he arrives at the dinner, and we would simply print his name at the bottom of the program in the same manner that we did Viscount Astor's last year, and of course we should wish to add Dr. Einstein's connection with the Institute for Advanced Study.

I refer to the program for last year as you were there with Mr. Bamberger and perhaps recall how much charm and tone Viscount Astor's two-minute address gave to the program, and it is just this kind of a thing that we hope Professor Einstein will do.

If Professor Einstein cannot be persuaded to speak for a minute or two, please explain to him that we would like him to attend and sit at the Head Table as a Guest of Honor without speaking at all. We frequently have distinguished scientists as Guests of Honor who do not speak.

With high regard,

Sincerely yours,

*Ethel Warner*

Director

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The Academy of Political Science

FAYERWEATHER HALL, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY  
NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE UNIVERSITY 4-3200, EXTENSION 101

Annual Meeting (53rd Year)  
Hotel Astor, New York City  
Wednesday, November 8, 1933

General Topic:

Current Problems of Unemployment and Recovery Measures in Operation

October 25, 1933

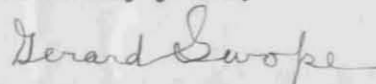
Professor Albert Einstein,  
Institute for Advanced Study,  
20 Nassau St.,  
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Professor Einstein:

On behalf of the Officers and Trustees of the Academy of Political Science I write to ask if you will honor the Academy by attending its Annual Dinner at the Hotel Astor Wednesday evening, November 8th, and, without any previous announcement on our part, permit me to call on you for a two-minute address on "The Relation of Industry to Man".

We hope very much that you may accept this invitation.

Faithfully yours,



Chairman of the Program Committee

September 30, 1933

Professor A. A. Albert  
38<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Wiggins Street  
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Professor Albert:

I am sending you herewith the  
check of the Institute for Advanced Study for  
\$166.66, which represents the September 1933  
payment on account of grant in aid to you for  
1933-1934.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

August 31, 1933

Professor A. A. Albert  
5452 Ellis Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Professor Albert:

I am sending you herewith the  
check of the Institute for Advanced Study for  
\$166.67, which represents the August 1933 payment  
on account of grant in aid to you for 1933-1934.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY  
Assistant Secretary

July 27, 1933

Professor A. A. Albert  
5452 Ellis Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Professor Albert:

I am sending you herewith the  
Institute's check for \$166.67, which represents  
the July 1933 payment on account of grant in  
aid to you for 1933-1934.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

*A. A. Albert*

The University of Chicago

Department of Mathematics

June 7, 1933

Miss Esther S. Bailey  
Institute for Advanced Study  
20 Nassau Street  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Miss Bailey:

My address during the summer will be 5452 Ellis Avenue  
Chicago Illinois until about September 25th.

Very truly yours,

*A. A. Albert*

AAA:K

June 5, 1933

Professor A. Adrian Albert  
Department of Mathematics  
The University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Professor Albert:

I shall appreciate it if you  
will let me have your summer address in order  
that there may be no delay in your receiving  
your checks due July 31 and August 31 on account  
of the grant in aid from the Institute for  
Advanced Study for the year 1933-1934.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY  
Assistant Secretary

*E. G. Abbott*

April 6, 1933

Dear Dr. Abbott:

I should love to accept your invitation of April 5, but to be quite honest I am just getting over the last remnants of an attack of the grippe which laid me low a month ago, and I have had to decline everything. Nothing would please Mrs. Flexner and myself better than to visit you and your wife and sisters in Portland. Perhaps we can arrange it sometime next autumn.

The rest of the family are in excellent health, and all join in affectionate greetings to you and all yours.

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. E. G. Abbott  
131 State Street  
Portland, Maine

AF:ESB

EDVILLE G. ABBOTT, M. D.  
HAROLD A. PINGREE, M. D.  
FRANK W. LAMB, M. D.  
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131 STATE STREET  
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HENRY W. LAMB, M. D.  
WALTER F. W. HAY, M. D.

Apr. 5, 1933

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

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I have been very much interested in your new efforts and after receiving your brochure outlining the work which you have before you, the thought occurred to me that it would be rather nice if I could induce you to come to Portland and give a talk on the subject before a group of men interested in education.

I have in mind inviting the four presidents of our colleges, some member of their faculties, and a number of their trustees to meet you at my house some evening - say 40 or 50 - where an informal talk can be given, followed by conversation and refreshments. How does this "strike" you? I would like very much to bring it about if possible.

With kindest regards to you and your family from me and mine, I am

Most sincerely yours,



E. G. Abbott, M. D.

EGA:V

February 27, 1935.

Dear Professor Albert:

I have your kind note of February 24th.

I should suppose the simplest way would be for you to pay the Teachers Association and your own traveling expenses out of the allowance. I think it will be too complicated if the Institute undertakes, in addition to the grant in aid, to attend to these side expenses.

The academic year will run from October 1st to May 1st, as Professor Bliss explained to you.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor A. Adrian Albert  
Department of Mathematics  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

AF/MCE

# The University of Chicago

Department of Mathematics

February 24, 1933

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

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I have now received the official sanction of the University of Chicago of the part it is to play in my work at Princeton, and I am writing to you to signify my acceptance of the grant in aid of \$2,000 for the academic year 1933-34. I note that the grant becomes operative July 1 and that payments will be made in twelve equal installments at the close of each month. I am entirely satisfied with this arrangement. I also believe that, according to information from Professor Bliss, the academic year is from October 1 to May 1. Is this correct?

In spite of my above acceptance I should like to ask the following questions. Has any arrangement been made by the Institute for travelling expenses for me? Also my annuity policy with the Teachers Association will now only have one-half the University share paid by the University of Chicago. Does the Institute make any arrangement for the other half?

I am Thanking you for the favor of an early reply,

Very sincerely yours,

*A. Adrian Albert*

A. Adrian Albert

AAA:K

A. A. Albert

February 2, 1933

Dear Professor Albert;

As you have learned from Professor Bliss and Professor Veblen, the Institute for Advanced Study has made you a grant in aid of \$2,000 for the academic year, 1933-1934, for the purpose of enabling you to work in the School of Mathematics in Princeton, New Jersey. At the suggestion of Professor Bliss, this grant becomes operative on July 1, and payments will be made in twelve equal installments at the close of the month.

Trusting this is entirely satisfactory,

I am

Sincerely yours,

Professor Abraham Adrian Albert  
Department of Mathematics  
The University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

Mr. Ailes

Akron, Ohio

manuscript

*MM*

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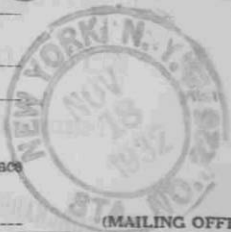
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65-6852

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1929

November 17, 1932

Dear Mr. Ailes:

I am extremely sorry to say that I am myself no judge of the value of your hypothesis. As you doubtless know, I am neither physicist nor mathematician. I can only suggest that your manuscript should be published and thus made a subject of discussion by those competent to deal with a topic of this kind.

With all good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. M. D. Ailes  
1055 N. Howard Street  
Akron, Ohio

AF:ESB

*M. D. Ailes*

**CITY OF AKRON, OHIO**

November 12, 1932.

Dr. Abraham Flexner,  
Director,  
The Institute for Advanced Study,  
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Sir:

I wish to present the manuscript here attached for your consideration, as a subject for extended study and development by The Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton.

The manuscript was copyrighted in 1929 for lectures but as I intended to give it more study and revision it was not used or published. In the meantime I have been too busy making a living to work on it much. Its development and promulgation, therefore, would be as an original contribution of the Institute.

I beg you to read the manuscript through completely.

If it is not then of sufficient interest to warrant further consideration there are stamps inside the front cover for its return to me, when the matter will be concluded.

If you find it to be a proper subject for study and development through your Institute, then I hope that further consideration will lead to the finding of a place for me upon your staff, that I may serve in some capacity or capacities and at the same time develop or help develop this subject, for my satisfaction, for the benefit of science and to the justification and credit of your Institute.

Very truly yours,

*M. D. Ailes*

1055 N. Howard, St.,  
Akron, Ohio.

M. D. Ailes.

M/A

*A.C. Abbott*

October 20, 1932

Dear Dr. Abbott:

Many thanks for your kind note which I should have answered before but for the pressure of circumstances. I appreciate your good wishes, and I am greatly heartened by your endorsement. As a matter of fact, you are quite right in thinking that what we are purposing to do does not materially differ from the ideals of President Gilman.

My wife joins me in warmest regards to you and yours.

Always sincerely,

Dr. Alexander C. Abbott  
4016 Pine Street  
Philadelphia, Pa.

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

Dr. Alexander C. Abbott  
4016 Pine Street  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Oct. 11 / 1932

My dear Mr. Flexner: -

I have just read in the  
morning's paper of your appointment  
to the directorship of Princeton  
New Institute for Advanced  
Study and I take pleasure  
in congratulating Princeton and  
in hoping you may be happy  
in your new field of labor.  
For reasons of sentiment and  
affection I wish the good

fortune had fallen to the  
Hopkins, but I sadly fear  
the Hopkins met close out  
of the running when it  
departed from the ideals of  
its great first President.

With kindest regards to  
you and your family,

I am

Yours

A. C. Abbott

September 22, 1932.

Dear Mr. Abrams:

I am so busy at the moment that it is practically impossible for me to arrange an appointment.

May I ask you to send me a brief memorandum dealing with the subject which you wish to discuss with me?

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Thomas Abrams  
21 Wills Place  
Irvington, New Jersey

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:PTF

21 Wills Place,  
Irvington, N. J.

T. Abrams

September 21, 1932.

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

Dear Dr. Flexner:-

In reference to my conversation over the phone a few days ago with your Secretary, would appreciate it very much if you will kindly arrange for an appointment at your office.

I understand you are interested in the advancement of science, therefore, I would like to discuss certain matters with you that may be to your benefit and to mankind. I believe you would appreciate our conversation after discussing certain important details regarding the scientific work of one of the world's leading scientists, who may be able to co-operate with your institution.

Trusting you will be kind enough to extend me that courtesy for an interview, and thanking you for same in advance, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Thomas Abrams

March 9, 1932

Dear Mr. Adler:

I am sorry to say that since our interview I have made no progress in my thinking in the direction of music. I have been giving my time to one or two subjects somewhat remote from music, to which at the present time it seems likely that the Trustees will commit themselves. When we make further progress, I shall be delighted to have another opportunity to talk with you.

With all good wishes and much appreciation,

Sincerely yours,  
ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Laurence Adler  
3902 Spuyten Duyvil Parkway  
New York, N. Y.

AF:ESB

L. Adler

3902 Spuyten Duyvil Parkway

New York City

March 8th, 1932

Dr. Abraham Flexner

100 East 42d Street

New York City

My dear Dr. Flexner:

It is now sometime since I wrote you in the fall, and sent you an article entitled "Music in the Universities", which gave my ideas in the subject of Music Appreciation. You wrote me, I believe, at that time, that you were going to think over the subject of Music in relation to your new Institute or University. I am wondering whether you have come to any conclusions as yet, and whether you would be interested in talking with me further concerning possible music work in your new institution.

I shall appreciate your courtesy if you will let me know about this.

Yours very sincerely,

Lawrence Adler

September 14, 1931

Dear Mr. Adler:

Thank you very much for your kind note which comes to me just as I am returning to town. I have a very busy time ahead of me in the next week, so that I am not sure that I shall be able to read your memorandum during this period, but I shall let you hear from me if anything develops.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Laurence Adler  
Ausable Club  
St. Huberts P. O.  
Essex Co., New York

AF:ESB

AUSABLE CLUB

ST. HUBERTS, P.O.

ESSEX CO. NEW YORK

Sept. 10, 1931

My dear Dr. Flexner:

During the summer months I have read over your Bulletin with a great deal of interest, and it seems to me that you are aiming for something that is very much needed now in American scholastic life.

As a musician I cannot help feeling that there is today needed a more scholarly attitude toward many of the problems which affect both the production and creation of music in our country. I often think that there is too much "superficial pleasing" in the production end, and too much sensationalism in the creative end.

If you are going to include music in your curriculum, why not give a course in intensive musical criticism which should aim to bring forth a finer race of critics in this country? Surely they are needed, and apparently none of the leading conservatories are taking up that vital branch of instruction.

An advanced course in criticism, it seems to me, would take up, besides what is usually considered its own proper domain, the relationship of music and musical criticism to the sister arts. I think you will perhaps agree with me that music has been too long considered an

isolated subject in the college curriculum, and that it needs to be more closely interwoven with the general field of culture and aesthetics.

Of course music appreciation should emphasize, should it not, the subtle dependence of music on the other arts? I am taking the liberty of enclosing a paper which I wrote for a magazine several years ago, in which I have tried to bring out this point, and in addition the true function that a course in music appreciation should fulfill in a university.

I should think such a course, or one narrowly called Criticism, might have a valuable place in your institute. I should think likewise that a course in comparative arts, which would take up perhaps the three arts, painting, music and literature in correlative and comparative fashion, might also be appropriate in the curriculum. Such a course was given in the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia while I was in charge of the Academic Department there, and met with great success among the students. In a university or institute where one had a miscellaneous faculty to draw upon, it could be made even more stimulating, and would likewise involve a new sort of cooperation between members of the faculty--the sort of cooperation that too often is lacking. For example, why should not the romantic or classical period be studied as a cultural unit, with its manifestations

in the various arts subsequently brought out in lectures by the professors in these diverse lines.

As you see, I have been generous with suggestions, <sup>but</sup> you asked for the reaction to your address in the Bulletin, and I cannot help but feel that these advanced and novel methods of reorientating music in the graduate school curriculum might have a pronounced effect, not only on the place of music in our universities but on what is actually being done creatively and productively.

Thanking you for your kind consideration of this letter,

Yours very sincerely,

*Lawrence Adler*

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

*L. Adler*

11 East 53d Street  
New York City  
June 16, 1931

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I am enclosing a letter of introduction from  
Dr. Julius Goldman.

I should be very grateful if you could give  
me a few minutes of your time sometime in the  
near future, when I may have the opportunity of  
putting before you some ideas that I think  
might possibly be of interest to you in con-  
nection with your new university.

I have long been a specialist in Music Apprec-  
iation, and wonder whether you might be consider-  
ing this branch for the Bamberger Institute.

I could see you next week at your convenience.  
Hoping to hear from you, and thanking you for your  
courtesy in this matter,

Yours sincerely,

*Laurence Adler*

Dr. Abraham Flexner

LAW OFFICES OF

**Steinhardt & Goldman.**

SEVENTY-FOUR TRINITY PLACE

*Cable Address "Outofance"*

New York, June 12, 1931.

Mr. Abraham Flexner,  
150 East 72nd St. City.

Dear Mr. Flexner:

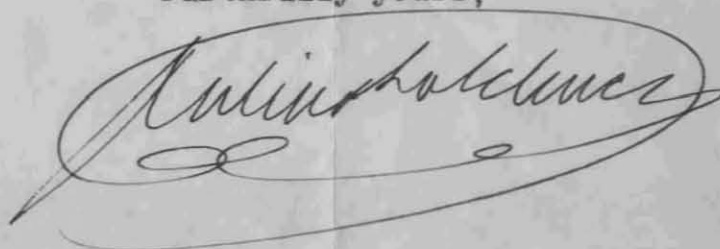
This will introduce to you my nephew Mr. Lawrence Adler, son of Professor Felix Adler.

While I do not know the exact purpose of his visit, my nephew has stated to me that he desires to confer with you regarding the Bamberger Institute, of which you are the head.

I can vouch for Mr. Adler's character and seriousness and shall be thankful to you if you will give him a hearing.

With friendly greetings, believe me to be,

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Julius Goldwater". The signature is written in dark ink and is enclosed within a large, elegant, oval-shaped flourish that extends across the width of the signature.

(Copy from the Forum Magazine  
January 1926)

MUSIC IN THE UNIVERSITIES

Laurence Adler

*L. Adler*

This is the day of specialization in education. Our colleges and universities, while admittedly recognizing the necessity of cultural "sweetness and light" as a leaven, are nevertheless being rapidly swept into the vortex of commercialism. For we have lost the cloistered monastic conception of the university as a place of learning and meditation,-- the rich tradition of the past is giving way to a more modern interpretation of the university as the efficiency power plant of the industrial and professional life of the day. Now it is obvious that any educative system is unworthy of its name which disregards the superlative claims of beauty to become an integral, even though subconscious, influence in the life of every student. The terms "beauty" and "culture", however are difficult to define, and the practical educator, averse to delving into the subtleties of definition, has a much more immediate problem to consider, that of economic stress and bread and butter. And so he has allowed expertism and the needs of the specialist more and more to become guiding factors in curriculum planning. Is this obvious disregard of the more subtle values purposeful or merely culpable shortsightedness on the part of our directors of education? That it is prevalent in many of our universities, especially in the State institutions, is a matter of common knowledge.

What does the average college or university regard as the essentials of a course in fine arts and music? Above all, does the creating of a general art consciousness rather than the producing of specialists hold first place in the plans of educators? The actual study of music in colleges, as well as the study of fine arts, suffers from being excessively conventionalized. The subject in many cases is arbitrarily divided into too many elements, such as Music History, Appreciation, Harmony; and these various phases of music instruction are dog-

matically offered without any connecting link or ideal pattern. The student blindly chooses one or more courses, but to what degree does he penetrate the secret beauty of his art? The specialist, to be sure, who is at least supposed to know what he wants, may choose and reject with some measure of discretion. But what of the average college student, and what especially of the cynic who regards music as a superfluous "high-brow proposition"? For him as well as the most casual layman, some appeal must be devised which shall be entirely convincing, and fire even the confirmed doubter's enthusiasm.

Not that the specialist's needs should be neglected or set aside. There is no reason why schools of art or music, like schools of engineering, should not flourish as integral parts of a college or university. But along with the opportunity for specialization, compulsory or elective courses in all the fields of the arts should be offered. These courses should be presented in so vital and compelling a fashion as to arouse the latent art impulse present in almost every young person. The special object of such presentation should be not merely to awaken and vivify an appreciation of beauty in the terms of emotional generalities, but to develop truly discriminating art lovers and critics by a process simultaneously synthetic and analytical.

Not essentially by courses in art and musical history can such insight be developed. For too often these subjects are approached from one angle only,-- either from the emotional reactionpoint of view, or from the standpoint of technical pedantry. Every discriminating critic, however, absorbs his art emotionally and intellectually at the same time. The enjoyment of a musical masterpiece takes cognizance of the essential qualities of melodic and harmonic elements as well as structural symmetry, and strives above all constantly to envisage the naked soul of the composer. It is this power to reach down into the roots of musical consciousness and phenomena that is lacking, not only among college students but in the general art-loving public.

Turning our attention then to one special department, how are we to engineer

courses in music so as to achieve these results, and make our university students discriminating connoisseurs rather than unenlightened amateurs? The educative process, it is recognized, has become far too enmeshed in the wheels of pedagogic machinery. Art cannot flourish in a university or elsewhere unless it is free and untrammelled, and unless its interpreters are unfettered.

In the first place, it is quite evident that our music directors in the colleges must be vivid and quickening spirits, guardians and at the same time distributors of the sacred fire. They should dismiss the idea that they are first of all pedagogues and only incidentally artists. To a large extent let them depend upon their own skill and their own artistry in presentation. Above all they should be creators,—creators of art forms in however modest a fashion,—and capable of developing their students into what Robert Haven Schauflier has termed "creative listeners". And this fine result most emphatically cannot be obtained by mechanical means. The phonograph and mechanical piano have invaded the field of legitimate art too aggressively. They may still serve as auxiliaries in courses of music appreciation; but a professor who places his whole dependence on such means of illustration is scarcely true to his calling. He must at least possess the originality and power of passing on to others the overtones of his own imagination,—and such echoes are rarely transferable by mechanical means.

A serious musician will first try to awaken in the musical consciousness of his students a groping satisfaction in such overtones. Without this preliminary equipment the student will be somewhat at a loss, and will in vain seek to comprehend the subtleties of the harmonic color palette, the intrinsic qualities and levels of melody, the irregularity and tempo rubato of rhythm. It is not enough to develop structural knowledge so that sophisticated students may be able to differentiate between a Bach Fugue and a Chopin Valse. This, if not the result, is the actual object of many courses under that misleading title "Musical Appreciation". Musical sophistication may indeed follow on such knowledge. But what is our real aim? A glimpse at least, is it not, of the eternal verities of one art, and a sense of the

transcendent beauty that binds together all the arts? Certainly this rather sublimated clairvoyance cannot be achieved simply through emotional response. An intuitive understanding of all the elements that go to make up beauty is necessary, --in music we have<sup>10</sup> consider form, rhythm, melody, harmony; in painting, color, draughtsmanship, design; in poetry and literature, rhythm, versification, structure, vocabulary.

For only when a student is to some degree cognizant, even though subconsciously, of these elements, will he derive a full emotional response from the work of art. In fact, it is perhaps not overstating the case to say that music suffers a perversion and loses its element of divinity if it produces in the hearer merely a state of emotional or intellectual excitement. Such, unfortunately, is the effect of more than one product of the over-neuroticized and ultra modern school of today. Symmetry of design, of harmony and melody are sacrificed for the evanescent thrill of an ephemeral sensation, and a state of merely chaotic stimulation is the result. And for the earnest student above all others who in his finer moments is seeking from art an answer to the riddle of life, shall music remain but a half-opened book? And shall we regard the fuller comprehension of the art that begins where speech leaves off merely as a beguiling adventure? How can we tell but that a deeper study of the arts will not serve indirectly in answering problems that mathematics, science, and the kindred conventional studies of the curriculum have failed to solve? But if we are content with the superficial over-academic and over-specialized treatment that music has generally received at the hands of directors of college education, we shall be merely subscribing to the Philistine conception of art as a super-luxury rather than as bound inextricably to the roots of all life.

How, then, shall our music director, gifted with a vital power of dynamic and communicative interpretation, proceed with the fulfillment of his task? Above all, he will try to awaken a creative consciousness of beauty through singing. Song is the most natural form of musical expression and emotionally the most direct. But singing

in the colleges is, with a few notable exceptions, at a rather low ebb. University Glee Clubs and Singing Societies as a rule confine their attention on the one hand to the old-fashioned rah-rah college songs, and on the other to the time honored cantatas and oratorios, which all the important civic choral organizations throughout the country have made their pieces de resistance, and which in many cases have all but outworn their usefulness. Meanwhile there are hundreds of folk-songs of all nations, songs of untarnished beauty, that remain unsung. And it is through the folk-song especially that we may gain a clearer glimpse of the sources of musical art with, at the same time, a more fundamental comprehension of the psychology of other nations.

To create an understanding of all the currents and phenomena that go to make up a musical masterpiece is a task of serious dimensions. As musical courses and curricula are generally mapped out in universities and even in conservatories no one course or combination of courses can develop this fuller understanding, this intimate and revealing consciousness.

How, then, should an ideal course in musical appreciation and analysis be worked out so as to fulfill this superlative end? In the first place, the layman must have the opportunity of hearing music frequently rendered with the utmost sincerity and at the same time the utmost artistry. Combined with the frequent hearing of musical masterpieces there should be a wise system of guidance in the study of the elements of craftsmanship. It would be best in such a course to divide the students into two sections, the first for the absolutely uninitiated layman, the second for the music student who possesses the advantage of at least some background of knowledge. The advanced music student, possessing this vocabulary of musical procedure and a rudimentary acquaintance with technique, will have the advantage of being able to go into the subject in somewhat greater detail and in more scientific fashion. But the manner of procedure will otherwise be almost equivalent for both sections. It would be well for many students of music, as well as for the absolute layman, to recognize the fact that, musically speaking, they are color-blind. Unless

they have made a somewhat exhaustive study of harmony and ear training they cannot recognize the chords and tints of the musical palette any more than a person actually color-blind recognizes the color used in an oil canvas. But the inner ear can be trained to recognize these musical colors, and this is accomplished, as already intimated, by a process simultaneously analytical and synthetic.

In the first place, then, chords and chord combinations should be studied and analyzed for their actual color value, and this analyzation should be carried on with constant reference to the actual harmonic procedure of masters of all styles and schools. At the same time various kinds of melodies are analyzed, and their levels determined, and the psycho-emotional effect produced by the composer is measured by the kind of melodic line he employs. In addition, the rhythmic currents and under-currents are noted and compared. The principle of contrast is one of the most important in all the arts, and contrast should be studied not as a mere musical device, but as part of a universal phenomenon. What is consonance and dissonance but a passage from light to shade? What is major and minor but a further nuance of the same process? And it is necessary for students to grasp these principles intuitively in order to obtain a real sense of musical appreciation. It is not sufficient to know phenomena as isolated examples or facts to realize that Wagner uses chromaticism in Tristan and Isolde in order to portray constant emotional unrest and striving, or that Debussy shadows the horizon line of the border-world with the hollow harmonies of the whole-toned scale. The student must learn to grasp these harmonic and other elements as merely expression of the composer's soul groping toward the perfection of his own particular conception at the moment. Too often in the study of harmony and harmonic procedure the chord becomes colorfully important for its own value rather than for its fuller interpretative significance. To absorb the meaning of technique in this larger sense, then, is the obligation that should be devolved upon the student by a true course in musical appreciation. The emotional message of the music must come directly as an unquestioned experience. The structural or technical details by means of which this message enters musical consciousness will be more readily grasped by the student when

the two processes, synthesis and analysis, are ever coordinate in presentation. Technical pedantry cannot enter into the question when the emotional significance is ever before us like a beacon, pointing out the direction that musical consciousness must travel.

Too often the question of design becomes a bête noire to students for the reason that it is studied as a sort of experiment in labeling. Even a Beethoven sonata may be easily reduced to mathematics,--first theme, subsidiary theme, development theme,--convenient memory tags. But is it not wiser to give the student the instinctive sense of the natural outgrowth of a theme as the branch of a tree grows from the main stem and as the smaller twigs grow out from the branches? And this natural realization of design, color, and melodic line, as well as rhythm, will come as a natural development in virtue of the student's process of assimilation and sense perception.

In the last analysis, the only successful way for the layman to gain musical insight and become a "creative listener" is to hear music frequently rendered, and passively as well as actively to allow what he has heard to become part of the structure and fabric of his being. And when, with somewhat the attitude of the connoisseur, he begins to understand the significance of the underlying principles of music he will as a logical consequence begin to grasp correlative elements in the sister arts. The rhythms of music and poetry have deeply intertwined truths. The draughtmanship of painting and the design of music and poetry are but the technical expressions of similar impulses. There is no reason why, for example, the romantic and classic, as well as the modern, periods of literature and music should not be studied correlative and comparatively. The same underlying currents of thought and emotion flower into the forms of the different arts. Debussy's preludes may throw light upon Turner's canvases, and Beethoven's symphonies may help us better to comprehend the Sistine frescoes of Michael Angelo. If we have the open ear, as well as the open mind, there should be no closed avenues of artistic experience, and Contrast, that goddess of ever-changing nature, will reveal many of the secrets of the deep-hidden soul of all art.

# THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

HARRY WOOLF  
Director

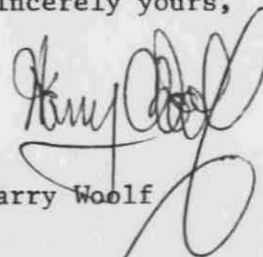
17 June 1986

Mr. S. M. W. Ahmad  
Secretary, Einstein Society of Pakistan  
International Center for Theoretical Physics  
P.O.B. 586  
Miramare  
Strada Costiera  
34100 Trieste  
ITALY

Dear Mr. Ahmad:

Thank you very much for your letter of 4 June 1986 suggesting that the Institute for Advanced Study be renamed in honor of Einstein. That suggestion has been made a number of times, and the Board of Directors has from time to time considered the proposal, but has not acted upon it. Thank you for adding to the weight of that argument.

Sincerely yours,



Harry Woolf



INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY  
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION



INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS  
34100 TRIESTE (ITALY) - P.O.B. 586 - MIRAMARE - STRADA COSTIERA 11 - TELEPHONE: 2240-1  
CABLE: CENTRATOM - TELEX 460392 - I

June 4, 1986

President  
Institute of Advanced Studies  
Princeton, N.J. USA

Respected Sir:

I am requesting you to kindly consider re-naming your great Center of learning: Albert Einstein Institute of Advanced Studies. Einstein, the greatest physicist after Newton, worked at the Institute for 22 years in the peace and tranquility of the great democracy of USA, now the undisputed leader of Science and Technology.

Einstein, we all know, has dominated the 20th century physics, and the Einstein Revolution is the heart of the revolution in modern physics.

I, therefore, again request you and the governing body to add the magic word "Einstein" before the Institute..... and add new lustre to the great Institute

With best regards.

Sincerely  
S. M. W. Ahmad  
Secretary Einstein  
Society of Pakistan

ALBERT-GOLDBERG

June 18, 1979

Mrs. Nancy Albert-Goldberg  
President  
National Defender Institute  
P.O. Box 110  
Evanston, Illinois 60204

Dear Mrs. Albert-Goldberg:

I am enclosing a slightly expurgated copy of our B~~y~~-Laws. I hope they prove useful to you.

I will make an effort to call and see you when next I come to Chicago.

With all best wishes for your success, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Harry Woolf

Enclosure

# NATIONAL DEFENDER INSTITUTE

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P.O. Box 110, Evanston, Illinois (312) 328-0088

## **Board of Directors**

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June 5, 1979

Dr. Harry Woolf,  
Director  
The Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Dr. Woolf:

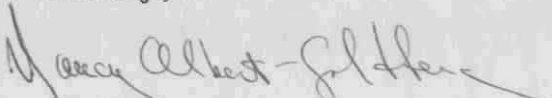
I enjoyed speaking with you this morning regarding IAS's bylaws, and very much appreciate your willingness to share them with us. As I mentioned, our Articles of Incorporation track the general structure of IAS as I understand it.

The National Defender Institute was incorporated in June of 1978 as a not for profit corporation in the State of Illinois. Our goal is the improvement of the defense function of the Criminal Justice System, and our primary focus is on public and private legal defense systems providing services for indigent persons accused of crime. We conduct research studies to set goals for defender systems and to evaluate their performance, and also provide management assistance to upgrade programs. We also assist in the design of new programs.

We would very much enjoy meeting with you in the event that you have the time during your forthcoming visit to Chicago, either on the University of Chicago campus, at our office, or elsewhere. Our present headquarters are at 828 Davis Street in downtown Evanston. Our registered agent's office is in the IIT-Kent Law School building in downtown Chicago. I can be reached at (312) 328-0088.

Thankyou again for your kind assistance.

Sincerely,

  
Nancy Albert-Goldberg  
President

NEAG/jr