

May 9, 1933

Dear Professor Malone:

Many thanks for your letter of the sixth.

I should think you would take the Editor of The American Scholar and give him the spanking which he deserves. I had no idea that an editor could change an article without the consent of the author.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Professor Kemp Malone
The Johns Hopkins University
School of Higher Studies
Baltimore, Maryland

AJ:ESB

R. Malone

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF HIGHER STUDIES
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

May 6, 1933

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Dear Dr Flexner,

Many thanks for your letter of May 3, with its appreciative comments on my article about the Institute. Let me say at once that this article was not printed precisely as I had written it. The editor of The American Scholar saw fit to make a few changes in it, all for the worse. The only serious change, however, was that made in the next to the last paragraph. Here I had simply given the names of your four professors of mathematics; the editor left Einstein's name without annotation, but felt it needful to give further information about the other three. This distinction seems to me unfortunate, whether it be looked at stylistically or from the point of view of good taste. Since I was not consulted, however, I had no way of stopping it.

Of your four comments on "minor points" I need say nothing about (1) and (2), except to express my interest and look forward to the time when we can have the personal chat you speak of (do let it be the next time you are in Baltimore). As regards (3), the location of your Institute, I am afraid I cannot agree with you. The Oxford and Cambridge dons who go to London from time to time to work in the British Museum and the Record Office make their trips at a heavy cost in time, money and energy. In practice, these difficulties result in their not using Museum and Record Office as much as they ought to; in other words, their scholarly activities are seriously ~~entailed~~ curtailed because of the inconvenience involved in so much traveling. The picture you paint of your own professors oscillating to and fro between Princeton and Washington is to me a most depressing one. No scholar likes to live a long way from the materials he must work with. The ideal (to have

everything in one's own private library or laboratory) cannot be made a reality, of course, but certainly home and workshop ought to be as close together as is humanly possible. As regards Princeton itself (where I spent a year once, and a pleasant year it was), I can't make out how you expect to evade the undergraduate atmosphere which dominates the place. The fact is, I have the feeling that atmosphere means little to you, and that this peculiarity of yours lies at the root of your otherwise inexplicable failure to appreciate the Hopkins of today. In any case it strikes me as ironical indeed that you, who have said so much about the desirability of doing away with the relatively unimportant undergraduate school at Hopkins, have set up your own graduate work in Princeton of all places!

As regards (4), let me say that I defended you against a charge of publicity-seeking, a charge widely made and widely believed. I might, of course, have ignored this talk as unworthy of serious notice. I thought it best, however, to be frank and face the issue - that is my way! I agree with you in what you say about Einstein, who has been victimized by our stunt-loving public. But enough of this. It was good to hear from you, and I hope we shall soon have that chat.

Sincerely yours,

Kemp Malone

May 3, 1933

Dear Professor Malone:

Miss Melville was good enough to send me a copy of the March number of The American Scholar containing your very interesting comment on the Institute for Advanced Study. You have certainly grasped clearly and expressed admirably the idea which was in my mind and historically too you are correct, namely, that this new development is only a small step forward along the line of what Mr. Gilman had in mind as long ago as 1876, but for Mr. Gilman and my own accidental presence there in 1884-1886 there would have been no Institute for Advanced Study. I am glad that you approve a total omission of undergraduate work. As a matter of fact, it looks as if we were going also to omit graduate work in the ordinary sense of the term, since thus far we have accepted no one who has not received his Ph.D. degree. This can be secured just as well at the Johns Hopkins or Harvard or Yale as at the Institute for Advanced Study? Why duplicate?

There are one or two minor points, which I should like to bring to your attention, though they do not require any public correction:

1. The proposal to turn the Johns Hopkins into a university by doing away with the undergraduate work did not fail simply for the lack of money. In fact, in my opinion, the money could have been secured. Why did it fail? That is something that I will some day explain to you. I prefer not to put it in black and white.
2. The resources of the Institute are "comparatively limited" now at my own suggestion. I believed it would be better for me and better for the Institute to do one thing at a time, and I therefore deliberately asked for

Professor Malone

May 3, 1933

2

a modest sum which would enable me to do one or two things.

3. I gave very thoughtful consideration to Washington as a location and decided against it for several reasons. While the Institute is to be at Princeton, there is no reason in the world why persons who wish to work in the Library of Congress should not do exactly what the Cambridge and Oxford dons do when they go to London to do their work at the Public Record Office or the British Museum. They can spend their week-ends in Princeton and their working time in Washington. Washington is almost as bad as New York as a place in which to live quietly and think. We are not going to be set in the midst of undergraduate Princeton. We shall be within reach of the library and of such of the graduate departments as have attained actual eminence like the Department of Mathematics. The fact is that with the whole country to choose from my real choice lay between Princeton and Baltimore. Harvard, Yale, Columbia were all impossible on account of their size. There is something to be said for Baltimore, but on the whole - and I am viewing the matter objectively - I think we have made the best choice possible, for we can get at Princeton not only the use of the library and the collaboration of the small graduate school but all the land we want close enough to the University and far enough away to prevent confusion.

4. Finally, the choice of Einstein had nothing to do with the front page. Poor Einstein is himself not responsible for the publicity which he has received. He is an unworldly man whom the newspapers have exploited. I had one reason in taking him, namely, his acknowledged eminence, precisely the same reason which has guided me in other selections. If you will look at Bulletin No. 2, I think you will agree that there is not an educational institution in the country which has been so careful to state facts simply as the Institute, and, if you knew the pressure to which I have been subjected by newspapers to give them front page stuff, you would appreciate this fact even more fully.

You are quite right when you say that the appointments made in mathematics tell us what he is about. The preceding paragraph ought to have been omitted.

With all good wishes and very high regard,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Kemp Malone
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

AF:ESB

Malone
June 16 -
E.S.B.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

June 11, 1931

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Dear Dr Flexner,

Dr Reuben Steinbach writes me that he expects to have a talk with you shortly, and he asks me to write to you in his behalf. This I am glad to do, as I feel that Dr Steinbach is a worthy young man, and a suitable student for your Institute of Advanced Study.

My acquaintance with Dr Steinbach is only slight. He first came to my notice when he sent me an article for publication in *American Speech*, a magazine of which I am the managing editor. I liked his work, and have printed more than one paper from his pen. My fellow-editor, Miss Louise Pound, also thinks highly of Dr Steinbach's studies in his chosen field, viz., modern English grammar. We look upon him as a contributor of unusual ability and sound method, and we hope to publish other things of his, ~~xxxx~~ when he has them ready for us.

Later on, Dr Steinbach, on a visit to Baltimore, came to see me, and I made his personal acquaintance. He told me a good deal about himself, and outlined his plans for the future. He holds a Ph.D. from the Hopkins, in the field of Semitics, but his interests have changed, and he wishes to work in the field of English in future. I suggested that the Institute of Advanced Study might be able to take care of his needs, which differ considerably from those of the ordinary student, and I referred him to you for further information. We can't very well take care of him here, I am sorry to say, since he requires a ~~Relationship~~ Fellowship of, say, \$1500 to live on, and we have nothing of the sort available (in English, at least) in our poverty-stricken institution. I have no hesitation in recommending him earnestly to your consideration. He is essentially a research man, I think, and has maturity and training already. All he needs is a certain amount of supervision and guidance in what to him is a new field of study. In spite of a tendency toward loquacity, he ought to prove a real acquisition to your student-body, which, I take it, will be of the hand-picked variety.

When I was in New York a few weeks ago (to attend the annual meeting of the Mediaeval Academy of America) I took the opportunity to call at your office, but discovered that you had gone to Europe! My wife and I are sailing for the Continent on August 6; I am going to Geneva, to take part in the Second International Congress of Linguists, which meets there in the latter part of August. We shall then go to London, where I expect to work in the British Museum until

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

the end of October (the University has given me leave until Nov. 1). Our address in London will be 20 Little Russell Street, Bloomsbury, and if you come to England in September or October be sure to look us up.

I am printing in the June number of the Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine an article which I call "Observations on Gilman's Hopkins." I have made bold to quote you several times in the paper. Needless to say, I will send you an off-print as soon as I get my supply of them.

With best regards,

I am, believe me,
Faithfully yours,


Kemp Malone

Dr Abraham Flexner,
New York

• Abraham Flexner

with the compliments of Kemp Malone

ack.

Feb. 18, 1931

E.S.B.

LIST

OF THE WRITINGS OF

KEMP MALONE

FROM MAY 1918 TO JANUARY 1931

ABBREVIATIONS

- AF = Anglistische Forschungen
AJP = American Journal of Philology
ANF = Arkiv för nordisk Filologi
APS = Acta Philologica Scandinavica
AS = American Speech
ASR = American Scandinavian Review
BSLP = Bulletin de la Société de linguistique de Paris
CS = Studies in Honor of Hermann Collitz
CV = Curme Volume of Linguistic Studies
EETS, ES = Early English Text Society, Extra Series
EJ = The English Journal (College Edition)
HA = (Herrig's) Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen und
Literaturen
JEGP = Journal of English and Germanic Philology
JHAM = Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine
JM = A Grammatical Miscellany Offered to Otto Jespersen
KS = Studies in English Philology in Honor of Frederick Klaeber
LM = Les Langues Modernes
LZB = Literarisches Zentralblatt
MAS = Manly Anniversary Studies in Language and Literature
MLN = Modern Language Notes
MLR = Modern Language Review
MP = Modern Philology
NP = Neophilologus
NPM = Neuphilologische Mitteilungen
OMS = Ottendorfer Memorial Series of Germanic Monographs
PMLA = Publications of the Modern Language Association of America
PQ = Philological Quarterly
PS = Prairie Schooner
RES = Review of English Studies
RG = Revue Germanique
RR = Romanic Review
SJ = Shakespeare Jahrbuch
SP = [North Carolina] Studies in Philology
SR = Sewanee Review
SSN = Scandinavian Studies and Notes

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

I. HAMLET STUDIES

1. The Literary History of Hamlet. Vol. I, The Early Tradition. Pp. xiv + 268. Heidelberg, 1923. Carl Winter. AF 59.
reviewed by:
W. D. Briggs, in JEGP 24, 413-424
H. A. Bellows, in ASR 12, 632
M. F. W., in LZB 74, 485
U. Lindelöf, in NPM 24, 172-173
H. G. Wright, in MLR 19, 259
T. S. Graves, in SP 21, 432-433
A. L. Andrews, in PQ 3, 318-320
F. Mossé, in LM 22, 280-281
W. Keller, in SJ 61, 139-140
A. G. van Hamel, in NP 11, 278-280
2. On the Etymology of Hamlet. PQ 4, 158-160.
3. Etymologies for Hamlet. RES 3, 257-271.
4. More Etymologies for Hamlet. RES 4, 257-269.
5. Hamlet and Oskeladd. SSN 10, 8, 138-141.
6. Review of I. Gollancz, *The Sources of Hamlet, with Essay on the Legend*. JEGP 26, 275-276.
7. Review of L. Morsbach, *Der Weg zu Shakespeare und das Hamletdrama*. JEGP 24, 432-434.
8. Review of B. A. P. van Dam, *The Text of Shakespeare's Hamlet*. JEGP 25, 142-143.

II. ARTHURIAN AND CELTIC STUDIES

9. The Historicity of Arthur. JEGP 23, 463-491.
10. Artorius. MP 22, 367-374.
11. Rose and Cypress. PMLA 43, 397-446.
12. Review of E. K. Chambers, *Arthur of Britain*, and R. E. Zachrisson, *Romans, Kelts and Saxons in Ancient Britain*. MLN 43, 481-484.
13. Review of S. H. O'Grady and R. Flower, *Catalogue of the Irish Manuscripts in the British Museum*. MLN 42, 559.
14. Review of L. Mühlhausen, *Die Vier Zweige des Mabinogi*. MLN 42, 494.
15. Review of *The Mabinogion, A New Translation* by T. P. Ellis and John Lloyd. MLN 45, 349.

III. STUDIES IN GERMANIC ANTIQUITY

16. The Suiones of Tacitus. AJP 46, 170-176.
17. Ptolemy's Skandia. AJP 45, 362-370.
18. Review of G. Schütte, *Vor Folkegruppe Gottjod*. JEGP 26, 590-593.
19. Review of F. R. Schröder, *Germanentum und Hellenismus*. SSN 9, 7, 231-232.

20. Review of Magnus Olsen, *Farms and Fanes of Ancient Norway*. MLN 45, 60-61.
21. Review of E. A. Philipsson, *Germanisches Heidentum bei den Angelsachsen*. MLN 45, 259-260.
22. Review of A. W. Brøgger, *Ancient Emigrants, A History of the Norse Settlements of Scotland*. MLN 45, 335-336.
23. Review of G. Hübener, *England und die Gesittungsgrundlage der europäischen Frühgeschichte*. Speculum 6, 148-150.

IV. STUDIES IN OLD ENGLISH AND OLD NORSE POETRY

24. The Finn Episode in Beowulf. JEGP 25, 157-172.
25. Hunlafing. MLN 43, 300-304.
26. Ingeld. MP 27, 257-276.
27. Hrethric. PMLA 42, 268-313.
28. The Daughter of Healfdene. KS 135-158.
29. King Aun in the Rök Inscription. MLN 39, 223-226.
30. The Kenning in Beowulf 2220. JEGP 27, 318-324.
31. Note on Beowulf 2034. MLR 24, 322-323.
32. A Note on Beowulf 1231. MLN 41, 466-467.
33. Notes on Beowulf. I. Anglia 53, 335-336.
34. ——— II, III, IV. Anglia 54, 1-7.
35. ——— V. Anglia 54, 97-98.
36. Note on Beowulf 2928 and 2932. PQ 8, 406-407.
37. Three Notes on Beowulf. JEGP 29, 233-236.
38. Note on Beowulf 1379. MLR 25, 191.
39. Widsith and the Hervararsaga. PMLA 40, 769-813.
40. Agelmund and Lamicho. AJP 47, 319-346.
41. Danes and Halfdanes. ANF 42, 234-240.
42. Note on Grottasöngur. APS 4, 270.
43. Review of R. A. Williams, *The Finn Episode in Beowulf*. JEGP 25, 114-117.
44. Review of *Beowulf and the Fight at Finnsburg*, edited by Fr. Klaeber, with Supplement (second edition). JEGP 28, 416-417.
45. Review of D. H. Crawford, *Beowulf, Translated into English Verse*. MLN 42, 202-203.
46. Review of A. S. Cook and C. B. Tinker, *Translations from Old English Poetry* (second edition). MLN 41, 488.
47. Review of W. W. Lawrence, *Beowulf and Epic Tradition*. Speculum 3, 612-615.
48. Review of C. W. von Sydow, *Beowulf och Bjarke*. JEGP 23, 458-460.
49. Review of *Beowulf nebst den kleineren Denkmälern der Heldensage*, edited by F. Holthausen. Speculum 5, 327-328.
50. Review of *ibid.* JEGP 29, 611-613.
51. Review of E. Wessén, *De Nordiska Folkstammarna i Beowulf*. Speculum 5, 134-135.
52. Review of W. H. Vogt, *Stilgeschichte der eddischen Wissensdichtung, I. Der Kultredner*. MLN 44, 129-130.
53. Review of *The Poetic Edda*, translated by Lee M. Hollander. MLN 44, 200.
54. Review of E. Pons, *Le Thème et le Sentiment de la Nature dans la Poésie Anglo-Saxonne*. MLN 43, 406-408.

89. Review of N. O. Heinertz, *Eine Lautverschiebungstheorie*. MLN 40, 517-518.
90. Review of L. M. Bugbee and others, *An Explanatory Course in General Language*, and H. A. Treble and G. H. Vallins, *The Gateway to English*. MLN 41, 553-554.
91. Review of H. M. Buckhurst, *An Elementary Grammar of Old Icelandic*. MLN 41, 59-60.
92. Review of Clara and William Stern, *Die Kindersprache* (4th ed.). MLN 44, 404-405.
93. Review of J. F. Bense, *A Dictionary of the Low-Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary, Part I, Aam—Dowel*. MLN 42, 426.
94. Review of V. Dahlerup and others, *Ordbog over det Danske Sprog*, vols. V to IX. MLN 43, 349-350.

VII. STUDIES IN TERMINOLOGY

95. Philology and Literature. EJ 17, 311-314.
96. The Terminology of Anglistics. EJ 19, 639-651.
97. Anglist and Anglicist. CS 324-329.
98. Anglo-Saxon: A Semantic Study. RES 5, 173-185.
99. American and Anglo-Saxon. AS 1, 371-377.
100. A Note on Anglo-Saxon. AS 2, 147.
101. Anglo-Saxon Again. AS 2, 192.
102. Plain Anglo-Saxon. AS 2, 243.
103. Semantic Note on Anglo-Saxon. RES 3, 455-456.
104. Anglo-Saxon Once More. AS 3, 80.
105. Anglo-Saxon Epithets. AS 3, 376.
106. The Anglo-Saxon Language. AS 3, 400.
107. The Anglo-Saxon Tongue. AS 4, 27.
108. An Anglo-Saxon Monosyllable. AS 4, 99.
109. The Semantics of Anglo-Saxon. AS 4, 355.
110. Anglo-Saxon Parlance. AS 5, 414-416.
111. Anglo-Saxon in the Sense 'Medieval English.' MLN 45, 178-179.
112. Anglo-Saxon Plays. AS 4, 454.
113. Purism in Anglo-Saxon. AS 5, 153.
114. The Anglo-Saxon Drama. AS 5, 208.
115. Celtic, Anglo-Saxon and German. AS 5, 211.
116. Reply to Mr. Byington. AS 5, 105-106.
117. Output and Throughput. AS 5, 175.

VIII. AMERICAN STUDIES

118. The Diction of *Strange Interlude*. AS 6, 19-28.
119. Historical Sketch of the English Department of the Johns Hopkins University. JHAM 15, 116-128.
120. James Wilson Bright. MLN 41, v-vi.
121. English Linguistics and the Ph. D. EJ 18, 312-320.
122. A Linguistic Patriot. AS 1, 26-31.
123. Benjamin Franklin on Spelling Reform. AS 1, 96-100.
124. Fay on Pronunciation. AS 2, 322-323.
125. John Davis on American English. AS 4, 473-476.
126. Negro Proverbs from Maryland. AS 4, 285.
127. Review of F. N. Scott, *The Standard of American Speech and Other Papers*. MLN 41, 557-558.

128. Review of G. P. Krapp, *The English Language in America*. Baltimore Evening Sun, Jan. 23, 1926.
129. Review of S. A. Nock, *Spoken American*, edited by H. Mutschmann. AS 5, 431-432.
130. Review of S. A. Nock and G. Kamitsch, *The American Wonderland*. AS 5, 312-313.

IX. EDITORIAL WORK

131. *Hesperia Ergänzungsreihe: Schriften zur englischen Philologie*, herausgegeben von Kemp Malone. 11. Heft, *The Wakefield Group in the Towneley Cycle*, by Millicent Carey. Pp. vii + 251. Göttingen and Baltimore, 1930. The Johns Hopkins Press.
132. *Studies in English Philology in Honor of Frederick Klaeber* (ed. with M. B. Ruud). Pp. x + 486. Minneapolis, 1929. The University of Minnesota Press.
reviewed by:
 - E. E. Ericson, in MLN 45, 270-274.
 - R. K. Root, in Speculum 5, 237-238.
 - A. L. Andrews, in PQ 9, 315-316.
 - E. Blackman, in MLR 25, 496-498.
 - K. Brunner, in HA 158, 280-285.
133. *American Speech*, A Bi-Monthly of Linguistic Usage (ed. with Louise Pound). Baltimore, 1925 etc. (in progress).
134. *Modern Language Notes* (ed. since 1929 with H. C. Lancaster and others). Baltimore, 1885 etc. (in progress).

X. POEMS

135. Sonnet for Thanksgiving Day. AS 2, 85.
136. New Year's Hymn. ASR 19, 23.
137. Romance. PS 4, 160-161.
138. Nocturne. SR 38, 477-478.

XI. MISCELLANEOUS

139. A Note on the Towneley *Secunda Pastorum*. MLN 40, 35-39.
140. From Hulle to Cartage. MLN 45, 229-230.
141. Patient Griseldus. RR 20, 340-345.
142. Political and Social Tendencies in Iceland. ASR 10, 226-231.
143. Review of E. Legouis, *A History of English Literature, Vol. I, The Middle Ages and the Renaissance*. JEGP 26, 413-419.
144. Review of L. A. Hibbard, *Medieval Romance in England*. MLN 41, 406-407.
145. Review of *Hoccleve's Works, II, The Minor Poems in the Ashburnham MS Addit. 133*, edited by Sir Israel Gollancz (EETS, ES 73). MLN 42, 59.
146. Review of *Canterbury Tales by Geoffrey Chaucer*, edited by J. M. Manly. JEGP 28, 137-138.
147. Review of *Havelok*, edited by F. Holthausen (3rd edition). MLN 44, 276.
148. Review of *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*, translated by T. H. Banks, Jr. MLN 45, 280.

149. Review of *The Middle English Lai Le Freine*, edited by Margaret Wattie. MLN 45, 280.
150. Review of J. E. Wells, *Fourth Supplement to a Manual of the Writings in Middle English, 1050-1400*. MLN 45, 350.
151. Review of *An Anglo-Saxon Book of Verse and Prose*, edited by W. J. Sedgefield. MLN 44, 204.
152. Review of Max Förster, *Altenglisches Lesebuch für Anfänger*. MLN 44, 204.
153. Review of A. J. Wyatt, *The Threshold of Anglo-Saxon* and E. Classen and F. E. Harmer, *An Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*. MLN 42, 60-61.
154. Review of J. Q. Adams, *Chief Pre-Shakespearean Dramas*, and B. Matthews and P. R. Lieder, *Chief British Dramatists*. MLN 40, 39-43.
155. Review of *Probleme der englischen Sprache und Kultur, Festschrift Johannes Hoops*. MLN 42, 557-558.
156. Review of George Sampson, *Cambridge Book of Prose and Verse*. MLN 40, 320.
157. Review of E. Schnippel, *Die englischen Kalenderstäbe*. MLN 42, 422.
158. Review of J. A. Fort, *Two Dated Sonnets of Shakespeare*. MLN 40, 384.
159. Review of *Neusprachliche Studien, Festgabe Karl Luick*. MLN 42, 425-426.
160. Review of *Studia Neophilologica*, edited by R. E. Zachrisson. MLN 45, 278-279.
161. Review of P. F. Jones, *A Concordance to the Historia Ecclesiastica of Bede*. MLN 45, 336-337.
162. Review of J. L. May, *The Love Poems of Ovid*. Baltimore Evening Sun, March 27, 1926.
163. Review of M. B. Linfield, *Young Woman in Love*. Baltimore Evening Sun, April 27, 1929.
164. Review of S. C. Chew, *Swinburne*. Baltimore Evening Sun, May 4, 1929.

December 4, 1930

Dr. Prof. Malone,

This morning came your note of December 2. I regret very much that I was unable to see you yesterday.

Please let me know in good time when you visit New York again.

With all good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Prof. Kemp Malone
Dept. of English
The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

K. Malone

Dec. 2, 1930

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Dear Mr. Flexner,

I expect to be in New York tomorrow (Wednesday), and hope I can get away from my conference in time to call on you (between 5 and 6 o'clock) at your home. This note is meant as an advance warning!

Sincerely yours,
Kemp Malone

September 29, 1930

Dear Professor Malone:

Many thanks for your kind note. I shall be delighted to have your reprints, and I shall be also happy to talk with Dr. Steinbach.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Kemp Malone
The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

AF:ESB

Institute files

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Sept. 25, 1930

Dear Dr Flexner,

I am writing to thank you for the offprint of your Philadelphia address; I read it, of course, with great interest. I am reciprocating by sending you three or four short things of mine, of a semi-popular sort. I think you will find them interesting reading, and since, in part, they deal with educational problems, they may have a professional as well as a general interest for you.

I have also taken the liberty of sending to you Dr Reuben Steinbach, a Ph.D. of this university, who struck me as a student suitable for your new Institute, which, I take it, will try to handle unusual problems like his. He wishes to be a student, mind you, not a member of your teaching staff!

Sincerely yours,

Kemp Malone

III-17

McCabe

January 21, 1935

Dear Professor McCabe:

I have no words in which to express how deeply I was touched by the joint letter which I received from you and your colleagues. Princeton has been inexpressibly kind and generous to us - both the University and the townsfolk. The letter which you and your colleagues have sent me shows, what indeed I already knew, that the economists and social scientists connected with Princeton University would cooperate with the Institute economists unselfishly and impersonally in trying to advance a study in which they all are profoundly interested and to which they have all devoted their lives. I have in my own mind no doubt whatsoever that we can repeat in the field of this thorny and difficult subject the experience, cooperation, helpfulness, and tolerance characteristic of the mathematicians in Fine Hall. It would not be possible to aim at a higher ideal, and we shall all be satisfied with nothing less.

With genuine gratitude and deep appreciation, I am

Very sincerely yours,

P.S.

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

I am sending this letter separately to every one of the gentlemen who signed the latter to me.

A.F.

Professor David A. McCabe
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

AF:ESB

III-17

April 15, 1935

Dear Dr. Marschak:

Many thanks for your kindness in sending me your two papers. The one in criticism of Leontief involves more mathematics than I command. I may be able to read with some degree of intelligence the other paper dealing with wages. I am delighted to be kept in touch with your work.

With all good wishes to you and your wife,

Always sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. J. Marschak
All Souls College
Oxford, England

AF:ESB

C
O
P
Y

2 Scott Street
Cambridge, Mass.

Marschak

Sunday (April 29, 1934)

My dear Dr. Flexner:

It has been suggested to me (not by himself) that I should recommend to you, for possible consideration in filling your chair in economics, Dr. Jacob Marschak, formerly of Heidelberg, now of All Souls, Oxford. I have no hesitation in doing so. Quantitative analysis in close connection with the theory of the Marshall-Parets type is no doubt the scientific program of economics in the near future. The signs of the time point unmistakably towards this goal of constructing a building which may some day bear comparison to that of physics. As yet, there are very few competent men in the field, as most economists - even those who can at all be called scientists, and are more than popular or philosophic writers on the questions of the day - lack either the theoretical or the statistical complement. Now Frisch is comfortable at Oslo, and Leontief in Harvard (I hope so at least), and after them Marschak certainly stands in the first line. His book (on elasticity of demand) and his papers (especially on the determination of the constants of the monetary system) have earned for him an international name in his field. He is young (about 30 or 32), and in full vigor, with a bright prospect of achievement before him. If you consider young men at all, you will probably not be able to do better.

Kindly excuse my intruding like this into your counsels, and believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Joseph A. Schumpeter

UNDER
KNOTT MANAGEMENT

TELEPHONE
UNIVERSITY 4-2700

King's Crown Hotel



420 WEST 116TH STREET
NEW YORK

OPPOSITE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Feb. 13, 1939

Dear Dr. Fleener,

I am very pleased by the prospect of meeting you and some of your colleagues at luncheon on Saturday, and am writing to Dr. Riefler to accept his invitation. Thank you for your suggestion.

I shall also try to get in touch with you by telephone on Friday as suggested in your letter.

Yours sincerely,

J. Marschak

February 10, 1939

Dear Mr. Marschak:

I was delighted to receive your letter this morning. I should be very happy indeed to see you and to have you meet our economists. I learn from Riefler that he has asked you to lunch on Saturday and I have proposed to him that we make a joint affair of it and bring as many of our economists as are available together at that time.

Should you wish to see me earlier in the day we can easily arrange that over the telephone on Friday. When you reach Princeton simply call 497.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. J. Marschak
Hotel King's Crown
420 West 116th Street
New York City

AF/MCE

CABLE ADDRESS "WESTOVER"



Hotel King's Crown
420 West 116 Street

~~The WESTOVER~~

~~SEVENTY-SECOND STREET - WEST END AVENUE~~

~~NEW YORK CITY~~

~~TELEPHONE ENDICOTT 2-9600~~

New York

Feb. 9, 1939

Dear Dr. Flexner,

May I come and see you
and your Institute some time in
the second half of the next week? I
have to address a group of economists
(led by Professor Graham) on Friday
February 17 but shall probably
arrive on the preceding day, and
may stay until Sunday. It
would be very kind if you
could let me know, at the
above address, whether and when
I could call on you; and if you
could spare some time for me.

I hope you and your family
are well and am looking forward to
seeing you.

Yours sincerely

J. Marschak
(of Oxford)

July 1, 1937

Dr. J. Marschak
Care of Cowles Research Commission
Colorado Springs, Colorado

My dear Dr. Marschak:

Your letter of June 27 enclosing a letter of introduction from the Warden of All Souls College has, unfortunately, been received while Dr. Flexner is in Canada to spend the summer. He will greatly regret not being able to see you during your brief visit to the United States.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Secretary

ESB:MBG



French Line

à bord, le 27. 6. 37

Dear Dr. Flexner,

I enclose a letter from the Warden of All Souls who suggested that you might be able to see me during my stay in America. I should certainly greatly appreciate such an opportunity.

Unfortunately, I had to leave Oxford rather late and shall have to proceed to the West (Colorado Springs, % Cowles Research Commission) immediately after landing. I shall stay at Colorado Springs until 23.7 and should be grateful if you could write to tell me whether and when I could see you between that date and 18.8 when I am sailing back to Europe. Please do not trouble to write if you are not free.

Yours sincerely

J. Marschak

III-17

J. Mack

October 11, 1933

Dear Julian:

Thank you for your kind note of October 4. There is only one way to procure quiet and safety for Einstein and that is by saying "No" without exception, and this I have done without consulting him for the last year. He himself is so amiable that his natural tendency is to say "Yes" to everything. I should not make an exception in favor of Jesus Christ, not to say, the President of the United States. Professor Einstein and his wife have written me and told me that they want Ruhe and no publicity. Whether they mean that or not or know what that means, their conduct in Europe causes me to doubt, but it will be absolutely impossible for him to stay in the United States, unless he completely divests himself of the role which he has in recent months played in Europe. He has hurt himself, his work, and in my opinion and in that of others has done the Jews - neither in this country nor in Europe - any good at all. So, if anybody asks you in future to intercede whether for a speech or a dinner or his mere presence, please tell them that under no circumstances will I make an exception in favor of anything or anybody.

With all good wishes,

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Judge Julian W. Mack
Woolworth Building
New York City

JULIAN W. MACK
WOOLWORTH BUILDING
NEW YORK

October 4, 1933.

Dear Abe:

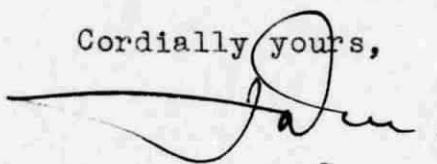
I deeply appreciate Einstein's desire for absolute quiet.

But when Mrs. Sporborg called me up I felt as I still feel, that one address by him at the same time that the President of the United States speaks would be a great opportunity for him to do for us in America what I knew then he was going to do for England, Jewry and Civilization.

I know the danger of one address leading to the demand for others, but without knowing anything about this particular occasion except that the President is to speak, I did think it might be made an exception.

I should certainly not attempt to have him do anything that he himself would not want to do. What his personal desires are in matters of this kind, of course, I do not know.

Cordially yours,



Abraham Flexner, Esq.,
~~40 Exchange Place,~~ 20 Nassau Street
New York, N. Y.

May 6, 1933

Dear Julian:

Many thanks for your kind note. I felt sure that you and people of your ilk would sympathize with the choice of Felix as a Trustee.

I hope that the future of the Institute may justify your high hopes, but as yet we are counting no unhatched chickens.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Judge Julian W. Mack
Western Women's Club
609 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California

AF:GS

WESTERN WOMEN'S CLUB
Six Hundred and Nine Sutter Street
San Francisco, California

315 P.O. Bldg
San Fr. 1/30/33

Dear Abr -

I congratulate you & Mrs
Mrs Bamberg & Mrs Fuld on your
selection of Felice Frankfort as one
of the trustees of the Institute - at least
I assume what I hear today
in the N.Y. Times is accurate

What a great thing it is that
you are doing! Nothing educational
can be compared to it in my
humble opinion

All good wishes

Cordially

Dr. Abram Flexner

Jeanne Mack

Macmillan Co.

November 19, 1930

Dear Mr. Myers:

Thank you for your letter of the 18th. We shall be placing orders for books from time to time, larger orders of course as the Institute develops.

I am so sorry to hear that you are laid up with a severe bronchial cold and I hope that you will soon be rid of it.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. J. H. Myers
The Macmillan Company
60 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

AF:BSB

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November 18, 1930

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

Dear Dr. Flexner:

Thank you so much for your letter of November 13th which has been brought to me at my home by my secretary as I am laid up with a bad bronchial cold.

I take great pleasure in sending you a copy of our latest Medical and General Catalogues and shall be glad to fill your orders at the usual discount of 20% or 25%, according to the classification into which the book may fall in our various departments here. In the meantime I am filling your order for a copy of the English WHO'S WHO.

It is indeed good to hear from you again.

With warm regards.

Sincerely yours,

J. N. Myers

Manager Medical Department. D.

ECD

November 13, 1930

Dear Mr. Myers:

As you will see from this letterhead, I have taken a new responsibility. From time to time in the formation of our library we are going to wish some of your publications. Let me know on what terms they are sold to institutions of this character.

I wish to place with you as our first order a request for the latest edition of the English Who's Who, one copy.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. J. N. Myers
The Macmillan Company
60 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

AF:ESB

J. P. Magnus

May 20, 1931

Dr. Judah P. Magnus
c/o Mr. Felix H. Warburg
1109 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Magnus:

At the request of Mr. Louis Bamberger,
I have pleasure in sending to you under separate
cover Bulletin No. 1, which describes the organiza-
tion and purpose of the Institute for Advanced Study.
Your name is on our mailing list, so that you will
receive future publications of the Institute.

As you know, Dr. Flexner is now in England,
but I have a memorandum for him that he is to commu-
nicate with you promptly upon his return. He will
surely be able to see you in the early part of June.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

May 20, 1931

Mr. Louis Bamberger
Box 198
Newark, N. J.

My dear Mr. Bamberger:

I have your letter of the nineteenth and in accordance with your suggestion have sent Dr. Magnus a copy of Bulletin No. 1. I send you herewith a copy of my letter to him.

Mr. Warburg's secretary had previously telephoned stating that Dr. Magnus wished to see Dr. Flexner upon his return. He of course will be very happy to see Dr. Magnus as soon as possible.

A cablegram recently received from Dr. Flexner from Oxford states, "All well Greetings".

Yours sincerely,

STUDS C. BAILEY

Louis Bamberger

Newark, N.J.

May 19, 1931

Mrs. Esther S. Bailey
care Institute for Advanced Study
100 East 42nd Street
New York City

Dear Mrs. Bailey:

Doctor Judah P. Magnus, Chancellor of
the Jewish University of Jerusalem, is
now visiting this country.

The Doctor is very much interested in
our Institute, and I would like you to
send him some literature you may have
on hand.

His address is "care Mr. Felix M. Warburg,
1109 Fifth Avenue, New York City."

Yours sincerely

Louis Bamberger
Louis Bamberger

LB/c

Magyary

September 25, 1933

Dear Doctor Magyary:

I beg you to accept my very warm thanks for your kind favor of September 3, including the two reports of the International Institute for Intellectual Cooperation. I have examined them both with very great interest. I shall be much interested to receive anything from you that your committee may send me.

With high regard, and best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Prof. Zoltan Magyary, Director
Hungarian Institute of Public
Administration
IV. Egyetem-ter 1
Budapest, Hungary
AF:GB

September 10, 1940

Dear Dr. Thomas:

Many thanks for your letter concerning Dr. Malkiel. We do not cover the subject of Philology here at the Institute and consequently would have neither professors nor students with whom Dr. Malkiel could work. I should think the place that would be most definitely interested in him would be Middlebury College, which, as you know, makes a great specialty of languages. Dr. Malkiel's vita is extremely impressive.

I have just come back from my vacation and have been thinking anxiously about Bettina Meyerhof. I hope the Oberlaender Trust is going to be able to give her the assistance she needs. She is an extraordinarily attractive and deserving person.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

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

FA/MCE

FOUNDER:
GUSTAV OBERLAENDER

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

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF



August 30, 1940

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

Dear Doctor Aydelotte:

One of the unusual opportunities for some institution to acquire the services of a refugee has been brought again to my attention and I am writing to you with the hope that you may be able to find some way to make use of him or to help me work out his problem.

Dr. Yakov Malkiel has recently come to the United States on an immigration visa. I am enclosing his curriculum vita. I met him first through the famous Professor Doctor Eugen Mittwoch of the University of Berlin in 1938. Please note his age and general qualifications. I am told that he was the last Jew to receive a degree from the University of Berlin.

While there is every indication of his brilliancy, I might say from my personal contact with him at a social dinner party and other ways, he is a very normal and wholesome young man. It does seem to me that he is one of those especially gifted men in his particular field and one who should make a very great contribution in the educational field in America.

While I understand that Dr. Malkiel is qualified to teach any one of some thirty different languages, he is most keenly interested in continuing his studies in the field of philology. I do not know that there is any one language in which he is primarily interested; he perhaps has done more actual work in Spanish and Portuguese. However, he is quite willing to begin at the very bottom for he realizes that his first obligation is to get acquainted with American individuals, American students and adjust himself to the new environment.

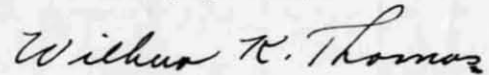
Dr. Frank Aydelotte 2

8-30-40

As far as money is concerned, he can start on twelve to fifteen hundred dollars and some of this can certainly be found from foundations if the institution is not in a position to take him on.

I shall greatly appreciate your advice and counsel because of the unusual character of this applicant.

Sincerely yours,



WILBUR K. THOMAS

WKT:EW
Enc.

August 1940

YAKOV MALKIEL

306 West 109th Street
New York City

Personal Data

Born in Kiev, Russia, July 22, 1914. Moved to Berlin when a small child because of the Revolution. Single. Jewish.

In the United States since February 1940. First papers for citizenship. Had a Nansen passport.

Education

Realgymnasium in Berlin, graduated in 1933.

1933-38 University of Berlin. Studied modern and medieval languages. Chiefly interested in the Romance languages. Studies covered - French, Old French, Provencal, Spanish, Old Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Rumanian, Medieval Latin; Russian, Serbocroatian, Bulgarian; Arabic, Hebrew; Comparative Literature. Also has a thorough knowledge of German.

Ph.D. 1938 - The Substantivized adjective in French. (Univ. of Berlin).

Experience

Since 1934 has taught conversational French, Spanish, German, Russian.

Since 1936 cooperated with the Hebrew Organizations in Germany in teaching Spanish and Portuguese to refugees going to South America. Published two short manuals of Spanish and Portuguese containing the vocabulary needed by these refugees.

1938 appointed lecturer (Dozent) at the Hochschule für die Wissenschaft des Judentums - taught elements of Spanish and directed the interpretation and scientific discussion of some old, classical and modern texts of major importance.

1939-40 further studies on the history of Spanish. Post-doctoral research work in close contact with Prof. T. Navarro Tomas, Columbia University; Prof. Leo Spitzer, Johns Hopkins University; Prof. Urban T. Holmes, Jr., University of North Carolina. Articles accepted for publication in the "Romanic Review", "Modern Language Notes", and "Modern Language Journal".

References

Columbia University - Profs. H. Smith, M. A. Pei, T. Navarro Tomas, F. de Onis, N. Torrey, L. H. Gray.
Johns Hopkins University - H. C. Lancaster, L. Spitzer.
University of North Carolina - U. T. Holmes, Jr.
University of Berlin - E. Gamillscheg, E. Wechssler.
E. Lerch, Cologne; F. Krueger, Hamburg; Ch. Bruneau, A. Dauzat, Paris; G. Gougenheim, Strasbourg; K. Sandfeld, Copenhagen; A. Lombard, Lund; Salv. de Grave, Amsterdam; A. Langfors, Helsinki; A. Steiger, Zurich; Ch. Bally, Alb. Secheyne, Geneva.

J. Malkin

September 3, 1932

Dr. J. Melkin
22, Evans Way
Boston, Massachusetts

My dear Dr. Malkin:

In Dr. Flexner's absence from New York your letter of August 25 with enclosures has been referred to me for acknowledgement. It will receive Dr. Flexner's attention upon his return to his office the last of September.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY
Assistant Secretary

J. Malkin

Boston, 22, Evans Way
August 25, 1932

Dr. Abraham Flexner
Head of the Institute for Advanced Study

My dear Dr. Flexner:

Referring to the information enclosed herein and to some of my publications, which I am sending you separately, I should appreciate it highly, would you be good enough to give some consideration to my case.

I am interested in a scientific position either as a teacher or in research work along the lines indicated by my publications, most preferably in a position presenting possibilities of both kinds of work.

Should you find it possible to favor me with your assistance, I would be very much pleased to give you any further information.

Hoping to hear from you, I am

Respectfully yours

Jaroslav Malkin

CURRICULUM VITAE

Born in Odessa August 27th, 1889, I received my general education in a classical gymnasium (high school) in the same city. After having graduated with the highest honors I went to Berlin to study Engineering at the Technische Hochschule in Charlottenburg. For the solution of a prize problem concerning some practical applications of the Mathematical Theory of Elasticity I was awarded the Prize Medal of the Hochschule. During the World War I worked as a mechanical engineer with various Companies. In order to broaden my knowledge in the field of Mathematical Physics including technical applications I later attended the University of Berlin, where I studied with M. Planck, M. v. Laue, Erhard Schmidt, L. Bieberbach, R. v. Mises and with other prominent authorities. At the same time I worked with the Allgemeine Elektrizitaets-Gesellschaft in Berlin in the Department for Scientific Research. The field of my activities concerned certain technical problems of the Theory of Elasticity and Resistance of Materials. During the last years before leaving for America I was scientific collaborator at the Institute for Applied Mathematics of Dr. R. v. Mises at the University of Berlin. In this country since July 2, 1930, I possess the first papers of citizenship.

Dr. Jaroslav Malkin

Boston, August 25th, 1932
22, Evans Way

FROM LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION:

Professor Dr. Albert Einstein:

Ich habe Herrn Malkin als sehr tuechtigen und auch wissenschaftlich aussergewoehnlich geschulten Ingenieur kennen gelernt, den ich auch als Menschen durchaus schaeetze.

Berlin, August 19, 1929.

(gez) Albert Einstein

Professor Dr. Max Planck:

Ich habe Herrn Dr. Malkin als tuechtigen und strebsamen jungen Gelehrten kennen und schaeetzen gelernt, und ich glaube auch fuer die Zuverlaessigkeit seiner Persoenlichkeit mit gutem Gewissen voll eintreten zu koennen.

Berlin, March 17, 1931

(gez) Max Planck

TESTIMONIAL by Professor Dr. R. v. Mises:

Herr Dr. I. Malkin war in der Zeit vom 1. Oktober 1925 bis zum 1. August 1926 als wissenschaftlicher Assistent an meinem Institut taetig. Er war in dieser Zeit ausschliesslich mit wissenschaftlich-literarischen Arbeiten beschaeftigt und hat seine Eignung hierfuer in jeder Weise dargetan. Seine Zuverlaessigkeit, sein Fleiss und sein Arbeitseifer verdienen jede Anerkennung. Ausserhalb der dienstlichen Taetigkeit beschaeftigte sich Herr Dr. Malkin in erfolgreicher Weise mit wissenschaftlichen Forschungsarbeiten, zu denen ihn reiche Begabung auf technisch-wissenschaftlichem Gebiet befahigt. Nachdem er auf eigenen Wunsch aus der Stellung ausgeschieden war, ist er noch fortduernd zu weiteren gelegentlichen Arbeiten herangezogen worden.

Berlin, December 5, 1929.

(gez) Prof. Dr. v. Mises.

MATHEMATICAL STUDIES AT THE TECHNISCHE HOCHSCHULE:

E. Lampe Differential and Integral Calculus; Definite Integrals;
Hettner Differential Equations;
E. Meyer Mechanics of Rigid Bodies; Resistance of Materials; Hydrodynamics;
S. Jolles Descriptive Geometry; Graphical Statics.

STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY:

M. Planck Mechanics of Deformable Bodies; Thermodynamics; Conducting
of Heat; Radiation; Special Theory of Relativity;
M. v. Laue Exercises for Mathematical Physics;
Kr. Menzel Electricity and Magnetism; Electromagnetic Theory of Light;
E. Schmidt Differential Equations;
Bieberbach Calculus of Variations; Differential Geometry;
Hamburger Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable;
R. v. Mises Differential Equations of Mathematical Physics and Mechanics.

DEGREES AND TITLES:

Dr. phil. of the Friedrich-Wilhelm University of Berlin, Mechanical Engineer,
Member of the "Gesellschaft fuer Angewandte Mathematik und Mechanik", Ber-
lin, Germany.

PEDAGOGICAL EXPERIENCE:

Great number of private pupils, mostly students of the Technische
Hochschule Berlin-Charlottenburg.

PUBLICATIONS UP TO DATE:

"Formaenderungen eines axial gedruckten duennen Stabes",
in the "Zeitschrift fuer Angewandte Mathematik und Mechanik",
Berlin, 1926;
"Zur Stabilitaetsfrage rotierender elastischer Staebe",
in the "Mathematische Annalen", 1929 (the doctor thesis in a
widened form);
"Einige neuere Arbeiten auf dem Gebiete der Elastizitaetslehre",
in the "Zeitschrift fuer Angewandte Mathematik und Mechanik",
Berlin, 1930.

PUBLICATION TO APPEAR DURING THE NEXT MONTHS:

"Design and Calculation of Steam Turbine Disc Wheels" (for the Westinghouse
Electric & Manufacturing Company, South Philadelphia Works, Lester, Pa),
to appear probably in the "Transactions of the American Society of Mecha-
nical Engineers", New York; also in the "Engineering", London; a German
translation shall appear in the "Zeitschrift fuer Angewandte Mathematik
und Mechanik".

TEXTBOOK UNDER PREPARATION:

"Select Chapters of Mathematical Physics with Special Regard to Technical
Applications, with Examples and Problems Including Complete Solutions".

SUBJECTS

At present I would be interested to lecture on following subjects:

1. RESISTANCE OF MATERIALS, WITH EXERCISES

The notions of strain and stress. Equations of equilibrium for the stress components. Correlation between strain and stress in elastic materials. Resistance of Materials as technical application of the Mathematical Theory of Elasticity on the basis of certain assumptions justified by experiments. Tension and compression. Bending of straight bars and beams under various loading conditions. Deflection curves of beams under bending. Excentric loading. Shear stresses in beams under bending. Energy of deformation due to bending. Theorems of Castigliano and Maxwell. Engine shafts running in more than two bearings. Curved bars under bending. Stresses in crane hooks and chain links. Bars on elastic foundations. Stresses in railroad tracks. Strength of plates under various loading conditions. Vessels under inner and outer pressure. Steam boilers of various kinds. Stresses in heavy guns. Stresses in rotating cylinders. Torsion. Engine shafts under combined bending and torsion. Strength of crank shafts. Buckling. Applications in engines with reciprocating masses.

Prerequisites: Differential and Integral Calculus (necessary);
Elements of Differential Equations (desirable).

2. THEORY OF ELASTICITY, WITH EXERCISES

Fundamental problem expressed by a system of differential equations with boundary conditions. Rigorous solutions in important technical applications. Problem of torsion in engineering; bars of various cross section shapes; shafts of varying cross section diameter. Rotating bodies; strength of steam turbine disc wheels. Theory of plates under various boundary conditions. Approximate method of W. Ritz. Influence of holes on the strength of plates. Thermoelasticity. Thermoelastic stresses in hollow cylinders. Applications in piston engines and steam turbine structures. Dynamical problems. Critical speeds of steam turbine shafts. Longitudinal and transversal vibrations of ropes, strings and bars; lateral vibrations of membranes and plates; lateral vibrations of rotating steam turbine disc wheels. Torsional vibrations in shafts of engines with reciprocating masses.

Prerequisites: Differential and Integral Calculus (necessary);
Elements of Diff. Equ. and Theory of Funct. (desirable).

3. CONDUCTING OF HEAT, WITH EXERCISES

Fundamental differential equation of Conducting of Heat in a solid body. Its transformation into various systems of coordinates. Stationary temperature distribution as a problem of the potential theory. Problems in one dimension of stationary temperature distribution and of cooling off in technical applications: plates, tubes, spheres, bars. Warming processes in steam turbine structures. Problems in two dimensions. Fourier's problem of an infinitely long parallelepiped. Elements of the theory of Fourier's series. Temperature distribution in engines for internal combustion. General solution of Laplace for problems in three dimensions. Problems with oscillating temperatures at the boundaries. Applications in engines with periodical heat flow processes. Problems of cooling off in generalized form. Elements of the theory of harmonic functions. Applications to the general problem of a sphere and a cylinder.

Prerequisites: The same as for the Theory of Elasticity.

July 2, 1938

Manchester Guardian
220 West 42nd Street
New York City

Dear Sirs:

Will you please be good enough
to send us half a dozen copies of your issue
of June 3rd, with a memorandum of the cost of
the same?

Very truly yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

B. Manel

150 East 72nd Street
New York City
September 12, 1936

Dear Miss Manel:

Your note of September 8 has just come to my attention. I shall be in New York at our apartment, 150 East 72nd Street, most of the remainder of September. If you will call me by telephone (Rhineland 4-2278), I will be very happy to make an appointment to see you.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Miss Bella Manel
675 East 170th Street
Bronx, New York City

AF/MCE

September 8, 1936

My dear Dr. Flexner,

I wish
to thank you for the interview
you granted me some time
ago with yourself and
Professor von Neumann. You
strongly suggested that I

I work toward my Ph. D. degree
under Professor Courant at
New York University. The
registration period is perilously
close, and I have not yet
achieved any feasible
means of doing so.

I should appreciate

another interview with you
at your earliest convenience,
for I am in real need of
your guidance and
help.

Sincerely,

Bella Manuel

675 East 170 St.
Bronx, New York.

150 East 72nd Street
New York City

July 3, 1936

Dear Miss Menel:

Professor von Neumann will meet you
at our apartment at 150 East 72nd Street (corner of
Lexington Avenue) at six o'clock Monday afternoon
and be very happy indeed to have a talk with you
about your future work.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Miss Bella Menel
675 East 170 Street
New York City

AF:ESB

appreciate your writing to me,
instead.

May I take this occasion
to thank you for the
opportunity of the interview?

Sincerely,
Bella Mauel

June 29, 1936.

675 East 170 Street
New York City

My dear Mr. Flesner,

Mr. Maass

informed me that you would
get in touch with me either
by phone or by mail, concerning
the appointment with Professor
von Neumann for this coming
Monday. It may be very
difficult to conveniently reach
me by phone. I should

A. E. Manotas & Co.

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Manotas

Barranquilla, Noviembre 10 de 1,936

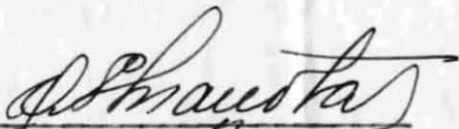
Institute for Advanced Study.
Princeton, New Jersey.
United State.

Estimado Señor:

Habiendo estado en el Consulado Americano de ésta ciudad para solicitar informes sobre los Colleges Preparatorys, me indicaron su estimable plantel para que solicite de Uds. la información necesaria sobre las condiciones de entrada, los cursos preparatorios que tienen establecidos, el valor de la matrícula y si ésta debe abonarse mensual o anualmente.

Les agradecería altamente se sirvieran Uds. mandarme prospectos para cada cursos, señalándome a la vez el mes que se abren los estudios y , en general toda información que uds. consideren necesaria.

Sin otro particular por el momento, sólo me resta agradecerles antemano la atención que se sirvan dispensarme.
De Uds. atento .S.S.



Arturo Enrique Manotas.
Calle España entre Ricaurte y Igualdad.
Barranquilla, Colombia.

*Buel # 5
11/27/36*

October 13, 1937

Dear Dr. Mann:

I am sending you herewith a complete set of bulletins of the Institute. I shall be very glad to have any suggestions which it occurs to you to make in reference to them.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER
~~ESTHER S. BAILEY~~

✓ Dr. A. R. Mann
Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York City

AF/MCE

March 9, 1940

Dear Dr. Mann:

I enclose copy of a letter which I have written to Mr. Borgese today. I am deeply chagrined that I should have let so many weeks go by without sending him a reply, but it was actually only this morning that I could send him even the roughest draft of the plans which we are making here at the Institute. I send you in confidence a copy of this draft and hope very much for an opportunity of amplifying it and talking the whole matter over with you sometime within the next few weeks.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Dr. Thomas Mann
65 Stockton Street
Princeton, New Jersey

FA/MCE

Ulmer M...

CARNEGIE CORPORATION
OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 11, 1930

Dr. Abraham Flexner
Magnetawon
Via Burks Falls
Ontario, Canada

Dear Flexner:

Thank you for your letter about my
little book. You are quite right about the
point which you raise, and in the ~~likelihood~~ ^{unlikely event}
of a second edition I'll take advantage of your
suggestion.

Will you put the enclosed among your
papers for consideration in connection with the
new Institute? Mr. Bamberger is interested in
cities and city planning, and Mantz has, I think,
really something to offer.

Sincerely yours

F. K. Koppel

FPK:P
encls.

173 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.
June 26th, 1930

46

E. Merriam

Professor Charles E. Merriam
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Professor Merriam:

Mr George B. Ford, General Director of the Regional Plan Association, New York City, has suggested that I write to you and to Professor Burgess regarding a plan for research that I have been working out for some years. He hopes that you may be able to suggest some way by which I may be enabled to get at this work seriously and permanently.

My eventual objective is to write a history of the city considered as a genus. Although I have gotten together a bibliography of some 10,000 titles on this subject I find no indication of the existence of such a history as I have in mind. Of course, I have found many good books on the legal and governmental aspects of municipalities and on their archaeology. Then, too, I have found splendid histories of certain cities, such as that of Paris by Marcel Poëte, and the somewhat theoretical analyses of the city street plan by Pierre Lavedan, as well as the more practical ones by Josef Stübgen. But Krause's Deinokrates is about the only work I have found that seems to approximate a history of the physical city; but the plan of that book is not inclusive nor very philosophical, and special modern studies have made it out of date.

The physical city would be the object of my study just as it has been the object of the writers I have mentioned. But I should try to write of it ~~rather~~ in terms of the various civil-

izations that have created it rather than in the abstract or theoretical terms of street planning only. I should try to keep the physical city the unifying object of my research; but I should keep constantly in mind the civilizations -- and even the individuals, when they can be identified -- that created or transformed or ruined ~~these~~ cities. Out of an extended study of this sort I hope that the city, per se, might be better understood than it has been hitherto.

The bibliography I have collected has borne me out in an idea that presented itself to me before I began work on it: That a history of the city could hardly have been undertaken much before the present time. Even a generation or so ago archaeology, local history, law, prices, human geography and communication had not been put on a sufficiently demonstrated basis of fact, historically, to permit of the study being undertaken with plausible chances of success.

At present, on the other hand, it seems to me that synthetic work is urgently needed. Local historical societies, funds for archaeological research and independent historians of law and customs have produced an immense amount of good material which remains undeservedly insignificant, in large part, (1) because it has not been systematically indicated with relation to the city and (2) because, above all, it has not been synthesized.

No doubt it is a life work and no doubt that, even if brought to an apparent conclusion, it will, like all histories of wide

scope, have to be done again and better at some future time. But the work should in any event have the present good effect of directing the attention of students to the subject of the history of the city. It seems such a large and important part of the story of civilization that it merits more attention now than it is getting and will merit more and more relatively as time goes on, especially in those countries that are rapidly becoming urbanized.

For the present, in the opinion of most of those to whom I have spoken about this, the value of the study to students will be indirect rather than direct. I mean that it seems to be primarily research that is needed at present; when the results of the research, or some of them, have been disseminated by publication it will become a subject to be taught.

If I can get an opportunity to give all of my time to this work I think that the first step will be to get together an analytical bibliography of urban history up to about the beginning of the nineteenth century. The greater part of this work could be done most advantageously, I think, in the United States, where library facilities are, if inferior, at least more readily available than abroad.

After this I should wish to make some sort of analysis of such work as that of Meitzen and of Brunhes on human geography, to form a general foundation for the study of the city in itself.

Then I should go about the organization of the urban material and start writing the history.

I have discussed this project with several gentlemen whose names follow. If it should appeal to you as worth while, and if you should see any way in which I might be enabled to work seriously at it I trust that you will refer to them for their opinion either of the idea itself or of my competence to carry it out.

Professor Charles A. Beard; New Milford, Conn.

Mr George B. Ford, General Director, Regional Plan Association; 400 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Professor Evarts B. Greene; Columbia University, New York, N.Y.

Mr Frederick P. Keppel, President, Carnegie Corporation of New York; 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Dean Howard Lee McBain; Columbia University, New York, N.Y.

Professor W.W. Rockwell; Union Theological Seminary, 120th Street & Broadway, New York, N.Y.

I enclose a vita and bibliography.

Please pardon this extremely long letter; but Mr Ford told me that he thought you would be interested and it has seemed to me that a rather full explanation at the outset would amount to a saving of your time in the end.

Sincerely yours

Elmer Mantz

June 29, 1935

Dr. Alfred J. Maria
19 Vandeventer Street
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Maria:

I am sending you herewith check of the
Institute for Advanced Study for \$115.00, the final
installment on your grant for the present academic
year.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER O. BAILEY
Assistant Secretary

May 31, 1935

Dr. Alfred J. Maria
19 Vandeventer Avenue
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Maria:

I am sending you herewith check of
the Institute for Advanced Study for \$115.00, the
May 1935 installment on your grant for the present
academic year.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

March 30, 1935

Dr. Alfred J. Maria
19 Vandeventer Avenue
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Maria:

I am sending you herewith check of
the Institute for Advanced Study for \$110.00, the
March 1935 installment on your grant for the present
academic year.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY
Assistant Secretary

February 27, 1935

Dr. Alfred J. Maria
116 Prospect Avenue
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Maria:

I am sending you herewith check of
the Institute for Advanced Study for \$110.00, the
February 1935 installment on your grant for the
present academic year.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

January 28, 1935

Dr. Alfred J. Maria
116 Prospect Avenue
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Maria:

I am sending you herewith check of
the Institute for Advanced Study for \$110.00, the
January 1935 instalment on your grant-in-aid for
the present academic year.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY
Assistant Secretary

December 27, 1934

Dr. Alfred J. Maria
116 Prospect Avenue
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Maria:

I am sending you herewith check of the
Institute for Advanced Study for \$110.00, the
December 1934 installment on your grant-in-aid for
the present academic year.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

November 30, 1934

Dr. Alfred J. Maria
116 Prospect Avenue
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Maria:

I am sending you herewith check of
the Institute for Advanced Study for \$110.00,
the November 1934 installment on your grant-
in-aid for the present academic year.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. RAILLY

Assistant Secretary

October 27, 1934

Dr. Alfred J. Maria
116 Prospect Avenue
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Maria:

I am sending you herewith check of the
Institute for Advanced Study for \$110, the October 1934
installment on your grant-in-aid for the present academic
year. I have arranged that payments on your stipend be
as follows:

October 1934	\$110.00
November "	110.00
December "	110.00
January 1935	110.00
February "	110.00
March "	110.00
April "	110.00
May "	115.00
June "	115.00
	<u>\$1,000.00</u>

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

February 13, 1941

Dr. Leon S. Marshall
Westminster College
Department of History and Government
New Wilmington, Pennsylvania

My dear Dr. Marshall:

Dr. Aydelotte has referred to me your letter of January 2 concerning the possibility that you might be affiliated with the Institute for Advanced Study during the coming academic year.

The record which you present is an impressive one. Unfortunately, however, the subject matter does not fit into the program of studies in which we are now engaged, and which centers around a seminar which I conduct on the foreign and military policies of the United States.

The Institute has only limited funds available for stipends and must use them to the best possible advantage in building up homogeneous groups. Therefore, I am regretfully obliged to say that we do not see how we can offer you any hope of a fellowship with us in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Mead Earle

January 11, 1941

Dr. Leon S. Marshall
Westminster College
Department of History and Government
New Wilmington, Pennsylvania

My dear Dr. Marshall:

Your letter of January 2 has come during the Institute holiday, while both Dr. Aydelotte and Professor Earle are away from Princeton. I shall bring it to the attention of whichever one returns first.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Dr. Frank Aydelotte

Westminster College

New Wilmington, Pa.

DEPARTMENT OF
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

January 2, 1941

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte

Because of Professor Earle's absence, Professor Sontag has suggested that I write directly to you concerning an application for admission to and a fellowship of the Institute for Advanced Study.

My field of study has been nineteenth century English social history and my research has been chiefly devoted to examining the thesis that the dynamic elements in contemporary society can best be analyzed and assessed by the study of (1) their appearance in the first industrial city and (2) their diffusion from this center. Most of the material necessary for the study of the industrial city was collected in 1933-1934, when I studied at Manchester University under a research scholarship awarded by the Manchester English-Speaking Union. I used some of this material in my doctoral dissertation, The Development of Public Opinion in Manchester, 1780-1820 (University of Pittsburgh, 1937).

Having been promised a leave-of-absence from my position at Westminster College next year, I expect to finish the writing of the first part of this project and to begin the study of the diffusion of industrial culture. I believe the facilities afforded by the Institute would be very valuable in assisting me to shape the final writing of my book, The Cultural Evolution of the First Industrial City: Manchester 1780-1850, and in guiding me in approaches to and materials for the study of the culture-diffusion.

Since I have a family of four and my half-pay stipend will be only \$1375, it is necessary for me to apply for some financial assistance.

I am 36 years of age and hold the Ph. D. degree from the University of Pittsburgh. I have taught at Westminster College for the last ten years. My publications include an article, "The English and American Industrial City of the Nineteenth Century", Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, XX (September, 1937), and a chapter, "The Emergence of the First Industrial City", in The Cultural Approach to History edited by Caroline Ware (Columbia University Press, 1940).

Will you inform me what procedure I should take in applying to the Institute for admission and a fellowship?

Very truly yours

Leon S. Marshall
Leon S. Marshall

Westminster College

New Wilmington, Pa.

**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND
GOVERNMENT**

December 2, 1940

Director, The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Sir:

Will you send me information regarding the work of the
Institute for Advanced Study?

Thank you.

Very truly yours

Leon S. Marshall
Leon S. Marshall

File #9

November 18, 1937

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Upon making inquiry I find, unfortunately,
that there is no one in the Institute in whose field
the subject of your paper falls. I am therefore
returning it to you with great regret.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Thomas Marshall, Jr.
105 West Adams Street
Chicago, Illinois

AF/MCE

THOMAS MARSHALL, JR.

~~ATTORNEY AT LAW~~

105 WEST ADAMS STREET
SUITE 1820
CHICAGO

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 5377

November 10, 1937.

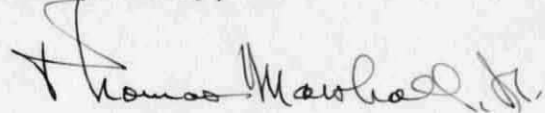
Institute of Advanced Study,
Princeton, New Jersey.

Gentlemen:

As the result of a number of quantitative investigations that I have conducted independently I am able to disclose what I believe to be the reason why there is a discrepancy between the electro-magnetic and electro-static interpretations of natural phenomena. This disclosure is embodied in the attached paper entitled "In Regard to the Conversion of Electro-Static Units into Electro-Magnetic Units".

I would appreciate the comment of those members of your institute who are interested in this subject.

Yours very truly,



Thomas Marshall, Jr.

TMjTJ

IN REGARD TO THE CONVERSION OF ELECTRO-MAGNETIC UNITS INTO ELECTRO-STATIC UNITS

Two systems of measurement are used in physical research; 1, a system based on the electro-static unit, and, 2, a system based on the electro-magnetic unit. The conversion factor that converts one measurement to the other measurement happens to be numerically identical to the velocity of light, c .

By the use of the proper conversion factor any measurement may be stated in terms of another system of measurement. Likewise, the value of any conversion factor may be found by measuring the same object (or "force") with both systems of measurement and obtaining the ratio between the two measurements.

A true conversion factor, however, can only be obtained when both measurements are performed upon the same object (or force). The statement that the electronic charge $e = 4.77 \times 10^{-10}$ electro-static units is the equivalent of 1.59×10^{20} electro-magnetic units is based on the assumption that electro-magnetic and electro-static measurements are measurements of exactly the same or identical objects. Likewise, the conversion factor c' , (2.99796×10^{10}) depends for its veracity upon the assumption that both measurements are made upon the same or identical objects.

But what evidence is to be found supporting the contention that the electro-magnetic measurement of the electronic charge (e) is a measurement of precisely the same object being measured electro-statically? There is no evidence in support of this contention. The identity of the object, in both types of measurement is assumed, ad lib. Yet, this gratuitous assumption is one of the major assumptions upon which the entire structure of physics rests.

It is necessary to criticize the veracity of this assumption. Further, it is necessary to recommend that the alternative to this assumption, (i.e.) that the "object" of the two systems of measurement is not identical, should be given serious consideration because this alternative assumption is in agreement with experimental disclosures.

By a comparison of these two alternative assumptions the "case" for each may be stated and the probable veracity of either may be checked against experimental disclosure. Should the scales balance in favor of the assumption: -- that the electro-magnetic process of measurement does not measure the same "object" (or force) measured by the electro-static process of measurement, obviously, many concepts of contemporary physics will suffer drastic revision.

We may now turn to the consideration of the two assumptions:

Assumption 1.

The object of electro-magnetic measurement is identical to the object of electro-static measurement.

If this assumption be true, the following may be said to be true:

A. Electro-magnetic units may be converted into electro-static units.

B. Either system of measurement should be equally successful in identifying, classifying and "explaining" natural phenomena because they are merely two ways of stating the same proposition. There should be a complete reconciliation of theories deduced from either system of measurement.

The very fact that the deductions based on one set of measurements are irreconcilable with deductions based on the other set of measurements in in itself sufficient to consign assumption No. 1 to obsolescence.

Assumption 2.

The object of electro-magnetic measurement is not identical to the object of electro-static measurement.

If this assumption be true, the following may be said to be true:

A. Electro-magnetic units cannot be converted into electro-static units.

B. Neither system of measurement could be utilized to identify, classify, or "explain" the same natural phenomenon because each system is strictly limited to a particular type of natural phenomena. There could be no possibility of a reconciliation of the theories deduced from either system of measurement.

This is exactly in accord with experimental disclosure, and is sufficient to establish the veracity of assumption No. 2.

It has been assumed that there was one "object" of measurement and two systems of measuring this object. This assumption is purely gratuitous and is not in accord with experimental disclosure. The insistence upon the exclusive use of this unwarranted assumption has been the inexorable barrier of physics. Because experiment demonstrates that there is no reconciliation between the theories deduced from electro-static and electro-magnetic measurements, it is obvious that there must be two distinct "objects" of measurement, the electro-magnetic object, and the electro-static object, and further, that these objects cannot be identical.

This paper has been concerned solely with the demonstration of the fact that the object of electro-magnetic measurement is not identical to the object of electro-static measurement. A discussion of the implications of this disclosure will be the subject of a following paper.

Thomas Marshall, Jr.
105 W. Adams Street,
Chicago, Illinois.
November 10, 1937.

November 11, 1937

Dear Johnnie:

Please tell me what I can say to Mr.
Marshall without being rude. Of course, I know
that none of the mathematicians will want to comment.
I might say that there is no one in whose field his
work falls.

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Prof. John von Neumann
Fine Hall
Princeton, New Jersey

AF/MCE

February 17, 1941

Mrs. E. A. Marstand
7550 Hanover
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Madam:

Your letter of the sixth to the President of Princeton University has been referred to me for reply as Professor Einstein is on the faculty of the Institute for Advanced Study. We are glad to send you the enclosed photograph of Professor Einstein but we cannot ask him to autograph it, for if he responded to all such requests he simply would not have time to do his work, as you can easily realize.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

ESB

Secretary

75-50 Hammer,
Detroit, Michigan
Feb. 6. 1941.

President,
Princeton University,
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Sir:

I wonder if I am im-
posing entirely too much to ask
a favor of you.

I am very anxious to
obtain an autographed photo
of Professor Einstein for my
collection of famous people.
I met him some time ago.
before Christmas, while in my
permanent home in Indiana,
and enclosed some money,
thinking I would surely get a
reply. I also enclosed some
cards and asked him to
autograph. But I have never

had even a reply to my letter.

It may seem a foolish hobby for a woman sixty-five years old, but it gives me a great deal of pleasure and - comfort.

Some time ago, my husband, Dr. Marsland, passed away suddenly as I held his head. The shock was so terrible I cannot get over it. And I so often fall head first without any warning. However, I carried on bravely, determined not to make others sad. But I couldn't sleep and had so much serious illness that I realized I must do things to occupy my mind. So I resorted to hobbies, which have done me more good than anything else. I enjoy most of all my autograph hobby. I do have a splendid collection

of autographed pictures, some very unusual and such very interesting letters and other material autographed-

Some pictures I could not duplicate, such as Will Rogers, Amelia Earhart, Jane Addams, the Drs. Mayo &c.

My only son comes in this draft, and has a splendid position with Ernst and Ernst. But we must do all we can to save Democracy - However, I lost so many relatives in Canada in the first World War that, with the existing condition to-day, keep me depressed.

Thanking you very kindly,
I am
yours very truly
Mrs. E.A. Marstand

It may seem a foolish hobby for a woman sixty-five years old, but it gives me a great deal of pleasure and - comfort.

Some time ago, my husband, Dr. Marstrand, passed away suddenly as I held his head. The shock was so terrible I cannot get over it. And I so often fall head first without any warning. However, I carried on bravely, determined not to make others sad. But I couldn't sleep and had so much serious illness that I realized I must do things to occupy my mind. So I resorted to hobbies, which have done me more good than anything else. I enjoy most of all my autograph hobby. I do have a splendid collection

of autographed pictures, some very unusual and such very interesting letters and other material autographed -

Some pictures I could not duplicate, such as Bill Rogers, Amelia Earhart, Jane Addams, the Drs. Mayo &c.

My only son comes in this draft, and has a splendid position with Ernst and Ernst. But we must do all we can to save Democracy - However, I lost so many relatives in Canada in the first world war that, with the existing condition to-day, keep me depressed.

Thanking you very kindly,
I am yours very truly
Mrs. E.A. Marstrand

29th July, 1941

Dear Professor Martin:

I shall be very glad to place you on the mailing list of the Institute. The only publication which the Institute issues is its Bulletin which this year is being published in the fall instead of in the spring as heretofore. Meanwhile, I will mail you one of the older copies.

Very truly yours,

BAM

Professor Charles E. Martin
University of Michigan
Department of Political Science
Ann Arbor

JESSE S. REEVES
JOSEPH R. HAYDEN
EVERETT S. BROWN
JAMES K. POLLOCK
ARTHUR W. BROMAGE
LAWRENCE PREUSS
HAROLD M. DORR
HARLOW J. HENEMAN
PAUL M. CUNCANNON
HOWARD B. CALDERWOOD
JOSEPH E. KALLENBACH
JOHN A. PERKINS
THOMAS P. JENKIN

ETHLYNN SPRENTALL, SECRETARY

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
ANN ARBOR

July 24, 1941

Miss B. A. Miller
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Miss Miller:

I appreciate very much your letter of July 19, informing me that you are mailing copies of the Princeton pamphlet to my addresses at the University of Washington and at this University. I think the number you are sending here and there will be quite adequate. I should like to know just what are the publications of the Institute for Advanced Study, and would like to have the Bureau of International Relations placed on the permanent mailing list for the publications of your Institute.

Sincerely yours,



Charles E. Martin

CEM:s

Card made
by Amy

19th July, 1941

Dear Professor Martin:

At the request of Mr. Arthur Sweetser, I am mailing you 36 copies of the pamphlet on the Princeton meeting. Six of these copies are being mailed to you care of the University of Michigan and thirty in care of the University of Washington, Seattle. I did not enclose the same number of envelopes. If you wish more, will you kindly send me a note and I will be glad to mail more.

Very truly yours,

(Miss) B. A. Miller

Professor Charles E. Martin, University of Michigan

January 31, 1961

Dear Dr. Martin:

Thank you for your kind note of
January 29. I am delighted to have your ap-
probation, for I attach great value to your
judgment and experience.

Always sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. C. F. Martin
McGill University
Montreal, Canada

AJ:JESB

C.F. Martin

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

January 29th,
1931.

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

Dear Dr. Flexner,

I have just received your Bulletin No. 1 of the
Institute for Advanced Study, and am immensely interested in
its contents.

I am writing more especially to-day to tell you
with what joy and inspiration I read your marvellous book
on Universities. Despite any comments which the captious
critics seem to be making from time to time, all I can say *is that*
there is around here a universal appreciation of the whole
tenor of the work and the soundness of your views.

May I wish you every success in your new venture,
and I shall hope sometime in the near future to be able to
tell you in person what joy your recent contribution has
given me.

Very sincerely yours,

C.F. Martin.

April 20, 1937

Dear Professor Martinovitch:

I have your letter of April 9 and I sympathize with you, for I know from my own experience and that of others how difficult it is to develop Oriental studies. I myself have no immediate connections which would enable me to be of service to you, but I will hand your letter to Dr. Flexner and request him to do anything that in his judgment is feasible in your behalf.

Sincerely yours,

Ernst Herzfeld

Professor Nicholas N. Martinovitch
471 West 153rd Street
New York City

MCE

NICHOLAS N. MARTINOVITCH
471 West 153rd Street
New York City

April 9 , 1937.

Dear Professor Herzfeld:

I trust that you remember my name, not only from my works, but especially after our meeting at the New York Oriental Club. We are both Orientalists, and being scholars in the same field (and immigrants also), we must, it seems to me, give mutual assistance in our work. In this country - charming as it is, the humanities are not yet sufficiently developed, and, I think, it will be of real merit to do something along this line. Moreover, studies on Central Asia and Turcology are even less than in their childhood - they are almost unknown here.

Some years ago I presented to the American Council of Learned Societies, Washington, D. C., my memorandum in regard to this question. You will see from a copy enclosed herewith, that my idea was seriously supported by several scholars with good names. Unfortunately, the above-mentioned Council informed me that for the realization of this project it is necessary to find "money", i.e., a wealthy protector.

I believe it would be interesting to you to take part in American Academic progress of this kind. Certainly, being a member of the Princeton Institute, you are - directly or through Professor Einstein and Dr. Flexner, in contact with Mr. Bamberger, the founder and benefactor of your Institute. And it is quite probable, that when you call his attention to this problem, his opinion will be favorable, and his assistance will be given.

In addition to the memorandum, I am also enclosing my curriculum vitae.

Cordially yours,

N. Martinovitch

MEMORANDUM ON THE PROMOTION OF TURCO-MONGOLIAN STUDIES
IN THE UNITED STATES

by Prof. Nicholas N. Martinovitch.

Orientalistic studies in the American colleges are developed enough. The courses on Arabic are given in ten universities, on Persian in three, on Chinese in four, and on Japanese in three. The Ancient World, including, Hebrew, Phoenician, Aramaic, Syriac, Ethiopic, Coptic, Assyrian, Sumerian, Hittite, Egyptian, Sanscrit, Prakrit, Pali, Avestan, Pahlavi, is studied in 14 universities.

But the enormous world of the Turks and Mongols is completely forgotten. The geographic frontiers of this world are Siberia from the river of Lena, Mongolia, Central Asia, Eastern and Southern European Russia, Transcaucasia, Asia Minor and the Balkan Peninsula. Linguistically this population is divided into more than forty languages and dialects of the Turco-Mongolian root. Historically we know this world since the second century B.C. and how many great Turkish and Mongolian Empires were created in Central Asia and Asia Minor. The archeological expeditions within the last thirty years discovered that the artistic value of this world was extremely high.

The Turcology and Central Asiatic History are well studied in all the European countries from the beginning of the last century. In many countries there are special professorships of Turcology even in several small provincial universities.

In this country a Turkish lecturership was established temporarily only. A course in the History of Central Asia was given in one university only in 1927-1929. The importance of Turcology and

Central Asiatic studies is evident from the point of view of their academic value for the American university program. Commercial American interests in Turkey, Eastern Russia, Siberia, and Mongolia are also serious.

For these reasons the organization of these disciplines in any American institution is well-timed. The full program can be as follows: History of Central Asia, History of Turks, History of Mongols, History of Turkey, Turkish and Mongolian Languages, Turkish Literature and Folk-Lore, Mongolian Literature and Folk-Lore, Central Asiatic Art, Turkish Art.

This memorandum was presented to the American Council of Learned Societies, Washington, D.C., on May 18, 1931. The following scholars supported this memorandum:

Sir E. Denison Ross, Director, School of Oriental Studies, University of London.

(The Late) Prof. James H. Breasted, Director, Oriental Institute, University of Chicago.

Prof. Franklin Edgerton, Yale University.

Prof. Michael J. Rostovtzeff, Yale University,

Prof. Alexander A. Vasiliev, University of Wisconsin.

Prof. Samuel M. Zwemer, Princeton Theological Seminary, Editor, "The Moslem World".

(The Late) Dr. Berthold Laufer, Curator, Field Museum, Chicago.

CURRICULUM VITAE OF PROFESSOR NICHOLAS N. MARTINOVITCH

Nicholas N. Martinovitch was born in 1883 and graduated from the University of Petrograd, Russia, LB - 1905, AM - 1907, PhD - 1916. In 1905 and 1906 he was sent on scientific expeditions to Asia Minor and for these travels he was awarded the medal of the Russian Geographic Society. In 1909 he prepared the description of the Turkish manuscripts of the Academia dei Lincei in Rome. In 1910 he worked in the Ermitage Museum; in 1918-1922 in the Russian Archeological Commission; in 1919-1922 he was a member of the Board of Ethnographical Museum. From 1907 to 1917 he was in the Government service, namely: in the Central Foreign Office, thereafter as Vice-Consul in Alexandria, Saloniki, Crete, the Secretary of the Embassy in Constantinople and of the Legation in Athens, and finally as the Chief of a Section in the Department of Foreign Commerce. Besides, during the years 1915-1922 he was successively Docent and Professor of the Oriental Languages in the University of Petrograd, in the Institute of Oriental Languages and in the Oriental Academy, where he gave the following courses:

1/ Turkish Language, 2/ History of Turkey, 3/ History of Ottoman Poetry, 4/ History of Ottoman Literature, 5/ Turkish Theatre, 6/ State Organization of Turkey, 7/ History of the Caucasus.

He left his native country at the end of 1923. In the United States, of which country he is now a citizen, he prepared the description of the Mohammedan manuscripts and objects of art

in the Metropolitan Museum, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Pennsylvania Museum, Morgan Library, New York Public Library, Princeton University, Pennsylvania University, Columbia University, and in several private collections: Garrett, Baltimore; Myers, Washington, D.C.; Minassian, Jackson Higgs, Kevorkian, Parish Watson, Demotte, New York City; etc. In 1930 he was sent by the American Council of Learned Societies to do research work in the British Museum, Cambridge University and the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. From 1924 to 1929 he gave the following courses in Columbia University: 1/ Arabic, 2/ Persian, 3/ Turkish Languages; 4/ History of Arabic, 5/ Persian, 6/ Turkish Literature; 7/ History of Central Asia; 8/ Mysticism in Islam; 9/ Oriental Elements in Russian Epic Poetry. Moreover he has given several public lectures in New York City, Newark, Princeton, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C.; Stamford, New Haven, Connecticut; Boston, Cambridge, Massachusetts; and Toronto, Canada..

He is or was a member of the following learned societies; 1/ Royal Asiatic, London; 2/ Deutsche Morgenländische, Leipzig; 3/ Asiatique, Paris; 4/ Archéologique, Alexandrie, Egypt; 5/ American Oriental; 6/ American Linguistic; 7/ American Geographic; 8/ National Geographic; 9/ College Art Association; 10/ Persia Society; 11/ American Academy of Political and Social Sciences; 12/ Foreign Policy Association; 13/ New York Oriental Club (former President); 14/ American Institute for Persian Art and Archeology (member of Council); 15/ Russian

Geographic; 16/ Russian Archeological; 17/ Russian Society for Oriental Studies (former Vice-President); 18/ Russian Society of Orientalists (former Vice-President); 19/ Russian Bibliological.

He has published the following works:

- 1/ A journey in Asia Minor. Journ. Russ. Asiat. Committee. 1907.
- 2/ Oriental Transliteration. Bull. Russ. Geogr. Soc. 1908.
- 3/ A journey to Brusa. Jour. Russ. Geogr. Soc. 1908.
- 4/ A Turkish Tale. Memoirs Russ. Geogr. Soc. 1909.
- 5/ The Turkish puppet theatre. St. Petersburg, 1910, and Zhivaya Starina, 1909-1910.
- 6-7/ Reviews. Zhivaya Starina. 1909-1910.
- 8/ Turkish Stories of Asia Minor. Zhivaya Starina. 1910.
- 9/ A holiday in Tantah. Mir Islama. 1912.
- 10/ Review. Magazine Russ. Orientalists. 1915.
- 11/ Seldjuk verses. Memoirs Orient. Sect. Russ. Archeol. Soc. 1916.
- 12/ Crete in Turkish History. Ibidem.
- 13/ The popular theatre of the Sarts. Bull. Museum, Kazan. 1921.
- 14/ Some inscriptions on Pers. and Syr. pottery. Bull. Metrop. Mus. 1924.
- 15/ A dated Persian jug. (with Dimand). Burlington Magazine, London, 1924.
- 16/ Polo in Persia. N.Y. Sunday Times. 1924.
- 17/ A new manuscript of Ali Riza Abbasi. Jour. Amer. Orient. Soc. 1924.
- 18/ A new gallery of Persian art. New York, 1925.
- 19/ The life of Mohammed Paolo Zaman. Jour. Amer. Or. Soc. 1925.
- 20/ A catalogue of Pers. and Tur. manuscripts. Princeton Univ. Princeton, 1926.
- 21-38/ Reviews. Jour. Amer. Or. Soc. 1926-1935.

- 39/ La cage du Sultan Bayazid. Journal Asiatique. 1927.
- 40/ Seltene musulmanische Handschriften. Islamica. 1927.
- 41-42/ The Kevorkian collection. New York. V.I. 1927, v.II, 1928.
- 43/ The funeral of Murad III. Art Bulletin. 1928.
- 44-45/ Dated specimens of Moham. art. (With Dimand.) Metropol. Mus. Stud. 1929.
- 46/ Review. Saturday Review of Literature. 1929.
- 47/ Farah-Nameh by Shaikhi. Journ. Royal As. Soc. 1929.
- 48/ Mohammedan manuscripts in Columbia University. J.A.O.S. 1929.
- 49/ Review. N. Y. Sunday Times. 1929.
- 50/ The Turkish education. Moslem World. 1929.
- 51-56/ Notes in "Social Science Abstracts". 1929.
- 57/ La collection Goloubew. (With Coomaraswamy) Ars Asiatica, Paris, 1929.
- 58/ A remarkable Persian manuscript. Bull. Pennsylv. Univ. Mus. 1930.
- 59/ Review. Art Bulletin 1930.
- 60/ A glass globe of Arghun. Eastern Art Annual. Philadelphia 1930.
- 61/ Review.-J. Soc. Orient. Research. Toronto, Canada. 1930.
- 62/ The tomb of Mihri. Seminarium Kondakovianum. Prague. 1930.
- 63-69/ Reviews. Moslem World. 1931-1935.
- 70/ Crusius or Orosius. J.A.O.S. 1931.
- 71/ Unpublished metalworks of Rasulides. (With Dimand). Metrop. Mus. Stud. 1931.
- 72/ The Caliph. N.Y. Sunday Times. 1931.
- 73/ Oriental Rugs. (With Dilley). New York. 1931.
- 74/ From the necropolis of Asia Minor. Moslem World. 1932.
- 75/ The Turkish Theatre. New York. 1933.
- 76/ Zoroaster and Abdul Baha. Pavry's Oriental Studies. Oxford, England, 1933.

- 77/ A Djami's manuscript in the Lafayette College. Ars Islamica. 1934.
- 78/ The Turkish Chalabi. J.A.O.S. 1934.
- 79/ Taeschner - Nachträge. Der Islam. 1934.
- 80/ Two questions in Moslem Art. J.Royal As. Soc. 1935.
- 81/ The Tabbagh Collection. New York. 1935.
- 82/ Die verlorene Handschrift von Raschideddin. Artibus Asiae. Leipzig. 1935.

In Preparation:

- 83/ The Divan of Mihri Khatun. Gibb Memorial Series. Cambridge, England.

Marx

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

Department of Politics

Fritz Morstein Marx born 1900, Hamburg, Germany
married, 2 children

Education: Volksschule, Kirchenpauer-Realgymnasium (Hamburg).
Universities of Hamburg, Freiburg, and Munich.
Doctor's degree, University of Hamburg, 1922.
Referendar examination, 1922; Assessor examination,
1925.

Career: Syndic, Hamburg export house, 1925. Regierungsrat
(life appointment, higher civil service) 1927. Last
position: General Commissioner for the Unemployed,
State Public Welfare Department, Hamburg. Tendered
resignation, October 1933.

Non-official activities: One time lecturer, University of
Hamburg. One time lecturer, Hamburg Administrative
Academy. Co-editor of Amerika-Post. Collaborator
of America Division, Hamburg Institute of Inter-
national Affairs (Director: A. Mendelssohn Bartholdy).
Conducted research in England for the National Min-
istry of Justice, 1928. Rockefeller Research Fel-
low in the United States, 1930/31. Collaborator,
Social Science Abstracts.

Publications: Some books and numerous articles, published in
German, Austrian, and American magazines, dealing
with political theory, constitutional interpretation,
public administration, administrative law, social
politics, comparative government, international re-
lations, etc. A monograph on the German civil ser-
vice will soon be published under the imprint of the
Commission of Inquiry on Public Service Personnel.

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lations, etc. A monograph on the German civil ser-
vice will soon be published under the imprint of the
Commission of Inquiry on Public Service Personnel.

III-17

M. Mason

January 26, 1935

Dear Mason:

It was very kind of you to write me as you did under date of January 22. I am glad that Siegel could come in on the old basis, because I am told here that he is just publishing a considerable paper - very original and of the highest importance in the field of mathematics. I thoroughly understand what might seem to have been an inconsistency, but really I paid no attention to it.

With all good wishes and warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Max Mason
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York City

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

M. Messer

49 WEST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK

1935

January 22 -

Dear A.F.

It was possible to act
for the small contribution in
the case of Siegel on the basis
of maintaining reasonable continuity,
even through the case, if brought
up for the first time for
consideration now, would not
fall in present program. Since
the situation had been checked
and "matured"
in Siegel by W.F.T. with the
expectation of a fellowship, we

carried on here, as the
fellowship was too restrictive.

Given the inconsistency
between my remarks to
you when we talked, and
our action.

Cordially

Paul Mason

March 5, 1934

Dear Miss Buckner:

Please thank Dr. Mason for his kind invitation to lunch on Thursday, March 8th. I shall call at his office as near to 12:30 as I can. It may be a bit earlier or a few minutes later, depending upon the train service.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Miss Alice E. Buckner
Secretary to Dr. Mason
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York City

AF/MCE

Mason

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 3, 1934.

Dear Mr. Flexner:

Mr. Mason will be very glad to see you on Thursday, March 8th, and suggests that you come early enough to have lunch with him here. If this is convenient for you, he will expect you at 12:30 P.M., or any time after that.

Sincerely yours,

Alice E. Buckner

Secretary to Mr. Mason.

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

February 5, 1934

Dear Miss Buckner:

Thank you for your kind note of the
2nd.

I shall call at the office to see
Dr. Mason at three o'clock on Thursday, as you
suggest.

Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Miss Alice E. Buckner
Secretary to Dr. Max Mason
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York City

AF/MCE

M. Mason

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 2, 1934.

Dear Mr. Flexner:

Your letter of February 2nd was received this morning just as Mr. Mason was leaving for a short trip. He asked me to write you that he will be very glad to see you on Thursday, February 8th, and that three o'clock in the afternoon will be convenient for him.

Yours very truly,

Alice E. Buckner

Secretary to Mr. Mason.

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

February 1, 1934

Dear Dr. Mason:

I am going to be in New York February 8th and I am wondering if you could see me for fifteen minutes to half an hour in the course of the afternoon - say in the neighborhood of three o'clock. I should like to tell you just what we have done this year and are planning for next year in the field of mathematics and mathematical physics, and also to canvass with you our next move briefly.

With all good wishes,

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

President Max Mason
Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York City

AF/LICE

XXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Magnetawan
via Burks Falls
Ontario, Canada
July 27, 1933

Dear Mason:

Ladenburg of Princeton cables me today from London as follows:

"Very urgent official invitations to German professors
beexpedited as they may not be allowed to leave"

I have received from Duggan's secretary a list of those for whom
places have been found, and I am writing Veblen to know whether in his opinion
the Institute for Advanced Study should invite Courant to come to America for
a year and whether under those circumstances the Rockefeller Foundation would
contribute half of a salary of, say, \$6,000.

I should be happy if you would give me further inside information
that you have received from the Paris Office. The situation is enough to
break one's heart. The excesses of the Nazis seem to me to indicate internal
weakness rather than strength, but they hold the fort, and it will not be easy
for others, who are scattered, to dislodge them.

With all good wishes and warm regards,

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. Max Mason
The Rockefeller Foundation
61 Broadway
New York City

AF:ESB

Magnetawan, via Burks Falls
Ontario, Canada
August 31, 1937

Dear Mr. Matchette:

Your letter of August 23 was forwarded to me here.

I am myself such an amateur in the field of the philosophy of science that it is impossible for me to give you the specific advice, for which you ask. The only person in this country, who, in my judgment, is competent to advise you is Dr. George Sarton, Editor of Isis, and Professor of the History of Science at Harvard University. It may be that Dr. Sarton knows someone who would meet the conditions which you state.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. W.H. Matchette
820 Fifth Avenue
New York City

AF:ESB

820 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

August 23, 1937.

Director,
Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton University,
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Sir:

Mr. F. J. Matchette, in whose behalf I am writing this letter, is desirous of securing the services of a man possessing rather unusual qualifications in the fields of science and philosophy. Dr. John C. Slater of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has suggested that you might be able to aid us in this quest, hence this letter.

Briefly, the situation is as follows. Mr. Matchette has spent the better part of the past forty years in the development of an interesting new philosophical theory - a philosophy of science. Intensive work has been done on this theory during the past two years. The point has now been reached, however, when the services of a highly trained specialist are required to co-ordinate this material preparatory to the publishing of a book, or books, on the subject.

The specifications for an ideal man for our purpose would include the following:

- Thorough knowledge and understanding of modern physics, - an ability to follow the works of Bohr, Compton, Einstein, etc.
- Firm foundation and live interest in philosophy, - holding to liberal, idealistic views.
- A degree of Ph.D. from a leading university.
- Ability to write in a clear, forceful manner.
- Full maturity - 35 to 45 years of age.

The above qualifications of idealism may possibly limit our candidates, but I mean by this that we wish to avoid pure mechanistic materialism or completely deterministic points of view.

Let me assure you that I believe the opening indicated in this letter will provide a splendid opportunity for the right man. The working conditions are ideal for the scholarly type interested in research and the pursuit of knowledge. We prefer a man on a full time basis.

I will be deeply appreciative of any help you may be able to give me in this quest.

Sincerely yours,


W. H. Matchette

WHM:DS

March 22, 1937

Dear Professor Mather:

I should like very much to thank you and Mr. Filene for your kind invitation to meet with you at a dinner conference in Boston on March 29, but, unfortunately, I have appointments here which will make it impossible for me to be present.

With all good wishes for the success of your enterprise, with which I keenly sympathize,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Kirtley F. Mather
Wadsworth House
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

AF/MCE

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

SUMMER SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
AND OF EDUCATION

Wadsworth House
~~UNIVERSITY HALL~~
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

KIRTLLEY F. MATHER, DIRECTOR

March 18, 1937

Dear Dr. Flexner:

It is becoming increasingly apparent that the most imperative task before the educational world today is that of helping the great mass of citizens learn how to think rather than that of telling them what to think. In a recent conversation Mr. Edward A. Filene brought this most forcefully to my attention in connection with our adult education activities. I agreed with him that something quite specific ought to be attempted along that line in the immediate future. We have therefore decided to arrange a dinner-conference which will be held at the University Club in Boston on Monday evening, March 29, at 7 P.M.

Our plan is to gather together a group of a dozen or twenty persons who are interested in this phase of adult education and whose background of training and experience qualifies them to take an important part in the formulation of a plan of action. Dr. Alfred Adler will come from New York for this conference, and we expect that several other persons whose counsel would be especially helpful will join us.

Mr. Filene and I would appreciate it very much if you will dine with us that evening and participate in the conference. We need your assistance in this first step toward organizing a movement which may well have far-reaching consequences in American life. Can you come?

Sincerely yours,

Kirtley F. Mather

KFM:R

Dr. Abraham Flexner
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton
New Jersey

September 25, 1930

Dear Mr. Mattern:

Thank you for your very kind letter of the twenty-fourth. I regret to say that no steps have yet been taken in the matter of organization of the Institute for Advanced Study, as no meeting of the Board of Trustees has been held. I imagine that it will be several months before the project develops.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Johannes Mattern
The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

AF:ESB

J. Matter

**The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland**

September 24, 1930.

Dr. Abraham Flexner, Director,
Institute for Advanced Research,
150 East 72nd Street,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Flexner:

As a result of my correspondence with Dr. Julius Friedenwald concerning the subject of this letter, I take the liberty of writing to you for information about the scope and organization of the Institute for Advanced Research to be established in Newark, New Jersey.

For years I have carried on research in various branches of the social and political sciences and have published a number of books. I have at present several projects on which I am working. However, my position as assistant librarian of the University makes it increasingly difficult to find the spare time and energy to continue such undertakings. I am therefore seeking to connect with a research institution in a position of advisory or administrative character which will leave me sufficient time for my own research projects.

I should appreciate a statement from you with regard to the scope of the work of the Institute for Advanced Research.

Very truly yours,

Johannes Matter

JM:ESI

Matthews

April 14, 1936

Dear Mr. Matthews:

I have your kind letter of the 13th
and I am sorry to say that we have no thought
at the present time about building.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. William E. Matthews
Matthews Construction Company, Inc.
Princeton, New Jersey

AF/MCE

PRINCETON
NEW JERSEY

INCORPORATED 1912

285 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

MATTHEWS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC.
BUILDERS
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

SUBJECT

April 13, 1936

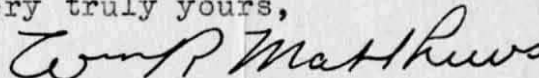
Dr. Abraham Flexner
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

While I know you are familiar with the institutional construction work that our company has been entrusted with at Princeton, Cornell, Lawrenceville, The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and elsewhere, I want to make sure that you thoroughly understand the service that we do render, the type of work we do and the manner of compensation for same, before you have to select your builder for the Institute ~~for~~ Advanced Thought.

I will appreciate it exceedingly if you will give me a few moments of your time at your convenience to explain our system to you. I think we can be of great help to your architect in preparing preliminary estimates and in selecting materials from an economic standpoint.

Very truly yours,



William R. Matthews

WRM:W

May 7, 1938

Dear Professor Mautner:

I am sorry that absence from
Princeton and other engagements have prevented
my writing you earlier.

I regret that the Institute for Advanced
Study has not developed in the direction of
Germanic languages and literature, but I am sending
your credentials and your letter to Professor Priest
of Princeton University, in the hope that he may
be able to make some suggestion to you.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Herrn Prof. Dr. Franz H. Mautner
Eichendorffgasse 4
Vienna XIX, Austria
AF/MCE

Professor Priest returned the attached
on ^{May}~~March~~ 9, 1938, reporting that he had written
him regretfully that the University had nothing to
offer.

E.S.B.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

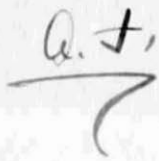
May 7, 1938

Dear Professor Priest:

I wonder whether you would be good enough to examine Professor Mautner's letter and credentials and write him as hopefully as you can. As you know, we have no department of German Literature, so that there is no possibility of a post in the Institute, and I am writing him to this effect.

With all good wishes,

Ever sincerely,



Professor George M. Priest
10 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey

AF/MCE

Mautner

Professor Dr. Franz H. MAUTNER
Vienna, Austria;
XIX., Eichendorffgasse 4

March 18, 1938.

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY,
Princeton (New Jersey), U.S.A.

Gentlemen,

Events in Austria inducing me as a Jew to look for a new existence abroad it would give me the greatest pleasure to be honoured with a post in your Institute.

Having completed my university studies (German and French, and Philosophy) in Heidelberg and Vienna, I was engaged as Lector by the University of Besançon, France, where my duties included the teaching of German and lectures on the history of literature. Then I became master at a gymnasium ("humanities") as political conditions at the University of Vienna made a "Habilitation" impossible then already. The last four years I taught at the Elisabeth-Gymnasium in Vienna, the largest Austrian gymnasium.

During the whole time of my teaching profession, however, I was engaged in what I considered the true task of my life: scientific research work. Its result has made a certain name for me with the scholars of German and those interested in literature in general.

I beg to enclose a list of my works published so far, judgments of my academic teachers and university authorities, further comments on my latest publication which unanimously stress my ability.

As to references, permit me to give the following names:

Prof. Fritz SCHALK, Director of the Romanisches Seminar, University of Cologne, Germany,

Prof. Leo SPITZER, John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

I shall be pleased to place at your disposal either the works themselves or appreciations of them by German and foreign scholars.

Literary research work, far advanced but not finished due to the amount of labour and time taken up by my profession during the last few years, could be completed if I obtained a suitable post. Needless to say how grateful I should be to you for granting me the twofold benefit of an existence and the possibility of free research. I should be happy if you would permit me to report to you on my programme of work which I believe would well fit into the frame of a School of Humanistic Studies.

Should you not be in a position to fulfil my hopes I should be most thankful for your valuable advice or recommendation to other persons of influence.

Believe me, Gentlemen,

Yours very truly,

Franz H. Mautner

89 Enclosures.

LITERATURBLATT

der Frankfurter Zeitung

Nestroy.

„Das is Klassisch.“ (Refrain des Hausknechts Melchior in: „Einen Jux will er sich machen“.)

Im Verlage Otto Lorenz (Wien) ist eine neue Auswahl-Ausgabe von Werken Johann Nestroys erschienen, die einen besonderen Hinweis erfordert. (495 Seiten mit 8 Farbtafeln. Geb. RM 6.—)

Von dem Nestroy-Forscher Professor Dr. Franz H. Mautner betreut, bringt dieser stattliche und angenehme Band auf Grund der von Brukner und Rommel herausgegebenen fünfzehnbändigen authentischen und kritischen Ausgabe folgende Stücke: „Lumpacivagabundus“; „Eine Wohnung ist zu vermieten“; „Der Talisman“; „Einen Jux will er sich machen“; „Der Zerrissene“; „Die schlimmen Buben in der Schule“ — also in der Hauptsache die Stücke, die heute noch gespielt zu werden pflegen; dazu Szenen aus „Judith und Holofernes“ und eine Auswahl von Monologen, Couplets, auch aphoristischen Auszügen aus Nestroys Werken und etliche Melodien, zu denen Nestroy seine Texte gesungen hat. In einem Anhang sind dialektmäßige Ausdrücke erklärt. Die acht Farbtafeln nach zeitgenössischen Originalen (aus dem Besitz von Wiener Bibliotheken und Museen) geben von Nestroys schauspielerischer Erscheinung einen genauen Begriff. Die Einleitung, vom Herausgeber aus überlegener Kenntnis des Gegenstandes geschrieben, darf als eine dankenswerte Einführung in das Wesen der Persönlichkeit und des Werkes bezeichnet werden. Sie hat das Besondere für sich, daß sie hohe Ansprüche eines Lesers befriedigen wird, der mit der Figur und dem Theater Nestroys als Liebhaber und Bewunderer längst vertraut ist — daß sie aber ebensowohl für den Unvorbereiteten verständlich ist, der von der köstlichen Gestalt Nestroys eine Vorstellung erst zu gewinnen hat.

Und allerdings: es sollte im Bereich der deutschen Sprache niemand geben, dem Nestroy fremd ist; niemand wenigstens, der sich nicht bald entschliesse, mit dem Theater Nestroys aufs innigste bekanntzuwerden. Der Leser wird zum Beispiel hinter der scheinbar puppentheaterhaft einfachen Schauseite des Stückes alsbald eine souveräne Meisterschaft in der Führung und Fügung dramaturgisch komplizierter Zusammenhänge entdecken, ein raffiniertes System durcheinanderwirkender Drähte, und wiederum wird er verspüren, daß Nestroys Theater gleichwohl in einer antiken Einfachheit dasteht — denn in der Tat: es hat etwas von der lapidaren Primitivität eines Plautus ererbt. Sicherlich rasch entzückt wird man in Nestroy einem ebenso spaßigen als eigensinnigen Philologen begegnen, der in den Labyrinthen der Worte halb verzweifelt und halb sein Ergötzen findet und schließlich alle Male etwas wie eine sprachphilosophische Moral gewinnt. Man wird in Nestroy einen grundgescheiten, einen unbestechlichen und dennoch wieder duldsamen, alles in allem einen kapitalen Menschen finden, welcher aus der bittersüßen Fülle seiner Wahrnehmungen, Ueberlegungen und Herzenserfahrungen letzte Weisheiten gezogen hat, um diese von ungefähr, mit der anspruchslosesten Beläufigkeit, auf den hundertmal fragwürdigen Weg der Menschheit zu streuen — aber, wohlgemerkt, wie blühende, farbige, duftende Blumen zu streuen, mit die weltliche Prozession des Daseins heiterer Erde. Da sagt er zum Beispiel: „Wirklichkeit ist immer das schönste Zeugnis für die Möglichkeit.“ Ziel einstweilen — um von den allermeisten Eindrücken und Einsichten dieses unsterblichen Wieners, wegenden und vergnüglichen, nachdenklichen und übermütigen, hier nämlich gar nicht erst anzufangen.

Die Einleitung setzt Nestroy mit einer kühn anmutenden, doch richtigen Formel sofort an den ihm gebührenden Platz:

„Nicht viele unter den Deutschen wissen, daß Nestroy der größte Satiriker ihrer Bühne, nur wenige, daß er von Lichtenberg bis Nietzsche der unerschrockenste Durchschauer des Menschen ist.“

Mit folgenden Zeilen ist die Bedeutung Nestroys in der Einleitung näher bestimmt:

„... wir sagen, Umschau haltend im Bereich deutschen Schrifttums und so zu Vergleichen getrieben, kurz, er sei der größte deutsche Komödiendichter schlechthin, wenn man Komödiendichter jenen nennt, dem Komödie nicht Nebenleistung, sondern Leben und Zwang ist wie dem Goldoni oder Molière: So viel der Lessing der „Minna“ an erzieherischer Kraft, der Kleist des „Amphitryon“ und vielleicht Hofmannsthal in „Christines Heimreise“ an verschwiegenem Zauber, sie alle an betontem Anspruch voraushaben, um so viel übertrifft sie Nestroy an tiefem Witz und kühner Sorglosigkeit, durch unbekümmertes Schweifen vom volkstümlichsten Spaß zur philosophischen Einsicht und an Vielfalt der Wirkungen. Hätte man von Lessing und Kleist und Hauptmann und Hofmannsthal nur ihre Komödien und kannte man Nestroy besser, so käme man nicht auf den Gedanken, sein Gesamtwerk niedriger zu stellen.“

Die Einleitung gibt weiterhin das Wichtigste der zeitgeschichtlichen Situation und einer biographischen Substanz, die zwischen die Jahre 1801 und 1862 eingeschlossen und demnach dem Leben des wenig älteren Ferdinand Raimund, dem Dasein Grillparzers, Stifters, Waldmüllers, Schuberts und Beethovens in Wien selbst zeitgenössisch ist. Und in der Tat: man hätte von dem Geistesreichtum jenes Wien keine totale Vorstellung, wenn man die von Nestroy repräsentierte Seite nicht sehen wollte — die Seite, die wir kurz, aber mit einem vollen Ton die komische nennen wollen: wobei wir eingedenk bleiben, daß zur Komik eines Nestroy ein Humor und eine Ironie gehören, die sich als Poesie der Schwermut, als dichterischer Zauber der Melancholie bezeichnen lassen. Das Wien der ersten Hälfte des vorigen Jahrhunderts wäre ohne Nestroy ebenso unvollständig gesichtet, wie das Paris des „grand siècle“, wenn man nur Racine und Corneille, aber nicht Molière wahrgenommen hätte.

Der Herausgeber kennzeichnet die Haltung des damaligen österreichischen Volkstheaters. Er führt sie von Raimund bis zur Commedia dell'arte zurück und macht fühlbar, daß Nestroy aus solcher Ueberlieferung nicht anders hervorgeht, als Molière es auf seine Weise tut, nämlich unter den höfischen Verhältnissen des französischen siebzehnten Jahrhunderts. Daß es überdies zwischen den ergotierenden Zwiegesprächen bei Nestroy und den pedantischen Beweisführungen komischer Figuren Shakespeares (zumal in den Rüpelszenen) eine Art Verwandtschaft gibt, wird vielen aufgefallen sein und noch auffallen. (Das Stubenmädchen Lisette: Oho, da entdeck' ich ja eine ganz neue Tugend an meinem Adorateur. Wir lieben den edlen Rebensaft, nicht wahr? Der Hausmeister Kajetan Balsam: Er ist edler als dein Herz, der Rebensaft, wenn er auch schon eine kleine Dosis Schwefel hat, denn die Gefühle deines Herzens liegen auf einem Lager von Betrug, haben einen Einschlag von Falschheit und sind mit allen Kräutlein der Arglust verpantscht. „Eine Wohnung zu vermieten“, III. Akt, 12. Szene. — Frau von Cypressenburg: Ist Sein Vater auch Jäger? Titus Feuerfuchs: Nein, er betreibt ein stilles, abgeschiedenes Geschäft, bei dem die Ruhe das einzige Geschäft ist; er liegt von höherer Macht gefesselt, und doch ist er frei und unabhängig, denn er ist Verweser seiner selbst — er ist tot. „Der Talisman“, II. Aufzug, 17. Auftritt.)

Der Schauspieler Nestroy (denn wie Molière ist er der Hauptdarsteller seiner Stücke) wird mit Ausführlichkeit und Suggestivität schaubar gemacht. Und dies von Rechts wegen. Denn wie der Reiz der Stücke Nestroys über weite Strecken hin nicht im Text, sondern in der das Ganze umhüllenden Atmosphäre besteht, so ist der Text auch oft, sehr oft, nur Kanevas, worin die Genealität der Darstellung durch Nestroy selbst zu sticken blieb; so daß die Idee des Dichters erst dann vollzogen war. Man muß für dies Verhältnis natürlich einige Einbildungskraft aufbringen, um vom bloßen Text dann und wann einmal nicht enttäuscht zu sein. Vom Spiel Nestroys selbst nun gewinnt man aus Berichten und Bildern die Empfindung, es müsse in seiner komischen Steigerung, in der stilmäßigen Schärfe und Drastik der Linien, der Profile auf dem Volksboden des vormärzlichen Wien eine in gewissem Grade ähnliche Funktion erfüllt haben, wie auf dem gleichzeitigen Pariser Boden der Julimonarchie Daumier und die Gruppe des „Charivari“ mit ihrer Graphik (im Hinblick auf das bürgerliche Leben). Noch näher läge es wohl allerdings, den präzisen Zauber Nestroys — des Schauspielers wie des Dichters — dem trocken-schelmischen Charme zu vergleichen, welcher den Biedermeier-Figuren des dramatisch erzählenden Genfer Zeichners Rodolphe Toepffer um die nämliche Zeit zu eigen war.

Nächst dem Schauspieler Nestroy wird der Dichter der Volksstücke sorgfältig und klug erörtert und immer wieder die Persönlichkeit selbst in ihrer intimen Natur. Man kann sich, wenn man von „Nestroy“ auch nur eine vorläufige Idee hat, sehr wohl denken, daß Nestroy so gewesen ist, wie diese Einleitung ihn darstellt: ... ein an der Welt und sich leidender geistesstarker und willensschwacher Mensch ... dem Wort und Spiel Entlastung und Befreiung von Hemmungen bedeuteten, Entlastung und Befreiung, die um so kraftvoller und prächtiger sich auslebten, je enger im Alltag sein Willen von innen und außen gefesselt war.“

Freilich: muß man eine Kennzeichnung wie „willensschwach“ nun auch wirklich einführen? Ist es nicht eher so, daß der Künstler Nestroy, der Dichter und Schauspieler, in ebendiesen seinen eigentlichen Aufgaben ein ungeheures Maß schöpferischer Kraft verbraucht hat, die ohne ein willentliches Element ja gar nicht zu denken wäre — ohne das, was man mit Recht schöpferische Energie nennt? Diese Energie wurde für das strömende Werk und Spiel in solchen Mengen ausgegeben, daß im privaten Bezirk an willentlichen Kräften kaum noch etwas übrigbleiben konnte. Darum, das heißt: bei solcher Verschiebung der Gleichgewichte ist es nur natürlich, nur in der Ordnung und nur überzeugend, wenn man in diesem Buch folgende Anekdote findet, die sich um so mehr versteht, je entschiedener der Auftritt des Dichters-Schauspielers sich sonst in einer Öffentlichkeit vollzog, die vom Auftretenden eine höchst bestimmte Art von Mut verlangte:

„Es versöhnte die stadtbekannteste Höflichkeit, ja Schüchternheit des Privatmannes, der vor Unbekannten und selbst weit Jüngeren stets verlegen wurde, der im Kaffeehaus oft auf Nadeln saß, wenn es schon höchste Zeit war, in die Garderobe zu gehen, und der Markör sein verlegenes: „Bitte, zahlen“ nicht hörte. Laut zu rufen oder energisch ans Glas zu klopfen, wäre dem schüchternen Mann unmöglich gewesen. Wenn dann ein Tischnachbar merkte, daß Nestroy schon mehrmals vergeblich nach dem herumschießenden Kellner gezischt hatte, erbarmte er sich und rief laut: „Markör, was ist denn, der Herr von Nestroy will zahlen.“ Nestroy bedankte sich dann durch eine stumme Verbeugung bei dem kouragierten Nachbar, der sich so laut zu rufen traute.“ (Frau von Fischer: So rufe doch! — Handlungsdienstler Weinberl [mit unsicherer Stimme]: He, Kellner! — Frau von Fischer: So wird dich niemand hören. — Weinberl: Ich hab' so was Erschöpftes in mir — gar nicht das recht Organ, ein' Kellner zu rufen. [Ruft wie früher.] He, Kellner! — „Einen Jux will er sich machen.“ II. Aufzug, 14. Auftritt.)

Unter den heute Lebenden gibt es einen, auf den eine solche Anekdote (wenn nicht gerade diese, so eine andere ähnliche) auch passen könnte: den großen Münchner Komiker Karl Valentin, in den — bei aller offenbaren Verschiedenheit der Persönlichkeiten und der theatralischen Gattungen — wahrhaftig etwas von der Ueberlieferung eines Nestroy eingegangen ist, um lebendig fortzuwirken.
Johann Armbruster.

FRANZ M. MAUTNER
WIEN XIX, EICHENDORFFGASSE 4

Johann Nestroy, Ausgewählte Werke. (Die Lorenz-Verlag, Wien.) All jenen, denen die vorbildliche, von F. Brukner und O. Rommel veranstaltete fünfzehnbändige Gesamtausgabe der Werke Nestroys nicht zugänglich ist, bietet diese Auswahl vortrefflichen Ersatz. Sie enthält einige der berühmtesten Stücke des großen Schauspieler-Dichters: „Zumpazivagabundus“, „Eine Wohnung ist zu vermieten“, den „Talisman“, „Einen Jux will er sich machen“, den „Zerrissenen“ und die „Schlimmen Tugenden der Schule“. Ueberdies hat der Herausgeber Franz Mautner aus anderen Werken, wie etwa aus der köstlichen „Judith und Holofernes“-Parodie, besonders charakteristische Szenen, Monologe und Couplets mit sachkundiger Hand herausgehoben. Und schließlich gibt er in einer Abteilung, „Nestroy-Sätze“, eine prachtvolle Auslese aus der Unzahl herrlicher Wahr- und Witzworte, in denen das Genie des Dichters sich geradezu unerschöpflich kundtat. Nur ein genauer und liebevoller Kenner des Gesamtwerkes konnte diese blendende Auswahl, diese meisterliche Zusammenstellung leisten, und als solcher erweist Mautner sich auch in dem Essay „Johann Nestroy und seine Kunst“, den er dem schönen Band vorangestellt hat. Hier wird nicht nur über Leben und Laufbahn des Darstellerautors klug geurteilt: es wird zudem noch ein Querschnitt durch die damaligen Theaterverhältnisse und die kulturelle Atmosphäre Wiens im allgemeinen geboten, sehr Gescheites über heutige Aufführungen gesagt und gelegentlich immer wieder an Beispielen ungemein tiefgründig und geistreich die Sprache dieses Dichters analysiert, der unstreitig einer ihrer hervorragendsten Meister war. Ein paar Proben aus den Kompositionen Adolf Müllers, der bekanntlich die berühmtesten Nestroy-Couplets vertont hat, sowie eine Anzahl entzückender

farbiger Tafeln nach Kollenbildern vervollständigen den vorzüglichen Gesamteindruck, den dieses wichtige Buch auf den Leser ausübt. Es wird gewiß dazu beitragen, dem Dichter neue Freunde zu werben, und kam, da Nestroy-Stücke nun wieder öfter auf unseren Bühnen erscheinen, ohne Zweifel im psychologisch richtigen Augenblick heraus.
E. R.

(Neue Erzählungen.) Die jüngste Generation schreibt im allgemeinen lieber Romane als Erzählungen und Novellen. Was vor allem einen praktischen Grund hat: für Romane haben sowohl die Verleger wie das lesende Publikum mehr Interesse. Der Autor kann sich auf dreihundert bis vierhundert Seiten ungehindert stofflich wie problematisch ausleben, und überdies winkt ihm die Chance der Verfilmung. Lauter Aussichten, die die Erzählung, die Novelle nicht bietet. So gern und eifrig die spannende Kurzgeschichte gelesen wird, die mittellange Erzählung ist seit Jahren unbeliebt geworden, aus der Mode gekommen. Ein bedauerlicher Geschmackswandel, denn gerade in dieser Form hat die deutsche Epik ihre unvergänglichen, klassischen Leistungen erreicht. Wenn also ein Verlag heute drei Bände Erzählungen zugleich herausbringt, muß er sich von ihnen und vom Talent ihrer Verfasser schon einiges versprechen. Der Verlag „Die Rabenpresse“ in Berlin läßt drei junge Autoren aufmarschieren, aber man könnte sie geradezu für Drillingsbrüder halten, so ähnlich sind sie einander in Themen, Gestaltung und Grundton. Alle drei bevorzugen das Düstere, Traurige, das Legendäre und Märchenhafte. Heinz Flügels Band „Verzauberte Welt“ führt aus der Wirklichkeit ins Magische und Uebernatürliche. Seine Figuren sind mehr Schatten als lebendige Menschen und ihnen widerfahren

Neue Freie Presse 17. X. 1937

PROF. DR. FRANK H. MAUTNER
WIEN XIX., EICHENDORFFGASSE 4

Wien, am 18. März 1938.

Sehr geehrte Herren,

die Ereignisse in Österreich veranlassen mich, als Juden, im Ausland eine neue Existenz zu suchen und es würde mich besonders freuen und ehren, wenn ich an Ihrem Institut eine Stellung finden könnte.

Ich war nach Vollendung meiner Studien (Germanistik und Romanistik in Heidelberg und Wien) Universitätslektor in Besançon mit einem Lehrauftrag für Literaturgeschichte. Dann wurde ich Gymnasiallehrer, da die universitätspolitische Situation in Österreich schon damals eine Habilitation verhinderte, habe mich aber während meiner ganzen Lehrtätigkeit (die letzten 4 Jahre am staatlichen Elisabethgymnasium in Wien, dem größten österreichischen Gymnasium) meiner eigentlichen Lebensaufgabe, wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten, gewidmet; diese haben mir in der Germanistik und allgemeinen Literaturwissenschaft einen gewissen Namen gemacht. Eine Liste der Titel meiner bisherigen Arbeiten, Urteile meiner Lehrer und Chefs über mich und solche der Kritik über meine letzte Publikation schließe ich bei. Als Referenz kann ich anführen:

Herrn Prof. Leo Spitzer, Baltimore, Maryland, John Hopkins University

Herrn Prof. Fritz Schalk, Direktor des romanischen Seminars der Universität Köln.

Die Arbeiten selbst oder briefliche Äußerungen in-und ausländischer Gelehrter über sie stelle ich Ihnen gerne zur Verfügung.

Weit gediehene wissenschaftliche Arbeiten, die ich infolge der Überlastung durch meinen Beruf in den letzten Jahren nicht beendete, könnten Vollendung finden, wenn mir eine angemessene Stellung geboten würde; ich würde Ihnen, gegenüber, sehr geehrte Herren, für die doppelte Wohltat der Gewährung einer Existenz und der Möglichkeit freien Forschens von großer Dankbarkeit erfüllt sein. Es würde mir auch Freude bereiten, Ihnen über mein Arbeitsprogramm berichten zu dürfen, das im Rahmen einer School of Humanistic Studies wohl Platz finden könnte.

Sollten Sie außerstande sein, meinen Wünschen und meiner Hoffnung entgegen zu kommen, so wäre ich Ihnen für Ratschläge und Empfehlung meiner Person an andere maßgebende Persönlichkeiten außerordentlich verbunden.

Empfangen Sie, sehr geehrte Herren, den Ausdruck meiner besonderen Ergebenheit.

Franz H. Mautner

Published Works:

1. Doctorate Thesis: Die Aufnahme des deutschen Schicksalsdramas (1926)
2. Zum Problem und zur künstlerischen Form von Molières "Tartuffe"
("Neuere Sprachen" vol.1925)
3. Das Wortspiel und seine Bedeutung. Grundzüge der geistesgeschichtlichen Darstellung eines Stilelementes. (Deutsche Vierteljahrschrift für Literaturwissenschaft und Geistesgeschichte (vol.1931)
4. Johann Nepomuk Nestroy (Zeitschrift für deutsche Bildung 1932)
5. Der Aphorismus als literarische Gattung. (Zeitschrift für Aesthetik und allgemeine Kunstwissenschaft 1933)
6. Lichtenbergs "P M" (Dichtung und Volkstum" 1936)
7. Johann Nestroy. Ausgewählte Werke. Herausgegeben von F.H. Mautner
(Wien, Verlag Otto Lorenz. 1937)
8. Johann Nestroy und seine Kunst (Wien, Otto Lorenz, 1937)
9. About 20 critical Articles on Books (In: Literaturblatt für germanische und romanische Philologie, Neuere Sprachen, Geistige Arbeit, Boletin Bibliografico)

Unpublished:

10. Lichtenberg. Geschichte seines Geistes (Monography of about 200 pages finished up to now)

Translation.

République Française

University of Besançon

Faculté des Lettres
(Sécrétariat: 30 Rue Mègevand)

Besançon, May 12 th 1930.

Doctor MAUTNER of Vienna fulfilled the functions of Lector in German Language and Literature at the University of Besançon with conscientiousness and zeal and to my entire satisfaction. He has supervised the translation and conversation classes with true mastery, inculcating in his students as well as grammatical correctness propriety and elegance of expression. He has given a course of lectures in German Literature whose really scientific basis and true scholarly value I am able to affirm and to appreciate the clear and orderly arrangement and delivery. I have the very highest esteem for Mr. MAUTNER'S gifts, and I have found the collaboration very valuable .

H. GOLL

GOLL, Lecturer in German at the University of Besançon .

It is with pleasure that I associate myself with Professor GOLL in affirming my entire satisfaction in every respect with the distinguished services rendered by Mr. MAUTNER to the University students.

Dean of the Faculté des Lettres

H. VANDAELE

May 13 th 1930.

L.S. Université de Besançon
Faculté des Lettres

République Française

UNIVERSITE DE BESANCON

FACULTE DES LETTRES

(Secrétariat: 30 Rue Mégevand)

Besancon, le 12 Mai 1930

Monsieur le Docteur Mautner de Vienne, a exercé les fonctions de lecteur de langue et littérature allemandes à l'Université de Besancon (1929-1930) avec une conscience et un dévouement parfaits et à ma complète satisfaction. Il a dirigé les travaux de traduction et conversation avec une véritable maîtrise pédagogique, inculquant à ses étudiants, avec la correction grammaticale, la propriété et l'élégance de l'expression. Il a fait un cours de littérature allemande, dont j'ai pu constater la documentation sérieuse et la valeur scientifique et apprécier les qualités d'ordonnance et d'exposition. M. Mautner parle avec aisance et clarté. J'ai la plus grande estime pour les talents de Mr. Mautner dont la collaboration m'a été très précieuse.

H. Goll

Goll, chargé du cours d'allemand à l'Université de Besancon.

Je joins avec plaisir au témoignage de M. le Professeur Goll l'assurance de toute ma satisfaction à tous égards pour les services éminents rendus à nos étudiants par M. Mautner.

Le Doyen de la Faculté des Lettres

H. Vandaele

13 Mai 1930

Abschrift.

Herr Dr. Franz MAUTNER, ehemals mein Hörer an der hiesigen Universität, hat bereits in seiner Dissertation eine weit über sein damaliges Alter hinausgehende Reife und Sicherheit des Urteils, gewandten Stil und ganz ungewöhnliche Sachkenntnis auf dem Gebiete deutscher Literaturwissenschaft bezeugt, ist schon als Student und seither zu wiederholten Malen als Mitarbeiter wissenschaftlicher Zeitschriften hervorgetreten, wobei er sein Interesse sowohl sprachlichen und ästhetischen, als auch geschichtlichen Fragen unseres Gebietes zuwendet. Wie sein Schreibstil so ist auch sein mündlicher Vortrag angenehm und durchsichtig, für Lehrzwecke besonders geeignet. Ueber seine Kenntnisse und Leistungen auf dem Gebiete der romanischen Philologie steht mir ein Urteil nicht zu, doch habe ich von Fachleuten Urteile gehört, die ebenso günstig lauteten wie mein eigenes über seine Tätigkeit auf dem Gebiete der Germanistik.

Ich kann Herrn Dr. Franz MAUTNER angelegentlich empfehlen.

Wien, 16. Mai 1930.

Dr. Robert ARNOLD m. p.

Stempel: Univ. Prof., Vorstand des Proseminars
f. deutsche Philologie

Translation

Dr. Franz MAUTNER, formerly a student of mine in this University, has already in his Doctorate Thesis given proof of a maturity and sureness of judgment far beyond his age at the time, a dexterity of style and a quite exceptional knowledge of German Literary science, has already as a student and several times since figured as a collaborator in scientific Reviews and in them given proof of his interest in the linguistical and aesthetical as well as historical questions of our subject. Just as his written style his delivery is agreeable and lucid and particularly well adapted for teaching. I am not in a position to judge his knowledge and achievements in the realm of romance philology, but I have heard judgments of specialists in this branch as favourable as my own with regard to his work in German language and literature.

I can recommend Dr. Franz MAUTNER most warmly.

Vienna, Mai 16 th 1930.

Dr. Robert ARNOLD

H. S. Universitätsprofessor,
Vorstand des Proseminars
für deutsche Philologie

(Head of the University Institute
of German).

Translation.

Heidelberg, 2.6. 1930

Neuenheimer Landstrasse 36.

Dr. Franz H. M a u t n e r is known to me from his student days as a very learned, penetrating and active scholar who produced in my Seminar (German Institute of the University) a piece of work exemplary in industry and form. I can recommend him for the post for which he is applying with full confidence in his entire capabilities for both, teaching and research.

Friedrich Gundolf m.p.

Abschrift.

Heidelberg, 2.6. 1930.

Neuenheimer Landstrasse 36.

Herr Dr. Franz H. Mautner ist mir aus seiner Studienzeit bekannt als kenntnisreicher, scharfsinniger und gewandter Gelehrter, der in meinem Seminar eine durch Fleiss und Form musterhafte Arbeit geliefert hat. Ich kann ihn der Lehrstelle, um die er sich bewirbt, empfehlen in der Erwartung, dass er sowohl den Forscher- als auch den Unterrichtsaufgaben durchaus gewachsen ist.

Friedrich Gundolf m. p.

L.W. Maxwell

January 31, 1933

Dear Mr. Maxwell:

I have your letter of the 16th, and I shall shortly send you a bulletin, which is now in preparation, regarding the work of the Institute. Unfortunately, the Institute will not occupy itself with the subject of geology.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. L. W. Maxwell
Rt. 2, Snohemish
Washington

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

Snohomish, Wn. Jan. 16, 1933.

The Institute for Advanced Study

L. W. Maxwell

Dr Abraham Flexner

Dear Sir: - I am prompted to write your Institute for several reasons.

Reason No 1 is because I find so few persons who are interested in the line of science I have been studying.

It appears to me if our nation is to come out of the depression it is at the present time we must learn the truth which to me is true science

I wish to call to your attention certain facts the which when they are established & become known to our leaders of our National affairs, quite a few changes can be made for the good of all the people

If you were to spend several days along the Columbia Highway in Oregon

& take time to examine the Basalt walls and note their attitude increasing as you travel west toward the cascade locks & there you would see they reached their highest attitude & also as you look toward the N Bank of river you would see for many hundred feet all water levels are now standing on end or show a perpendicular line marking instead of being on a slight raise west

2
then from Cascade Rocks west the lines
of water level roads & loose attitude
There is positive evidence of a vast
explorations which lifted these surface
layers & one end or edge broke off & fell
into the opening this became a key
rock & in time to come will be
considered as such
What does it mean or why consider it?
It is one of many proofs there never
was an Ice sheet covering the
Western part of America
Along with many other proofs to be
had one can go back to a time when
the land bridge allowed the people
from Asia to come into N America
& into a tropical climate which existed
all up & down the western coast,
Because the Japan current was not
divided & its full force come down our
western coast & this current at that time
traveled closer in because our western
Slopes of Cascade Mts show every evidence
of being a heaved up sea bed instead
of being glaciated
Since the rocks are only water sand gravel
worn

3

But not ^{of} ~~across~~ the grain or at
different angles as glacial rocks are
Again the sand & gravel moraines which
were supposed to be laid down by glacial
actions are found on the same water
levels on many mountain sides
In Idaho & Wash ^{sudden}
But to go back to the ^{sudden} upheaval of the Cascade
Mts. at the same time the land bridge
between Alaska & Siberia was destroyed
Nature's laws of equilibrium is maintained
Bering Strait or channel was opened, The Japan
Current was divided to such an extent our
western coast region of North America received
such a change of climate the Mastodons died
+ froze suddenly. The fact of preservation of these
old fossils should be considered very seriously
+ when we think of the amount of crude oil
which has been taken from the domes & fissures
of the Earth's crust. One does not have to stretch
their imagination in the least to conclude
a Mountain range less than 100 miles across
its base could be heaved up ~~slowly~~ suddenly
And this is the only possible way these
great Mastodons could have been put out
of being So after reading of your Institution
Being endowed for advanced study
+ Since I find such a false foundation on
which the Old geological Report are based

apart. such as Basalt Rock being a flow of lava
some 3.5 years spent in the the working of
clays into Brick tile stoneware, china ware,
some past 20 years or more studying ceramic
engineering. I have taken samples of clays
as I found them without changing them from
burning them by placing a small amount
of glaze clay on them burning them in
both oxidizing & reducing flames
Submitted the results to Geological, chemical
Professors who had taught at the Pullman
U of Wash & ask what it was & need the
ans Basalt rock

Since we get all the colors of basalt in
the brick we make from sedimentary
layers of clay & since the sedimentary layers
are not destroyed in the Basalt walls
that form the sidewalls of the Colum-
bia River gorge then why could they
not have changed from clay by heat
treatment into rock same as brick
& Pattery ware is changed by treating after
a form has been put to them?

Well then the question may be asked what difference
does it make whether Basalt is an outflow from
a Volcano or is heat treated or crystallized as it
lays having been laid down as a sediment
It makes a vast difference as to conclusions
arrived at & this lies being taught today

3 to our young W. Students a "1/2 truth is
more dangerous than a lie to the young
man & woman in our Ws since it
takes at least 2/3 of their life being spent
before they find the truth
Now since I was a boy some 15 years old
I have been taught our Earth was thrown out
of our Sun a molten mass & it congealed
& became solid matter. All this I am forced at
60 to discard because there is absolutely
no sound reason why such a beginning
could be,
And there is today all kinds of proof of
the spent radiation from the suns being
rebuilt thro the gaseous form into new
stars that pass into the solid shell later
And since silicic acid under pressure & heat
has the power to form Granite Rock & water condenses
upon our earth later & since Modern scientific
work comes to the same conclusion as that recorded
in the 1st chapter of Genesis concerning our Earth
except Modern work & research goes a step or two
further back nearer to the gaseous state of our
Earth. Then modern research finds ^{new} stars are larger
than old ones, Is it not reasonable to
conclude our Earth has passed from the gaseous
state into the solid & later our orbit will
become closer & closer to our Sun & as Sir

John's ~~Grand~~ ~~Conclusion~~ Matter becomes annihilated
or rather transformed into Radiation

So I am bro't to consider the like conclusion
written in the Bible 2 Peter 3-10: in the which
the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and
the elements shall melt with fervent heat
and the Earth also, & the works that are therein
shall be burned up.

A New heaven and a new earth shall come
into being

So as I read of Jupiter, & look at the photographs
of currents paralleling the equator just
a course of our Earth at this time

Consider the currents in our Northern Hemisphere
up the East coast down the west coast of
the continent then if the currents of Jupiter are

Paralleling its equatorial regions the
planet must still be in a gaseous form
to much vibration to be in a solid state
thus fire no water but in a condition
described in the first few verses of Genesis
and the Earth was without form & void and
darkness covered the face of the deep & the spirit
of God moved upon the face of the deep
at this time this water & mist was flowing
parallel to our Equator I would conclude

7 to conclude I have been a bible student since boyhood days cant believe in church creeds. But believe Jesus Christ is the Son of God sent to lead us into the truth & out of the sin of ignorance the greatest sin on Earth today St John 8 31-32 If ye continue in my word (which I take to be his work of creation with God) then ye are my disciples indeed (or in action) and ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free

So if the Truth will make us free then the research of our scientific men makes them the disciples of Jesus Christ, whether they realize the fact or not So I conclude your work will lead to success

So I am writing for a cause I have traveled in 32 States in the Union as a pattern maker to the pottery trade also as an expert in correcting kilns which do not produce good ware for brick tile stoneware & china wares.

So I have had to study chemistry of the fire box to understand heat treating.

One can not travel in the mountains & not see proof of past great creative forces & these should be recorded for future study I would like to assist in research work almy with some leader who are technical men & women & who are also

good student of English enough so they could
write in a more intelligent way than
since I have not had the advantage of college
training. Which I must say I am glad of
For all I come into contact with they take
this teaching which they regard so seriously
they can not disprove or verify new
work or findings.

If on this vacation students of Natural
Science along geological lines could
I would allow me to guide them in
their travels I believe I could bring to
their attention plenty of proof that was
no ice sheet over the Western part of U.S.

Your very truly

L.W. Maxwell

Rt 2 Snohomish
wash

Princeton University
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Columbia University
in the City of New York

DEPARTMENT OF GREEK AND LATIN

Flexner

January 26, 1931

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

Dear Dr. Flexner:-

I have to thank you for the first Bulletin which your Institute for Advanced Study has issued. The whole undertaking seems to me admirable, and I am delighted that you are its Director. I am sure that as your plans take form and your investigators and eager students gather around you, you will develop an institution that will attract the intellectual élite of America.

With my best wishes for a brilliant success, I am, as always,

Very sincerely yours,

John G. White

January 31, 1931

Dear Professor McCrea:

Thank you for your charming note
which will be greatly enjoyed by my associates,
as it is by the fortunate individual to whom
it is addressed.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Nelson G. McCrea
Columbia University
Department of Greek and Latin
New York, N. Y.

AF:ESB

III-17

G. May

April 4, 1933

Dear Mr. May:

You were very kind to write me under date of April 3. I have no intention whatsoever of diverting the Institute into the field of the natural sciences. On the contrary, I want to get into the sciences of society, but there are good reasons for beginning with mathematics, namely, you cannot get away with anything that is not first-rate. It is possible to bring together a group who are first-rate. The subject cannot be cheapened. I hoped in this way to set up a standard which would be followed in every other field into which we might enter.

So shed your regret and let me keep your good wishes.

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Geoffrey May
The Institute of Law
The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

AF:ESB

May

THE INSTITUTE OF LAW
THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

3 April 1933

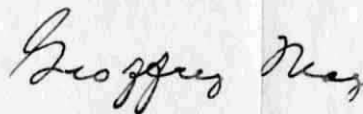
My dear Dr. Flexner:

Your second bulletin for The Institute for Advanced Study has just reached me. Its directness and simplicity aroused my admiration. Unfortunately, my admiration is tinged with regret. I am sorry that the natural sciences must again widen their preeminence over the social sciences.

I realize, of course, that social studies require more outlay than do mathematical. I realize also that there may be no social scientists comparable to the natural scientists whom you have selected, and that their findings, no matter how extensive, may be less "dependable." To the degree that these situations must dominate your decision, the more necessary is it that social studies should have not only financial but scholarly support.

With my regret, however, come my good wishes.

Faithfully yours,



Geoffrey May

GM:EL

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

April 6, 1931

Mr. Geoffrey May
The Institute of Law
The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Mr. May:

Your letter of the fourth to Dr. Flexner has been received while he is in Europe and will be brought to his attention promptly upon his return early in the summer. Regarding the Institute for Advanced Study, I may say that it will be some time before the actual work starts. Indeed, the fields of study to be pursued have not yet been determined. I am sending you the first bulletin of the Institute and am placing your name on the mailing list that you may be kept informed as the project develops.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

G. May

THE INSTITUTE OF LAW
THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

4 April 1931

My dear Dr. Hoover:

I realize that you must be swamped with inquiries about the plans for your Institute of Advanced Studies. And yet I add another drop to the flood.

Having returned but recently from two years of research in London, I have missed in part the published accounts of the Institute's plans. As you doubtless know, there is some question whether the finances of our Institute of Law are going to permit of its continuance after next September, and for that reason

my interest in your plans are somewhat
personal.

My career in research began under
the supervision of your brother, Mr. Bernard
Flexner, with whom I still have occasional
friendly contacts. If you are actually
engaged in building up a research staff,
he would probably tell you a bit about
my professional background. And any of
the more recent details I should, of course,
be happy to supply.

But even in a non-personal way
I am interested in your undertaking and
hope that you may be able to send me
some of your literature.

Faithfully yours,

Geoffrey May

(20353)

London County Council.

McCarthy

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
RESEARCH AND PATHOLOGICAL SERVICES.

Telephone:
LEE Green 1926 & 1927.



Southern Group Laboratory,
Park Hospital,
Hither Green,
Lewisham, S.E.13.

14th February, 1931.

JEM/MSW.

Dear Dr. Flexner,

I was very glad to receive your bulletin No.1 on the organisation and purpose of the Institute for Advanced Study, which I have read through with very great interest. It is a noble undertaking, and one which has been long required. I should like to wish you every success in this great work of yours which I am sure you will bring to a most successful issue.

I should be very pleased to receive further Bulletins from you.

Please note that I have now left the University, and my address is as above.

If ever you come to London I should like very much to have an opportunity of meeting you again.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

James E. McCarthy
Director.

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
Institute for Advanced Study,
100 East-Fortysecond Street,
N.Y.C.

February 27, 1931

Dr. James E. McCartney
Southern Group Laboratory
Park Hospital, Hither Green
Lewisham, S.E. 13, London

My dear Dr. McCartney:

In Dr. Flexner's absence in Europe permit me to thank you for your letter of the fourteenth, of which I shall write him.

I am noting your change of address and am placing your name on the mailing list of the Institute for Advanced Study, so that you will receive our publications.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

III-17

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

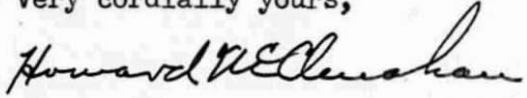
PHILADELPHIA May 7, 1935.

My dear Dr. Flexner:

The Franklin Institute will present Franklin Medals to Dr. Albert Einstein and Sir Ambrose Fleming on Wednesday, May fifteenth, at three-thirty p.m. (daylight saving time). At one o'clock on that day the Institute is planning to give a luncheon in honor of His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, who will represent Sir Ambrose Fleming, and Dr. Einstein.

Will you do us the honor of attending that luncheon and the Medal Day Exercises in the afternoon? We should greatly appreciate the pleasure of your company.

Very cordially yours,



Director

To-
Dr. Abraham Flexner
Princeton, New Jersey

H. McClenahan

May 8, 1935

Dear Dr. McClenahan:

I am deeply touched by your fine note of May 7th, and I need not say that if it were humanly possible nothing would give me greater pleasure than to attend the luncheon and the Medal Day Exercises of the Franklin Institute on May 14th. Unfortunately, however, I am sailing for Europe on May 11th, so that it will be impossible for me to be present.

I am delighted that the Institute is honoring Professor Einstein in this signal manner.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Howard McClenahan
The Franklin Institute
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF/MCR

1824



1935

*The President and the Board of Managers of
The Franklin Institute*

*request the pleasure of the company of
Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Fleuser*

at a dinner

given in honour of

*Albert Einstein, Ph.D., F.R.S.
and*

Sir Ambrose Fleming, A.M., Sc.D., Hon. D. Eng.

Represented by his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador

The Right Honorable Sir Ronald Lindsay, G.C.M.G.

Franklin Medalists

and

The Levy, Clark, Wetherill and Longstreth Medalists

on Wednesday evening, May 15th 1935

at half after seven o'clock

(daylight saving time)

The Bellevue-Stratford

Please reply to

The Secretary

The Franklin Institute

Philadelphia



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
THE COLLEGE

Zoological Laboratory
38th St. and Woodland Ave.

April 20, 1932. Philadelphia

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

Dear Doctor Flexner:

I am very sorry, after having written you about an appointment, to have to telegraph that I cannot come to New York. The American Philosophical Society meetings open to-morrow, Thursday, and I have engagements at eleven and two. I would have tried to cancel one of them, but couldn't make the train times fit - there is nothing from Philadelphia between seven and 10.30. For this reason I cannot accept your very kind offer to see me during your hurried days.

Perhaps we may be able to arrange a time in June. The date of my departure is rather indefinite. I had hoped to be away before the middle of June, but if you are to be back in New York by June 15th I may arrange to stay over for a day or two in case you could spare me any time in the first rush of your return.

It is very gratifying to me that you are to have an opportunity to start out afresh on a new Johns Hopkins, and I hope that you may never have to depart from your ideals. The question of graduate education is one which is foremost in my mind just now and I am eager to seek your advice and suggestions. Any time that you may be able to spare me will be greatly appreciated.

With very best wishes for a pleasant and profitable journey,
and kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

C.E. McClung
C.E. McClung

April 21, 1932

Dear Professor McClung:

Thank you for your kind letter of the twentieth. My secretary will know a little later the precise date of my return in June. I do hope that we may succeed in meeting before you get away.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor C. E. McClung
University of Pennsylvania
Ecological Laboratory
38th Street and Woodland Avenue
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

AF:ESB



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
THE COLLEGE

McClung

Zoological Laboratory
38th St. and Woodland Ave.

April 18, 1932. Philadelphia

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

Dear Doctor Flexner:

It is a great disappointment to me to learn that you will not be available for conference in May, because I should like to get something under way here before very long. It looks now as though I should not be able to see you until autumn, since I shall leave around the middle of June for the west and shall not return until September. Do you see any way in which I might meet with you for a brief conference during the next few days or early in June?

Sincerely yours,

C.E. McClung
C.E. McClung



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
THE COLLEGE

McClung

Zoological Laboratory
38th St. and Woodland Ave.

April 13, 1932. Philadelphia

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

Dear Doctor Flexner:

Thank you very much for your interest and encouragement, and for your offer to confer with me at a mutually convenient time. Most of the rest of the month will be taken up with scientific meetings. Early in May, however, I should be glad to come to New York for a conference. Will you be good enough to indicate a date that would be convenient? I have classes on Monday and Wednesday afternoons, so that some other day would be more convenient, but I can arrange to come on either of those days if you prefer.

Sincerely yours,

G. E. McClung
G.E. McClung

April 14, 1932

Dear Professor McClung:

I have your kind note of April 13. Unfortunately, I am quite unexpectedly required to go to Europe, leaving Friday, April 22. I shall return about the middle of June. May I ask you to get in communication with me at that time? There will be no difficulty in our arranging to get together then.

With all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Professor C. E. McClung
Zoological Laboratory
38th Street and Woodland Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa.

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

ZOOLOGICAL LABORATORY
38TH ST. AND WOODLAND AVE.
C. E. McCLUNG, DIRECTOR

April 4, 1932.

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

Dear Doctor Flexner:

Along with many others, I have read with great interest your discussions of American universities and find myself in entire agreement with you regarding the need for drastic changes in our methods.

Some six years ago I took part in a movement to have the University of Pennsylvania call a conference for the purpose of considering the position of American universities in our general research program. There were about forty in attendance, representing universities, foundations, research institutions and commercial laboratories. Your brother, Dr. Pupin, General Carty and others came from New York. After an all day discussion, the group recommended that our universities be asked to answer four questions proposed by Dr. John C. Merriam. This did not seem to be a very practical procedure, in view especially of the study made by the National Research Council with your support, and so the Continuation Committee, which was left with the job, decided to request four representative institutions - Yale, Cornell, Leland Stanford and Pennsylvania, - to make surveys and supply material from which the Continuation Committee could formulate an answer to the general question "What is the position of the present day American university in relation to the research program of the country?"

Only Pennsylvania made a report on policies, the others contenting themselves merely with formal accounts of procedures. Dr. Merriam was delegated to prepare a summary of findings, but later asked Dr. Shapley to do this. Shapley visited the four institutions and reported back to the Continuation Committee, but did not attempt to answer the fundamental question proposed by the Conference. Dr. Merriam writes me that he is working on the problem and has requested more information regarding our studies here at Pennsylvania. I am hoping some pronouncement may eventually result which will strengthen the hands of those of us who are interested in the betterment of universities.

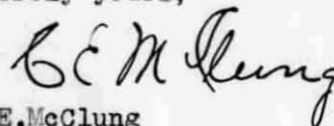
Realizing our especially great need for reform here at Pennsylvania we took advantage of the opportunities presented by the Conference and have gained the interest and sympathy of the administration so that we have made some progress in the betterment of our situation. Because of many circumstances with which you are doubtless familiar, progress has been slow and now with retrenchment in expenditures necessary, developments are still further hindered. I am myself strong in the opinion that, even in the face of difficulties, now is the time for us to formulate a strong program and show our determination for improvement by practical measures.

Dr. Flexner - page 2.

Our original Research Committee recommended that that old man of the sea in Graduate Schools - the work for the M.A. degree - be returned to the College, and that the Graduate School be made a school of research. Naturally, we have not succeeded in this and, as a means of forcing the issue or, failing of eventual success, of having an alternative program, I have drawn up the sketch of a plan for a separate school of research. Knowing of your great interest in these matters, I am venturing to send you this statement and reports of our Research Committee in the hope that you may be enough interested to read the material and to give me the benefit of your advice about further steps we might take. It may seem a little presumptuous to suggest that an institution of no greater strength than Pennsylvania undertake a distinctive and advanced step in university development, but there are features in our administrative situation and in the location of the University which lead me to hope that we may possibly make a real contribution. If you should be interested I would be glad to discuss the matter further with you.

Thanking you for whatever help you may be able to give us, I remain,

Sincerely yours,



C.E. McClung

Plans for the organization of a School of Research at the University of Pennsylvania

Definition. By "research" we do not mean a particular method of study but rather an attitude of mind toward knowledge, characterized particularly by an intense desire to create new conceptions, introduce new methods, and to discover new facts and principles, and to use these in an effort to adjust life more consciously and purposefully to the conditions under which we exist.

Purpose of a school of research: To provide within the university a recognized organization having as aims the extension and creation of knowledge through the activities of its faculty and students, the training of men capable and worthy of carrying forward these aims in the future, and the search for the significance of knowledge to human living. Its attitude should be dynamic instead of static, it should look into the future rather than into the past, it should be detached in outlook rather than immediately purposeful, it should seek to unite rather than to divide the interests and sympathies of investigators, it should reach for large general principles instead of for minor and detailed facts only.

Organization of school: This should be of the simplest character. Faculty members should be chosen for their breadth of knowledge, understanding and sympathies - rarely should they be narrow specialists. They should be in complete control of the conditions under which they might work and should be freed from administrative interference and obligations. In general they should be in command of their time and facilities. It would be well to select in the beginning only so many men as would measure up to the highest standards and add to their number as circumstances permitted. It should not be thought necessary to provide representation for all subjects in this manner, but only for such as there would be men and facilities available. If possible, there should be an isolated building containing studies to which men could go for uninterrupted work

when this is necessary. Schedules should be so arranged as to provide continuous periods of time for intensive study. Opportunities for travel when necessary should be provided. Measures of service and achievement should not be in terms of time or attendance but only in those of results as judged by eminent fellow workers. Relations to students should be those of master to disciples not those of task master to driven workers or of unimaginative teachers who weaken student initiative by performance of their tasks for them.

Administrative procedures: There should be a sharp break away from the methods which now characterize the other schools of the University. Classes and formal lectures should give way to informal conferences and personal cooperation; credits, hours and other meaningless measures of supposed achievement should be displaced by demonstrated works of creative and independent character. It would be well even to refrain from giving degrees. In place of such ordinary marks of accomplishment there could be developed a new and distinctive credential which, in time, might become the most highly prized token a student could receive - a simple certificate that he had worked with Professor Blank in the School of Research at the University of Pennsylvania.

Relations to other schools of the University: For purposes of securing the recognition of the purpose of the School of Research, it would be desirable to make and to emphasize distinctions, but for the equally important purpose of using this school to raise the standards of the others, close associations with organized departments should be cultivated. To this end unusually good men teaching in the undergraduate departments should be drawn into the work of the School of Research when possible, and in turn its Professors should be brought into relation with the advanced students of the undergraduate schools. This undergraduate contact should rarely be through formal classes, but preferably through group conferences in which only the outstanding students should participate. The idea in the formation of such a school is not to set up distinctions of high or low, but to secure conditions under which a particular kind of intellectual work, now

3.

neglected, could adequately be carried on to better advantage. It is also a practical recognition that this type of work is the one which the University is particularly called upon to perform in the educational scheme of the present.

Methods of practical realization: There are already in the University a number of endowed chairs. These could be used as the beginning of the faculty organization, which should properly have as its head the Provost, who has been designated as the member of the administration responsible for the care and development of research in the University. As soon as possible there should be added to these men others in various departments of knowledge who are outstanding. It would be very desirable to have these also on separate foundations sufficiently large to ensure the best men and adequate equipment for their work. These circumstances might make it possible to attract desirable men, who would not feel inclined to attach themselves to weak departments, and might be sufficient to overcome the handicap of the weak general background. There is so much of potential strength in the University that the offer of independence of action and adequate support should bring us good men. For the purpose of influencing departmental development it would be well to associate these men with existing departments. This arrangement would also bring them into contact with promising students. Of students, only the very best should have the privilege of working directly with the research group. In selecting departments for developing in this manner two groups would have to be considered: 1) Those with a history of productivity and therefore with an already more or less adequate equipment; and 2) Those representing fundamental subjects, whether weak or strong. With a beginning of this sort, backed by a definite plan and hearty administrative support, it should be possible to go out and get financial endowments from individuals interested in particular subjects and from foundations concerned with the advancement of creative work.

REPORT
of the
RESEARCH COMMITTEE
of the
UNIVERSITY
OF PENNSYLVANIA

MAY 23, 1930

TO THE TRUSTEES—

Gentlemen:

The enclosed document is the result of many months of study by a special Committee of the Faculty appointed in connection with similar Committees at Yale, Cornell, and Stanford Universities, to report to a joint Committee representing the Conference on Research held at the University three years ago.

I present it to the Trustees with the recommendation that the definite suggestions at the close of the Report be adopted, and be made effective as soon as possible.

In my opinion the adoption of these recommendations will go far towards giving to the University of Pennsylvania a policy and a mode of procedure in regard to its highest University function which is that of carrying on and fostering research as distinguished from its undergraduate function of teaching in a number of separate Schools. The proposals will coordinate research in the University. A meeting of the inter-university Conference on Research will be held in New York City May 23d at the office of the Carnegie Foundation.

Respectfully submitted,
JOSIAH H. PENNIMAN,
Provost.

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April 7, 1932

Dear Professor McClung:

I have the keenest sympathy with any move that will emphasize research and rid the graduate school of what is essentially undergraduate teaching. This includes everything that is now required for the M.A. degree, which is hardly a decent B.A. degree. I therefore strongly concur in your desire either to abolish it or to turn it over to the college - abolish being perhaps the easier alternative. There was in my day no M.A. degree at the Johns Hopkins, and I assume that none has ever been created.

The general suggestions which I should make to you are contained in Bulletin No. 1 of the Institute for Advanced Study, a copy of which I am sending you under separate cover, and an article on The Failings of our Graduate Schools, which appears in the April Atlantic Monthly. The existing situation hopelessly confuses elementary teaching, more or less advanced teaching and research. I see no reason why Pennsylvania is not as good a place as any to re-define these terms. It is not a question of money but of internal organization, nor need every subject be attempted at once. Take some outstanding man, and give him a chance. Then a little later do the same with someone else. In course of time you will have a graduate school through which the spirit of research blows freely.

Professor McClung

April 7, 1932

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I should be very happy indeed to confer with you on the subject
at any time that is mutually convenient.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor C. E. McClung
University of Pennsylvania
Zoological Laboratory
38th Street and Woodland Avenue
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

AF:ESB

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

June 5, 1936.

My dear Dr. Flexner:

You were very kind to me, on many occasions, during your period of leadership of the General Education Board. I wonder whether I may ask now for advice — barely possibly, ~~for~~ help.

Professor Einstein was invited in mid-winter to attend our Commencement on the evening of Sunday, June 14, and to receive the degree of LL.D. We extended this invitation to him because: he is a near summer neighbor of ours, down the Connecticut River; we have the manuscripts of some of his most significant theories (bought by one of our trustees from him in Germany, the money being used for a gift for Jewish educational work in Palestine); for a liberal arts college, we are rather proud of our record in science. Dr. Einstein tentatively accepted, dependent upon his wife's health. Mr. George W. Davison, President of our Board of Trustees, who extended the original invitation, has been in touch with Professor Einstein in the last two weeks, endeavoring to make the acceptance definite; the response was delayed due, I think, to the fact that Professor Einstein lost Mr. Davison's name; it recently arrived and was a declination, because of Mrs. Einstein's health. This is, of course, a great disappointment to us, as we had looked forward to his presence at Commencement, and a very large number of people in this part of the community wished to attend the outdoor Commencement Exercises, partly from curiosity, partly to express their appreciation of his presence in this Valley during the summer.

We are unable to tell, from Professor Einstein's letter, just what his wife's condition is. If she is so ill that he should not leave Princeton, we do not, of course, wish at all to reopen the matter. Knowing, however, his great dependence upon her in all matters of business and correspondence (Mr. Davison has had various contacts with them, along this line, in Germany) we have wondered a little whether she might not be better but unable to travel, and he felt unwilling to make the trip without her. If this should happen to be the situation, we should like to make the entire arrangements for the trip ourselves, for him. We could ask a member of the faculty to go to Princeton on Sunday in a comfortable car and bring him to the exercises Sunday evening; he could be back in Princeton not very much after midnight Sunday. If he does not like long automobile rides, the faculty member could accompany him on the train from Princeton to New Haven, and thence to Middletown by car.

You would be doing Wesleyan and me a great favor if you would let me know your own impression of Mrs. Einstein's health. If you feel that Professor Einstein might come, provided such arrangements were made as I have rather boldly and bluntly suggested, we would be even more indebted to you

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

if you felt willing to explain this circumstance to him. Furthermore, any comment you feel justified in making to him about Wesleyan would, I know, have very real weight; I have an idea that to him we are simply "another American college".

Please forgive the brashness of this letter!

Cordially and gratefully,

James C. McConaughy

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

New York City
June 6, 1936

Dear President McConaughy:

My secretary in Princeton read me over the telephone this morning your special delivery letter regarding Professor Einstein. I know that what he says of the condition of his wife is true. She has been very ill all winter and has not improved latterly. I feel sure that he is sorry to disappoint you and is perfectly sincere in explaining the difficulties of going to Wesleyan for Commencement. There is, I regret to say, nothing that I can personally do, for I have, as you will readily understand, had to make it a rule not urge him to do anything, since hardly a day passes when I am not asked - often by his intimate friends - to get him to do this or that; and he and I agreed at the very outset that I would never approach him in behalf of any person or institution and this resolution I have kept consistently. All I can say is that in your place I should write him, being very careful not to mention the fact that the suggestion comes from me, the propositions which are contained in your letter. He is the most conscientious of human beings and would not disappoint you if it were possible to avoid doing so.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

President James L. McConaughy
Wesleyan University
Middletown, Connecticut
AF/MCE

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

W. McDougall

Oct 14

1932

Dear Dr. Flesner

Reading in the press that you are opening your new research institution with two or three mathematicians, I am led to fear that you may follow the common practice (prevalent of mistakes, as I see it) of accentuating the physical sciences at the expense of the science of man; & I hasten to send you a little book World Chaos which is a plea for a better balance of brain & other resources, as between these groups of sciences. On this, as it seems to me, the future hangs.

Sincerely yours
Wm McDougall

October 22, 1932

Dear Professor McDougall:

Please accept my thanks for your kind favor of October 14. We are, as you see, not beginning on the side of ^{the} biological or physical sciences. I share your opinion that for the moment something else is needed.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Professor William McDougall
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

J. McGuffee

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Department of Mathematics

169 Eighth St., Troy, N. Y.

Feb. 22, 1933

Director Abraham Flexner,
Institute for Advanced Study,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

You certainly have chosen wonderfully well, in selecting Professors Einstein and Veblin for your mathematical professors in the Institute. Also you seem to have found a young man of great promise as well.

Since I saw you last winter, many changes have come about here, so that I am even happier than I formerly was, in that I now have practically all the graduate work in my hands and it is most interesting.

I do not suppose you contemplate inviting any more men to make up your mathematical faculty, but my work is along the lines of mathematics for the physicist. I mean that I give the courses in Fourier's, Legendre's, and Bessel's Series and Functions, and the courses in Complex Variable and the Calculus of Variations. These courses are more concrete, perhaps, than the relativity work of your great Einstein, and than the projective and differential Geometry and allied courses, in which Professor Veblin may have largely occupied himself.

I wish for you most perfect success, and I shall be glad to know your plans, when you feel like writing me.

My short call on you impressed me deeply with your sincerity, and I certainly would love to know you better, and be more closely associated with you.

Sincerely yours,

James McGuffee

February 24, 1933

Dear Dr. McGiffert:

Thank you for your kind favor of
February 22. I am always delighted to hear from
you. For the present we shall go no further with
the formation of a mathematical group, but I appreciate
your interest and hope that you will not hesitate to
write me at any time.

With all good wishes and very high regard
to you and your wife,

Very sincerely yours,

Professor James McGiffert
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Department of Mathematics
169 Eighth Street
Troy, New York

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

McGiffert May 10-
E. S. B.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Department of Mathematics

169 Eighth St., Troy, N. Y.

May 8, 1932

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
Institute for Advanced Study, New York.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I was much gratified to receive your prompt reply to my

last letter to you, and to learn that you are having a satisfactory
time in pursuing your work of building what bids to be the most
inspiring educational institution in the country.

I cannot help feeling that the men who will be attracted to it,
and who will teach in it, will be of the most attractive sort.

When I see so many men everywhere, in educational institutions, who
seem to do their work as mere drudgery, or as a means for obtaining a small
living, I feel that an institution manned by men or women, or both, who
really love to teach, will fill a want which has long been felt among us.

Your words concerning lack of sympathy were most encouraging to me, and
I certainly am happy to know that it is possible for a man like you to ignore
such attitudes from some confreres and others. But nearly all of my real
friends are most appreciative. But to be in a place such as your school
could offer would be like realizing the dream of a lifetime.

Next month Mrs. McGiffert and I will wander westward to her father's
home in Los Angeles, where I shall pursue my studies eagerly, because I must
prepare three new courses for next year.

I shall enjoy my friends, Dr. Hedrick, of U.C.L.A., and Dr. Harry
Bateman of Cal. Tech., who is a most interesting man and a great mathematician.
Also I shall see a number of other friends in these institutions, but I shall

Department of Mathematics
Institute for Advanced Study, New York

sorely miss my best friend among scientists, namely, Dr. Albert Michelson who passed away a year ago tomorrow. How I did esteem him. Each summer we got together and his inspiration was great to me. I loved him sincerely, for his modesty and real worth, and for his human interest. In him we lost a real scientist and a real man.

I hope you will pardon my rhapsodizing, but I did enjoy Dr. Michelson very greatly.

Wishing you all success, and hoping to hear of your progress, I remain

Sincerely yours,

James M. Giffert

When I see so many men everywhere, in educational institutions, who seem to do their work as mere drudgery, or as a means for obtaining a living, I feel that an institution manned by men or women, or both, who really love to teach, will fill a want which has long been felt among us. Your words concerning lack of sympathy were most encouraging to me, and I certainly am glad to know that it is possible for a man like you to ignore such attitudes from some colleagues and others. But nearly all of my real friends are most appreciative. But to be in a place such as your school could offer would be like realizing the dream of a lifetime. Next month Mrs. M. Giffert and I will wander westward to her father's home in Los Angeles, where I shall pursue my studies eagerly, because I must prepare three new courses for next year. I shall enjoy my friends, Dr. Hedrick, of U.C.L.A., and Dr. Harry Bateman of Cal. Tech., who is a most interesting man and a great mathematician. I shall also see a number of other friends in these institutions, but I shall

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Department of Mathematics

169 Eighth St., Troy, N. Y.

Mar. 29, 1932

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
Institute for Advanced Study,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I just want you to know that I appreciated deeply your letter in reply to mine to you, after the little chat I had with you in New York during the Christmas holidays.

I most sincerely hope that, even in spite of depression and dull times, your plans for a wonderful school may be forming steadily and comfortably.

I certainly am sympathetic with the work you are doing, and I should be very happy to form part of the organization, when the time for opening arrives, provided you want me.

But whatever the outcome personally, I am very sure that you are instituting a great bit of progress educationally.

Just now my work in Complex Variable, on Contour Integrals, and in Number Theory is most intriguing, and if I could have the perfect sympathy of all my colleagues, I would be blissfully happy. But of course some of them cannot see why I am happy to prove that the 560th. power of 2 minus 1 is divisible by 561. But this puts a stop to a belief of centuries that this could not be a fact unless the divisor were prime. But 561 is not prime, being the product of 11 by 51. Hence the fallacy of that notion.

Pardon such a digression, and believe that I am happy to be allowed to be one of your friends.

Sincerely yours

James M. Gifford

April 1, 1932

Dear Dr. McGiffert:

Many thanks for your extremely kind and interesting note. I am going ahead with my inquiries steadily but coming to conclusions slowly. The depression has not particularly affected us, but I want to be sure that I am right before taking action.

I can understand your feeling about colleagues who see no particular use in the things which most deeply interest you, but all of us have to contend with that species of individual. For my own part I have ignored it for forty years, and I cannot see that I am any the worse for it.

Do write me from time to time, and let us keep in touch with one another.

With all good wishes for you and your wife,

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. James McGiffert
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
169 Eighth Street
Troy, New York

AF:ESB

McGiffert

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Department of Mathematics

169 Eighth St., Troy, N. Y.

Jan. 5, 1932

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I wish to let you know that Mrs. McGiffert and I enjoyed richly our interview with you last Tuesday morning, in your office.

Certainly your ideals are most intriguing, and I sincerely hope that you may realize them all.

Just such an institution as you wish to set on foot, will fill a deep need in our educational life. To think of an institution devoted to study for the love of it, and not simply for its utilitarian results, is most interesting and refreshing.

I certainly would love to form part of your plan, along pure mathematical lines, if you would need me.

My work here is most interesting, and I like it greatly, but if I could teach where only those who love to teach and to study and to search for new truth would congregate, it would seem that life would be at its best.

I hope for you the realization of all your dreams, and the accomplishment of all your desires.

Thanking you for the privilege of meeting you, and of learning thus, first hand, your ideals and hopes, and trusting that I may have the pleasure of coming to know you much more intimately, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

James M. C. Giffert

January 9, 1932

Dear Mr. McGiffert:

Please accept my thanks for your extremely kind note. I value your encouragement more than I can easily say, for I believe that you thoroughly understand what we are driving at.

With all good wishes to you and your wife,

Ever sincerely,

Professor James McGiffert
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
169 Eighth Street, Troy, N. Y.

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:MSB

J. McGiffert

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Department of Mathematics

169 Eighth St., Troy, N. Y.

Oct. 22, 1931

Director Abraham Flexner, Ph. D.,
Institute for Advanced Study,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I expect to be in New York on Saturday, October 31st.,
in attendance on the meeting of the American Mathematical Society.

If you could find it convenient to arrange an hour during that morning,
when you would like to see me, I shall gladly plan to meet you, and
Mrs. McGiffert and I will be very happy to know you.

You will then lay before me any plans you may wish me to know about,
and if you can find me a niche in your new Institute, you may be sure I
shall be very happy to know about it, even though my actual work here is
superbly enjoyable.

Hoping to hear from you shortly, and with warm regard, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

James M. C. Giffert

October 23, 1931

Dear Dr. McGiffert:

I have your kind letter of the twenty-second and greatly regret that I shall not be in New York on Saturday, the 31st, when you expect to be here. Unfortunately, I have appointments out of town from October 27 till the middle of November.

I may state, however, that no steps have as yet been taken towards the selection of a faculty, and it will be some time before the actual work of the Institute starts.

With much appreciation, I am
Sincerely yours,

Dr. James McGiffert

Troy, New York

AF:ESB

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

McGiffert

146 North Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles, Cal.,

July 4, 1931.

Our dear Dr. Finley:

Your most wonderfully interesting and very kind letter came just before we started westward for our summer home here in Los Angeles. My Lady Coralie's mother, whom she loved tremendously, passed away on May 9th. and she was called to her in March, because her condition was so critical. Her mother lingered longer than we had expected, and I was a bachelor for 74 days, which I did not just like, although I was very glad to be able to let my darling be with her beloved mother during those last days.

She came home to be for twelve days, and we then started westward again.

I am working on two new courses which I am planning to give this coming year.

Your statement concerning me is entirely true, namely, that I love to teach, but I have had no contact with undergraduates now for the past ten years, in the Institute, except in daily consultation, because I have had to do so much graduate teaching. Hence I have only a few fellows, not more than six, in any of my classes. Hence the Flexner Institute for Advanced Study would not release me from my large personal contact with the fellows.

I just feel that if I can get an opportunity to do this work in this entirely new field, where "loving to teach", seems to be the chief requisite, and where salaries are to be high enough to free the teacher from any need of doing any outside work, such as book writing, I might be very happy.

Hence if Dr. Flexner wants recommendations, I sincerely hope that you will do, as you say you will be glad to do, namely, tell him that I do love to teach, and that I have had many years of happiest experience in both

undergraduate and graduate teaching. My Lady Coralie and my secretary are both busy reading my beloved mathematics to me, and I thus keep up to date in the developments in my line, and my difficulty of vision is no handicap at all in my work, which I do mentally. I have sufficient vision to handle my blackboardwork all right, and I am not at all in need of any sympathy, because I never regard myself as handi-capped, because I have many compensations.

Hoping that you may have a real rest this summer, which you so much need, and thanking you sincerely for all that you are glad to do for my interests, and thanking you much more for your real friendship, which is so dear a possession to both my Coralie and me, I remain, with love to you and all your dear ones,

Most sincerely yours,

James M. Giffert

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Department of Mathematics

J. McGiffert

169 Eighth St., Troy, N. Y.

Feb. 28, 1931

Dr. Abraham Flexner:

Institute for Advanced Study,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

Your most gracious letter was received, as well as the enclosed copy of one you wrote to Dr. Fosdick. I wish to express to you my sincere gratitude for the warm expressions of interest shown in your letter.

I shall rejoice to see you in the autumn, as you suggest, and to have a chance to come to know you, and to learn of your great work, in which I surely would love to help in my small way.

Surely I love to teach, and no work can compare in my estimation with the teaching of pure science, pure mathematics in fact.

Perhaps you may have been told by Dr. Fosdick that I am a cousin of ex President Arthur Cushman McGiffert, of Union Theological Seminary.

My universities include Johns Hopkins, Harvard, and Columbia, as well as my undergraduate work here.

To do my beloved mathematical work in such an environment as you picture in your Bulletin would seem absolutely perfect.

Thanking you for your great courtesy in writing me, when I had not even written you, and with warm regards, and with the hope that your great work may come to a brilliant and useful culmination, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

James McGiffert

March 5, 1931

Professor James McGiffert
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
169 Eighth Street
Troy, New York

My dear Professor McGiffert:

Your letter of February 28 to Dr. Flexner was received after he had sailed. You asked that it be forwarded, but, as Dr. Flexner has a great deal of traveling to do with very short stops, I believe it is safer to hold your letter until his return. In fact, he asked me not to forward his mail as he will not have secretarial assistance on this trip. I am sure that he will communicate with you as soon as possible after his return.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY
Assistant Secretary

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Department of Mathematics

g. McGiffert

169 Eighth St., Troy, N. Y.

Feb. 16, 1931

Dear Dr. Fosdick:

I did not know when I saw you for those happy few minutes during the holidays, that I would be writing you, to ask you to try to intercede for me. But I am so deeply interested in the new Institute for Advanced Education, which Dr. Abraham Flexner is initiating, that I just do want to teach in it. I notice in the article in the New York Times of recent date that besides ability the requirement essential is "loving to teach". This is quoted from ex-President Gilman's words. Now no one on earth loves to teach mathematics as much as do I.

I have been devoting all my time to graduate teaching, during the past ten years, and I am therefore ready to teach any sort of pure mathematical subjects, and how I would love to do it in such an institution, where no financial questions would have to be considered, and where the teacher would be given a wonderful amount of freedom for real research and deep study.

I just think that you may possibly know Dr. Flexner, and if you do, I wonder if you would like to recommend me to him as a candidate for such a position. My difficulty of physical vision is no handicap, for I do my blackboard lecturing perfectly easily, and I do my calculations entirely mentally, and thus have the advantage over those who depend largely on chalk, pencil, blackboard or paper.

Well this is a dream which has obsessed me, and I just do hope that you may be able and willing to help me in it.

Thanking you most sincerely for this, and with warm regard from Lady McGiffert and myself, I remain,

Most sincerely yours, James W. McGiffert

THE RIVERSIDE CHURCH

RIVERSIDE DRIVE at 122ND STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

February 18, 1931.

Ministers

HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK
EUGENE C. CARDER
C. IVAR HELLSTROM

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

Dear Abraham:

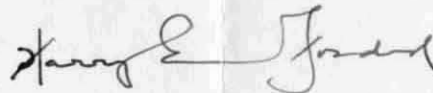
I have just received the enclosed letter from my friend Professor James McGiffert of the Department of Mathematics of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

It is one of those requests which I grant for friendships' sake, but with the distinct understanding that it does not put upon you an obligation even to acknowledge it.

Dr. McGiffert is absolutely blind and has been doing extraordinary work, as I understand it, in mathematics for many years. He is a lovable personality and I am very fond of him. Of course I know nothing about his technical adaptability for your work and I simply pass this letter on for you to treat as you may think best.

With all goodwill,

Most cordially yours,



February 20, 1931

Dear Harry:

Thank you very much indeed for sending me Dr. McGiffert's letter. It comes at a moment when I have only two or three days in which, having just returned from a western trip, I am making preparations to sail for Europe on next Wednesday, but I shall write Professor McGiffert and assure him that I shall see him when I return in the autumn. I am profoundly touched by his letter. Whether mathematics will be one of the subjects/^{with} which we shall begin I myself do not know.

Always sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick
The Riverside Church
Riverside Drive at 122nd Street
New York, N. Y.

AF:ESB

February 20, 1931

Dear Professor McGiffert:

Dr. Fosdick has just forwarded me your extremely interesting letter of February 16, and I am enclosing a copy of my letter to him. It is impossible for me to see anyone at the moment, but no steps of any kind will be taken for some time to come. I shall see you in the autumn on my return. Meanwhile, I am sending you a copy of the first and only bulletin which has been issued by the Institute.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor James McGiffert
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
169 Eighth Street
Troy, New York

AF:ESB



JAY COOKE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
THIRTEENTH AND LOUDEN STREETS
PHILADELPHIA

Edw. McRemy

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

To the Dean of the Graduate School
of
The University of Princeton

My dear Sir:-

Will you kindly let me know the pre-requisites of a mathematics course under Dr. Einstein?

Thank you!

I have received my A. B. from U. of P. having majored in mathematics - made a distinguished mark in all my scientific (including mathematics work) - am a member of Pi - Mu - Epsilon and have taken one graduate course in mathematics. I shall need to review all of

my work and probably take
much more to be able to take
work with Dr. Einstein but
I am aiming to do that in spite
of having very poor health at
present. But the future is
bright if I may take that
course.

Also kindly send me
your catalogue.

Very truly yours,

(Miss) Coa M. Maffaney
(home address) 7408 Woodlawn Ave.
Melrose Park, Penna.
Oaklane P.O. Phila

A copy for Professor Veblen.

October 24, 1932

Miss Eva M. McKenney,
7408 Woodlawn Avenue,
Melrose Park, Pennsylvania.

My dear Miss McKenney:

I am referring your letter of October 15th to
Professor O. Veblen of the Institute of Advanced Study, with
which Dr. Einstein will be connected in Princeton.

Very sincerely,

(Signed) A. B. Creasēy,

Secretary.

C/S.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

Department of
MATHEMATICS

October 25, 1932.

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

Dear Dr. Flexner:

We are likely to have a number of letters like the enclosed and therefore I think it would be well if you would consider the right sort of answer. It seems to me that the immediate answer is that she must submit a more detailed account of her qualifications and a statement from one of her mathematical professors before the question can be considered. If, as seems most likely, it then turns out that she is not qualified, we can advise her to go to a graduate school. If she should be qualified, I suppose the case would have to be referred to Einstein.

Yours sincerely,

Oswald Veblen

OV/AF

October 27, 1932

Dear Miss McKenney:

Your letter to the Dean of the Graduate School of Princeton University has been referred to me for reply as it is the Institute for Advanced Study with which Dr. Einstein will be associated beginning October 1933. It is probable that the students working under the guidance of Dr. Einstein will have received the Ph. D. degree or the equivalent thereof. The Institute has no catalogue, but I am placing your name on our mailing list that you may be kept informed as the project develops.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Miss Eva H. McKenney
7408 Woodlawn Avenue
Melrose Park, Pennsylvania
Oaklane P.O., Philadelphia

AF:ESB

February 15, 1941

Dear Miss Mackenzie:

Your inquiry of January 5th came while I was in the South on a holiday. I take pleasure in sending you the latest bulletin of The Institute for Advanced Study, which describes the nature of the work being done here.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Miss M. L. Mackenzie
43 Argyle Street
Sydney, Cape Breton
Nova Scotia

Commission Political Survey
and Research
CANADA

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

Dear Sir:-

Article, New York Times,
January 5th, 1941.

Recently I heard part of the closing remarks of a radio address on the subject of movement of Mass Mind; that is my impression, not a quotation. I notice that a School of Economics has been opened and also the Schools of Politics and Humanities. To me those terms are merely aspects of mind and categories of speech; so I wondered if the address came from Princeton.

I classify "Science" in resolution to mathematics as 3rd Person. Human relations with humans is 2nd Person, the customary 3rd as Person spoken of being 2nd-absent. 1st Person as 1st-1st is the individual conscious of the mystery of himself. Under the one Inflections of "Person", I classify the universe.

In "Gender" we have the reflex of Person in speech: that also is in three phases or categories of authority :- there is the authority of physical experience, giving the vote of labour; there is the authority of delegation, by which we have political units of humanity; and there is the authority of the parent as type of the relation of in-experience and maturity.

Those two forces are "Democracy" and involuntary. That is we can not be alive outside of "Person" and we cannot speak outside of Gender. The apprehension of the moments of that path of light through history is by the six Inflections - trinity of love (force) and trinity of power (form). Minds in all their variety become Mind tangible in the prism of Inflections.

If you have undertaken any research into mind and its body eternal in language (vocabulary and structure in speech) I would appreciate some report and would be glad to co-operate in so far as I have gone in research.

Yours truly,

M. L. Mackenzie.

43 Argyle Street,
Sydney, Cape Breton, N.S.,
January 27th, 1941.

Miss M. L. Mackenzie.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

October 21, 1937

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

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

Dear Sir:

Will you please let me know by return
mail the present address of Professor E. A. Lowe.

Sincerely yours,

L. C. MacKinney
Lk

L. C. MacKinney
Professor of History

October 25, 1957

Prof. L. C. MacKinney
Department of History
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

My dear Prof. MacKinney:

Professor Lowe, who is now abroad, is sailing on November 2 and is due to arrive in New York on November 9. His address after that date will be 150 FitzRandolph Road, Princeton, New Jersey.

Very truly yours,

MARIE C EICHELSEER

Selecting Names for Who's Who in America

Except for names which are included in WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA for one or more of the arbitrary reasons designated in this leaflet, the aim is to include the names, not necessarily of the *best*, but rather of the *best known* men and women of the country in all lines of useful and reputable achievement—names much in the public eye, not locally, but nationally.

The A. N. Marquis Company
919 North Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

Qualifications for Admission to WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA

THE standards of admission to WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA divide the eligibles into two classes: (1) those who are selected on account of special prominence in creditable lines of effort, making them the subjects of extensive interest, inquiry or discussion in this country; and (2) those who are arbitrarily included on account of official position—civil, military, naval, religious, or educational.

The first of these two classes comprises persons who have accomplished some conspicuous achievement—something out of the ordinary, so to speak—something which distinguishes them from the vast majority of their contemporaries. This class is confined to Americans, or those who are so prominently identified with American affairs as to be the subjects of wide inquiry or discussion in the United States. Thus a few foreign actors, singers, lecturers and others are included, who, by frequent visits to America, or in some other way, have become the subjects of common American interest. Names appear of those who are broadly prominent in some special field but who are little known in their own communities. The man of great achievement may be scarcely known at all in the particular locality in which he lives. The national character is frequently a person whose work is better known than himself, and it is pertinent information concerning such an individual that WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA aims to gather and disseminate.

The arbitrary class embraces without regard to notability or prominence in any other respect, the following: All members of Congress; members of the Cabinet; United States judges; governors of

States, Territories and island possessions of the United States; Federal department heads; judges of State and Territorial Courts of highest appellate jurisdiction; American ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary, and ambassadors and ministers accredited to this country; American consuls at important places in foreign countries; living American authors of books possessing more than ephemeral interest or value—books which have received a considerable degree of recognition by the general public or which have attained wide usage by special groups or classes, such as educational groups, scientific groups, literary groups, etc.; the attorneys general of the various States; officers of the Army above the rank of colonel, and of the Navy above the rank of captain; heads of the larger universities and colleges; heads of the leading societies devoted to philanthropic, educational and scientific aims; members of the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Design, the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the National Institute of Arts and Letters; bishops and chief ecclesiastics of all the larger religious denominations of the United States; and others who are in like manner chosen because of their official relations and affiliations.

To be sure, the majority of the names in the arbitrary classification would be admitted without hesitation even if they did not belong to the classification indicated, because of a personal record not at all dependent upon official position.

Not a single sketch in WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA has been paid for—and none can be paid for.

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WHOO'S WHO IN AMERICA aims to include, as nearly as possible, brief "life-sketches" of the most notable *living* Americans in all parts of the world—the men and women whose positions or achievements make them of general interest. It tells just the things every intelligent person wants to know about those who are most conspicuous in every useful and reputable walk of life—birthplace, date of birth, parentage, education, college or university degrees, marriage, children, occupation, position, outstanding achievements, politics, societies, clubs, address, etc.—in fact, the chief features of each career without eulogy or criticism.

The book is thoroughly revised and brought down biennially, a new edition being issued every two years. It was established in 1899.