

Kabayama, Ayske

April 4, 1940

Dear Professor Rowley:

It would give me great pleasure if you would lunch with me on Thursday, April 18, at one o'clock at the Princeton Inn, to meet Count Ayske Kabayama, Managing Director of the Japanese Society for International Cultural Relations. Count Kabayama is coming down to Princeton on that day to see the Gest Library and I am asking a few men from the Institute and from Princeton University to meet him. I very much hope you will be able to make one of the party.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor George Rowley
98 Bayard Lane
Princeton, New Jersey

FA/MCE

Same letter to:

Prof. William S. Carpenter
Prof. William Starr Myers
Prof. Dana G. Munro
Prof. H. H. Bender
Dr. D. N. Rowe

Professor Stewart
Professor Veblen
Mr. Heyl

April 4, 1940

Dear Dr. Flexner:

Would there be any chance that you would care to come down to Princeton on Thursday, April 18, to lunch with Count Kabayama, Director of the Japanese Society for International Cultural Relations? Count Kabayama is coming to Princeton on that day to see the Gest Library. I am giving a luncheon in his honor and inviting a few members of the faculty of the Institute and of Princeton University. This is a somewhat formal occasion and not anything that you ought to consider a duty, but of course I should be perfectly delighted to have you if you found it possible to come.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Dr. Abraham Flexner
150 East 72nd Street
New York City

FA/MCE

Kahane, Henry K.

Dr. Henry R. Kahane
University of Southern California
Los Angeles, California

February 13, 1941

Dear Professor Meritt:

When we visited you, last December, introduced by Professor Capps, you kindly answered our questions concerning the possibilities of working in the Institute for Advanced Study. And now, with this, we are sending to you the outline of the project about a "History of Greek linguistic influence in Italy." We hope that the subject is important and interesting enough, to enable us to secure the support of the Institute. Should something in our outline be lacking or not clear enough, then we ask you cordially to make whatever suggestion you believe necessary; in this case, we would rewrite our application.

As personal references in Princeton, I can give you the following names: Prof. Capps, Prof. Armstrong, Dr. Thomas Mann, and Prof. Castro. Should you need further references, personal or scientific, I would gladly forward them to you. And I ask you furthermore, to inform us whether you need copies of our former publications.

With the most cordial thanks for your interest,

Very sincerely yours,

Henry and Renée Kahane

Dr. Henry R. Kahane
Dr. Renée Toole Kahane
University of Southern California
Los Angeles, California

History of Greek Linguistic Influence in Italy

One of the greatest desiderata in Romance philology is a broad and exhaustive representation of Greek linguistic influence in Italy. We intend to write such a work, beginning with late antiquity and ending with the Renaissance. The project should include the various manifestations of Hellenism in Italian culture, both in the intellectual world and on the level of plebeian life, and be presented by the methods of modern philology: linguistic geography, dialectology, and the colligation of political and linguistic history. Stress should be laid on the distribution and development of the Greek loan-words in the Italian dialects; on the semantic and sociologic changes of these words; on the historical background; and on the varying participation of the various Italian regions.

We believe that we are qualified for accomplishing such a task. On the one side, we combine the necessary knowledge of Romance, and Byzantine and Modern Greek linguistics, on the other we have occupied ourselves, as shown by our former publications, with the converse form of the problem: the Italian influences on Greek. Because of our familiarity with the question, we believe that with the support of the Institute for Advanced Research, we could finish the project in a relatively short time.

Bibliography of Principal Publications

(a) Henry R. Kahane

- (1) "Bezeichnungen der Kinnbacke im Galloromanischen," Berliner Beiträge zur Romanischen Philologie, Band II, Heft 2, Jena und Leipzig 1932
- (2) "Gli elementi linguistici italiani nel neogreco," Archivum Romanicum, 1938
- (3) "Zur Neugriechischen Seemannssprache," Byzantinisch-neugriechische Jahrbücher, 1939
- (4) "Italo-byzantinische Etymologien," Byzantinisch-neugriechische Jahrbücher, 1940
- (5) Italienische Ortsnamen in Griechenland (in collaboration with my wife), Athens, 1940, (400 pages)
- (6) "The Project of the Mediterranean Linguistic Atlas," to be published in Italica, March 1941
- (7) "Historia mexicana en la literatura alemana neo-romantica," to be published in Memoria del segundo congreso internacional de catedráticos de literatura iberoamericana, 1941
- (8) "Map 113: la guancia of the Italian Linguistic Atlas," to be published in Language, 1941

(b) Renée Toole Kahane

- (1) "Wortgeschichtliche Studien: toupin und bronze," Berliner Beiträge zur Romanischen Philologie, Band III, Heft 4, Jena und Leipzig 1934
- (2) "Italienische Marinewörter im Neugriechischen," Archivum Romanicum XXII (1938), 510-582
- (3) Italienische Ortsnamen in Griechenland (in collaboration with my husband), Athens 1940

December 8, 1937

Dear Dr. Kahn:

I have your interesting letter of December 7 with its enclosed recommendations from Dean Griffith and Professor McIntire. I sympathize deeply with you in your present situation. The Institute has found openings for a considerable number of Germans in the fields of mathematics and art. Unfortunately, however, we have not yet developed our work in economics beyond the appointment of Mr. Riefler as professor, and at this moment Mr. Riefler is abroad so that I cannot consult him. I know, however, that he has the feeling that we cannot make minor appointments until additional major appointments have been decided upon.

If there is anything that I can do to help you elsewhere, I shall be most happy to do so. It may be possible for you to secure an opening in the University in Exile conducted by Professor Alvin Johnson in New York, and you may get some helpful advice from Dr. Otto Nathan of the Economics Department of New York University who has been faced by the same problem as you are engaged in solving.

With all good wishes,

Dr. Richard A. Kahn
2207 Brookfield Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland
AF:MEG

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

2207 Brookfield Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland
December 7, 1937

Dr. Abraham Flexner
Head of the Institute For Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Flexner:

Miss Lavenia Bamberger of Baltimore encouraged me to write to you.

I need some help for continuation of my scientific work and therefore I apply to your Institute.

I came from Germany in 1935, after many years of scientific and practical experience in the field of economic legislation. In 1918, my first book in this field was published: "Rechtsbegriffe der Kriegswirtschaft" (Concepts of Economic Legislation in War Time). The German Handwörterbuch der Rechtswissenschaft (Dictionary of Law), edited 1930, criticised this book in the following words: "In 1918 Richard Kahn published the work, "Rechtsbegriffe der Kriegswirtschaft" which was already in that time especially highly considered. It was a first beginning to build up a system and a theory in this new field. The sub-title, "An Approach to General Concepts of Economic Legislation in War Time", is the first historical example in which the separate concept of "economic legislation" appears (in connection with war) and also in its content it is the transfer to and the beginning of a new science, a new consideration which reflects on economic legislation as an independent and growing phenomenon of our times."

Because of my career as a legal adviser to industrial corporations I did not have the time to do much for the further development of the new science. I contributed a lot of articles which brought me the high recognition of my colleagues and members of university faculties. In 1935 when circumstances forced me to leave Germany, I decided to continue my scientific work. First I was connected with the Johns Hopkins University as a Fellow-By-Courtesy, a position which did not include any payment. In 1936 I got a position with the American University in Washington, which was connected with a very small stipend. After having studied the American legislation, I ventured to write another book with the title, "Law and Economics, An Approach to General Concepts of Present Economic Legislation". I

take the liberty to enclose two copies of criticisms which refer to this book. The book has not yet been accepted for publication, but I hope that it will be in the near future. Last week I was in New York to see Dr. Stacy May of the Rockefeller Foundation and it seems to be possible that I may be eligible for a grant in aid to be given by this institute. But there exists the condition that the applying university must be a famous research institute, a fact which excludes the institution with which I am connected at present, and that the applying university expects after two or three years to transfer my position into a permanent one. I have not yet found a university which is able and willing to conform with these conditions.

Facing such difficulties, I venture to approach you, hoping that you will be able to secure an appropriate aid for my work.

Please do not underestimate the value of studies on interrelation of law and economics. The natural sciences may guarantee us better health and longer life, but what use can we have for them if we enjoy them under pressure of terrorizing groups or of terrorizing individuals, perhaps under partial restriction of human liberties, or even in a concentration camp? So I think studies on the fundamental living together must necessarily complete the studies on nature in a narrower sense. Please consider that my last contribution to arts and sciences was made under great financial hardship and with the hope of getting one day recognition and by this the necessary facilities.

Very truly yours,

Richard A. Kahn

The American University, Graduate School
Washington, D. C.

November 16, 1937

To Whom It May Concern:

I have recently completed the reading of the manuscript of Dr. Richard Kahn entitled "Law and Economics". In my opinion, it is a most stimulating work and one which should command a wide circle of readers. It is, of course, highly condensed; but this should commend it to many.

To my mind, its chief value lies in the survey it gives of this new and important field. Dr. Kahn is fully aware of the profound implications for our jurisprudence arising out of the changing nature of legislation, and rightly treats this as a worldwide phenomenon. I am not aware of any other comparable book.

If you decide to publish the work, and would care to have me do so, I would be glad to contribute a preface without any financial obligations. I am also at your disposal in connection with any specific questions which may arise in connection with your decision.

Very truly yours,

Ernest S. Griffith
Dean, Graduate School.

The George Washington University
Washington, D. C.

The George Washington Law Review

November 6, 1937

Dr. Richard A. Kahn
American University
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Kahn:

I wish to thank you for the privilege of reading your manuscript of your book, "Law and Economics; an Approach to General Concepts of Present Economic Legislation".

This subject, in which you are indeed a pioneer, is of vital and growing importance to lawyers, legislators and economists as well as to scholars taking more inclusive spheres for their fields of investigation.

I am glad to say that I find your treatment of the subject stimulating and indeed scholarly, the manuscript reflects the broad background of practical experience and systematic study which you bring to bear on this subject as well as the refreshing outlook of your original approach.

Your use of the comparative method in the presentation of material is extremely useful in broadening the scope of investigation in such matters.

I sincerely hope that this volume receives the early publication and wide distribution which it deserves. I will be personally happy to recommend it to any publisher who would be interested.

Sincerely yours,

John A. McIntire
Faculty Editor in Chief
Assistant Professor of Law.

Kallis

Int-gen

✓ Mr. Int Gen -
Donations

4 March 1955

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Kallis:

Your letter to Mr. Murrow of January 4th has just come to us from the Columbia Broadcasting System, else you would have had an answer long ago. I am grateful for your kind words; and write on behalf of the Institute, as well as myself, in thanking you for your contribution to the Institute's work. We will count ourselves very lucky if you find it possible, as you suggest, to help us from time to time in this way.

With every warm good wish,

Robert Oppenheimer

Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Kallis
13424 Cheltenham Drive
Sherman Oaks, California

copy & orig. of Kallis letter & check for \$10.
sent to Mr. Morgan 3/7/55

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York • PLaza 1-2345

SEE IT NOW

EDWARD R. MURROW
FRED W. FRIENDLY

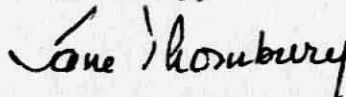
March 2, 1955

Dear Mrs. Hobson:

Attached is a letter and check which
was carelessly placed in a bundle of
fan mail.

Sorry for the delay.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jane Thornbury". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Jane Thornbury

13424 Cheltenham Drive. Sherman Oaks. California

January 4, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S. Radio, T.V.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir,

My wife and I count ourselves fortunate to have seen and heard your interview with Dr. Robert Oppenheimer. For some time now we have been beset with information and misinformation concerning this controversial figure. We have always respected his vast abilities as a scientist and now we are pleased to admire his integrity, his humanism, and his most astute philosophical criticisms.

At this time it would be appropriate Mr Murrow, to say that we hold your efforts in very high esteem. For several years now we have looked to you and to your associates for news and resourceful reporting.

Dr. Oppenheimer impressed us with the work being done at the Institute and while not being scientists we would like to participate in this worthy project. Therefore, we have enclosed here a small contribution, the first of many we hope, Since we do not know the exact address of the Institute we thank you in advance for acting as liaison. If the Group with send us their address we would be pleased to continue as regularly as possible with these contributions.

Sincerely yours

/s/ Albert J. Kallis

535 West 151 Street

March 21, 1933

Am.
March 22,
1933
A.S.

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

Kelman

Dear Sir:

The writing of this letter has been prompted by your recent admonition to the science teachers, not to let talent be wasted in the gutter. I wonder, whether you feel prompted to act in an analogous way in my case.

I am a Hungarian Jew. I studied at German Universities, toward a University Professorship in Mathematics. When I graduated, the Hungarian government had just introduced the numerus clausus against Jewish professors, and I had to change profession. I wanted, then, to take up music, but my family forced me to study engineering. After the war, I lived in Italy, and three years ago I immigrated to the United States, for sentimental reasons.

I think to be able to create first class production along the following lines:

- 1) Civil engineering. I was responsible for the design of "Galleria del Corso", in Milan, which is probably the most daring bldg construction in Europe.
- 2) Teaching. I was a professor of the University of Milan. Here, I lectured for a year at Calif. Tech., and subsequently at several leading Institutes, from Stanford University to Princeton.
- 3) Novel writing. I published a novel in Italian, which is told to be excellent.
- 4) Composition. I feel an extraordinary urge to compose, and can show you some samples at which my ability may be judged.
- 5) Economic research. I just finished a 60,000 words manuscript dealing with economic depressions and their cure, containing original, stimulating suggestions, that would most certainly interest the public.

Due to the fact, however, that I arrived in this Country after the stock market crash, I cannot find a publisher even willing to read my manuscript, or to translate my Italian novel, or to look at my musical composition;

- 2 -

nor am I able to secure me the most modest position with a University, or in the engineering profession.

As a matter of fact, in a month I face the necessity of living in the street, which occurrence will involve my deportation as a pauper alien.

Enclosed you will find a copy of a reference from Dr. Millikan. It proves that at least in one of the lines mentioned, I am outstanding. Yet, in a month or so, I shall face something infinitely worse than the gutter: deportation.

Can you do anything about it? I am fully aware of having no claim whatsoever to your consideration. Still, you are engaged in preparing an educational institute of highest standing, with a view of producing outstanding men. Well, don't you think that it might be fair to report to the Tuld-Bamberger group, that, for the time being, they should not disinterest themselves entirely of those who are already here and are starving.

To conclude, I should deeply appreciate your assistance in prevailing upon Mrs. Tuld, or Mr. Bamberger to grant me free board and room for such services as dishwashing, lawnmowing, etc. in their homes or at some of their friends, to prevent me from starvation and deportation, while I am endeavoring to clear my way along more congenial lines of activity.

Upon invitation, I shall be glad to give you any further information.

Respectfully yours

Dr. Eugene Kahn

E. Kalman

March 22, 1953

Dear Dr. Kalman:

I have your kind favor of March 21.

I am sorry to say that we shall at the Institute
deal only with pure mathematics and that the group
with which we shall start has already been selected.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. Eugene Kalman
535 West 151 Street
New York, N. Y.

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AT:ESB

New York City, Sept. 7, 1932

Dr. Abraham Flexner
150 East 72nd Street
New York City.

Dear Sir:

May I ask you the favor to
let me know the aims and for the new orga-
nization for the advancement of human relations?

I am a professor of the University of
Milan, Italy, and came to this country by the
invitation of Robert A. Millikan to lecture at
the Pasadena Institute.

Sincerely yours

Dr. Eugene Kalman
535 West 151st St.

September 13, 1932

Dear Dr. Kalman:

I am sending you herewith a copy of
the only publication that has been made in reference
to the new Institute. You will observe that the
announcement in respect to the study of human relations
is altogether erroneous.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. Eugene Kalman
535 West 151st Street
New York, N. Y.

✓ EEB
ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

CROSS REFERENCE

FILE: JAS Gen - Kantorowicz

RE: Photos of Greek vases left to JAS by Kantorowicz

LETTER DATED:

SEE: Former Fac - Kantorowicz

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1935.

KAPITZA TO REGAIN SCIENTIFIC TOOLS

**Soviet to Buy Apparatus Used
by Him in Britain Before His
Detention in Russia.**

COST PLACED AT £15,000

**Cambridge University Will Use
the Money to Purchase a
Powerful Electromagnet.**

By **FERDINAND KUHN Jr.**

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Cambridge University has just agreed to sell to Soviet Russia the giant generator of magnetic fields and other scientific apparatus installed in the Mond Laboratory at a cost of £15,000 several years for the use of Professor Peter Kapitza, famous Russian physicist.

Professor Kapitza achieved a world-wide reputation for his work at Cambridge until last year, when he went to Russia on a vacation and failed to get permission to return to England. Since then friends reported he was pining his heart away in Russia, although the Soviet Government is building a splendidly equipped laboratory for him in Moscow.

Recently the Soviet Government offered to buy not only the special generator built for him at Cambridge but also new instruments and duplicates of some of the existing apparatus for liquifying helium, and it has agreed to reimburse the Royal Society for its expenses while the Mond Laboratory was lying idle.

The result is that Professor Kapitza will be able to continue his experiments in Russia and that Cambridge will receive a considerable sum of money for new researches of its own.

Dr. J. D. Cockroft, who in 1932 succeeded for the first time in smashing the atom by electrical machinery, has been appointed as the new director of the Mond Laboratory and will continue its work on different lines. As proof that science knows no national frontiers, Dr. Cockroft decided not to use

Professor Kapitza's great generator at Cambridge if there was the slightest chance that Professor Kapitza could use it in Russia.

So the generator will go to Russia and be replaced by a powerful electromagnet, to be used for producing swift particles of millions of volts. This type of magnet has already been used with brilliant success by Professor Ernest O. Lawrence in California in studying the structure of the atom, but until now there has never been a sufficiently powerful magnet in this country.

"This field of work is of much fundamental importance and of particular importance to Cambridge," said Lord Rutherford, director of the Cavendish Laboratory, "since it may make possible a direct study of the magnetic properties of atomic nuclei. The possession of a large magnet would also enable particles of extremely high energies to be produced for nuclear researches and would open up a wide range of new problems."

New York
Times

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III - 4

July 6, 1935

My dear Sir:

At the request of the most distinguished physicists and mathematicians in the United States I am enclosing a petition to the effect that Professor Kapitza may be allowed by the U. S. S. R. authorities to complete his work in Cambridge, England.

I am, with all good wishes and high regard,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

To His Excellency
The Russian Ambassador
Washington, D. C.

AF/MCE

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

June 27, 1935

My dear Professor Flexner:

I am returning to you herewith the petition signed by outstanding American scientists with regard to Professor Kapitza, which you forwarded to Ambassador Bullitt with your letter of May 1, 1935. Ambassador Bullitt feels that it would be improper for him to present this petition officially to the Soviet Government, and suggests that you might care to consider the advisability of handing it to Ambassador Troyanovsky.

Very sincerely yours,

Enclosure:
Petition
(six pages)

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

Department of State

BUREAU }
DIVISION }

ENCLOSURE

TO

Letter drafted _____

ADDRESSED TO

Professor A. Flexner

COPY

May 1, 1935

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I am sending you herewith the most impressive memorandum that, as far as I know, has ever been assembled in behalf of the scientific work of one man, for it is signed by almost every outstanding physicist and mathematician in the United States, headed by Professor Einstein.

Professor Millikan of the California Institute of Technology and Professor Dirac of Cambridge, England, both Nobel Prize winners, called on the Russian Ambassador in Washington recently and pointed out to him how unfortunate the consequences would be for the U.S.S.R. if its action in the case of Professor Kapitza destroyed the respect of scientists for the present Russian government. For the sake of that government and the Russian people, in whose welfare and success we are all deeply interested, I trust that you may submit this petition to the proper authorities and that Professor Kapitza may be permitted to return to Cambridge in order to finish, in coöperation with Lord Rutherford, the work on which he has spent more than a decade.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

To His Excellency
The American Ambassador
Embassy of the United States
Moscow, Russia

AF/MCE

EMBASSY OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 11, 1935

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

Dear Sir:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of
your letter of July 6 and enclosures to
Ambassador Troyanovsky.

Sincerely yours,


P. Khrisanfov
Attache

PK/h

Dr. CHAIM KAPLAN,
1850 - 81st STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

C. Kaplan

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
Director, The Institute
of Advanced Study,
150 E. 72 Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Flexner:

Allow me, dear Sir, to address to
you the following lines.

In view of the fact that The
Institute of Advanced Study, of which you are
the Director, is dedicated to the promotion of
research in every field of knowledge, I wish to
bring to your kind attention the scholarly work
in which I have been engaged and which I endeavor
to carry on further.

I am a Yale PhD and a holder
of Sterling Fellowships for two successive years.
The general field of my study is Semitics, while
my research I have done mainly in the Apocrypho-
-pseudepigraphic literature. My degree I received in
1929. Several parts of my thesis have been either
published or accepted for publication in the

following journals: Journal of the Society of Oriental Research, Anglican Theological Review, Review and Expositor, American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures, Bibliotheca Sacra.

It is my purpose to compose a thoroughgoing commentary on the books of the apocrypha and the pseudepigrapha from rabbis on the one hand and mythology on the other hand. My method in elucidating obscure passages, finding new interpretations, discovering data whereby to establish the dates and the original language of the several books comprising the apocrypho-pseudepigraphic literature, has been highly praised by outstanding scholars. It is even regarded by them as tantamount to opening a new field in scholarly research.

I shall be greatly obliged to you if you please inform me whether my work can be subsidized by the Institute so as to enable me to carry it further to completion. For references I cite the following scholars: profs. Torrey, Dougherty, Porter, Stephens of Yale University; prof. Ginzberg, Marx of the Jewish Theological Seminary; prof. Easton, editor of Anglican Theological Review; prof. Smith of the University of Chicago; prof. Montgomery of Penn. University.

Very sincerely yours,
C. Kaplan

December 17, 1930

Dear Dr. Kaplan:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your recent letter regarding the Institute for Advanced Study. The Institute has only been formally organized, and it has not yet been determined what fields of study will be pursued. I shall place your application on file and let you hear from me as soon as the project develops.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. Chaim Kaplan
1850 - 61st Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

AT:ESB

March 13, 1941

Dear Alexander:

I have discussed your letter of February 27th with several members of our School of Humanistic Studies and with other people in Princeton who know Dr. Karo. I am very sorry to say that there seems to be no chance of our being able to offer him an appointment at the Institute for next year.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Leigh Alexander
268 Forest Street
Oberlin, Ohio

FA/MCE

OBERLIN COLLEGE
OBERLIN, OHIO

268 Forest Street
Oberlin, Ohio
February 27, 1941

President Frank Aydelotte
Institute of Advanced Studies
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Aydelotte :

I am writing to ask if there would be an opening of any sort in the Institute of Advanced Studies for next college year for a German refugee archaeologist called Dr. George Karo. He was for some years professor of Archaeology at Halle, and was also Director of the German School of Archaeology in Athens. Last year he was with the University of Cincinnati, and this year he has been Professorial Lecturer here in Oberlin.

Benjamin D. Meritt, T. Leslie Shear, and Edward Capps, Jr., all of whom are there with you in Princeton, will I feel sure be willing to give you any additional information you may need, for they all know Karo personally.

We shall greatly appreciate any help or suggestions you may give about placing Karo.

Sincerely yours,

Leigh Alexander

FROM

PROF. HUBERT N. ALYEA

Frick Chemical Laboratory, Princeton, N. J.

Inst Gen Karplus inty

Date.....**Feb 10, 1962**

Be yours of.....

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

Thankyou very kindly for including me in the group who listened to Dr. Karplus the other day. It is evident that any child who has him as a teacher would be lucky...on the other hand ^{this} ~~the~~ choice of teaching areas could be improved by further experiment.

I always count as an enthusiastic teacher one who I think had the good fortune to have you as a pupil.. Mr. Clock ..whom I came to know well at the New England Teachers Associatio meetings.

Thank you again for your courtesy.

Hubert Alyea

Kasanof, David R.

September 14, 1946

Mr. David R. Kasanof
444 Central Park West
New York 25, New York

Dear Mr. Kasanof:

Thank you for your letter of September 11th. The Institute Bulletin which describes the work pursued here is now in press but should be ready for distribution late in October. I have placed your name on our mailing list to receive a copy at that time.

In general, I may say, however, that the Institute provides opportunity for post-doctorate research in three fields, mathematics, humanistic studies and economics and politics. Members of the Institute are given the opportunity to consult freely with the Faculty about their work. The Institute offers no formal courses and grants no degrees. Members are simply given facilities to pursue their own researches in their own manner. Applications for admission are usually presented to the Faculty in the spring for the following academic year. Candidates are asked to submit a curriculum vitae, a list of publications and a brief statement of their project of work.

I hope this will give you the information you need. If you have further questions, please do not hesitate to write again.

Yours sincerely,

Jane S. Richardson
Assistant Secretary

DAVID R. KASANOF
444 CENTRAL PARK WEST
NEW YORK 25

September 11th
1 9 4 6

Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N.J.

Gentlemen:

Please send me information covering courses available
and requirements for admission.

Very truly yours,

David R. Kasanof

Just Gen Kassler

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PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

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18 NASSAU STREET

PHONE ~~225-0100~~

WALnut 4-5678

October 17, 1958

Mr. Robert Oppenheimer
Institute for Advanced Study
Olden Lane
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Oppenheimer:

Knowing that you are acquainted with our office,
I am taking the liberty of sending you our recent
brochure.

Because of 28 years of diversified experience
as well as the skills of our personnel, we feel com-
petent to render architectural service of excellent
quality.

We have always had a hankering to do a job for
your organization, though perhaps remiss in not saying
so.

If you have any problem, present or future, in
which we could be of assistance, please do not
hesitate to call upon us for an interview.

Sincerely,



Kenneth Kassler

kk:gc
Encl.

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KENNETH KASSLER & ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS PRINCETON · NEW JERSEY

THE MAIN CONCERN of this office has always been good design — good design integrated with effective construction techniques and executed within the stipulated budget. We favor imaginative new concepts when compatible with sound structure and economy. That some success has been achieved is indicated by the frequent publication of our work.

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P R O J E C T S P A R T I A L L I S T

I N S T I T U T I O N A L A N D M E D I C A L

Princeton Y.M.C.A.-Y.W.C.A.†	Princeton, N. J.
Mental & Convalescent Facilities, Tenacre Foundation	Princeton, N. J.
New Jersey State, Brisbane Child Treatment Center†	Allaire, N. J.

P U B L I C

New Jersey State Park Recreational Facilities*	Hopatcong, N. J.
Firehouse	Borough of Princeton
Community Building	Borough of Princeton

R E S E A R C H L A B O R A T O R I E S

Applied Science Corporation of Princeton	Princeton, N. J.
E. R. Squibb & Sons, Biological Laboratories*†	New Brunswick, N. J.

I N D U S T R I A L

Manufacturing plant, Disogrin Industries, Inc.	Hopewell, N. J.
Manufacturing plant #5, Applied Science Corporation	Princeton, N. J.

R E L I G I O U S

Parish House, St. Alban's Episcopal Church	Staten Island, N. Y.
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C O M M E R C I A L

Office Building, Princeton Municipal Improvement, Inc.	Princeton, N. J.
Princeton University Store — Additions	Princeton, N. J.

S I T E P L A N N I N G

Greenbrook Project,* U.S. Resettlement Administration	Middlebush, N. J.
Marquand Estate Subdivision (now a municipal park)	Princeton, N. J.

HOUSING

Group Dwellings for Retired Persons*

Swarthmore, Pa.

The Board of Pensions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

EXPERIMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL WORK

Thin Shell Concrete

Kassler House,*

Princeton, N. J.

Precast Concrete Curtain Walls

Squibb Biological Laboratory,*

New Brunswick, N. J.

Precast Prestressed Concrete Construction

Princeton Y.M.C.A.

Disogrin Industries

Steel Frame, Modular Curtain Wall,
Shop Fabricated Construction

Walker* and Boone* Houses,

Princeton, N. J.

Translucent and Transparent Walls for Multiple Light Control

Kassler House,*

Princeton, N. J.

RESIDENTIAL WORK

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Blawenburg, N. J.

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Residence, Walker Bleakney*

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Residence, Gordon Keppel

Williamsburg, Va.

Residence, Robert M. Walker*

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Residence, Frantz-Talcott*

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Residence, Brooks Emeny*

Princeton, N. J.

Residence, Kenneth Kassler*

Princeton, N. J.

* Work published in books or nationally circulated magazines.

† In association with Sherley W. Morgan, F.A.I.A.

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KENNETH KASSLER

American Institute of Architects

Zoning Board of Adjustment, Borough of Princeton, Chairman

Committee on Hygiene of Housing, American Public Health Association

Advisory Council, School of Architecture, Princeton University

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Fellow, American Institute of Architects

Director (Emeritus), School of Architecture, Princeton University

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William H. Walker, II, A.I.A.

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ENGINEERING

Consulting engineers are retained from the local area as well as from New York and Philadelphia, depending upon the nature of the problem.

CONSULTANTS

We have working agreements with consultants whom we consider outstanding in the fields of site and city planning, housing and urban redevelopment, hospitals, education, research and industry. Clients may, however, stipulate their own consultants.

FINANCIAL REFERENCES

Princeton Bank & Trust Company

First National Bank of Princeton

DAVID KATZ
1414 Menomonee Av
South Milwaukee, Wis

March 27, 1933.

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

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a complimentary copy of my "Pocket Tables for Cubics", published last week. As a progressive scientist, and Director of an Institute for Advanced Study, this publication should interest you greatly, because it is destined to mark a turning point in scientific thinking and methods ~~in the history of science.~~

The theoretical solution of the cubic equation is of great historical significance, because the last attempt in this direction was made 400 years ago, and resulted only in a complicated formula ill-suited for theoretical investigations (The Cardan-Tartagli method). Of vastly greater significance, however, is the practical utility of the novel method for theoretical investigations in science. If I succeeded merely in devising a method for obtaining numerical answers to specific cubic equations, I would not attach to it the importance above intimated. But my method goes much farther and enables one to express the theoretical solution to a cubic equation, even if its coefficients are algebraic instead of numerical. This effect opens up a new vista for theoretical studies and investigations. For instance, by applying the new method in the field of mathematics itself, I have managed to conquer such "impossible" problems as the solution of differential equations of third order, the solution of differential equations of the third degree, factoring the general cubic, integrating $\int \frac{dx}{ax^3+bx^2+cx+d}$, expressing $\sin \theta^{1/3}$ in terms of $\sin \theta$, and others. In other words, the field of mathematical thinking has been widened out by my new discovery to a degree comparable to that of the invention of trigonometry, the invention of the calculus, etc.

What enormous effect this discovery may have on the study of physics is beyond estimate! But here is where the cooperation of scientists themselves will be needed. It takes a person of progressive mind and courage to recognize and acknowledge the value of a new discovery as the present one. And, as a mere, private, unknown, "free-lance" scientist, I must confess that I have not the means of widespreading the new method among engineers and scientists.

There are two immediate practical problems that confront me now but are beyond my capacity. One is the publication of my entire work on the subject, (which covers about 200 typewritten pages). The second one is the popularization and widespreading of the new method. A third problem which might be added is the problem of where I could get the time and facilities to continue my researches in Cubics to develop the subject further and to find out all possible applications thereof in the higher fields of mathematics, physics, and applied science.

If I am not mistaken, all these problems lie within the domain and program of the Institute for Advanced Science. It is for that reason that I am writing to you.

DAVID KATZ
1414 Menomonee Ave.
South Milwaukee, Wis.

I believe the Institute can accomplish a great deal toward the solution of the above three practical problems, if it is interested.

Will you kindly look carefully into this matter, and advise whether you have any practical suggestions.

Very truly yours,

David Katz

DK:G

MISCELLANEOUS FORMS

FACTORING CUBIC EQUATIONS. Given, $y = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$.

Method A. (Specific expression). Equate $y = 0$, and solve as on page 2. If x_1 is a root, $(x - x_1)$ is a factor of y .

Method B. (Generic expression). Compute L, A, B, C, D as on page 2.

Let $u = x + B$, (II); or $z = \frac{x+B}{A}$, (I and III).

Case I. $y = aA^3(z^3 + z - D)$
 $= aA^3(z - \text{pos}D)(z^2 + z \text{pos}D + \text{pos}^2D + 1)$

Case II. $y = a(u^3 - C) = a(u - C^{1/3})(u^2 + uC^{1/3} + C^{2/3})$

Case III. $y = aA^3(z^3 - z - D)$
 $= aA^3(z - \text{neg}D)(z^2 + z \text{neg}D + \text{neg}^2D - 1)$

Special Cases. **Case IIo,** ($C = 0$); $y = au^3$.

Case IIIb. $\left\{ D = \frac{\pm 2}{3\sqrt{3}}; y = aA^3 \left[z \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right] \left[z \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right]^2 \right\}$

Case IIIc. $\left\{ -\frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} < D < \frac{+2}{3\sqrt{3}}; \text{ or } 4 - 3 \text{neg}^2D > 0 \right\}$
 $y = aA^3(z - \text{nega}D)(z - \text{nego}D)(z - \text{negu}D)$

PARTIAL FRACTIONS. $\frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d}$

Compute L, A, B, C, D , and z or u as above.

Case I. $\frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{aA^3(3\text{pos}^2D + 1)} \left\{ \frac{1}{z - \text{pos}D} - \frac{z + 2\text{pos}D}{z^2 + z\text{pos}D + \text{pos}^2D + 1} \right\}$

Case II. $\frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{3aC^{2/3}} \left\{ \frac{1}{u - C^{1/3}} - \frac{u + 2C^{1/3}}{u^2 + uC^{1/3} + C^{2/3}} \right\}$

Case III. $\frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{aA^3(3\text{neg}^2D - 1)} \left\{ \frac{1}{z - \text{neg}D} - \frac{z + 2\text{neg}D}{z^2 + z\text{neg}D + \text{neg}^2D - 1} \right\}$

Special cases: **Case IIo,** $\frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{au^3}$

Case IIIb, $\frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{3aA^3} \left\{ \frac{1}{z \pm 2/\sqrt{3}} - \frac{4}{z \pm 1/\sqrt{3}} + \frac{3z}{(z \pm 1/\sqrt{3})^2} \right\}; \left\{ D = \frac{\pm 2}{3\sqrt{3}} \right\}$

Case IIIc, $\frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{aA^3(I-J)(J-K)(K-I)} \left\{ \frac{K-J}{z-I} + \frac{I-K}{z-J} + \frac{J-I}{z-K} \right\}$

Note: The above formulas may be used in integrating

$$y = \int \frac{dx}{ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d}$$

INTEGRATION of the pos-neg function.

Provided $n \neq -1 \neq -3$,

$$\int \text{pos}^n x dx = \text{pos}^{(n+1)}x \left\{ \frac{3}{n+3} \text{pos}^2x + \frac{1}{n+1} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\text{pos}^n x}{n+3} \left\{ 3x - \frac{2n \text{pos}x}{n+1} \right\}$$

$$\int \text{neg}^n x dx = \text{neg}^{(n+1)}x \left\{ \frac{3}{n+3} \text{neg}^2x - \frac{1}{n+1} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\text{neg}^n x}{n+3} \left\{ 3x + \frac{2n \text{neg}x}{n+1} \right\}$$

Special Cases and exceptions.

$$\int \text{pos}x dx = \frac{1}{4} \text{pos}^2x (3\text{pos}^2x + 2); \int \text{neg}x dx = \frac{1}{4} \text{neg}^2x (3\text{neg}^2x - 2)$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\text{pos}x} = \frac{3}{2} \text{pos}^2x + \log \text{pos}x; \int \frac{dx}{\text{neg}x} = \frac{3}{2} \text{neg}^2x - \log \text{neg}x.$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\text{pos}^3x} = 3\log \text{pos}x - \frac{1}{2\text{pos}^2x}; \int \frac{dx}{\text{neg}^3x} = 3\log \text{neg}x + \frac{1}{2\text{neg}^2x}.$$

Note: If the integrand contains both x and $\text{pos}x$ or $\text{neg}x$ use transformations:

$$x = \text{pos}^3x + \text{pos}x; dx = (3\text{pos}^2x + 1) d\text{pos}x$$

$$x = \text{neg}^3x - \text{neg}x; dx = (3\text{neg}^2x - 1) d\text{neg}x$$

(Trigonometric Forms—see page 6)

(Continued from Page 1)

Selection of $k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}$ is possible only where $p > 0$. (**Case I**).

Where $p < 0$ —**Case III**—select $k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-p}}$. The equation then reduces to $z^3 - z + \frac{C}{-p\sqrt{-p}} = 0$, or $z^3 - z = D$, (4)

$$\left(D = \frac{-C}{-p\sqrt{-p}} \right)$$

In (4) z is also a function of the single variable D , and has been named **negD**.

An intermediate case occurs when $p = 0$. (**Case II**). Here equation (2) already has but one arbitrary coefficient. It has the form

$$u^3 + C = 0, \text{ or } u^3 = -C, \quad (5)$$

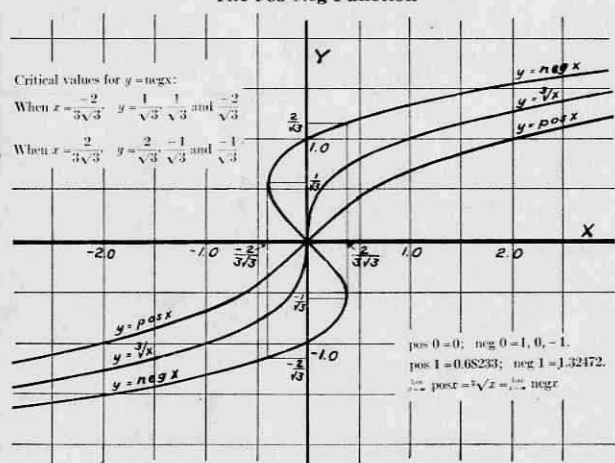
which can be readily solved

Reading off the values of **posD** or **negD** from a curve or table, (or solving (5) for u), we may retrace our process step by step, and successively compute the values of z, u , and x . The entire procedure has been condensed into a series of formulas tabulated on page 2. See also examples on page 3.

It will be noted that for certain values of D , **negD** has three values. The given equation then has three real roots. In all other cases the equation has only one root, an exception being the special case **IIo**, when $C = 0$: then the given equation has three equal roots.

In theoretical investigations, **posD** and **negD** may be used in algebraic operations, without specific evaluation, just as **sinx** and **cosx**.

The Pos-Neg Function



Within the critical limits (i. e., $x^2 < 4/27$), **negx** has three values; **negar**, **negor**, and **negu**—interchangeably designated I, J, K . (See also Basic Laws and Relations)

MISCELLANEOUS FORMS (Cont'd)

TRIGONOMETRY. Functions of $\frac{1}{3}$ of an angle.

$$\sin \frac{\theta}{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{neg} \frac{2\sin\theta}{3\sqrt{3}}; \cos \frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{neg} \frac{2\cos\theta}{3\sqrt{3}}.$$

$$\sinh \frac{x}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{pos} \frac{2\sinh x}{3\sqrt{3}}; \cosh \frac{x}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{neg} \frac{2\cosh x}{3\sqrt{3}}.$$

Additional copies of this booklet may be obtained from the author. Address: David Katz, South Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

PRICE 35 CENTS

PRINTED IN U. S. A.

POCKET TABLES FOR

CUBICS

A Systematic Method for Algebraic Treatment of Cubic Equations

by

DAVID KATZ

Patent Attorney,
South Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

B. S. in Engineering,
University of Missouri

Copyright, 1933, by David Katz

FOREWORD

The author has discovered a new and systematic method for solving cubic equations. This method enables one to solve a cubic without guess-work, expressing the answer in terms of two new functions, **pos x** and **neg x**. The latter may be compared with the trigonometric functions **sinx** and **cosx**, and like the latter may be used in the general treatment of problems. By their aid, the author succeeded in solving such problems as factoring the general cubic equation:

$$y = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d,$$

breaking up into partial fractions its reciprocal, $\frac{1}{y}$, integrating $\int \frac{dx}{y}$,

expressing $\sin \frac{\theta}{3}$ in terms of $\sin \theta$, solving differential equations of third

degree or third order (linear). Indeed, the author has developed a new branch of mathematics: The Calculus of Functions of the Third Degree.

The complete work, including a five-place table of the novel **pos-neg** function, will be published in book form as soon as arrangements with publishers are made. Public interest will be a material factor. It is therefore particularly requested that those interested in this work write to the author.

The present work contains only the most important of the author's findings in condensed form. It is arranged for quick and ready reference. In view of its handy form and low price, there is no excuse why anyone familiar with algebra should be afraid of a cubic equation. NEVER SHUN A CUBIC; SOLVE IT!

FUNDAMENTAL THEORY

The general cubic equation has the form

$$ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0. \quad (1)$$

By known methods, (dividing by a , and assuming $x = u - \frac{b}{3a}$)

it may be reduced to the form $u^3 + pu + C = 0$ (2)

$$\left(p = \frac{c}{a} - \frac{b^2}{3a^2}; C = \frac{2b^3}{27a^3} - \frac{bc}{3a^2} + \frac{d}{a} \right)$$

Form (2) has only two arbitrary coefficients.

By the novel method herein, we eliminate one more arbitrary coefficient by assuming $u = \frac{z}{k}$ and then arbitrarily selecting k so as to reduce one of the coefficients, say p , to a standard value, say unity. Thus

$$u^3 + pu + C = \frac{z^3}{k^3} + p \frac{z}{k} + C = 0.$$

Multiplying through by k^3 , $z^3 + k^2 pz + k^3 C = 0$.

Select $k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}$; then $z^3 + z + \frac{C}{p\sqrt{p}} = 0$, or $z^3 + z = D$ (3)

Form (3) has only one arbitrary coefficient ($D = \frac{-C}{p\sqrt{p}}$).

Its roots therefore depend on only one variable: D . Thus, z is a function of D , and its values may be plotted or tabulated against those of D . This new function the author named **posD**.

(Continued on Page 6)

D	PosD	k ₁	$\sqrt[3]{D}$	k ₂	NegD	k ₃	NegoD	k ₄	NeguD	k ₅
0.000	.000	1.0	.000	∞	1.000	.50	-.000	-1.0	-1.00	.50
0.020	.020	1.0	.271	4.5	1.010	.48	-.020	-1.0	-.990	.52
0.040	.040	1.0	.342	2.8	1.019	.47	-.040	-1.0	-.979	.54
0.060	.060	.99	.391	2.2	1.029	.46	-.060	-1.0	-.969	.55
0.080	.079	.98	.431	1.8	1.038	.45	-.081	-1.0	-.957	.57
0.100	.099	.97	.464	1.5	1.047	.44	-.101	-1.0	-.946	.59
0.120	.118	.96	.493	1.4	1.055	.43	-.122	-1.1	-.934	.62
0.140	.137	.95	.519	1.2	1.064	.42	-.143	-1.1	-.921	.65
0.160	.156	.93	.543	1.1	1.072	.41	-.164	-1.1	-.908	.68
0.180	.175	.92	.565	1.0	1.080	.40	-.186	-1.1	-.894	.71
0.200	.193	.90	.585	.97	1.088	.39	-.209	-1.2	-.879	.76
0.220	.211	.88	.604	.92	1.096	.38	-.233	-1.2	-.863	.81
0.240	.228	.86	.621	.86	1.103	.37	-.257	-1.3	-.846	.87
0.260	.245	.85	.638	.82	1.111	.37	-.283	-1.3	-.828	.94
0.280	.262	.83	.654	.78	1.118	.36	-.310	-1.4	-.809	1.1
0.300	.278	.81	.669	.75	1.125	.36	-.339	-1.5	-.786	1.2
0.310	.286	.80	.677	.73	1.129	.35	-.355	-1.6	-.774	1.3
0.320	.294	.79	.684	.71	1.132	.35	-.371	-1.7	-.761	1.4
0.330	.302	.78	.691	.70	1.136	.35	-.389	-1.8	-.747	1.5
0.340	.310	.78	.698	.68	1.139	.34	-.408	-2.0	-.732	1.6
0.350	.318	.77	.705	.67	1.143	.34	-.429	-2.3	-.714	1.9
0.360	.326	.76	.711	.66	1.146	.34	-.453	-2.6	-.693	2.3
0.370	.335	.75	.718	.65	1.150	.34	-.482	-3.3	-.668	2.9
0.375	.337	.75	.721	.64	1.151	.34	-.500	-4.0	-.651	3.7
0.380	.341	.74	.724	.63	1.153	.33	-.523	-5.6	-.630	5.3
.384	.344	.74	.727	.63	1.1547	.33	-.5774		-.5774	
$\frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}$			$\frac{\sqrt[3]{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\frac{\sqrt[3]{2}}{2}$	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	$-\infty$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	∞

SOLVING CUBIC EQUATIONS.

Given $ax^3+bx^2+cx+d=0$. Compute $L=b^2-3ac$

Compute further	Case I. $L < 0$	Case II. $L = 0$	Case III. $L > 0$
A =	$\frac{\sqrt{-3L}}{3a}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3L}}{3a}$
B =	$\frac{b}{3a}$	$\frac{b}{3a}$	$\frac{b}{3a}$
C =	$B^2 + A^2B - \frac{d}{a}$	$B^3 - \frac{d}{a}$	$B^3 - A^2B - \frac{d}{a}$
D =	$\frac{C}{A^3}$	$\frac{C}{A^2}$
or D =	$\frac{b^3 - 3bL - 27a^2d}{(-3L)^{3/2}}$	$\frac{b^3 - 3bL - 27a^2d}{(3L)^{3/2}}$
Roots	$x = A \text{pos} D - B$	$x = \sqrt[3]{C} - B$	$x = A \text{neg} D - B$

Special Cases

Case	Test	Value of x	Characteristic
IIo	$C = 0$	$x = -B$	3 equal roots
IIIa	$ D > \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}$	$x = A \text{neg} D - B$	1 real root
IIIb	$D = \pm \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}$	$x = \begin{cases} \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} A - B \\ \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} A - B \end{cases}$	3 real roots of which 2 are equal
IIIc	$ D < \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}$	$x = \begin{cases} A \text{neg} D - B \\ A \text{neg} D - B \\ A \text{neg} D - B \end{cases}$	3 distinct real roots

Examples:

Ex. 1. Solve $2x^3+3x^2+4x+5=0$. Here, $a=2, b=3, c=4, d=5$.

$L=3^2-3\cdot2\cdot4=-15<0$; \therefore Case I.

$$A = \frac{\sqrt{(-3L)-15}}{3\cdot2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}; \quad B = \frac{3}{3\cdot2} = \frac{1}{2};$$

$$C = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{5}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{2} = -\frac{7}{4}; \quad D = \frac{-7/4}{(\sqrt{5}/2)^3} = \frac{-14}{5\sqrt{5}} = -1.252$$

pos 1.252=0.779; pos (-1.252) = -0.779. (Basic Relation 2)

$$\text{Ans. } x = \frac{-\sqrt{5}}{2} \text{pos } \frac{14}{5\sqrt{5}} - \frac{1}{2}, \text{ or } x = \frac{-\sqrt{5}}{2} \times 0.779 - 1/2 = -1.371$$

(Algebraic expression) (Specific value)

Ex. 2. Solve $3x^3+6x^2+4x+5=0$; $L=6^2-3\cdot3\cdot4=0$; \therefore Case II

$$B = \frac{6}{3\cdot3} = \frac{2}{3}; \quad C = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 - \frac{5}{3} = \frac{-37}{27};$$

$$x = -\sqrt[3]{(37/27)} - 2/3 = -1/3 (\sqrt[3]{37}+2) = -1.777$$

Ex. 3. Solve $2x^3+10x^2+6x-1=0$. $L=10^2-3\cdot2\cdot6=64>0$; \therefore Case III

$$A = \frac{\sqrt{3\cdot64}}{3\cdot2} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad B = \frac{10}{3\cdot2} = \frac{5}{3}, \quad C = \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^3 - \frac{16}{3} \times \frac{5}{3} + \frac{-203}{2} = \frac{-203}{54}$$

$$D = \frac{-203\cdot3\sqrt{3}}{54\cdot4^3} = \frac{-203\sqrt{3}}{1152}; \text{ Algebraic answer: } x = \frac{-4}{\sqrt{3}} \text{neg } \frac{203\sqrt{3}}{1152} - \frac{5}{3}.$$

$$\text{Specific answer: } x = \begin{cases} -2.31 \text{ nega } 0.305 - 1.67 = -2.31 \times 1.127 - 1.67 = -4.27 \\ -2.31 \text{ nego } 0.305 - 1.67 = +2.31 \times 0.347 - 1.67 = -0.87 \\ -2.31 \text{ negu } 0.305 - 1.67 = +2.31 \times 0.780 - 1.67 = +0.13 \end{cases}$$

Special Cubic Equations:

$$1. \quad b=0; \quad x = -\sqrt[3]{\frac{c}{a}} \cdot \text{pos } \sqrt[3]{\frac{a}{c}} \cdot (I); \text{ or } x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{c}{a}} \cdot \text{neg } \sqrt[3]{\frac{a}{c}} \cdot (III)$$

$$2. \quad c=0; \quad x = \frac{-b}{a\sqrt{3}} \cdot \text{neg } \left\{ \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}\cdot a^2d}{b^3} \right\} - \frac{b}{3a}; \text{ (always Case III);}$$

D	PosD	k ₁	$\sqrt[3]{D}$	k ₂	NegD	k ₃
0.400	.355	.73	.737	.61	1.160	.33
0.450	.390	.69	.766	.57	1.176	.32
0.500	.424	.65	.794	.53	1.192	.31
0.550	.455	.62	.819	.50	1.207	.30
0.600	.486	.59	.843	.47	1.221	.29
0.650	.514	.56	.866	.44	1.235	.28
0.700	.541	.53	.888	.42	1.249	.27
0.750	.567	.51	.906	.40	1.263	.26
0.800	.592	.49	.928	.39	1.276	.26
0.900	.639	.45	.965	.36	1.301	.25
1.000	.682	.42	1.000	.33	1.325	.23
1.100	.723	.39	1.032	.31	1.348	.22
1.200	.760	.37	1.063	.30	1.370	.22
1.350	.813	.34	1.105	.27	1.401	.21
1.500	.861	.31	1.145	.25	1.431	.20
1.650	.906	.29	1.182	.24	1.460	.19
1.80	.948	.27	1.216	.23	1.487	.18
2.00	1.000	.25	1.260	.21	1.521	.17
2.25	1.060	.23	1.310	.19	1.563	.16
2.50	1.115	.21	1.357	.18	1.60	.15
2.75	1.166	.19	1.401	.17	1.64	.14
3.00	1.213	.18	1.442	.16	1.67	.14
3.30	1.267	.17	1.489	.15	1.71	.13
3.60	1.317	.16	1.533	.14	1.75	.12
4.00	1.379	.15	1.59	.13	1.80	.12
4.50	1.450	.14	1.65	.12	1.85	.11
5.00	1.516	.13	1.71	.11	1.90	.10
5.50	1.577	.12	1.77	.10	1.95	.10
6.00	1.63	.11	1.82	.10	1.99	.09
6.50	1.69	.10	1.87	.09	2.04	.09
7.00	1.74	.10	1.91	.09	2.09	.08
7.50	1.79	.09	1.96	.09	2.13	.08
8.00	1.83	.09	2.00	.08	2.17	.08
9.00	1.92	.08	2.08	.08	2.24	.07
10.0	2.00	.08	2.15	.07	2.31	.07
11.0	2.07	.07	2.22	.07	2.37	.06
12.0	2.14	.07	2.29	.06	2.43	.06
13.5	2.24	.06	2.38	.06	2.52	.056
15.0	2.33	.06	2.47	.055	2.60	.052
16.5	2.41	.05	2.55	.051	2.68	.049
18.0	2.49	.05	2.62	.048	2.75	.046
20.0	2.59	.048	2.71	.045	2.84	.043
22.5	2.71	.045	2.82	.042	2.94	.040
25.0	2.81	.042	2.92	.039	3.04	.037
27.5	2.91	.039	3.02	.037	3.13	.035
30.0	3.00	.036	3.11	.035	3.21	.033
33.0	3.10	.033	3.21	.032	3.31	.031
36.0	3.20	.031	3.30	.031	3.40	.030
40.0	3.32	.029	3.42	.028	3.52	.028
45.0	3.46	.027	3.56	.026	3.65	.026
50.0	3.59	.025	3.68	.025	3.77	.024
55.0	3.72	.023	3.80	.023	3.89	.022
60.0	3.83	.022	3.91	.022	4.00	.021
65.0	3.94	.021	4.02	.021	4.10	.020
70.0	4.04	.020	4.12	.020	4.20	.019
75.0	4.14	.019	4.22	.019	4.30	.018

THE POS-NEG FUNCTION Basic Laws and Relations

For values not tabulated, interpolate by aid of k columns, thus:

$$\begin{cases} \text{pos } (D \triangleq \Delta D) \triangleq \text{pos } D \triangleq k_1 \Delta D \\ \text{neg } (D \triangleq \Delta D) \triangleq \text{neg } D \triangleq k_3 \Delta D \end{cases}$$

$$\text{For higher values of } D, \text{pos} D \triangleq \sqrt[3]{D} - \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{D}}, \quad \text{neg} D \triangleq \sqrt[3]{D} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{D}}$$

Note: $\sqrt[3]{1000D} = 10\sqrt[3]{D}$. Example: $\sqrt[3]{1200} = 10\sqrt[3]{1.20}$

1. $\text{pos}^3 D + \text{pos} D = D = \text{pos } (D^3 + D)$
 $\text{neg}^3 D - \text{neg} D = D = \text{neg } (D^3 - D)$
2. $\text{pos } (-D) = -\text{pos} D$; $\text{neg } (-D) = -\text{neg} D$
 $\text{pos } (iD) = -\text{neg} D$; $\text{neg } (iD) = -\text{pos} D$; ($i = \sqrt{-1}$)
 $\lim_{A \rightarrow 0} A \text{pos } \frac{C}{A^3} = \sqrt[3]{C} = \lim_{A \rightarrow 0} A \text{neg } \frac{C}{A^3}$

$$3. \quad \frac{d \text{pos} x}{dx} = \frac{1}{3\text{pos}^2 x + 1}; \quad \frac{d \text{neg} x}{dx} = \frac{1}{3\text{neg}^2 x - 1}$$

4. In the triple valued portion of $\text{neg} x$, all relations between the three values (I, J, K) are cyclically interchangeable:

$$a) \left. \begin{matrix} J \\ K \end{matrix} \right\} = -\frac{1}{2} (I \mp \sqrt{4 - 3I^2}) = -\frac{1}{2} (I \mp F);$$

$$b) IJK = D; \quad c) I + J + K = 0; \quad d) IJ + JK + KI + 1 = 0.$$

Standard Symbols—Definitions

Symbols L, A, B, C, D - see page 2.

Further symbols: $u = x + B$; $z = \frac{x+B}{A}$

$$F = \begin{cases} \sqrt{3 \text{pos}^2 D + 4} & \text{in case I} \\ \sqrt{3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{C}} & \text{in case II, } = 0 \text{ in case IIo} \\ \sqrt{3 \text{neg}^2 D - 4} & \text{in case IIIa,} \\ \sqrt{4 - 3\text{neg}^2 D} & \text{in cases IIIb and IIIc} \end{cases}$$

April 6, 1933

Dear Mr. Katz:

I am referring your letter to
Professor Veblen, and I shall let you know
whether your work lies in our field.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:GS

Mr. David Katz
1414 Menomonee Avenue
South Milwaukee, Wisconsin

April 13, 1933

Dear Dr. Katz:

I regret to say that after conference with Professor Veblen it has been decided that the work in which you are interested lies outside the field in which we shall operate for the present.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. David Katz
1414 Menomonee Avenue
South Milwaukee, Wis.

AF:ESB

April 26, 1939

Dear Professor Panofsky:

I have your note of April 25.

Dr. Flexner assures me that the Institute will be happy to join the Department of Art and Archaeology in extending an invitation to Dr. Adolf Katzenellenbogen to lecture in October or November, 1939, even though the budget for the year, 1939-1940, cannot be voted until the Trustees meet in May.

Sincerely yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Professor Erwin Panofsky
97 Battle Road
Princeton, New Jersey

ESB

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Apr.25.1939

Mrs.Esther S.Bailey,
The Institute for Advanced Study,
20 Nassau Street,
Princeton,N.J.

Dear Mrs.Bailey,

after a conversation with Prof.
Morey I should like to ask permission to in-
vite Dr.Adolf Katzenellenbogen to give a lec-
ture under the joint auspices of the Depart-
ment of Art and Archaeology and the Institute
in October or November 1939. His subject will
be "The Virtues and Vices in Mediaeval Art"
and the honorarium, as usual, \$.50.00 in toto.

Both Dr.Morey and myself are
very anxious to have this lecture because Dr.
Katzenellenbogen, who speaks English well and
is a very fine person, has made a very special
study of the above subject which is of great
interest also for the Index of Christian Art.

Very sincerely yours,

Erwin Panofsky

March 31, 1937

Dear Dr. Kauffmann:

I have your extremely interesting letter of February 24. I should have answered it sooner, but I was waiting for the book you mentioned, which, however, has not yet arrived.

Bull. 1005
If you will examine the bulletin which I am sending you under separate cover you will observe that the endowment of the Institute for Advanced Study is a very limited one and its income is completely consumed in the maintenance of the three schools, namely: School of Mathematics, School of Economics and Politics, and School of Humanistic Studies. We have of course received innumerable applications of high order like your own to make grants in other fields, but unfortunately our funds do not permit us to act affirmatively on these requests. I shall, however, keep your letter and if at any time we enter the field of philosophy or any cognate field, I shall be very happy to resume communication with you.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Herbert L. Michael Kauffmann
8, Rue Laferrriere
Hotel Arvor
Paris (IX), France

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

SOUTH HIGH SCHOOL

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Nov. 24, 1930.

E. L. FINDLEY
PRINCIPAL

LINCOLN ELLIOTT
MARGARET M. BARNES
JENNIE M. GASKILL
ASSISTANTS

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
c/o Rockefeller Institute,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I have been referred to you for information about the Bamberger Institute. Will the Bamberger Foundation sponsor researches along psychiatric lines?

As a teacher in the high schools for the past six years, I have had an opportunity to observe the increasing amount of defective vision among adolescent school children. Most of the cases that acquire poor vision, I have found are not children who overstudy. I am inclined to be of the opinion that it is neurotic in character and agree with Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe and Prof. Sigmund Freud, who say many seemingly organic disturbances of vision are psychogenous in character.

Equipped with courses in social psychiatry and having had experience in psychiatric social work with maladjusted children at behavior clinics, I have undertaken to work with several cases of acquired defective vision. A combination of eye relaxation and muscular exercises, and emotional reeducation has brought about a decided improvement in vision, and in a few cases absolutely normal sight (including incipient myopia, so diagnosed by school physician). I was in communication with Dr. Jelliffe and Dr. Freud about my findings and have personal letters from them encouraging me to go further in this research, as my report was in keeping with their observations. Dr. Freud said he thought my work might result in an important scientific contribution, if undue generalization were avoided.

In a personal interview with you, I could better explain and demonstrate the phenomena which I have observed. I am planning to be in New York City the latter part of December and would very much appreciate the opportunity of speaking with you personally about this problem.

Will courses similar to university courses be offered at the Bamberger Inst.? I am interested in further graduate work as I am soon to obtain my M.A. degree and hope also to complete the required work for the Ph.D. or M.D. degree.

If the problem outlined above is not within the scope of the Bamberger Foundation, would you kindly refer me to other Foundations? I will be very grateful for your interest in this matter.

May I ask for an early reply containing the information asked for above. And will you please let me know if you will be able to see me personally some time between Dec. 22nd and Jan. 4th.

Sincerely yours,

Frieda Kaufman

Miss Frieda Kaufman
2229 St. James Parkway
Cleveland, Ohio

November 28, 1930

Dear Miss Kaufman:

I have your kind letter of November 24. The plans of the Institute for Advanced Study established by Mr. Bamberger and his sister have not yet taken shape. I should think it improbable that at the outset work would be done in the field in which you are interested. I do not myself know which, if any, of the foundations is at present operating in your field. I regret very much that I cannot be more helpful.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Miss Frieda Kaufman
2229 St. James Parkway
Cleveland, Ohio

AF:ESB

Aug. 15, 1930.

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
c/o Rockefeller Institute,
York Ave and 66th St.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I have been referred to you for information about the Bamberger Institute. Will the Bamberger Foundation be sponsoring any researches along psychiatric lines?

As a teacher (for about 5 years), equipped with a course of study of psychiatric social work, I have been observing the increasing amount of acquired defective vision among adolescent school children. In most cases it is not the result of overstudy, I have found. I am inclined to be of the opinion that it is neurotic in character and concur with Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe and Prof. Sigmund Freud, who say many seemingly organic disturbances of vision are psychogenous in character.

I have worked with several cases (in Cleveland, Ohio where I teach) in which I have combined eye relaxation and muscular exercises with emotional reeducation and have achieved in all cases a decided improvement in vision and in a few cases absolutely normal sight (including incipient myopia, so diagnosed by school physician). I was in communication with Dr. Jelliffe and Dr. Freud about my findings and have personal letters from them encouraging me to go further in this research, as my report was in keeping with the findings of Psychoanalysis. Dr. Freud said he thought my work might result in an important scientific contribution, if undertaken properly and undue generalization were avoided.

I am writing to ask if the Bamberger Institute would be interested in sponsoring this research project. I feel that I have insight in this problem and no doubt, thru the influence of the Bamberger Institute appropriate clinical material could be obtained from the many schools and behavior clinics.

May I ask how the Bamberger Institute is going to be organized? Will fellowships be offered? And will courses similar to university courses be offered and graduate credit given for the work? I am soon to obtain my M.A. degree on the basis of graduate work in social psychiatry.

If the above problem outlined is not within the scope of the Bamberger Foundation, would you kindly refer me to other Foundations? I will be very grateful for your interest in this matter and for an immediate reply, if that is possible. The remainder of my stay in N.Y. will probably be brief and would like to confer personally with anyone to whom you may refer me.

Sincerely yours,

Frieda Kaufman

Miss Frieda Kaufman
150 Claremont Ave., Apt. #2
New York City

October 15, 1930

Dear Miss Kaufman:

Returning to New York, I find your letter of August 15. Neither the policies nor the studies to be pursued at the Institute for Advanced Study have as yet been determined. I shall place your inquiry on file and be glad to send you information as the project develops.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Frieda Kaufman
150 Claremont Avenue
Apartment #2
New York City

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

Just Gen

Kaya

Dan Coyle called 5/24 about a visitor, Dr. Kaya, physicist and president of University of Tokyo. Travelling in this country on ^Rockefeller Foundation grant, attending some NSF meetings. In Princeton for 1 day, May 25, and hoped to see Inst. and RO.

Made plans for Kaya to come to Inst. at 4 p.m. Prof. Morse will see him, and give him some tea. (All physics faculty away).

1962

May 3, 1938

Dear President Keezer:

I am deeply grateful to you for your kind letter of April 28. Alas, my burdens have been increased and complicated since I wrote you, for within the last few days I have had to decide to go abroad on May 11 on business connected with the Institute.

May I ask you to express my keen regrets to your associates that I cannot join you on May 6 and 7 and to tell them in my behalf that I have always been deeply interested in the work of Reed College and shall continue, I am sure, permanently to be concerned for its welfare?

With all good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

President Dexter M. Keezer
Reed College
Portland, Oregon

AF:ESB

REED COLLEGE
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
PORTLAND, OREGON

April 26, 1938

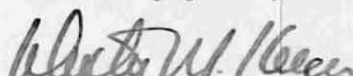
Dr. Abraham Flexner, Director
The Institute For Advanced Study
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Flexner:

Your letter of April 20th is at once a source of deep gratification and disappointment--gratification because you write so sympathetically of the conference we are conducting in connection with the installation of a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at Reed College, and disappointment that it does not seem possible for you to join us at this meeting. If you could join us I am sure the meeting would be given a lift which would elevate it to one of the truly important events in the life of the college. If by chance the burden of your labors at the Institute For Advanced Study is shifted or lightened so that you find it possible to join us on May 6th and 7th, I sincerely hope that you will do so.

Perhaps the notion merely reflects a lack of modesty on my part as an officer of Reed College but it strikes me that on the undergraduate level the college has striven and is striving with far more vigor than most similar institutions to breathe vitality into the ideas about higher education which you have set forth in your writings and which you are now carrying forward at the Institute For Advanced Study. On that account it would seem to us singularly fitting to have you pay us a visit on the occasion of the installation of a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. If you can possibly make it, please do.

Cordially yours,


Dexter M. Keezer

April 20, 1938

Dear President Keezer:

Riefler has handed me your kind note of April 5. He does not feel that he can himself accept your invitation, though he feels it merits the most serious consideration. He was kind enough to suggest that I should myself attend your conference. I wish I could do so. It is many years since I visited Reed, and I have always been interested in it. Though our academic year is tapering to its close in point of time, the problems connected with provision for the immediate future of a lusty infant such as the Institute make it extremely difficult for me to do any more traveling than the Institute itself requires of me.

I am sorry that I cannot come, for it would give me great pleasure to see you and your associates and to help speed you on your way. May I ask you to tell all your associates, and especially those who are to form the new Phi Beta Kappa Chapter, of my interest in Reed College and my confidence in the important part it is destined to play in the development of sound academic standards in this country and especially on the Pacific Coast?

With all good wishes,

President Dexter M. Keezer
Reed College
Portland, Oregon

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Keller, D. Adolph

April 9, 1946

Dear Professor Keller:

I regret very much that Dr. Aydelotte is not here to receive your letter telling of your expected visit to Princeton. He is at present abroad with the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, and is not expected to return until early in May.

My suggestion would be that you write to him here at the Institute the first week in May requesting an appointment at some later date.

I hope this delay will not inconvenience you too much.

Yours very truly,

Secretary

Professor D. Adolph Keller
Union Theological Seminary
Broadway at 120th Street
New York, N. Y.

FA:KK

Swiss Institute of International Studies

ZUERICH, KREUZBUEHLSTRASSE 15

President—Professor A. Steiger

Director—Dr. E. Fueter

SECTION FOR AMERICA

Professor D. Adolph Keller, D.D. LL.D.
Director

New York 10

~~297 4th Avenue~~

Union Theol. Seminary
Broadway at 120th
6 am

My dear Professor Aydelotte.

It was not possible last time
when I was in this country to meet
you. Would it perhaps be possible
to see you Apr. 19 or 20th if I
can combine my Princeton visits?
I would appreciate a talk with you
in behalf of this Institute.

yours very sincerely

Adolphe Keller

Kelly, Eliza, S.

Monday, June 28, 1948

Miss Elizabeth S. Kelly
Ecoff and James
1612 Market Street
Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Dear Miss Kelly:

Thank you for your letter of June 1 concerning the issuance of announcements. As you may know, the Institute for Advanced Study generally does not use this type of material, but I will keep you in mind in case the occasion should arise.

Yours sincerely,

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

EL:eb



E C O F F & J A M E S, I N C.

Advertising

1612 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.

June 1, 1948

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

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

Since the recent announcement of my connection with the Ecoff & James organization it has already been my pleasure and privilege to talk with many of the educators with whom I worked so closely in my educational work at the Philadelphia Record.

In my new connection, with the creative facilities and long experience our organization has had in the preparation of educational material, I feel that we have a highly specialized service to render the fine schools in our area.

I would particularly appreciate the opportunity of discussing with you any matters that might come up in relation to the issuance of any announcements - even such work as helping with your catalog.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth S. Kelly

Elizabeth S. Kelly
ECOFF & JAMES, INC.

V.



for team

*Referred to
me by
you
12-1-48*

October 31, 1938

Dear Professor Kelsen:

I have received and read with interest your letter of October 11.
I appreciate fully your position and sympathize profoundly with you.

Unfortunately, the Institute possesses only a modest endowment, and its activities have necessarily to be strictly limited. They do not, I regret to say, include law, so that there is no opportunity to use your great talents and learning. It would seem to me that opportunity would much more readily be found in a more extended institution like Harvard University, the Harvard Law School, or Chicago University and the Chicago Law School. Inasmuch as you are acquainted with Pound, Frankfurter, and Merriman, I would suggest that you apply to them. I feel sure that the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced German Scholars would assist either of these institutions in giving you a permanent post, and you would thus have congenial associates and the opportunity to train young Americans in a direction in which we have done in this country up to this time very little.

I am, with all good wishes and high regard,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Hans Kelsen
12, rue Carteret
Geneva, Switzerland

AF:ESB

Hans Kelsen

Geneva, Octobre 11, 1938.
12, rue Carteret.

Dear Sir,

Although I have not the pleasure of knowing you personally, I take the liberty of adressing you about a personal matter. My step - I am well aware - is unusual and might easily be misunderstood. But the exceptional situation in which I have been placed owing to the political events in Europe will, perhaps, excuse me for setting aside the usual forms and for thus seeking to enter into direct contact with you without the intermediary of mutual friends.

Up to the year 1930 I was professor of philosophy of law and of public law at the University of Vienna. In my capacity as the author of ~~the~~ then existing democratic Constitution and a member of the Supreme Constitutional Court, I came into conflict on a constitutional point with the Government, which already even at that time had become fascist, and this conflict resulted in me accepting a call to a professorship at the University of Cologne, which position I was compelled to resign when in 1933 the National-Social party came into power in Germany. I then became attached to the Geneva Graduate Institute of International Studies as Professor of International Law, where I remained until the year 1936 when I received a call to the German University at Prague. I took up my work there in the winter term 1936, in spite of violent opposition on the part of the ~~national~~ socialists. Now again I have been obliged to resign this position, as the German University in Prague will either be closed down, or if it continues to exist will be placed under the control of the National socialist party. It is true that I have still the possibility of working for some time at the Graduate Institute in Geneva, at which I delivered lectures during this summer term. But the continued existence of the Institute is very uncertain, I must therefore seek for another place, where I may have the possibility of continuing my scientific research.

If I think in this connection of the Institute directed by you, it is because I believe that the studies on which I have been engaged for several years fall especially within the scope of the Institute for Advanced Study, and that nowhere else would they be better furthered than just there. These studies comprise extensive research, supported by vast documentation, concerning the connection existing, especially at the commencement of human development between the conception of law and the most ancient ideas of religion, poetry and philosophy. Separate extracts and shorter passages taken from the already almost completed manuscript have

already appeared in American reviews. Such as :
The Soul and the Law. The Review of Religion. Columbia University Press, 1938.
The Philosophy of Aristotle and the Hellenic-Macedonian Policy.
The International Journal of Ethics. The University of Chicago Press, 1937.
Platonic Justice. Ethics. Chicago, 1938.

The first volume of this work, which will shortly be completed, will appear under the title: The Belief in the Soul and the Idea of Law. Another volume, also very far advanced towards completion treats of the idea of Law in the philosophy and poetry of antiquity. I have just completed a monograph in which I endeavour to show that the origin of the conception of causality is to be found in the metaphysical-religious idea of retribution and this statement, if correct, would throw a new light on the controversy concerning the law of causality in modern natural science. This work is also in closest connection with my research into the primitive ideas of religion and law.

To bring all this work to completion will now scarcely be possible for me in Europe, I should be happy if the Institute directed by you could afford me the possibility of completing it in America.

My previous works in the domain of the Theory of Law and the scientific school of the Pure Theory of Law founded by me are not unknown in the United States. I shall only mention the most important publications concerning my theory which have appeared in English:

Voegelin, Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law. Political Science Quarterly. XVII, 1927.

Lauterpacht, Kelsen's Pure Science of Law. Modern Theories of Law. 1933

Wilson, The Basis of Kelsen's Theory of Law. Politica. 1924.

Kunz, The Vienna School of International Law. New York University Law Quarterly Review. 1934.

Stern, Kelsen's Theory of International Law. American Political Science Review. 1937.

Janzen, Kelsen's Theory of Law. New York University Law Quarterly Review. 1934.

Husik, The Legal Philosophy of Hans Kelsen. Journal of Social Philosophy. 1938.

The book of William Ebenstein (University of Wisconsin) published in German: Die rechtsphilosophische Schule der Reinen Rechtslehre, gives a good account of my theory in connection with Anglo-American Literature.

Professor Roscoe Pound and Professor Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School, as also Professor Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago would no doubt be pleased to give you any personal information you may wish to have about me.

Awaiting your kind answer,

Yours truly

Hans Kelsen

Director Abraham Flexner
Princeton.

The University of Chicago

Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation
in International Relations

April 28, 1943

President Frank Aydelotte
Institute for Advanced Studies
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear President Aydelotte:

Doubtless you know Professor Hans Kelsen who has been in this country for some years. He was given a lectureship at Harvard immediately on arrival, and during the past year has had a lectureship at the University of California. I have just heard from him that he is anxious to find a position for next year.

We had high hopes to taking him on at Chicago at some stage but were unable to get the necessary financing.

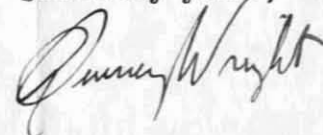
I think Dr. Kelsen is one of the four or five leading jurists of the modern time. His theory of law has excited world-wide comment. He has also made remarkable contributions to the theory of justice. His studies have been partly of an abstract nature and partly dealing with the concrete aspects of justice among primitive and more advanced societies. I know him well and regard him as a gentleman and a scholar who should find a dignified opportunity to live, study and contribute to world thought.

As you doubtless know, he was at the University of Vienna where he founded the Vienna School of Jurisprudence. Later he was at Cologne and later at Geneva.

I wonder whether you have ever thought of taking him on at the Institute of Advanced Studies. I believe he is the kind of person who would add luster to the Institute.

I should be very glad to hear whether there is any possibility in this direction.

Sincerely yours,



Quincy Wright

QW:ry

14 May 1943

Dear Professor Wright:

Many thanks for your letter about Professor Kelsen.

I have talked him over with some of the members of our faculty and while we are all agreed that he sounds like an outstanding man, the fact is that his interests do not seem to fit very closely with anything that is being done here at the moment. We have a strict policy of offering positions at the Institute only to men whose work fits in with the researches which are being carried on by members of the faculty, and on that account I regret to say that I see no chance of our being able to invite Professor Kelsen to come here.

With many regrets, I am

Yours sincerely,

Professor Quincy Wright
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Kelsen, Hans

Received
for office

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

file under
Kelsen

February 15, 1944

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

My dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of my recently published book Society and Nature, hoping it will be of some interest to you. The main subject of this sociological inquiry is the relationship between the principle of retribution according to which primitive man interprets nature and the law of causality in modern science. I try to prove that the law of causality had its origin in the principle of retribution.

The book is the first part of a more comprehensive work whose objective is a sociology of the idea of justice (the most primitive form of which is retribution). I am analysing the idea of justice not as it presents itself in law and jurisprudence, but as it appears in religion, poetry, and philosophy. The second part is a "Sociology of the Belief in the Soul" Here I try to show the specifically social function of this belief which is the nucleus of religion and metaphysics. As a result of this examination, the soul belief may be characterized as an ideology of justice. A third part is devoted to the idea of justice in philosophy, particularly in antique philosophy; the last part deals with the idea of justice in the Jewish religion and the doctrine of Jesus.

The second and third parts are almost finished, but the fourth part is still in a stage of preparation. Some chapters or extracts of the second and third parts have already been published in the form of articles, such as: "The Soul and the Law", Review of Religion, 1937; "Platonic Justice", Ethics, 1938; "Platonic Love", American Imago, 1942; "The Philosophy of Aristotle and the Hellenic-Macedonian Policy", Ethics, 1937.

Termination of my work has been delayed in the last years since my teaching obligations have absorbed the greatest part of my time. In order to finish the work, I should like to have the opportunity of working one or two years exclusively on these subjects. May I take the liberty of asking you whether you Institute could give me this opportunity? I am enclosing some personal data. If you wish to have references, I think that Professor Roscoe Pound, Harvard Law School, and Justice Felix Frankfurter will give you the necessary information.

Thanking you in advance for anything you will be good enough to do in this matter, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Hans Kelsen
Hans Kelsen

PERSONAL DATA

HANS Kelsen, born in Prague 1881. Citizen of Czechoslovakia. First papers in U.S.A.

Professor of Public Law and Jurisprudence, University of Vienna, 1911-1930;
Legal Adviser of the Austrian Government, 1919-1923;
Author of the draft of the Austrian democratic Constitution, 1920;
Member and Permanent Adviser of the Supreme Constitutional Court of Austria, 1920-1930;
Dean of the Law Faculty of the University of Vienna, 1922-1923;
Professor of International Law and Jurisprudence, University of Cologne, 1930-1933;
Dean of the Law Faculty of the University of Cologne, 1932-1933;
Professor of International Law and Jurisprudence, University of Prague, 1936-1938;
Professor of International Law at the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, 1933-1940;
Oliver Wendell Holmes Lecturer at Harvard Law School, 1941;
Research Associate at Harvard Law School, 1941-1942;
Visiting Professor at Wellesley College, 1941;
Visiting Professor at the University of California, 1942-1944.

HONORARY DECREES:

Doctor Honoris Causa of the Harvard University, 1936.
Doctor Honoris Causa of the University of Utrecht, 1936.
Doctor Honoris Causa of the University of Chicago, 1941.

MEMBERSHIP IN LEARNED SOCIETIES:

Honorary Member of the American Society of International Law 1938;
Foreign Honorary Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, 1933;
Foreign Member of the Utrechtsch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Utrecht, 1933;
Miembro de Honor del Instituto Argentino de Filosofia Juridica y Social, Buenos Aires, 1939;
Membre associé de l'Academie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres et des Beaux Arts de Belgique, 1930;
Membro Corrispondente della Reale Acadmia delle Scienze del Istituto di Bologna, 1934.
Membre de la Direction de l'Institut International du Droit Public, Paris, 1933;
Vice-President de l'Institut International de la Philosophie du Droit et Sociologie Juridique, 1937 -

LIST OF MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Hauptprobleme der Staatsrechtslehre, 1911
Das Problem der Souveränität, 1920
Allgemeine Staatslehre, 1925
Die Philosophischen Grundlagen der Naturrechtslehre und des Rechtspositivismus, 1928
Les rapports de système entre le droit interne et le droit international, 1926.
Théorie générale du droit international, 1932
Reine Rechtslehre, 1934
Teoria general del Estado, 1934
Legal Technique in International Law, 1939
Law teoria pura del Derecho, 1941
Law and Peace in International Relations, 1942
Derecho y Paz, 1943
Society and Nature, 1943
El Contrato y el Tratado, 1943
General Theory of Law and State, (in press).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

April 9, 1935.

Kelsen

Dickinson

Flexner

John D.

Mr. Winfield Riefler,
34 Malvern Avenue,
Cherrydale, Va.

Dear Win:

Some time ago I wrote your new boss about Professor Hans Kelsen. This led to an interchange of letters, copies of which are inclosed.

Kelsen, in the field of theoretical jurisprudence, is as outstanding for his own generation as Einstein, although he doubtless would not loom anything like so large several generations off. But we have no one who will. If Flexner, as his last letter indicates, is thinking of a "lawyer", I think he wants not our American type of lawyer, but some one like Kelsen and we have no one of that kind in this country.

Of course, I haven't the slightest idea whether he would come.

Cordially yours,

J. D.
John Dickinson.

COPY

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

20 Nassau Street,
Princeton, New Jersey.

April 8, 1935.

Dear Mr. Dickinson:

Thank you very much for your kind note of April 5th. The point you make has often occurred to me, namely, that the School of Economics and Politics should contain the right sort of lawyer, despite the fact that it has no interest whatsoever in the training of lawyers. The point is one which I am going to submit to the economics group when it assembles next fall. Should you have an opportunity, talk it over with Dr. Riefler in the meantime.

I am grateful to you for your interest in this new venture, and I hope you will keep it up.

With all goods wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Abraham Flexner.

Hon. John Dickinson,
Assistant Secretary of Commerce,
Department of Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

Copy/nw

COPY.

April 5, 1935.

Professor Abraham Flexner,
The Institute for Advanced Study,
20 Nassau Street,
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Professor Flexner:

Your kind answer of April fourth, to my recent letter is a sufficient reply, but it raises one very significant point which I wish to mention because it should interest any one concerned with the problems of higher study in America.

You think quite naturally of a scholar in the field of jurisprudence as being appropriately attached to a professional school of law. What has happened in this country has been that our professional schools of law, even of the highest grade such as Harvard and Yale, have been so professional that while they may maintain a professor of jurisprudence, nevertheless the study of the more profound and, if you will, theoretical aspects of the law does not proceed in a favorable atmosphere. Even a teacher like Pound, who succeeds in attaining a large reputation among students for the value of his lectures in some practical branch of the law like criminal law or wills and administration, cannot attract more than a handful of students to a course on jurisprudence. A professor who should seek to teach jurisprudence without having made a reputation for skill in some technical subject like bills and notes or agencies would not be taken seriously. My own feeling is that if jurisprudence in its more fundamental and theoretical aspects is ever to have a chance in this country, it must be through some type of institution outside of the professional law school. At the present time we are in the situation where it falls completely between two stools.

With my regards, I am

Cordially yours,

John Dickinson.

jd/nw
copy/nw

COPY

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY.
20 Nassau Street,
Princeton, New Jersey.

April 4, 1935.

Dear Mr. Dickinson:

I have your very kind note of April 2nd. If we were entering the field of jurisprudence Professor Kelsen would be among the very first of those whose names would occur to me, but we have at present no intention of establishing professional schools. The School of Economics and Politics will be the nearest thing to a professional school of law that we shall approach, as far as I can now see. I should hope very much that one of the existing law schools might invite Professor Kelsen to join its faculty, for he would be an enormous accession to our strength.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Abraham Flexner.

Hon. John Dickinson,
Assistant Secretary of Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

COPY/nw

COPY

April 2, 1935.

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

Dear Dr. Flexner:

Your success in securing Professor Albert Einstein for the faculty of your Institute for Advanced Study prompts me to suggest the name of another European scholar, especially as I realize that in building up the Institute you are making every effort to secure the ablest scholars in each field for your faculty.

I do not know to what extent you have organized your law faculty, but it has occurred to me that you might wish to consider the outstanding scholar in jurisprudence for a place on the staff of that department. In this connection, I wish to suggest Dr. Hans Kelsen, for many years connected with the University of Vienna.

Owing to the anti-semitic antagonism which has been somewhat prevalent in Austria during the recent years, Dr. Kelsen relinquished his professorship in Vienna some time ago and has since been making his home in Geneva.

I am unable to state whether Dr. Kelsen would accept a professorship on the staff of your Institute as I have not sounded him out on the matter, but I do know you would be most fortunate in securing his services for your Department of Jurisprudence.

With best regards,

Cordially yours,

John Dickinson.

jagp-sk
COPY/nw

November 15, 1938

Dear Professor Kemmerer:

I am sorry to have been so long in complying with your request for a copy of the address which I made at the opening of the new Squibb Laboratory. I had expected to have reprints long before this, but as there has been some delay I am sending you a typewritten copy. I would appreciate it if you would return this copy after you have read it, so that I can pass it on to others to whom I have promised a copy.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Professor E. W. Kemmerer
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey
AF/MCE

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE SECTION
(*Department of Economics and Social Institutions*)

Princeton New Jersey

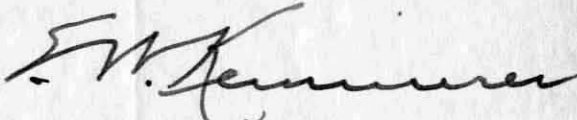
October 12, 1938

Dr. Abraham Flexner
Princeton
New Jersey

Dear Dr. Flexner:

The summary contained in today's New York Tribune of your address at Rutgers yesterday whets my appetite for more. If you have any extra copies of the address available for distribution, I would appreciate it very much if you would send me one.

Cordially yours,


E. W. Kemmerer

November 28, 1936

Dear Professor Kemmerer:

Many thanks for your kindness in sending me your address on the subject of interest rates. I shall read it with pleasure, and I have no doubt that it will contribute greatly to my enlightenment in reference to a subject that I understand but vaguely.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Professor Edwin Walter Kemmerer ABRAHAM FLEXNER
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

AF:ESB

November 17, 1934

Dear Professor Kemmerer:

Thank you very much for the confidential
copy of your address on the Investor's Problem,
which I shall read, as I always read your discussions,
with interest and profit - interest and profit seem
to be the two things that are most endangered by our
recent antics.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor E. W. Kemmerer
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

AF/MCE

October 12, 1934

Dear Professor Kemmerer:

Returning to town this morning I find a memorandum regarding Miss Lewis' request for some information about the investment of our endowment funds. Unfortunately, I myself have no idea how the funds are invested, and I am afraid that the time is now too short for me to obtain the information which you wish. Our Treasurer, Mr. S. D. Leidesdorf, could give you the information, perhaps, over the long distance telephone. He can be reached in New York at Ashland 4-0943.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Professor E. W. Kemmerer
Princeton, New Jersey
AF/MCE

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

February 1, 1934

Dear Professor Kemmerer:

Many thanks for your caution. I somehow do not feel very uneasy at the prospect of Warren's getting together with you, but I am glad that you are both sportsmanlike enough to have your picture taken together.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor E. W. Kemmerer
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

AF/MCE

Kempfs, Edward J.

June 21, 1949

Dear Dr. Kempf:

Thank you for your letter of the 13th asking us for a copy of a prospectus or directory of the Institute for Advanced Study. We do not have a directory of the Institute, nor do we have any published literature available about our institution. We, at one time, published a bulletin, but have not since the academic year 1945-46 reissued this piece of literature.

I am sorry that we could not comply with your request; but if you have specific questions, please do not hesitate to come in touch with us.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Russell
Secretary to the Director

Dr. Edward J. Kempf
Wading River
Long Island, New York

DR. EDWARD J. KEMPF
WADING RIVER
LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

CONSULTATION BY APPOINTMENT
TELEPHONE SHOREHAM 2364

June 13, 1949

The Secretary
Institute of Advanced Studies
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Secretary:

Will you kindly send me a copy
of the prospectus or directory of the Institute
of Advanced Studies.

Sincerely yours,

E. J. Kempf
J

EJK:d

Kempner, Robert M. W.

June 15, 1942

Dear Professor Kempner:

I wish to thank you for your letter of May 30th and your interesting article on "Pennsylvania's Mission to Prussia." I shall be delighted to show this to a group of people whom I think will be interested and forward you any opinions which I may be able to collect.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor Robert M. W. Kempner
Institute of Local and State Government
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

FA/MCE

*article sent to
Dr. Schaefer*

April 27, 1939

Dear President Kent:

Thank you for your kind note of April 24. I am surprised that this is the first bulletin which has reached you, for you have been on our mailing list for some time. I am mailing you the previous bulletins in so far as we have a supply of them.

Bull. 1, etc.

My brother and sister returned from Louisville most enthusiastic about the University and the fine work which you are doing in its development. I have the greatest pride and interest in the institution and in your achievements.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

President R. A. Kent
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky

AF:ESB



UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 24, 1939

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

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I am in receipt today of a copy of Bulletin Number 8 of your Institute and am very glad to have it. It contains the first authoritative descriptive statement of your institution that I have seen.

We enjoyed very much a brief visit from Mr. Bernard and Miss Mary Flexner over the week-end of April 16. He had some very interesting things to say about you and your work.

Sincerely yours,

R. A. Kent, President

RAK:rd

Kerenyi, K.

Hotel Beau-Rivage
Lausanne, Switzerland
April 7, 1946

Professor Doctor K. Kerenyi
Casa Nufer
Tegna Ticino, Suisse

Dear Doctor Kerenyi:

I received your letter of April fourth and hasten to say that I should be delighted to see you in Lausanne if we stay here until the twenty-fifth of April, when you will be free to travel.

We have just begun work on our report, and no one knows how long it will take us to finish it. We must, of course, remain here until it is completed. I think the best plan will be for me to write to you a little later when I shall know a little more definitely about our own movements. Our work is so confining that I see no prospect at present of making a trip to Lugano or Locarno, much as I should enjoy such an occasion.

You will be interested to know that Doctor Detolnay is doing remarkable work at the Institute and that each successive volume of his Life of Michael Angelo is greeted with great praise by the critics.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte,

Tegna/Ticino 4. 4. 1946

Casa Nufer/Tel. 51-55

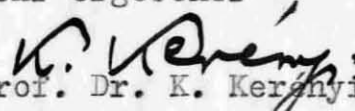
Sehr geehrter Herr Director ,

von meinem Freund, Charles De Tolnay erfahre ich, dass Sie in der Schweiz sind. Gern würde ich bei Ihnen in Lausanne vorsprechen, doch meine Verpflichtungen und meine nicht leichte Situation erlauben mir nicht, vor dem Semesterbeginn diesen Kanton zu verlassen. Erst am 25. April beginnen wieder meine Vorlesungen in Basel und damit auch meine wöchentliche Reisen.

Ich wäre Ihnen sehr dankbar, wenn ich erfahren könnte, ob Sie in jener Zeit noch in der Schweiz sind oder ob Sie nicht in der Zwischenzeit noch nach der Südschweiz, nach Lugano oder Locarno kommen. Mein Wohnort Tegna befindet sich in der Nähe von Locarno. Ich verstehe englisch, fehlt mir aber noch die Geläufigkeit und ich musste heute diesen Brief sehr schnell schreiben.

Ich bitte also um Ihre Entschuldigung und grüsse Sie

als Ihr sehr ergebener


Prof. Dr. K. Kerényi

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION
NEW YORK FIELD OFFICE

139 CENTRE STREET NEW YORK 13, NEW YORK

2 May 1949

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

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

Herbert Kerkow, Inc. is going to produce for this office a short motion picture involving members of the institute and, in general, will try to capture on film those phases of the institute of general public interest.

As discussed with Mrs. Russell by Albert Mozell, this film is to be used by the Civil Affairs Division, Department of the Army, as part of the reorientation and re-education programs in the occupied areas of Germany, Austria, Japan and Korea. The film will be the sole property of the United States Government.

Mr. Kerkow expects to photograph in synchronized dialogue. Professor Yukawa and Professor Reidemeister will each speak in their native tongues, according to present plans.

Any cooperation and assistance that can be given to Mr. Kerkow and his associates will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

William C. Rogers

WILLIAM C. ROGERS
Lieutenant Colonel, TC
Chief, Motion Picture Section
New York Field Office
Reorientation Branch

Telephone

Spekman

SAA
Return to me
8/2
3/7

Telephone call from Mosell of Herbert Kerkow, Inc. Motion Picture House.

Eldorado 5-5635

U. S. Army Civil Affairs Division has asked Kerkow to prepare a film which will be shown overseas in Germany and Japan, primarily in motion picture houses. They would like to include the Institute in the film, which will be handled and treated as a super newsreel, showing the international character and scope of the Institute and its uniqueness. It is not certain whether the film will be wholly on the Institute, or only partly; the time they would like at the moment is 9 or 10 minutes. Interviews with visitors from Germany and Japan are particularly wanted. The film would be cleared through the Army Civil Affairs Division; letters can be sent to us certifying that this film has been authorized by the Army. At the moment, with the plan they have in mind, the job would only mean one day's occupation of the Institute; no great amount of lights and equipments will be involved.

10/9/47

May 7, 1938

Dear Dr. Ketchum:

I am deeply touched by your very kind note of May 4 which I shall have the keenest pleasure in showing to Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld this evening. I hope very much that you will never lose sight of us and that you will keep in constant touch with the men here who have been sources of inspiration and stimulus to you. Needless to say I shall be delighted to welcome you back if you can be spared from the University of Illinois.

With all good wishes to you and Mrs. Ketchum from Mrs. Flexner and myself as well as all those associated with us who have come to know you both,

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. Pierce W. Ketchum
75 Patton Avenue
Princeton, New Jersey

AP:ESB

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

May 4, 1938

Dr Abraham Flexner,
Institute for Advanced Study

Dear Dr Flexner:

I am sending this note to express my appreciation to the Institute and also to you personally for providing me with the wonderful opportunity of studying with the mathematicians here for the past two years. No experience of my life has afforded me more pleasure or serious satisfaction than my stay here. That my mathematical vision and power has received a great impetus I know and hope to be able to demonstrate in future papers. But, more important than that, the freedom from the immediate necessity for attention to details has made it possible for me to study the broad general principles ^{underlying the} study and teaching of mathematics; principles which I hope to see applied to a greater extent than at present at the University of Illinois.

May I add in the latter connection that, although I have heard the book quoted many times, I had never before taken the time to read your book "Universities" (1930). This year I did read it and found it quite astounding; so exciting in fact, that it literally kept me awake nights speculating over the ideas which you suggest. My reading of the book was timely, for it happened that only a few days previously I had received a questionnaire asking what qualities a teacher of Engineering English should possess! In reply, I quoted your very apt statement "He may fairly ask that his teacher be a scholar and a person; that is enough."

Again I wish to express my appreciation to you.

Very sincerely yours,
B W Ketchum

March 13, 1937

Dr. Pierce W. Ketchum
17 Greenview Avenue
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Ketchum:

I have pleasure in informing you that on the recommendation of the professors of the School of Mathematics of the Institute for Advanced Study you are invited to continue as a member of the Institute during the academic year 1937-1938, and that your stipend will be \$1800.00.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF/MCE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

copy
to this folder ✓

17 Greenview Ave
Princeton, N.J.
Mar. 24, 1937

Dr. Abraham Flexner, Director
Institute for Advanced Study

Dear Dr. Flexner:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter stating that I had been granted a stipend for the continuation of my work at the Institute for next year. The University of Illinois has officially extended my leave of absence, so I shall be pleased to accept the stipend. I appreciate very much having the opportunity of another year's study here.

Sincerely yours,

P W Ketchum

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Omaha, Nebraska
June 10, 1936

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

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter concerning my admittance to the School of Mathematics of the Institute and the stipend therewith. I am, of course, much pleased with this arrangement and will be present at Princeton by the beginning of the fall term if not before. In the meantime I shall spend some time at Salt Lake City, Harvard University, and perhaps Columbia University. In case it should be necessary to communicate with me before the beginning of the fall term, I can always be reached at

1336 Kensington Ave
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Very truly yours,
P.W. Ketchum

copy sent to Miss Blake

June 1, 1936

Dr. Pierce W. Ketchum
363 Mathematics Building
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

My dear Dr. Ketchum:

On the recommendation of the professors of
the School of Mathematics I take pleasure in informing
you that you will be admitted as a member of the School
of Mathematics of the Institute for Advanced Study for
the academic year 1936-1937, and that your stipend will
be \$1,800.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF/MCE

copy to BB