

Inst. - Glen - Kiger
✓GR " Institute history

2 November 1960

Dear Professor Kiger:

Thank you for your letter of October 3rd.
I am sorry for the delay in answering.

Enclosed is a copy of our booklet, "Some
Introductory Information", and of our
articles of incorporation. You might also
consult Abraham Flexner's autobiography, which
was recently republished. An official history
of the Institute has been commissioned, but
is not yet finished.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Wilder Hobson
Secretary to the Director

Professor Joseph C. Kiger
Box 6266
University of Alabama
University, Alabama

Box 6266
University, Alabama
October 3, 1960

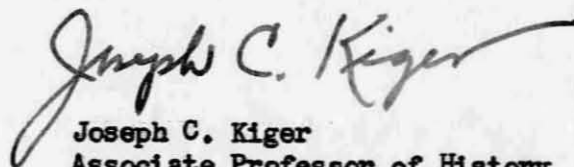
Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, Director
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

With the cooperation of the various national Councils,
and under a Guggenheim Fellowship, I am conducting a study
of the national learned societies and institutes in the
United States.

I am, therefore, seeking information about the Insti-
tute for Advanced Study. I am particularly interested in
the origin and early history of the Institute; its programs;
and its major accomplishments. I should appreciate citation
to published literature, or information about unpublished
material bearing on the subject.

Sincerely yours,


Joseph C. Kiger
Associate Professor of History

JCK:jm

PALMER PHYSICAL LABORATORY
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

February 23, 1939

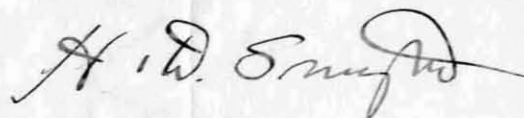
Dr. Abraham Flexner
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I am enclosing a copy of the letter which I wrote
to Professor Kimball about his application for a position here.

After studying his record I am reasonably certain
that we would not be interested in him even if we did have an
opening. I am keeping his letter on file, but would be glad
to return it to you if you would prefer to have it.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H. D. Smyth', with a stylized, flowing script.

H. D. Smyth

HDS:MH
Enclosure

February 23, 1939

Professor William S. Kimball
301 Burcham Drive
East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Professor Kimball:

Dr. Flexner has turned over to me your letter of January twenty-first inquiring about a possible appointment here as instructor in mathematics or physics. I regret to say that we have no opening in this department at the present time, nor any likelihood of one in the immediate future. I will keep your letter on file.

Very truly yours,

H. D. Smyth
Chairman,
Department of Physics

HDS:MH

CC: Dr. Abraham Flexner

February 15, 1939

Dear Professor Smyth:

I have received the enclosed from Professor William S. Kimball, whose father, Arthur Kimball, was a pupil of Roland and was a teacher of physics, if I remember aright, at the Johns Hopkins while I was there, though I was myself never one of his pupils. I have written Professor Kimball that I have referred the letter to you, and if you should know of any part time position which is available I should be very glad if you would communicate this, or any other conclusion which you may reach, to me.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Professor Henry DeWolf Smyth
Princeton University

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

January 30, 1939

Dear Professor Kimball:

I have your interesting letter of January 21, with its enclosures, and also your two reprints. I think, as a matter of fact, that I knew your father when I was myself a student at the Johns Hopkins between 1884-1886, though I was not one of his pupils.

I shall send your letter to Professor Smyth, head of the Department of Physics at Princeton. I should, however, suggest that you yourself make application to Dean Richardson of Brown University, for I know that Brown University is offering a number of fellowships and is building up its graduate and post-graduate department in a variety of subjects. It may be that a part-time teaching post, giving you an opportunity for research, can be obtained in one or the other of these institutions.

I am sorry to say that I am not familiar with physical or mathematical openings elsewhere, but I should suppose that you have friends and acquaintances in practically all the larger institutions in the country.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Professor William S. Kimball

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

*Inst Gen - King George VI
Memorial Fund*

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

6 February 1957

Dear Mr. Coolidge:

Thank you for your letter of January 30th. It has been a pleasure to have Mr. Frank Rhodes here at the Institute as a King George VI Memorial Fellow. He has been very welcome in the community, not only at the Institute for Advanced Study, but in Princeton. I have consulted his colleagues on the Faculty who are closest to his work, and have been following his development, in order to answer the questions that you put to me in your letter. It is probably true that Rhodes came to us at an earlier age, and with rather less complete preparation than most of the English mathematicians who have been here in the last years. After reviewing this matter, Marston Morse, Professor in the School of Mathematics, writes:

"Rhodes has been eager, reasonably well-prepared for his age, but hardly mature mathematically. He has been searching for a problem without knowing enough of mathematics to be really able to choose a field advantageously. His year here has not been lost, but if he had continued to work in England and developed as he might have, he would have gotten much more out of it three or four years later. I would say that we are pleased with his effort, but somewhat doubtful whether a man of his level should come to the Institute so early. Occasionally we get an American at about the level of Rhodes, but our obligations to the young Americans, of course, are somewhat different from our obligations to European mathematicians."

I would agree that it is only the most exceptional postdoctoral student who can take full advantage of a year at the Institute immediately after graduation; and that we are most successful with those who come to us somewhat later in their career. We have told Mr. Rhodes that we would look forward to receiving an application from him for another year, at some time in the future.

The circumstances at the Institute are not entirely like those at universities. The level of preparation and maturity that seems necessary here may well not be necessary at other institutions which also provide for predoctoral graduate students. We are, of course, committed to the value of international exchange of scholars and

- 2 -

scientists, and welcome the establishment of the King George VI Memorial Fund. We have thought that it might be of help to you to know our own judgment of the circumstances in which we can hope to play a useful part in the education and development of your Fellows.

Very sincerely,

Robert Oppenheimer

Mr. Archibald C. Coolidge
The English-Speaking Union
19 East 54th Street
New York 22, New York

J. A. Kingsbury

MILBANK MEMORIAL FUND
40 WALL STREET · NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

February 21, 1933

Dear Abe:

I have seen in a recent issue of "Science" an announcement of the fact that Professor Einstein will be in New York prior to his sailing on March 15th. Naturally, to such an ardent astronomer as I am, this is big news. I know that Dr. Clyde Fisher has several times tried to get him for our Amateur Astronomers Association, but without success. You may recall that this Association caused something of a sensation a couple of years ago when they showed the film on relativity. If there were any chance of getting Professor Einstein to address the Association this time, they would call a special meeting and could, I know, guarantee him a fine audience! What do you think of the possibility of getting him for such a meeting?

If this plan proves impracticable, I hope that there may be some other opportunity for me to hear him speak. If you know of any addresses that he is to make while here, I should like to know of them.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

JAK

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
105 East 72nd St.,
New York

February 23, 1933

Dear Kingsbury:

I have yours of February 21. I am sorry to say that Professor Einstein does not reach New York until the morning of March 15. He is making a speech that evening, and leaving at midnight on the Deutschland. There is therefore no possibility of his addressing your association at this moment. It may well be that he would be willing to do so sometime next year.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. John A. Kingsbury
Milbank Memorial Fund
40 Wall Street
New York City
AF:GB

December 1, 1941

Dear Dr. Kirschbaum:

In reply to your letter of November 9th
I regret to say that the subject of English literature is
not yet included in our division of the Humanities. I
hope that it may be some day, but meanwhile we have a strict
rule at the Institute not to receive members whose work lies
outside the field of our present faculty, and therefore I
regret to say that it is impossible for us to consider your
application for admission. I hope very much that you will
be able to find elsewhere the opportunity which you seek.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Dr. Leo Kirschbaum
St. Louis University
St. Louis, Missouri

FA/MCE

SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI

5707 McPherson
Apt. 114
St. Louis, Mo.
Nov. 29, 1941

The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear sir

I am at present an instructor in English at
St. Louis University. I received my Ph. D. from the
University of Michigan in 1938. I should like
very much to have the next scholastic
year free to complete two projects, one on
the text of Marlowe's Dr. Faustus and the
other on the text of Shakespeare's King

Dear

I would appreciate very much your sending
me an application in which I could formally
ask for a year's scholarship at the Institute
for Advanced Study (Humanities Division)
and give you whatever information you may
require.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Kirschbaum

120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

December 24, 1941.

Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Director,
The Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Many thanks indeed for yours of December 20th,
and for the trouble you have taken about Prof. Kisch. I
shall certainly follow up your thought with regard to Dr.
Johnson, but I naturally won't mention your name.

In the words of Eleanor Roosevelt, "I wish
you a Happy and Hopeful Christmas".

Sincerely yours,

Paul Baerwald

December 20, 1941

Dear Mr. Baerwald:

I have consulted the members of our School of Humanistic Studies about Professor Kisch. There is no doubt in the minds of any of us as to the quality of his work. The difficulty is that his researches do not fit in with anything that we are doing here and for that reason it is the unanimous judgment of our humanistic faculty that it would not be possible for us to offer him an appointment.

The place for Professor Kisch is, of course, in a law school or in some faculty where studies in law and political science are appropriate. Have you thought of mentioning him to Dr. Alvin Johnson as a possible member of the New School for Social Research? That is the best suggestion that occurs to me at the moment.

I return Professor Kisch's papers, since I am sure you will want to use them in corresponding with other institutions.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Paul Baerwald, Esq.
120 Broadway
New York City

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

December 16, 1941.

Dear Dr. Aydelotte;

I am returning the Kisch dossier to you. There can be no doubt of the man's standing in his field. He is evidently first rate, but I do not see how he fits into our Humanistic scheme. A glance at his curriculum vitae and at his list of publications goes to show that Law is his subject and we have no provision for that in our School.

Yours, sincerely,

E. A. Lowe

December 10, 1941

*PM four
for answer ✓*

Dear Mr. Baerwald:

I am very much interested in your letter about Professor Kisch. I shall take the matter up immediately with the faculty of our School of Humanistic Studies and shall be able to let you know in a few weeks time whether there would be any possibility of our inviting him to the Institute. For obvious reasons we have made it a rule not to admit people whose researches to not run parallel to what is being done here, and I cannot be sure about that without consulting the faculty.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Paul Baerwald, Esq.
120 Broadway
New York City

FA/MCE

120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

December 6, 1941.

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

For years I have been interested in Professor Guido Kisch, whose name is no doubt known to you. As you will see from the enclosed, the University of Notre Dame is now publishing Volume V of their Mediaeval Studies by Guido Kisch.

When Prof. Kisch first came here he was immediately recognized by important people, particularly Cyrus Adler, as an outstanding scientist. He impressed me to such an extent that I was willing in 1937 and 1938 to provide from my own personal funds \$2,000. a year to keep him going. I was convinced that in due time he would find sufficient recognition to stand on his own feet. He is now on the payroll of the Institute of Religion but his compensation is not sufficient to provide a livelihood for him. Since the end of 1938 I have no longer been able and I am not now able to give him any financial assistance. I have up to now been able to collect an additional amount from one or two personal friends.

Kisch was recognized in Europe as an expert in the history of law. The field of his non-Jewish researches could be called "Law as a Factor in Mediaeval Civilization". This new book of his, mentioned above, would seem a confirmation of that recognition. The Princeton Institute, I believe, is concerned only with advanced researches of a wide range, with particular emphasis on Mediaeval and Renaissance Culture. Perhaps a way could be found to include his work within that range, especially in view of the fact that only a part time appointment is sought, which would supplement his teaching at the Institute of Religion.

This man has an incredible capacity for work. He has in him a deep devotion to science. He is of great modesty and always has appeared to me as a lovable human being. I enclose a number of papers which I hope you will be good enough to look through. I wonder whether your Institute can become interested in this man.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Baerwald

Paul Baerwald

May 9, 1939

Dear Kandel:

Thank you very much for yours of the 8th containing the material regarding Professor Kisch. There is, I am sorry to say, no opening in the Institute for a specialist in mediaeval law. The Institute's work in the mediaeval field has been rigidly confined to art, and has had to be, because in every subject with which we have dealt we have had to mark out for ourselves a portion of the general field, and that portion we have tried to cover thoroughly. We could not go into law without going into the field of history, and, as Dr. Buttrick used to say, this would amount to opening a door which could not subsequently be closed.

I am extremely sorry for Professor Kisch. Not a day passes that several cases of this kind do not come to my attention. Occasionally I have been able to help. The problem in its entirety as it is now presented to us is really an insoluble one.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Professor I. L. Kandel
Teachers College
Columbia University
New York City
AF/MCE

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

TEACHERS COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE

PAUL MONROE, PH.D., LL.D.
DIRECTOR
MILTON C. DEL MANZO, PH.D.
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
I. L. KANDEL, PH.D.
THOMAS ALEXANDER, PH.D.
LESTER M. WILSON, PH.D.
GEORGE S. COUNTS, PH.D.
RUTH EMILY McMURRY, PH.D.

May 8, 1939

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

My dear Flexner:

I hope that you will forgive me for bringing to your attention the name of a scholar whom you may consider for some position in the Institute for Advanced Study. He is Professor Guido Kisch, whose curriculum vitae I enclose together with the copy of a letter about him written by Dean Wigmore.

Professor Kisch is, as you will see from his curriculum vitae, a specialist in medieval law, a field for which there appears to be no demand in any American university. Since his arrival here in 1935 I think, he had been engaged in research and has been giving courses on Jewish history in Stephen Wise's Institute of Religion. He speaks English well, and is in every sense of the words a scholar and research student.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

I. L. Kandel

I. L. Kandel

ILK:KG

Copy.

JOHN H. WIGMORE

April 3, 1936.

Professor Max Rheinstein,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Professor Rheinstein:

Having heard that you are interested in the case of Dr. Guido Kisch, now in New York, I write to you to state that in my opinion he is a scholar of the most remarkable attainments and capacities. I recently saw his monograph on the materials for the study of medieval Jewish legal history. I have also been interested in his very admirable work in the field of Germanic legal history, which is his chief field. Judging by what I have seen of his work, his standards are equal to those of the most eminent names in that field. The days of Brunner, Gierke, and Heusler have passed away, but I should like to see a man like Kisch enabled to continue their work in our generation.

The study of Germanic law has always been important to the history of English law; in fact, one of the great Maitland's strongest points in giving solid worth to his History of English Law was his complete familiarity with that Germanic law from which the English law originally sprang.

It would be a fine thing if, in this country, we could have a scholar established, who was an authority in Germanic legal history, in the same way, that Charles Haskins at Harvard was an authority in Norman legal history. I do not know of any University name that stands for special devotion to Germanic legal history. And yet the study of the origins of American legal history and their connection with European stocks is now beginning to be actively pursued in this country, as witness the recent foundation of the American Legal History Society.

It is to be hoped that some provision can be made that will enable the United States to retain the benefit of Dr. Kisch's presence in this country as a permanent and active scholar.

(signed) Very truly yours
John H. Wigmore.

Curriculum Vitae

GUIDO KISCH, formerly Professor Ordinarius of History of Law and Constitution, also of Civil, Business, and Exchange Law at the University of Halle, Germany, was born on the 22nd of January, 1889 in Prague (Czechoslovakia). Graduated from the Gymnasium at Prague in 1907, he studied from 1907 - 1912 at the German and Czech Universities of Prague, jurisprudence and political sciences and passed there all state examinations and rigoroza in both fields with the mark "excellent". He received his degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence and Political Sciences from the German University of Prague in 1913. Hereupon he studied for 4 years medieval history and philosophy at the Universities of Prague and Leipzig, especially with the Professors Karl Bücher, Karl Lamprecht, Gerhard Seeliger, Samuel Steinherz. After one year of scientific work under the direction of the Professors Adolph Wach, Rudolph Sohm, Ludwig Mitteis at the University of Leipzig in 1915 he became there Privatdozent and in 1916 Instructor of History of Law. At the same time he served as personal assistant to His Excellency Privy Councillor Prof. Dr. Adolph Wach and as scientific assistant at the Saxon State University Institute of History of Law in Leipzig. He refused calls as Assistant Professor to the Universities of Greifswald and Leipzig. From 1920 until 1922 he was Professor in Ordinary at the University of Königsberg (Prussia). Since the 1st of April, 1922 until Spring, 1933 he taught in this same function at the University of Halle, where in Winter, 1924/25 his work was interrupted by an invitation of the University of Prague to deliver there lectures on Central European History of Law. As a result of the well known conditions in Germany he was dismissed in 1933. In 1935 he came to this country and is working on problems of the Medieval Legal History and American Legal History of the 19th century.

In 1921/22 Kisch was Director of the Law School Library at the University of Königsberg. From 1925 - 1933 he directed the Central Library of the Law School at the University of Halle, which during the years 1925 - 1928 was newly organized by him and contained 15,000 volumes.

In 1932 Kisch was elected Corresponding Fellow of the philosophical-historical Department by the Academy For Sciences and Arts for the Czechoslovakian Republic, in 1926 ordinary member of the Historical Commission for Saxonia and Anhalt, 1932, also member of the Commission for Historical Research in East and West Prussia. *In 1937 he was elected Fellow of the Riccoboni-Seminar for Roman Law at the Catholic University Washington, D.C; in 1937 Honorary Fellow of the American Academy for Jewish Sciences and Arts.*

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Kisch is the editor of "Beiträge zur Geschichte der Rezeption" since 1923, of "Deutschrechtliche Forschungen" since 1930, until now 6 volumes, and of "Beiträge zum Handelsrecht" since 1928, until now 7 volumes.

His main publications in book form are listed in the following schedule, besides he published about 50 pamphlets in the German and the English languages. The outstanding field of Kisch's scholarship is the German medieval legal history and the comparative legal history, especially he edited and treated various medieval manuscripts of importance for legal history.

Main Publications:

1. Der deutsche Arrestprozess. F. Temsky, Vienna and Leipzig 1914. XXV and 196 pages.
2. Leipziger Schoeffenspruchsammlung (Quellen zur Geschichte der Rezeption, 1. Band). S. Hirzel, Leipzig 1919. XVI and 126 and 655 pages.
3. Zur saechsischen Rechtsliteratur der Rezeptionszeit. S. Hirzel, Leipzig 1923. 31 pages.
4. Die Kulmer Handfeste. Rechtshistorische und textkritische Untersuchungen. W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart 1931, X and 162 pages with 5 plates.
5. Das Fischereirecht im Deutschordensgebiet. W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart 1932. XIV and 219 pages.
6. Die Prager Universitaet und die Juden, 1348 - 1848. Jul. Kittls Nachf., Mähr. - Ostrau 1935. X and 239 pages, 2 plates.
7. Sachsenspiegel und Bibel, ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des biblischen Einflusses auf das mittelalterliche Rechtsdenken.
Manuscript of about 250 pages in print, ready for print, to be published in the near future.

Other Publications

I.

German Legal History

7. Über das Einlager im alteren böhmischen Schuldrecht. Mitteilungen des Vereins für Geschichte der Deutschen in Böhmen 50 (1912), pp. 184 - 198.
8. Das Einlager im älteren Schuldrecht Mährens. Akademische Preisarbeit, Zeitschrift des deutschen Vereins für Geschichte Mährens und Schlesiens 15 (1912), pp. 389 - 429.
9. Das Schadennehmen. Rheinische Zeitschrift für Zivil- und Prozessrecht 5 (1913), pp. 477 - 506.
10. Das mittelalterliche polnische Privatrecht. Zeitschrift für osteuropäische Geschichte 3 (1913), pp. 216-226.
11. Die Pfändungsklausel. Savigny-Zeitschrift für Rechtsgeschichte, germ. Abt. 35 (1914), pp. 41-68.
12. Schoffenspruchsammlungen. Loco citato 39 (1918), pp. 346 - 365.
13. Zwei Sachsenspiegelvokabularien. Loco cit. 44 (1924), pp. 307 - 315.
14. Das Mühlenregal im Deutschordensgebiete. Loco cit. 48 (1928), pp. 176 - 193.
15. Das Recht am Zeitzer Mühlgraben. Jahrbuch Sachsen und Anhalt 5 (1929), pp. 300 - 331.
16. Studien zur Kulmer Handfeste. Savigny-Zeitschrift für Rechtsgeschichte 50 (1930), pp. 180 - 232.
17. Zur Geschichte des Fischereiregals im Deutschordensgebiete. Festschrift für Ernst Heymann. N.G. Elwert Marburg 1931. Vol. I, pp. 399 - 413.
18. Ehrenscheite und Schandgemälde. Savigny-Zeitschrift für Rechtsgeschichte 51 (1931), pp. 514 - 520.
19. 700 Jahre deutsches Recht im Ordenslande. Mitteilungen des westpreussischen Geschichtsvereins 30 (1931), pp. 45 - 49.
20. Das Elbinger Privilegium von 1246. Elbinger Jahrbuch 10 (1932), pp. 23 - 30 with 2 plates.

21. Zur altpreussischen Rechtsgeschichte. Forschungen und Fortschritte 9 (1933), pp. 47 ff.

21a. The Sachsenpiegel and Its Sources.

II.
Germanic Review XIV, 1939, no. 1.

Procedural Law

22. Vereinbarung der Handelsgerichtsbarkeit. Österr. Zentralblatt für die juristische Praxis 32 (1915), Number 11 and 12.

23. Die Verbindung mehrerer Prozesse. Allg. österr. Gerichtszeitung 66 (1915), Nr. 8.

24. Das Prozessuale Gegenseitigkeitsrecht zwischen Österreich und Deutschland. Loco cit. 66 (1915), Nr. 11.

III.

Miners' Law

25. Fündigkeit und Bauwürdigkeit im preussischen Bergrecht. Juristische Wochenschrift 1926, Number 19.

IV.

Biographies of Outstanding Jurists

26. Otto Frankl. Eine Skizze seines Lebens und Wirkens. Zeitschrift für das gesamte Handels - und Konkursrecht 87 (1924), Nr. 3 - 4.
27. Emil Steffenhagen. Savigny-Zeitschrift für Rechtsgeschichte 44 (1924), pp. 485 ff.
28. Adolf Wach und die österreichische Rechtswissenschaft. Ein Gedenkwort. Prager Juristische Zeitschrift, 1926, Nr. 3.
29. Adolf Wach. Nachruf. Savigny-Zeitschrift, für Rechtsgeschichte 47 (1927), pp. 902 ff.
30. Wilhelm Eduard Wilda. Mitteldeutsche Lebensbilder 5 (1930), pp. 339 - 352.
31. Wildas Habilitation in Halle. Jahrbuch Sachsen und Anhalt 6 (1930), pp. 337 ff.
32. Gustav Lastig zum Gedächtnis. Zeitschrift für das gesamte Handels - und Konkursrecht 96 (1930), pp. 235 - 238.

- 5 -

V.

Miscellaneous

33. Die Organisierung der Rechtswissenschaft. Allgemeine österr. Gerichtszeitung 1927 Nr. 15.
34. Das juristische Seminar an der Universität Halle - Wittenberg im 75. Jahre seines Bestehens. Halle 1928, 16 pages.

VI.

History and Legal History of the Jews

35. Entwicklung und Verfassung der jüdischen Gemeinde zu Halle. Jahrbuch Sachsen und Anhalt 6 (1930), pp. 306 - 336.
36. Die Zensur jüdischer Bücher in Böhmen. Jahrbuch der Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Juden in der Tschechoslowakischen Republik 2 (1930) pp. 456 - 490.
37. Die Rechtsstellung der Wormser Juden im Mittelalter. Zeitschrift für die Geschichte der Juden in Deutschland 5 (1934) pp. 122 - 133.
38. Research in Medieval Legal History of the Jews. Proceedings of the American Academy for Jewish Research Vol. VI., 1934/35, pp. 229 - 276.
39. German Jews in White Labor Servitude in America. Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society 34, 1936.

[Continued on following page].

- 40) Deutsche Literatur in hebräischer Übersetzung.
Zeitschrift für die Geschichte der Juden in Deutschland VI,
1936, pp. 238-244.
Reprinted: Danziger jüdische Gemeindezeitung 1936.
Nürnberg Fürther Israel. Gemeindeblatt 1937,
Nr. 2-4
Hebrew Translation: Alim 1937 Nr. 1
- 41) The Jewry-Law of the Sachsenspiegel
Anniversary Volume for Dr. Moses Gaster, London 1936, pp.306-311
- 42) Jüdisches Recht und Judenrecht. Festschrift für Dr.Jacob Freimann,
Berlin 1937, pp. 94-105.
- 43) The Jewry-Law of the Medieval German Law-Books. Proceedings of
the American Academy for Jewish Research. Vol. VII, 1935/36.
pp.61-146.
- 44) Otto Stobbe und die Rechtsgeschichte der Juden. Jahrbuch der
Gesellschaft für die Geschichte der Juden in der Tschechoslovakei,
IX,1938,pp. 1-41.
- 45) Jewish Thought in the Sachsenspiegel. Bulletin of the Jewish
Academy of Arts and Sciences, No. 5, New York, 1938, 22 pages.
- 46) The "Jewish Law of Concealment".
Historia Judaica I, 1938, pp.1 - 30.
- 47) Biblical Spirit in Medieval German Law.
Speculum XIV, 1939, pp. 38-55.
- 48) Biblische Einflüsse in der Reimvorrede des Sachsenspiegels.
Publications of the Modern Language Association of America
LIV, 1939, pp. 20-36.
- 49) Studien zur Geschichte des Judeneides im Mittelalter.
Hebrew Union College Annual XIV, 1939. Now in press.
- 50) A Voyage to America Ninety Years Ago.
Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society, vol.35,
1939.

Kiser, P. M.

January 16, 1945

Dear Kiser:

I was very sorry indeed not to see you when you came to Princeton yesterday. My office is just over Riefler's and I am sorry you did not look me up.

I am interested to know that you are thinking of teaching. I have a good many applications for men in the social sciences and should be glad to have a talk with you the next time you come to Princeton.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

P. M. Kiser, Esq.
2101 South Lynn Street
Arlington, Virginia

FA:KK

DISPLAY COLLECTIONS
PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, FAIRMOUNT

STUDY COLLECTIONS
MEMORIAL HALL, PARKSIDE AVENUE

RODIN MUSEUM
THE PARKWAY AND 22ND STREET

PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM OF ART

TELEPHONES
MEMORIAL HALL, GREENWOOD 1135
OTHER BUILDINGS, POPLAR 0500

CABLE ADDRESS
PENNMUSE

Memorial Hall, Philadelphia

May 31, 1933.

Fiske Kimball

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

Dear Doctor Flexner:

Thank you for your kind note.
I will write to Mr. Appelget as you suggest.

I quite agree that any aid
should be available to the scholars who have suffered,
irrespective of race. It just happens that the art
field the Jews are especially distinguished and
conspicuous.

May I take this occasion of
saying how very much I admire the programme of your
Institute for Advanced Study, of which I hear something
from time to time from my friend, Mr. Percy Straus.
It is certainly what we need in America, and heartens
one to believe that American higher education
may not always remain such a circus as it appears
in the very true picture given by your book on
universities.

Sincerely yours,

Fiske Kimball
FISKE KIMBALL
Director

Kissam, Philip

May 12, 1936

Dear Professor Kissam:

Thank you for writing me as candidly as you did, under date of May 6, regarding the condition of Olden Lane near your property. I am sorry that the matter was not brought up before Professor Veblen left Princeton, for our real estate affairs are primarily in his hands. In his absence, however, Mr. Harrison Thomas of the Princeton Bank & Trust Company comes next. Won't you please talk with him about the matter? I am sure you will find him both fair and obliging.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Philip Kissam
15 Newlin Road
Princeton, New Jersey

AF/MCE

Kissell

523 West 121 Street, New York,
April 13, 1931.

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
Bamberger Foundation,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Flexner,

The new Bamberger Institute with its high ideals of scholarship, has interested me with many others because of its need in the United States. Specifically I have thought of it as a possible avenue to pursue a greatly neglected anthropological subject - aboriginal weaving - one of the most important in aboriginal life.

F.W.Hodge of the Museum of the American Indian, thinks this is due to the general anthropologist's dislike to its complicated detail. Now a few are at work in certain localities, but the subject in the large is neglected.

Years ago I started the work at its very beginnings in the American Museum with Dr. Wissler, remaining there five years with a year's further work in American and foreign museums. Mine was the first expedition sent out by that institution under a woman and it has published the results of the research in the field. Macmillan also has published for me a textile book. I am now reading proof on my Smithsonian monograph "The Indian Blanket of the North Pacific Coast".

I am a college woman with two degrees; and have taught at Columbia, Chicago Univ., and the Univ. of California. What I should like the Institute to do is to furnish a year's preparatory study here and abroad, to teach aboriginal weaving in one of our universities.

If you are interested I shall be glad to send my references.

Yours sincerely,
(Miss) Mary Lou Kissell.

Bulletin
sent
April 20
1931

April 20, 1931

Miss Mary Lois Kissell
523 West 121 Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Miss Kissell:

In Dr. Flexner's absence in Europe I have received your letter of the thirteenth regarding the Institute for Advanced Study. The fields of study to be pursued have not yet been determined upon, and it will be some time before actual work is started. When Dr. Flexner returns in the summer, I shall be happy to bring your letter to his attention.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

September 12, 1931

Miss Mary Lois Kissell
523 West 121st Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Miss Kissell:

Promptly upon Dr. Flexner's return I told him of your recent call and gave him your message. He has asked me to write you that he is very sorry that there is no immediate prospect of work in the Institute for Advanced Study in the field in which you are interested.

Very truly yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Assistant Secretary

Kittredge, Mrs Tracey B

December 20, 1940

Dear Mrs. Kittredge:

Many thanks for your letter. I am sure from what you say that it would be better for us to see whether we can get some kind of photostat or offset reproduction of the article. As a matter of fact, the Magazine Section of the Times is so widely read that practically everybody will see it in any case. I was thinking of it rather for the future. It is so rare that we have an intelligent description of this place. I could make excellent use of this from time to time when people write to me to know something about what we are doing.

I enclose a little article of mine about Lord Lothian, which was printed in one of the Philadelphia papers last week, in case you should be interested to see it.

It would give my wife and me great pleasure to look in on you sometime when we are in New York and we shall not fail to do it.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Tracey B. Kittredge
27 Park Avenue
New York City

FA/MCE

Washington.

Dear Dr. Aydelotte :

The Times has no reprint system as their method of copper plate roller printing makes it impossible. If you should want as many as two hundred copies of the Magazine section they will run off a special order at five cents the copy but I personally would advise against it. Unless a private reprint is very expensive I am sure it would be much more satisfactory for the Times newsprint is not very good and the paper doesn't keep well at all. I have tried it for certain magazine sections in which things of mine have appeared. But if you should want extra copies will you let me know ? The article is still what they call ' unscheduled ' which means that they haven't decided when it is to appear. For some reason or other they decided that it was unsuitable for the Christmas week issue.

It was a great pleasure to me to do the article about the Institute and to know that you are pleased with it .

I go back to New York tomorrow so will you let me know there what you may decide about extra copies if you want me to order for you ? I will send you a postcard when I know the date of publication so that you may order small numbers of extra copies from your local dealer if that is what you decide.

Thanks for placating Dr. F. for me !

Sincerely

Eleanor Rathbone

If you and Mrs. Aydelotte would let us know sometime when you were to be in New York and come in for a meal with us at 27 Park we should be delighted

December 14, 1940

Dear Mrs. Kittredge:

Many thanks for your letter. I am more than pleased at the result of your interview with Dr. Flexner, and I am sure it was very well worth while to take the trouble we did over the article.

Are there any such things as reprints from the Magazine Section of the New York Times? If so, I wish you could arrange for a couple hundred and could have them sent to me with the bill. If reprints cannot be obtained, perhaps we could buy copies of the Magazine Section only. I am sure it will be a long time before anybody takes as much trouble as you did in writing an article about the Institute, and I should like to have copies to give to inquirers from time to time.

I have thought about your analysis of the point of view of appeasement. I think you will find the publications of the America First Committee (which has its headquarters at 1806 Board of Trade Building, Chicago) very useful for this purpose. I am told also that you ought to read Lindbergh's speeches of May 19th and August 4th, printed in the newspapers for those dates or on the day following, and a pamphlet by Graeme K. Howard called America and a New World Order. Anne Lindbergh's book might be considered in connection with her husband's speeches, but I am not sure that this is quite so much what you want. I have not read it myself and do not know.

I read your speech with the keenest interest. I really think you ought to give it wider publicity in the form of an article. You could probably work it into your appeasement article if you have no other plans for it. I think it^a very penetrating commentary on the world situation today.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Tracey B. Kittredge
27 Park Avenue
New York City

FA/MCE

Personal

27 Park Avenue

My dear Dr. Archibald - All is
now settled and settled in regard
to the article and Dr. F. It was
challenging this morning. Tried to cut
himself out because he said it was
now your responsibility and he must
withdraw from the picture and
leave you entirely free to receive

The banquet or the drinks - spoke
with simplicity and respect of the
work he hoped Earl would be
able to do and of Earl as a
man and without mentioning
what, if any thing, he thought of
the military policy seminar. It
could it have been ever really,
came away feeling I had talked

will be different man entirely and
am glad to have seen what the
real F. Leppur must have been. After
we had gone over the text he kept
me for nearly an hour while he
told me stories of his life and after
changing a word or two he said
he felt it was now an entirely
different article! I hope for all our
sakes he maintains the frame of
mind. He expatiated about you,
quite vividly realizing what a
curious impression he must have pro-
duced last week and was altogether
delighted. So the text has now gone to
the printer -

Please convey to Mrs. Agassiz
our appreciation of the hospitality of
her Manor -

Very sincerely -
Charles Pitt Rivers

December 5, 1940

Dear Mrs. Kittredge:

One more point: I do not believe we can use the late date 1696 for Olden Manor, since it is doubtful if any of the 1696 house is left, or at any rate anything more than the foundations. You will be on solid ground if you say that the oldest part of it is over two hundred years old.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Mrs. Tracy B. Kittredge
27 Park Avenue
New York City

FA/MCE

December 4, 1940

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I think I told you that Mrs. Tracy Kittredge, the wife of an officer of the Rockefeller Foundation, is writing an article about the Institute. She came down today to show it to us and it was read by Riefler, Morse, and Veblen, in addition to myself, and bits of it by other people to check definite facts. It seemed to them and to me that she had done extremely well in grasping the spirit of high adventure with which the Institute was conceived by you and has been carried on by those of us who are active here now.

I wished she had had more about you and less about me and suggested some changes and additions, which she will be glad to make. The principal difficulty is the amount of space which the Times is willing to allow her. She wants to show the article to you and will be telephoning you in a day or two to make an appointment. I am eager that she should get the story of the founding just as you would like to have it.

Yours sincerely,

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

FA/MCE

December 4, 1940

Dear Mrs. Kittredge:

Here are the notes about the founding of the Institute, which I hope you will revise and re-write entirely. I expect you can tell the same story in much fewer words.

Barring your comments on me, about which you refused to allow me to say anything, I must say that I feel, as did everyone who read the article, that you have notably grasped and conveyed the spirit of high adventure in which the Institute was founded and is being carried on. That is quite a wonderful thing to have done and I congratulate you on your success in doing it.

Since you feel that the photograph of the portrait is not quite satisfactory (in which opinion I entirely agree) I am sending you under separate cover an ordinary photograph which was taken last spring and which you may want to substitute for the other. The Times should give credit to Bachrach.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Tracy Kittredge
27 Park Avenue
New York City

FA/MCE

November 21, 1940

Dear Mrs. Kittredge:

There are several points on which I promised to send you further material, and I have now looked these matters up and am happy to say that I have all of them except one, namely, my address at the opening of Swarthmore College in September, 1939. I am sure that I have that somewhere, but I have not been able to dig it out as yet. The other information which I promised you is as follows:

1. All Souls College was founded by Archbishop Chichele. I think 1442 is the date usually given, though he bought land in 1437 or 1438 and started building immediately, and the chapel was dedicated and the first building put into use in 1442. The character of the modern All Souls, however, has been the result of historical development rather than the conscious intention of the founder, though I suppose an imaginative person might be able to connect the two.
2. The passage from Henry George's Progress and Poverty on intellectual curiosity as the most deep-seated of human passions occurs in Book 2, Chapter 3, beginning "But not so with man," and continuing for about two pages down to "He would aid in the process of the suns." I don't know of a better description in the English language of the motives behind scholarly research.
3. I send you under separate cover a copy of the Friends Intelligencer, containing an amusing article by Brand Blanshard, which includes by implication the points which we were discussing about the role of a director of such an institution as this.

If any other questions have come to mind as you have thought over the results of your visit to Princeton, please let me know and I will answer them if I can.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Tracey Kittredge
27 Park Avenue
New York City
FA/MCE

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Winchester, Massachusetts,
October 22, 1932.

S. Klyce

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

Dear Sir:-

I have read many reviews of your recent book on American, English, and German universities, and have been increasingly meaning to write you on one point as soon as I had the time--which is just now, in a lull following the publication of my latest book. I have not had yet the opportunity to read your book itself. But I gather that I agree with practically all you say in it. I would add one point, which I think is important. Because I seem to agree so much with what you are reported as saying, it is most likely that the point I add will at least considerably interest you.

This point is that the universities can not, at bottom, very well avoid making the partial and respective messes of things which you correctly point out, because they do not know the basic truth or facts, and because further they admittedly have no consistent language (finally mathematics or logic) in which to express intelligibly and verifiably the facts they do happen to be rather sure they have correctly observed. In short, all the more competent teachers in the universities agree that they neither know the essential truth, nor have any reliable means of expressing consistently what they think may be true. So naturally they are liable to make a mess of things. They agree, in effect, that they are futile. So you are quite correct in objecting to the various details of their futility. They agree themselves that they are. Whether you put that point into your book, I do not know. I have at least seen no mention of it so far. Of course, the detailed investigation you made of their futilities is greatly needed, and useful.

It is easy enough to show, by quoting them, that the leaders are agreed that they neither know the truth, nor have any consistent way of expressing facts if they were sure of any. It is notorious that there are at present two "accepted" theories, the quantum theory which asserts that the universe is made up of discontinuous things, and the relativity theory which (usually, and apparently in its latest forms) asserts that the universe has all its things related together (made up in or of a "unitary field") so that the universe is continuous, contrary to the discontinuous quanta. Einstein in a recent chapter in a book (Drift of Civilization) says he does not know how the discontinuous quantum theory which basically lacks any cause-effect or rationality, can be true--but that maybe it is. Heisenberg in his book, Physical Principles of the Quantum Theory, says explicitly that he does not know how the logic or "epistemology" of his theory can work (which amounts to saying that he knows nothing of its base). Planck in his recent Universe in the Light of Modern Physics says that his own quantum theory is contradicted by both the new quantum theories and by Einstein's relativity, and that neither he nor anybody else knows the reason, how to correct it, or just what any of them mean anyway. *(this is quite correct for them)*

--- And as regards mathematics, I refer you to the quotations made at the top of the second page of the inclosed circular of my recent book. For further quotations as to the admitted ignorance of physics a few years ago (physicists have become worse since then), I refer you to a summary of my 3-term logic, inclosed.

Well; although on the surface it looks as if mankind ^{is} ~~was~~ licked, such is not the fact. Over thirty years ago I clearly observed that trouble coming--that science had tumbled into conscious difficulties. And for about 24 years now I have been spending all my time on solving these rather superficial puzzles. It is surprising how simply they

are solved, when you once see the simple logical device for doing it. I give the general solution in the inclosed summary. Most likely it will look so simple and obvious to you, that at first you can't believe that it is the solution of anything. But if you will then think over the solution for a few hours, you most/ likely will next find that the solution contradicts many of the ideas you have been taught in youth, and you will then be inclined to think that I have solved entirely too much, and feel like rejecting the whole thing as preposterous bosh. Well; if you think that far into the matter, you can easily get all the convincing and reassuring details by reading one or more of my books. I shall be glad to give you copies if you wish to go that far.

^{my}
The recent book is an extension, to include the explicit details of mathematical expression (especially in the calculus, and even more particularly in the calculus as applied to the modern theories, quantum and relativity), of my previous books. I pointed out in the first book, Universe, that the simplest, or most economical logic of three terms (outlined in the inclosure) could be soundly extended to logics of 5, 7... terms, and that relativity was one of them, as was all calculus or mathematical "analysis". I suggested that the mathematicians work out those more complex logics. But by further study, I found that for certain psychological reasons, it was not probable that the mathematicians would have the ability to do so, inside at least a century. (I.e., they were not yet in a sufficiently painful confusion, to force them to become enough conscious of just how their confusions were paining them, to enable them to work out the solutions soon.) So I was compelled to go to work (although I am mentally innately a mechanic, an engineer--a mathematician has a different sort of mind), and work out the solution in my new book. The new book is pretty hard reading. It is a tough problem, rather complex. And I do not know how to invent a good language (that lies in the province of the mathematical mind), so I had to worry along with what words existed, in circumlocutions. (There are no existing words that will deal directly with, or explicitly name, some of the things that had to be dealt with.) But I think you could get the gist of the new book without much trouble. So if you are interested, I think you could gather the outline of the ultimate extensions of expression (logic) in a few hours of reading it. --- The great difficulty with all this solution is that practically everybody orthodoxly fancies that our language (any sound logic or mathematics) asserts a discontinuity. Actually, any sound language asserts continuity---Einstein has for years, about half-consciously, been trying to formulate some sort of mathematics that would assert a continuity (but is admittedly not sure of himself yet--keeps wavering). Consequently, when I show that a sound logic asserts continuity, it goes contrary to the mental habits most people have. And it is a tough job to change mental habits--or even seriously to listen to anybody who suggests such a thing. I have for years been retraining my own mind to use words thus consistently or logically (i.e., continuously: obviously, discontinuity means split apart or not taken together consistently or logically, or not related). And even yet I have trouble. So I am becoming increasingly tolerant of people who have trouble with changing their mental habits. If I were now to rewrite the inclosed summary I would state it far more gently and tolerantly than I have written it.

I have already received some competent agreements and approvals concerning the new book. Everybody agrees that it is hard reading. But some of the abler men are catching it with far more ease and thoroughness than I had dared hope. I myself think it is hopelessly badly written. But they do not think so. I am of course still mentally tired out with the six years of concentration I had to put on it; so my judgment is still warped. But at any rate, please understand me to say that the problems are solved. They are no more hopeless, as the universities seem to imagine. But of course, forever there will be new combinations and variations of these problems.

Very truly yours, [S. Klyce.]

S. Klyce

CIRCULAR (by S. Klyce) of a mimeographed, paper-covered book, about 80 pages slightly larger than this (4to) or 65,000 words, written, manufactured, and to be published probably in August, 1932, by S. Klyce, Winchester, Mass.: PRICE \$1, postpaid

OUTLINE OF BASIC MATHEMATICS

By SCUDDER KLYCE

Description of book on back of Circular. - Three previous books by me:- UNIVERSE (cloth, 4to, 320,000 words, published by me 1921, \$2.20). SINS OF SCIENCE (cloth, 8vo, 120,000 words, published by Marshall Jones 1925, \$3). DEWEY'S SUPPRESSED PSYCHOLOGY (cloth, 4to, published by me 1928, \$3). All can be had from me, postpaid at prices named. - Following are all the estimates I have room for, by authorities (restricted to those in various Who's Whos) of my previous work--which the present book extends and considerably improves-

MATHEMATICIANS

J. W. YOUNG:- "With Klyce's fundamental conclusions I would not quarrel".
GEORGE D. BIRKHOFF:- "... it was only on the side of your analysis of mathematics as a language that I really thought you were going in the right direction".

SCIENTISTS

HANS DRIESCH:- "It seems to me that we agree in our views as far as two human beings are able to agree".
DAVID STARR JORDAN, in his Introduction in Universe:- "... unique treatise . . . successful . . . Mr. Klyce makes no attempt to solve any scientific problem by pure reason."
H. M. PARSHLEY, New York Herald Tribune:- "Klyce's fundamental idea . . . unquestionably helps to clear up some common confusions . . . of thought."

PSYCHOLOGISTS

G. STANLEY HALL, Pedagogical Seminary, says of Universe:- "... helpful and illuminating in psychology".
A. P. WEISS says of Dewey's Suppressed Psychology:- "... hard reading . . . well written . . . The strange thing about your book is that you have worked out your own reaction mechanism exceedingly well." [He was astonished to see a marked objective observer like me achieve, by guiding himself with sound logic, the nearly impossible feat of correctly observing his own subjective or mathematical mental processes.]

LOGICIANS AND PHILOSOPHERS

JOHN DEWEY, in his Introduction in Universe:- "Mr. Klyce's book is remarkable, noteworthy"; "has extraordinary value".
E. O. SISSON, Monist:- "The most vigorous and stimulating material I know on this theme [first step in logic] is in Scudder Klyce's extraordinary book Universe".
T. V. SMITH, American Review, says Universe is the soundest book on logic he knows of.
J. K. HART, Survey, mentions Whitehead and me as two of the foremost scientific thinkers.

ENGINEERS

ELIHU THOMSON:- "Highly suggestive, and naturally interesting from its bold standpoint."
MORRIS L. COOKE, in his Introduction in Universe:- "We [practical men, especially management engineers] need the unifying thought of this book . . . a master generalization".

LAY WRITERS AND THINKERS

STRUTHERS BURT, in a story, Pictorial Review, names me as one of the four greatest contemporary American thinkers.
WALDO FRANK, Menorah Journal:- "Klyce . . . is doing work [previously stated to be logic] as essential and great as any I know in the contemporary world."
THOMAS L. MASSON:- "Your book [Sins of Science] is very great."
KATHARINE NEWLIN BURT:- "Magnificent. I want my children to read . . . it."

RADICAL

UPTON SINCLAIR:- "... your ideas, which I consider a menace to civilization". [OVER]

Need of such a book, shown by quoting eminent authorities:- Orthodox mathematics "proves" (in Russell's paradox, and similar modern paradoxes; see Bell's Queen of the Sciences, 137) the ultimate absurdity that any thing is simultaneously itself and not itself but any other thing. Those recent paradoxes are readily shown to be equivalent to Zeno's paradoxes of 24 centuries ago, which Aristotle was trying to solve in the syllogism --unsuccessfully, according to mathematicians (Bell, 135-7). The same conclusions, less plainly stated but in more detail, are given in Dantzig's popular Number, the Language of Science). Ramsey (article, Mathematics, foundations of, Ency. Brit., 14 Ed.) bluntly asserts that mathematics is proved to be "either false or at best a meaningless game". J. W. Young, quoted other side, (in his article Geometry, Ency. Brit., 10, 174) clearly proves that geometry, to avoid circular reasoning, starts with a base of undefined words and unproved assumptions or "postulates", and hence basically is not proved--that mathematics is indeed, in Russell's extreme but famous words, "the science in which we never know what we are talking about nor whether what we say is true". Birkhoff (article Number, Ency. Brit.) agrees that mathematicians have no basic knowledge of numbers. Evan Thomas (Science, Aug. 14, 1931) says that neither he nor Newton nor other mathematicians can give the reasoning or proof of the calculus--and quotes recent authorities as going even further in such views. Wolf, leader in general logic and scientific method, concludes (article Logic, Ency. Brit., 14, 308) as does Young, that all logic basically is unproved --that we assume the base. The scientist Julian S. Huxley boils over in a poem (in his new book, Captive Shrew):- "... all because of mathematics, Full of bats are heaven's attics, And starry songs are merely jazz"--a forcible assertion that present-day leaders are confused, skeptical, and correspondingly futile because of such lack of knowledge and motivating belief in whatever is true.

My book rigorously and verifiably solves in outline all those basic problems, paradoxes, and unknowns--giving, I think, enough details to make the book intelligible to any fairly well trained layman, and to enable competent mathematicians to apply the solution in further detail in any branch of mathematics.

The simplicity of the fundamental solution makes it at first **sound** even more incredible than the previous paragraph. My several brief statements of the solution are verbally novel. So I shall not be so unwise as verbally to puzzle the reader with one here.

It is, however, intelligible to say that the solution rests upon the easily observed fact that words or symbols have a few "different" usages in a statement or equation; and consistent rules (i.e., logic) for those usages are easily formulated and proved. Also, a certain kind of word has its usages changed for and in different parts of a statement--it being known as a variable in mathematics, as the "excluded" middle term in Aristotle's syllogism, and by numerous names in lay vocabularies. The paradoxes above arise because such changes and such different usages are intuitive or half-conscious, even in so precise a language as mathematics. I make all those sharply conscious. Even variables can readily be made to meet the consistent rules of language--be logical. That is the full technique of the book. As soon as we thus adequately examine mathematics as a language (cf. Birkhoff's comment, other side), we agreeably and reassuringly find that the important substance of mathematics and other human knowledge or doctrines has been sound.

A simpler way to describe the method of the book is to say that when written language (words or symbols--not pictures) was invented about a thousand years before Zeno, certain technical, mechanical troubles were unwittingly simultaneously introduced. Zeno pointed out their practical aspect, and Aristotle tried to solve them without knowing precisely what they were. My book explicitly solves them--technically finishing the invention of written language. The details, applications, secondary devices are unending.

In an essential, intrinsic sense this book is no more "mathematical" than it is "scientific" or "ethical" or "commonsense" (i.e., lay). It happened that an unusually precise vocabulary was needed. Mathematical nomenclature was the closest approximation to that need. So to be brief and intelligible I had to use the mathematical terms--revising those that were too intuitive. The book is therefore "hard reading" (in the usual sense of having verbal novelty)--because I had to do much revising of the best existing vocabulary. But in a basic real sense, it is the easiest book to read so far written in "words", because "words" are by it made rigorously understandable.

Circular of SINS OF SCIENCE

SINS OF SCIENCE. By Scudder Klyce, Winchester, Massachusetts.
Published by Marshall Jones Company, Boston. 432 pages. Price \$3.

SUMMARY by Klyce, its author, of SINS OF SCIENCE

The object of my book is to make all essentials so intelligible as to be usable--to make clear and applicable all fundamentals, or principles, laws, how's, why's.

To achieve that intelligibility, all the facts (which give, are, that essential knowledge) are pointed out in such a way that (1) the reader may directly observe (verify) them himself; and as further confirming the reader's own observation, (2) commonly accepted authorities are cited as observing those same facts; and (3) dissenting authorities are quoted, and it is shown why they deny such facts. In short, the book is verifiable--rigorously non-dogmatic (dogma being any unproved or unprovable assertion).

Sins of Science shows that the fundamental fact is, that the universe is continuous. About half the book is used in giving easily seen facts proving that basic one--those detail facts themselves making clear the meaning of that base. That basic fact is equivalent (1) to Newton's negatively-expressed dictum that action "at a distance" [i.e., across an absolute vacuum] is inconceivable; is equivalent (2) to the average scientist's agreement that no absolute vacuum has ever been made or observed; and amounts (3) to Einstein's original meaning of "relativity" (which is:- that nothing is absolutely unrelated to, or discontinuous from, its neighboring things). --- I used most of my earlier book, Universe, three times as long as Sins of Science, in giving numerous detail facts which sum to this same bottom fact of continuity. (Universe was printed and published by me in 1921; price direct from me, \$2.20.)

It is further shown that, with no effective exceptions, present scientists formally deny continuity; and assert (or else publicly condone the assertion) that the universe is discontinuous--that it is observably made up of exact or absolute electrons, quanta, or separated or discontinuous things--is a "fortuitous concourse of atoms" which is popularly named materialism. The book quotes many scientists as accepting continuity in substantial details, and then in general repudiating such acceptance; e.g., Einstein's first theory of relativity is shown to be continuity, and his second to deny it; and Newton's third (discontinuous) law of motion contradicts his first (continuous) law. In sum, science at bottom is really in a chaotic confusion about the elementary facts. But formally, scientists accept discontinuity (which I show to be a quite unworkable mechanics, even in physics; and in daily life, to be equally unworkable or immoral). E.g., the authoritative physicist Heyl writes an article (Sc. Mo., Nov., 1926), asserting flatly that all creditable scientists now accept discontinuity.

My book then shows the practical equivalent of that basic fact:- that a continuous universe ("energy") is mystic--can't, DIRECTLY as such, be talked about, as there obviously are no absolute or exact parts of it to name, "classify", or treat "scientifically" (i.e., to compare--measure, or number). A really continuous universe is mystic or religious or infinite--is an organized or personal God (continuity being shown to be a synonym of organism); is a One, or perfect. It is this simple and obvious practical fact (that continuity is not DIRECTLY EXPRESSIBLE), which has caused all the confusion in science, and the age-long "conflict" between science and religion.

Plainly, the conflict is simply a verbal one. So my book solves that difficulty--solves it by observing words, and noting our way or method of using them (as a TOOL) when they do not thus self-contradict or "conflict", or mutually destroy each other.

That language TOOL, or sound method of using words to express a directly unexpressible continuity or infinite, ineffable All or God, is an indirect method, which ages ago man intuitively or half-consciously invented and used, as follows:-

We observably have three kinds of words:- (1) Words like all, universe, infinity,
[over]

SUMMARY - Page 2 (Page 1 on other side)

energy. One, God (the Father), that name (i.e., "point to", assert) a continuous universe --which I name One, or religious, words. (2) Words like part, this, atom, electron, God (the Sons), that name ("point to") a universe that is [verbally] discontinuous or a Many--which I call Many, or scientific, words. And (3) words like force, relationship, love, life, truth, value, beauty, number, time, space, =, +, ;, ?, good, moral, God (the Holy Spirit), that assert that the [verbal] "parts" are related together or continuous, or are not discontinuous--which I name relationship words. --- The same "word" may be used as more than one kind (e.g., the word God above, in all three forms--or as a "Trinity")---a practical detail of language dealt with in the book.

Obviously, One or religious words verbally contradict Many or scientific words--that being the ancient "problem" of the One and the Many, or the [logical] "conflict" between science and religion throughout history, that is now again acute. But just as obviously, relationship (or mechanical or spiritual) words contradict Many or scientific words. So, plainly, the two contradictions rigorously cancel each other--just as two negatives do,--leaving language as a whole, or "logic" (which properly uses all three sorts of words), absolutely without conflict or self-contradiction. --- Or, considered in another way, the related-Many asserts continuity or a One. And the One is a continuity. Hence, sound or complete language or logic amounts to saying:- the related-Many is the One; or, The related-Many = The One,--or equals God, or energy, or the universe, or a mysticism or religion (or equals any other One or continuous word which suits your literary and ritualistic taste:- art, society, dynamics, Will, etc.).

That is the gist of sound logic--the solution of the trouble science has been having with facts. Language is a TOOL (usually formally named mathematics), and science hasn't taken the trouble to notice that it is using a tool--and so hasn't observed either how the tool is made, or how it is used, and emotionally condemns me as a "metaphysician" because I call attention to the plain fact that all scientists do use words or that tool. And the solution is so simple as to irritate many people--and puzzle others by excess of simplicity. Many men have practically worked out the same solution. All the great religious prophets and poets and mystics have done so: Christ did it perhaps most clearly. So my book claims no originality. I merely make that logic, or that solution of the science-religion "conflict", very clear and definite: I steadily use that tool with a trifle of intelligence to point to observable facts anybody can see. I think the book has the merit of being the clearest solution of the trouble ever published.

Finally, my book plainly shows that orthodox scientists and theologians fail to recognize the existence of relationship words, and practically deny such words (e.g., science formally denies "cause and effect"). Therefore, neither science nor religion is able to use the language TOOL to express any proof--i.e., to point out the observable facts. Neither has, or uses, any actual METHOD or general TOOL. Hence, both are unavoidably dogmatic: they simply can't express proof in such circumstances.

Theologians honestly admit using dogma. Scientists claim they are not dogmatic--but openly admit that they fundamentally start with "assumptions" or "postulates": and those are glaringly nothing but dogmas under evasive names--they are not proved. And scientists further admit that they know nothing of fundamentals--are "agnostic" (though as I show specifically, the honest, upstanding name for agnosticism is atheism).

Thus orthodox science fails both as to bottom facts, and as to method. Theology fails as to method (also Modernists mostly follow science and get their base agnostic). Science gets superficial facts (details) fairly correctly: science, by common sense or intuition, follows the sound base and method I give, in dealing with such details.

My book proceeds from that simple foundation to express, in intelligible detail, the important aspects of that bottom fact of continuity. This summary is merely the bare, analytical, coldly impersonal outline of those more entertaining, useful, and human facts.

February, 1927.

[Signed] S. KLYCE, Winchester, Mass.

October 27, 1932

Dr. S. Klyce
Winchester
Massachusetts

Dear Sir:

In behalf of Dr. Flexner permit me
to thank you for your kind letter of the twenty-
second with enclosure regarding Outline of Basic
Mathematics.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY
Assistant Secretary

THE STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

May 3, 1938

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

Dear Doctor Flexner:

Thank you for your kind letter of the thirtieth ultimo. The information you have received from Doctor Veblen bears out what we have learned from others concerning the personality and qualifications of Doctor Knebelman as a teacher and research worker.

Dean H. V. Carpenter, of our large engineering division, will write to Doctor Knebelman within a day or two. It seems that Dean Carpenter has in mind two or three men for the headship of the Department of Mathematics of this institution. Undoubtedly, Doctor Knebelman is one of these three still under consideration.

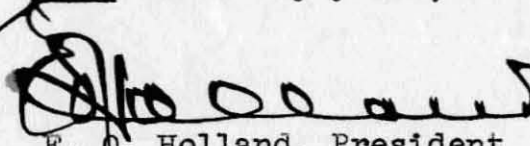
During the last ten or twelve years we have encouraged graduate work here at the State College of Washington, and have conferred the doctorate upon twenty individuals. Only a few departments are qualified to give graduate work beyond the Master's degree. We hope, however, that we can strengthen other departments so that more graduate work can be undertaken here.

You may be sure I shall be happy to visit the Institute for Advanced Study sometime in the near future. I am sure you and Mrs. Flexner would enjoy a visit to the Pacific North-

Doctor Abraham Flexner
May 3, 1938
Page 2

west, and we should be very glad to have you
as our guests here at the State College of
Washington. You could aid us in connection with
many of our problems.

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "E. O. Holland", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

E. O. Holland, President

ech wd

April 30, 1938

Dear Doctor Holland:

I received this morning your letter of April 28, and I immediately asked Professor Veblen to see me. Veblen was Fine Professor of Mathematics in Princeton University for many years, before he became a professor in the Institute for Advanced Study. He is absolutely honest and objective, and also has the highest possible academic standards. I asked him to tell me about Knebelman. He said that Knebelman was an excellent teacher, probably the best on the Princeton staff; that his research work was of very high quality, his health perfect. He also told me that when Knebelman came to Princeton from Lehigh University some years ago, his leaving Lehigh was deplored by the students on the ground that Lehigh was losing its best teacher. Veblen did not know of anyone whom he could more unreservedly recommend as the head of a department. On the question of age his view and mine coincide completely. It is best to take in young men in subordinate posts, but the head of a department ought to have wisdom, broad contacts, knowledge and experience. You will not be likely to find these in men under the middle forties. My own feeling would be that, other things being equal, a man of forty-five, with perhaps twenty years of usefulness ahead of him, is better suited to direct and organize a Department of Mathematics than a younger man. It was Veblen's opinion, on which I think you can place implicit reliance, that you cannot get a better man than Knebelman for the post which you have to fill. Under similar circumstances I have been guided in every instance by Veblen's judgment, and it has never yet been wrong.

It was a great pleasure to hear from you again. Many years have passed since we last met. Sometime when you are coming East, come to Princeton, for it is one of the most vigorous institutions in the country. I am sending you under separate cover the latest bulletin of the Institute for Advanced Study. I think the section on the School of Mathematics will be of

President E. O. Holland - 2

April 30, 1938

particular interest to you in connection with what you are now doing.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER •

Dr. E. O. Holland, President
The State College of Washington
Pullman, Wash.
AF:GB

THE STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

April 28, 1938

Doctor Abraham Flexner
150 East Seventy-second Street
New York City, New York

Dear Doctor Flexner:

Recently the head of the Department of Mathematics of this institution died, and we are looking about for an unusually competent man to succeed him. Of course we would like to have a good deal in the way of talent and leadership for our money!

We shall be able to pay about \$4200.00 and the man would have his entire summers for research work. In addition, he would have only ten or twelve hours of class work during the college year and this would mean he would have additional time for research work.

We have had recommended to us a number of unusually promising persons. One of these men is Doctor M. S. Knebelman of the Department of Mathematics, Princeton University. Knebelman, I think, is about forty-six years of age. We would prefer to have a somewhat younger man.

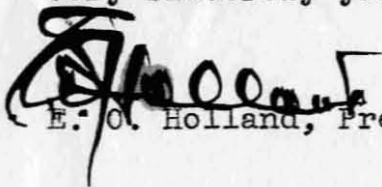
At your earliest convenience, kindly let me know what you are able to learn about Doctor Knebelman. Is he a man in excellent health and is he rated as a superior teacher? From what I have been told, I am convinced he is good in research work. Do you know of anyone else who is, say, thirty-eight or forty years of age who could be considered for this

Doctor Abraham Flexner
April 28, 1938
Page 2

important position? I think Knebelman is genuinely interested in coming to the State College of Washington but of course we want to be sure that he is the best man we can find.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "E. O. Holland", with a large, stylized initial "E" and a long, sweeping underline.

eoH ls

E. O. Holland, President

Knesel, John H.

April 9, 1945

Dear Mr. Knesel:

Dr. Infeld of the University of Toronto has forwarded me your letter of April second. I regret to say that I do not believe the Institute for Advanced Study would be able to provide you with the opportunity you need.

The Institute is planned, as you will see from the bulletin which I am sending you under separate cover, for scholars who have finished ordinary post-graduate work, taken their doctor's degree, and are ready for independent advanced research.

I should think you could more readily find at New York University or Columbia courses of the type which would be most useful to you at the present stage of your development.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte
Director

John H. Knesel, Esq.
305 West 46th Street
New York City

FA:KK

CC. To Dr. Infeld

J. W. Knobloch

December 29, 1932
1358 Fillmore Ave.
Buffalo, N.Y.

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

Dear Sir;

I have read with considerable interest, various accounts of the new research institution of which you are the head. It would be of interest to me to learn by what method you are intending to gather your research workers and if there is any possibility of my name being considered among the applicants for this great honor?

At the present time, I hold the Master of Arts degree and would like to become advantageously situated to go on for the Doctors degree. My research, in which I am tremendously interested, has concerned itself with cytological investigations on the chromosomal behavior of certain supposed hybrid members of the genus *Erigeron*. I am hoping to have a paper in press on this subject by next summer. Also I shall have several short articles on the fern collections in the Botanic Garden at the Buffalo City Hospital, of which I am the director, and a series of articles on the specimens in the herbarium of the University of Buffalo. I have also had a year of graduate study with Dr. E.C. Jeffrey at Harvard University.

I hope that I may have the pleasure of hearing from you in respect to this matter.

Very truly yours,
Irving William Knobloch
Irving William Knobloch.

January 4, 1933

Dear Mr. Knobloch:

I have your kind note of December 29 and in reply am sending you a copy of the first, and thus far only, bulletin issued by the Institute for Advanced Study. I regret to say that you will be sorry to find that for the present we are confining our activities to the development of a School of Mathematics. I am not myself clear as to what subject we shall take up next. With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Irving William Knobloch
1358 Fillmore Avenue
Buffalo, N.Y.
AF:GB

May 16, 1967

Mr. Lewis Butler
Knoll Associates, Inc.
320 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Butler:

Pursuant to our conversation this morning, I am happy to forward to you the pertinent facts regarding the expansion of our Housing Project, designed by Marcel Breuer in 1956, with the interior design and the bulk of the furnishings by Knoll Associates, Inc.

1. The original Project consisted of 107 apartments, including the resident superintendent's, of various sizes.
2. We propose to expand the Project by adding 38 apartments, as follows:
 - a. 8 "c" units
 - b. 24 "e" units
 - c. 6 "f" units
3. The design of the new units will be, aesthetically, almost identical to the original 106. There will be a few minor structural changes and, conceivably, a new system for heat and domestic hot water.
4. I enclose a photostat of your complete estimate for the original Project. We would hope to come as near as possible to duplicating the basic furniture items and, even, color schemes.
5. The "c" units are described on pages 7 through 9; the "e" units, on pages 27 through 29; and the "f" units, on pages 33 through 36. I have placed a red check beside each item in which we are interested.
6. You will note that I have eliminated the drapes and rugs, which have been replaced several times since the original Project was built; ; and, also, the small pillows which added color to the rooms, but were found to be impracticable, because of the highly transient nature of the tenants.
7. I have included the lamps, although we have made numerous changes there, as well. The small, barrel-shaped parchment lamps were too

Mr. Lewis Butler

page 2

May 16, 1967

fragile and many of the reading lamps were replaced with items in exactly the same style, but with a taller base.

We shall be happy to receive your proposal on the items checked, with perhaps a greater variety of fabrics. I have simply checked one color scheme for each-size unit.

Cordially yours,

Minot C. Morgan, Jr.
General Manager



THE TRUSTEES AND FACULTY OF
KNOX COLLEGE
REQUEST THE HONOR OF YOUR REPRESENTATION
AT THE INAUGURATION OF
LYNDON OSMOND BROWN
AS TWELFTH PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE
AT TEN ON MONDAY
THE TWELFTH OF MAY
NINETEEN HUNDRED FORTY SEVEN
IN THE CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
GALESBURG ILLINOIS

*Regrets sent
3/31/47
R*

g-22, Zevort House. ^{W. Köhler}
Harvard University.

November 28, 1933.

Dear Dr. Flexner,

I am aware of a great carelessness. Completely absorbed by the burden of English lectures I overlooked the fact that I didn't answer your letter and acknowledge the receipt of the check. Please, forgive my fault and believe me that I am very indebted to you for your great kindness.

I hope very much that I can stay in Princeton for some days in January and meet my friends of the Fine Arts Department. It would give me the greatest pleasure, if you would allow me to call on you during my stay.

Sincerely yours,

Wickelma Köhler.

November 14, 1933

Dear Professor Köhler:

I have very great pleasure in enclosing a check for \$25.00 in payment of the expense of the visit which you were kind enough to make me with Professor Lowe. I hope very much that we may have an opportunity to meet again before you return to Europe.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Wilhelm Köhler
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

AF:ESB

Inst Gen

Kohnstamm

2/16/59

Mr. Shepard Stone of the Ford Foundation called about Max Kohnstamm. K. is associated very closely with Jean Monnet; he negotiated the Euratom treaty with the US; Stone regards him, together with Marjolin, as one of the coming men in the European Community.

The Ford Foundation has made a grant of \$5000 for a European Community Institute for University Studies, of which (head is Monnet?) President is Kohnstamm. Institute is trying to help develop Europe wide approach in universities in six countries; is establishing chairs; also working on idea of establishing a center for advanced studies for the six countries. There is also some talk of establishing one European university, but Stone says this ambitious project, and he thinks more likely establishment of small advanced study inst.

Kohnstamm is going to MIT and Harvard Wednesday and Thursday. Ford Foundation would be very grateful to you and to Inst. if we could have him here for Friday and Sat. a.m., talk to you and to others here, get some idea of how this place works. Stone thought you might also want to suggest some people he could see at the University.

After talking with you, I told Mr. Stone you would be very pleased to see Kohnstamm. I said we would meet his train, the overnight from Boston due at the Jct. at 9:05 a.m. on Friday 20th, and that we could put him up over Friday night (they had been unable to get him a hotel reservation). Either guest house or batchelor flat in project would be available.

Since you will be in NY Thursday evening, would you like arrangements for Kohnstamm to see either University people or others here on Friday morning?

K. has to return to NY Saturday noon.

Program for Mr. Max Kohnstamm, Friday, February 20th.

8:00

8:30

9:00 ^{8.59}
9:05 arr. Princeton Jct. be met by Inst. wagon, taken to
9:30 142 So. Olden.

10:00 ~~Prof. Strömberg~~

10:30 ~~Prof. Pais~~ ^{Prof. Pais} call first Prof. Cherniss?

11:00 Dr. Oppenheimer

11:30 ← Prof. von Gelder - call him

12:00 }
12:30 lunch with Dr. Oppenheimer, Institute

1:00

1:30

2:00 ~~Professor Pais~~ (after lunch)

2:30

3:00 Professor Kennan ^{call Dorothy 1st - 2-30}

3:30 Professor Weil

4:00 Professor Morse * *

4:30

5:00 Prof. Viner - here.

5:30 Dr. Uhlenbeck

6:00 supper at Olden Manor

6:30

7:00

7:30

8:00

8:30

9:00

9:30

10:00

Prof. Paurys not
available

over

Saturday February 21st.

9. Cafeteria open for breakfast

9.30 Prof. Strong

strayer? Dickinson

~~Winters~~ - Wood
G Patterson - Wicks
ext 309

10:30 Prof. Wightman, 228 Palmer Lab.

11.10 Prof. Patterson

✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

11:58 train from Jct. to NY.

11.45

car & driver
available

10.15

**NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS**

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

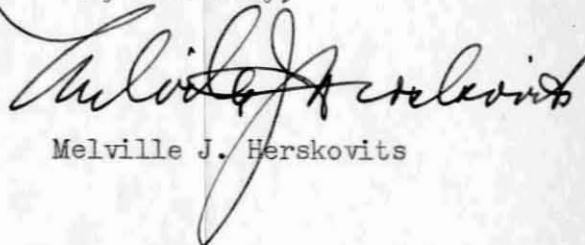
July 7, 1941

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Mr. Snyder has just received a letter from Mr. Marshall of the Rockefeller Foundation informing him that a grant of \$500 to make it possible to bring Kolinski to this country has been made to the University.

I wanted you to know that the grant had come through, but I also want again to express to you my appreciation for your support. Now if Kolinski can only be got here, it will mean the end of a long hard pull that has seemed to me eminently worthwhile.

Very sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Melville J. Herskovits', with a large, sweeping flourish extending from the bottom of the signature.

Melville J. Herskovits

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Institute for Advanced Studies
Princeton, New Jersey

July 9, 1941

Dr. Melville J. Herskovits
Northwestern University
College of Liberal Arts
Evanston, Illinois

My dear Dr. Herskovits:

In Dr. Aydelotte's absence I
have received your letter of the seventh.
Dr. Aydelotte will be very happy to learn that
the Rockefeller Foundation has made a grant
to Northwestern University for Dr. Kolinski.

Very truly yours,

ESB

Secretary

June 20, 1941

Dear Professor Herskovits:

Your case for funds for Kolinski is so strong that I should feel every expectation that the Rockefeller Foundation would act favorably. I am writing to Stevens myself though I don't suppose my letter would have much influence since I can only repeat what you and Professor Boas have said. If, by any chance, the Rockefellers refuse the funds, let me know and I will consult Duggan as to where else we might apply.

Yours sincerely,

Prof. Melville J. Herskovits
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

FA:MR

June 20, 1941

Dear Dr. Stevens:

I have had some correspondence with Professor Herskovits of Northwestern and Professor Ecas of Columbia concerning Kolinski, for whom Herskovits has a position, provided he can find the funds to bring Kolinski to this country. I promised Herskovits to send you my opinion of the case, though I must disclaim any first-hand knowledge of the field. I do, however, know the work of Herskovits very well and this application seems to me so interesting and important that I very much hope the comparatively small amount of money can be found.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. David H. Stevens
Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York, N. Y.

Columbia University
in the City of New York

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

June 19, 1941

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

Dear President Aydelotte:

You will have received a letter from
Professor Herskovits of Northwestern University in regard to
Kolinski. I have written to Dr. Stevens and made application
for the money necessary for bringing Kolinski over here. I
trust you may be willing to use your influence in making the
application favorably considered by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Yours very sincerely,

Franz Boas

Franz Boas

FB:b

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

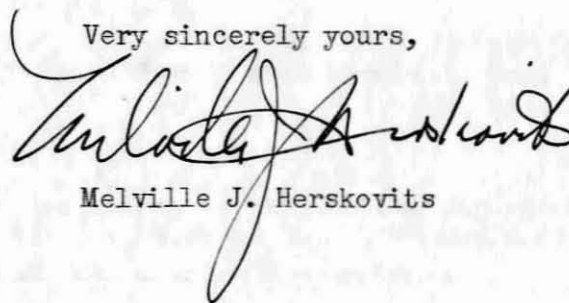
June 17, 1941

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

At Professor Boas' suggestion I have drawn up the enclosed statement concerning Dr. Kolinski, about whom I believe Dr. Boas has written you. I am forwarding a copy to Stevens with a covering letter, and will deeply appreciate your writing him in support of this application.

I suppose it isn't necessary to indicate to you how anxious I am to rescue Kolinski, since the letter speaks for itself as to the importance for our general research project here of getting him to this country. Needless to say, I shall deeply appreciate anything you can do, to help in attaining this objective.

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Melville J. Herskovits', written in a cursive style. The signature is positioned above the printed name.

Melville J. Herskovits

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Institute for Advanced Studies
Princeton, New Jersey

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

June 17, 1941

Dear Dr. Boas:

Here is the statement about Kolinski you asked for, and which I am very glad to give you. As you requested, I am sending a copy to Dr. Stevens and another to Dr. Aydelotte.

My first contact with Dr. Kolinski was in 1932 when, at the suggestion of Professor Eric M. von Hornbostel, I obtained his services in working up the songs of the Bush Negroes which I recorded during my field trips of 1928 and 1929 to Dutch Guiana. He was at that time assistant to Professor von Hornbostel at the University of Berlin, a position which he retained until the advent of the present regime to power in Germany. After 1933 he went to Prague, where he lived several years, transcribing and analyzing the collections of Negro music I made in West Africa and in Haiti. In August of 1938 he was able to obtain a visitor's visa to Belgium, where he remained until caught by the German advance of a year ago. A native of Poland, he gave up his Polish citizenship when he settled in Germany. His German citizenship, of course, has been lost to him since 1933, so that he is literally without a country. It is hardly necessary to stress the precariousness of his situation at the present time.

There are two reasons other than the usual humanitarian ones why funds to help him can be sought in this country with special justification. His particular field, the study of primitive music, is one in which only a very few persons are competent. Dr. Kolinski's teacher, Professor von Hornbostel, was by common consent regarded as the foremost scholar in this field; he had very few students, and Dr. Kolinski, whom he held in the highest regard, is therefore an exponent of a method for the study of primitive music that is generally held to be the most valid that has as yet been devised.

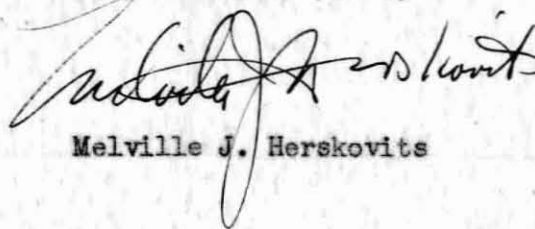
In addition to this qualification arising out of the restricted nature of his work, there is the fact that the music on which Dr. Kolinski has worked holds particular interest for this country. In his analysis of the West African songs I collected he has been able to amass an impressive series of correspondences between this African music and the published collections of Negro spirituals which I sent him while he was engaged in this work. Awaiting him here at Northwestern are the recordings of Negro songs from Trinidad which I was able to add to my previous collections while on a field trip two years ago. Working through this material will further broaden his background.

Were Dr. Kolinski to be brought to this country, he would be able to study our Negro music on the basis of an acquaintance with its related idioms such as is possessed by no one else who has attacked the problem; he will bring to his studies the detailed knowledge gained from transcribing and analyzing something over a thousand songs from African and New World Negro cultures to which American Negro music is intimately related.

I may say a word regarding Dr. Kolinski as a person. When I met him in Paris in 1938, I was impressed with his modesty and charm, and because of these traits I am certain that he would have little difficulty in fitting into the American academic environment. He is a good linguist and the problem of adjusting to the current use of English should not be serious. I should also indicate that he is not only an excellent student of primitive music, but is well known in Europe as a composer, having had symphonic works played at Salzburg and in Prague, and having published a number of other original compositions.

Early in 1939 grants were made by the Chicago Committee for Refugees and the Committee on Displaced German Scholars to enable Dr. Kolinski to join the faculty. He was appointed jointly as lecturer in this department and in our School of Music. The American Consul-General at Antwerp, however, refused to issue a non-quota visa for Dr. Kolinski on the grounds that since he had been an assistant at the University of Berlin prior to his flight, he was ineligible for a non-quota visa. However, I have recently heard from him that he may now enter this country on a quota visa. Both the Chicago and New York committees have reinstated their grants, and his reappointment to the lectureship here is assured. Our problem at the moment is to raise funds to get him to the United States. I believe that it costs about \$500 to bring a person from Brussels to the United States, though the exact amount is better known to organizations specializing in this kind of work than to me.

Very sincerely yours,



Melville J. Herskovits

Dr. Franz Boas
Department of Anthropology
Columbia University
New York, N. Y.

Copies to Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Dr. David H. Stevens

June 6, 1941

Dear Professor Boas:

I take another sheet to write to you about Kolinski. Have you mentioned the case to Dr. Stevens of the Rockefeller Foundation? I should expect that Stevens would be interested, and if for any reason you prefer that I should take the matter up with him rather than yourself, I should be most happy to do so, though since you know more about him I think you could make the most effective application. I should be most happy to do anything I could to reinforce it, and if you write to Stevens please send me a copy of your letter and I will write immediately to second the proposal. The Rockefeller Foundation likes pretty full information about any man that they are helping.

We are very much worried at the moment about Langevin, from the point of view of communicating with him in Paris. As you know, he has already been arrested once by the Germans though I believe he is now released and I am meditating an appeal to Ambassador Henri-Haye for his good offices in securing permission for Langevin to leave.

Yours sincerely,

Professor Franz Boas
Columbia University
New York, N. Y.

FA:MR

Columbia University
in the City of New York

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

June 5, 1941

President Frank Aydelotte
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear President Aydelotte:

I learned today that through the Rockefeller Foundation you obtained a grant for travel expenses for Dr. Langevin. I am very glad to learn that you were able to help him in this way.

I have another case in which I have been trying to get money for travelling expenses for a refugee, Dr. Kolinski, who has an invitation to go to Northwestern University, one-half of his salary being paid by the university, the other half by the Committee for Displaced German Scholars. Dr. Kolinski is a musicologist, a student of Stumpf and Von Hornbostel, and has done quite a little work with Professor Herskovits of Northwestern University and also with myself. In our opinion his knowledge is such that he would be a very valuable addition to American scholarship. His specialty is the theory of

Pres. Aydelotte

- 2 -

June 5, 1941

primitive music.

So far I have been unable to obtain any money for his travel expenses, although I had a note from Mr. Mark Brunswick of the National Committee for Refugee Musicians that they might be able to raise part of the expenses. As I understand it the total amount needed is \$400.

Would you be willing to help me in this matter?

Yours very sincerely,

Franz Boas

Franz Boas

fb-e

January 28, 1939

Dear Professor Herskovits:

I have your kind note of January 25. Unless Dr. Kolinski were associated with the Institute for Advanced Study, it would not be possible for me personally to make application to a foundation in his behalf. It was my understanding after talking with you that Dr. Kolinski would be associated either with Northwestern University or with one of the colored institutions which I named. In any event, the request for financial aid should come from the institution with which he is to be connected.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Melville J. Herskovits
Department of Anthropology
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

AF/MCE

January 18, 1939

Dear Professor Herskovits:

Returning to Princeton I find your letter of December 31 regarding Dr. Kolinski. There is in this country a very definite interest in negro music. The four places at which this interest is most highly cultivated are Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia; Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee; and Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. I am wondering if Dr. Leland could not obtain the subvention of \$2500, which you suggest, in order to procure from one or the other of these institutions the offer of a post for Dr. Kolinski. Inasmuch as the General Education Board and the Carnegie Corporation are both interested in the American negro it may be that Dr. Leland could obtain the requisite sum from one or the other of them, or from both in coöperation.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Melville J. Herskovits
Department of Anthropology
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

AF/MCE

**NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS**

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

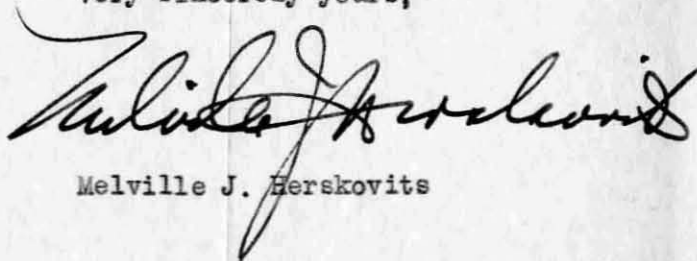
January 25, 1939

Dear Doctor Flexner:

Thank you for your letter of the 18th, the purport of which, however, is not entirely clear to me. If I remember our conversation correctly, the suggestion was made by you that inasmuch as Dr. Kolinski's contribution, both to the study of music and to the problem of the origin of the spirituals was an important one, you were prepared to ask one of the foundations for a subvention of \$2,500 a year for five years which would enable him to work in this country, and eventually to settle here. Since you so kindly offered yourself to go to the foundations with a request for aid, does your suggestion that the matter be presented by someone else arise from the fact that you have tried to obtain a grant from the foundations for Dr. Kolinski and have not been successful, or that, on further thought, you prefer not to present his case?

I am perfectly willing to try elsewhere to help bring Dr. Kolinski to this country, since it will not only help the case of a refugee who is unusually worthy of aid, but will make a substantial contribution to the study of an American problem. The only thing I am anxious about is that there be no duplication of effort.

Very sincerely yours,



Melville J. Herskovits

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

Kolinsker

January 7, 1939

Dr. Melville J. Herskovits
Department of Anthropology
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

My dear Dr. Herskovits:

Your letter of December 31, addressed to Dr. Flexner in New York, has been forwarded to his office here in Princeton. Unfortunately, he is away at the present time, but I shall bring it to his attention as soon as he returns about a week hence.

Very truly yours,

MARIE C. EICHELSER.

MCE

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

December 31, 1938

Dear Doctor Flexner:

As you suggested, I am getting this memorandum about Dr. M. Kolinski off to you at once, so that you can have it by Tuesday, as you wished.

My first contact with Dr. Kolinski was when, at the suggestion of Professor Eric M. von Hornbostel, I obtained his services in working up the songs of the Bush Negroes which I recorded during my field trips of 1928 and 1929 to Dutch Guiana. He was at that time assistant to Professor von Hornbostel at the University of Berlin, a position which he retained until the advent of the present regime to power in Germany. After 1933 he went to Prague, where he has been living until the present year, transcribing and analyzing the collections of Negro Music I made in West Africa and in Haiti. Last August he was able to obtain a two months' visa to Belgium. Since the expiration of his visa he has been staying in Brussels, but on no more than a temporary permit, which must be renewed every three weeks. A native of Poland, he gave up his Polish citizenship when he settled in Germany. His German citizenship, of course, has been lost to him since 1933, so that he is literally without a country. It is hardly necessary to stress the precariousness of his situation at the present time.

As I indicated to you when we talked, there are two reasons other than the usual humanitarian ones why funds to help him can be sought in this country with special justification. His particular field, the study of primitive music, is one in which only a very few persons are competent. Dr. Kolinski's teacher, Professor von Hornbostel, was by common consent regarded as the foremost scholar in this field; he had very few students, and Dr. Kolinski, whom he held in the highest regard, is therefore to be regarded as an exponent of a method for the study of primitive music that is generally held to be the most valid and scientific one that has as yet been devised. In addition to this qualification arising out of the restricted nature of his work, which would serve further to make the United States a leader in musicological research, there is the ~~obvious~~ fact that the music on which Dr. Kolinski has worked holds particular interest for this country. You may remember that when I showed you his analysis of West African songs, I pointed out the impressive series of correspondences which he has discovered between this African music and the Negro spirituals. Were Dr. Kolinski to be brought to this country, he would be able to study our Negro music with a background such as no one else who has attacked the problem possesses; for he will bring to his studies the detailed knowledge gained from transcribing and analyzing something over a thousand songs from African and New World Negro cultures

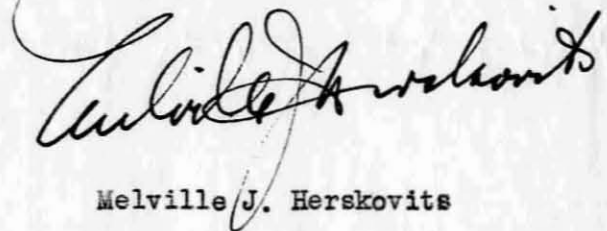
to which American Negro music is intimately related.

If it were possible, as you suggested, to obtain for him a grant of \$2,500 a year for five years, I do not believe there would be a great deal of trouble in getting him placed at the end of that time. I should be delighted, if this were thought best, to have him here with me, and though I know it would not be possible to obtain a commitment from the University at this time to give him a permanent appointment when any grant that might be obtained for him should expire, there are other possibilities which we would have ample time to explore. From this point of view, a word might be said of him personally. I was impressed with his charm when I met him, and I believe there would be no difficulty in fitting him into the American academic environment. He is a good linguist, and the problem of an adjustment to the current use of English would present no difficulty. I may also add that he is not only a scientific student of primitive music, but is also a creative musician of some distinction. He has had symphonic works played at Salzburg and in Prague, and has published a number of other original compositions.

I was fortunate in seeing Dr. Leland at the dinner of the American Anthropological Association, and there told him that you felt it would be helpful to have a letter from him. He said he would be glad to write to you, and his comments, which should reach you as soon as this letter, should give you an independent judgment on Dr. Kolinski, whom I was able to introduce to Dr. Leland last summer in Paris.

In closing, may I tell you how much I appreciate the interest you have taken in the problem I laid before you. It was a great pleasure to have had the opportunity of discussing this problem with you, and I shall look forward to hearing the results of your very kind intervention in Dr. Kolinski's behalf.

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Melville J. Herskovits', with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

Melville J. Herskovits

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

January 7, 1939

Dr. Waldo G. Leland
American Council of Learned Societies
907 Fifteenth Street
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Leland:

Your letter regarding Dr. Kolinski
has come while Dr. Flexner is still away for the
Christmas recess. I shall bring it to his atten-
tion when he returns about the middle of the month.

Very truly yours,

MARIE C. EICHELSER

MCE

TELEPHONE: DISTRICT 3395

CABLE ADDRESS: ACOLS

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

MEMBER OF THE
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ACADEMIES

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
907 FIFTEENTH STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 1727
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, 1780
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, 1812
AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY, 1842
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, 1858
AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1869
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, 1879
SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE AND EXEGESIS, 1880
MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 1883
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, 1884

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION, 1885
AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION, 1900
AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1902
AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, 1904
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA, 1904
AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 1905
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1906
HISTORY OF SCIENCE SOCIETY, 1924
LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA, 1924
MEDIAEVAL ACADEMY OF AMERICA, 1925

(Newton Lower Falls
Massachusetts)

December 31, 1938

Dear Mr. Flexner:

I saw Professor Hershovits in New York a day or so ago, and he told me of your discussion with him of possibilities for Dr. Kolinski, the musicologist. I realize that you can hardly make a place for him, but if you could help to find a place for him I believe that it would be greatly to the advantage of musicological studies in the United States. This summer I met Dr. Kolinski in Paris and was most favorably impressed by his ~~his~~ appearance and personality. I believe that he would easily and completely adjust himself to the environment of American academic life, and that he would become a most useful member of our learned world.

He has done some very fine work on material collected by Dr. Hershovits in Africa and South

America, and has made some very interesting discoveries on the relation between negro African music and American negro music.

I have long felt that American scholars should do more in the field of negro studies than they have yet done - and that work in that field is really an obligation of scholarship in the United States. Music has of course a large and exceedingly important place in that field - and as we have as yet not more than one or at most two scholars who are competent in that specialty.

So, if Dr. Kolinski could be brought to America she would find not only a splendid field for his own work, but would exercise an important influence on the development of American scholarship.

With best wishes for the New Year, please believe me,

Very sincerely yours

Waldo G. Leland

Kolinskei

December 19, 1938

Professor Melville J. Herskovits
Northwestern University
College of Liberal Arts
Evanston, Illinois

My dear Professor Herskovits:

In Dr. Flexner's absence from Princeton I have received your letter of the fifteenth. He will be in New York on Thursday, December 29, and I am making an appointment for you to see him at 150 East 72nd Street (corner of Lexington Avenue) at eleven in the morning. I would suggest that you telephone him, calling Rhineland 4 - 2278, to confirm the appointment.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Secretary

ESB

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

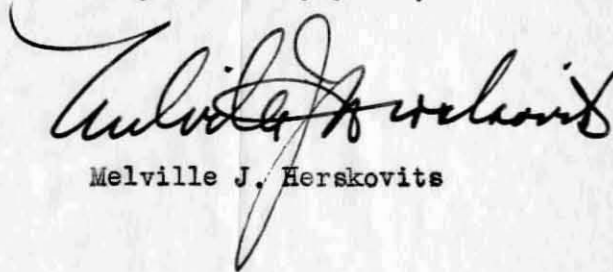
December 15, 1938

Dear Doctor Flexner:

I have just received a letter from Doctor Leland telling me it will be possible for you to see me when I am in New York. I appreciate this very much, for I am extremely anxious to bring Dr. Kolinski and his work to your attention on the chance that sometime in the future it may be possible for him to go on with his work under the auspices of the Institute for Advanced Study. As you know, the problem of getting a man of his degree of specialization into most universities is almost an insurmountable one.

I shall be in New York for the meetings of the American Anthropological Association from December 27th to the 30th. I shall be glad to meet you at your convenience either in New York or in Princeton, and can do so at any time during these four days except Wednesday morning, the 28th, when I am reading a paper.

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Melville J. Herskovits', with a large, sweeping flourish extending from the bottom right.

Melville J. Herskovits

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

TELEPHONE: DISTRICT 3395

CABLE ADDRESS: ACOLS

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

MEMBER OF THE
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ACADEMIES

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 1727
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MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 1883
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, 1884

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
907 FIFTEENTH STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 6, 1938.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION, 1885
AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION, 1900
AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1902
AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, 1904
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA, 1904
AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 1905
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1906
HISTORY OF SCIENCE SOCIETY, 1924
LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA, 1924
MEDIAEVAL ACADEMY OF AMERICA, 1925

My dear Dr. Flexner:

Last summer, I had the pleasure of meeting Professor Kolinski, at present an exile from Germany, in Brussels on a temporary visa, who has carried on research in musicology for this Council, and who has done extraordinarily fine work in transcribing records of African songs made by Professor Melville J. Herskovits of Northwestern University.

Professor Kolinski is a man of unusual personal quality as well as a very great scholar in his field. This Council is, as you perhaps know, especially interested in the field of musicology, and is anxious to do all in its power to have that field of study established on a permanent basis in American institutions of learning, in somewhat the same way that the field of the history of art became established, now many years ago.

I do not think that a better beginning could be made than by making it possible for Professor Kolinski to come to this country and to engage in research and teaching. Of course I suppose that at the moment you are not prepared to consider making additions to your staff, especially in a new field, but I have ventured to suggest to Professor Herskovits that he should endeavor to see you the latter part of this month when he will be in New York, in order to discuss the matter with you and to tell you about Kolinski.

I hope you will not think me presumptuous, for I know that you will be interested, even though you may not feel that you can take any action at present. If you hear from Professor Herskovits, this letter will explain his reasons for writing, and will make clear my part in it.

It was a great pleasure to see Professor Herzfeld in Paris this summer, and to have Professor Meritt with us for a few hours in Washington this past week as a member of our Executive Committee.

Very sincerely yours,

Waldo G. Leland

Waldo G. Leland,
Permanent Secretary

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

[Dictated; signed for Dr. Leland after
his departure for New York.]

December 8, 1938

Dear Dr. Leland:

Thank you for your kind note of December 6.

Should I hear from Professor Herskovits, I shall be very happy indeed to see him. At the moment, as you are aware, we are not in position to expand our present activities.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. Waldo G. Leland
American Council of Learned Societies
907 Fifteenth Street
Washington, D. C.

AF:ESB

Kopf, Carl Heath

January 13, 1942

Dr. Carl Heath Kopf
Mount Vernon Church of Boston
Beacon Street at Massachusetts Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts

My dear Dr. Kopf:

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of the latest bulletin of the Institute for Advanced Study, which will, I believe, answer most of your questions. As you will see, the Institute does not have a summer session.

The Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations is now housed in the building of the Institute for Advanced Study, but there is no official connection between the two organizations. No teaching is done by any members of the League group; they are merely continuing here the work which they would ordinarily be doing at Geneva.

I am sending you also the account of two conferences held at Princeton, which will give you considerable information about the work of the League of Nations.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Dr. Aydelotte

MOUNT VERNON CHURCH OF BOSTON

BEACON STREET AT MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Ministers

CARL HEATH KOPF
ARLAN BAILLIE

Church Office

6 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
KENMORE 7797

December 26, 1941

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

My dear Doctor Aydelotte:

If there is any brochure of courses of plans of study followed at the Institute would you send me such material together with information as to fellowships and application therefor?

I am especially interested in whether or not there are periods of study during the summer which can be followed. I am interested in details related to the League of Nations, taught perhaps by leaders of the League now in residence at Princeton.

I graduated from Princeton in 1925 with a B.S. Degree.

Very hopefully yours,

Carl Heath Kopf

Kracke, E. A.

January 10, 1946

Mr. E. A. Kracke, Jr.
2221 Hall Place, N.W.,
Washington 7, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kracke:

Acting on behalf of Dr. Aydelotte in his absence I wish to acknowledge your letter of 8 January, 1946. Dr. Aydelotte will be away most of the time until the summer as a member of the Anglo-American Palestine Commission. It will probably be impossible, therefore, to obtain any definitive answer to your questions until he returns. I shall acquaint my colleagues who are interested in these things with your letter and curriculum vitae.

Very truly yours,

Marston Morse
Chairman of the Standing Committee

MM:jsr

*Reifler
Panofsky
Goldman*

*Please return to the
Director's office*

2221 Hall Place, N.W.,
Washington 7, D.C.
8 January, 1946

Dr. Frank C. Aydelotte,
The Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

You may remember that I called on you during the summer of 1941, with an introduction from Dr. Hocking, for your advice on work in the Far Eastern field. From 1942 until the end of the war, I have worked with the Office of Strategic Services on Far Eastern problems; I am now - since October - doing similar work with the State Department. I am, however, anxious to change from governmental work to teaching and research on Far Eastern institutional and cultural history, and write to you to ask whether there is any likelihood that you may have an opening for such work at the Institute during 1946-1947. If it should seem desirable, I could arrange to see you at Princeton at some time convenient to you.

The enclosed "curriculum vitae" will give you some idea of my training and recent work. If you should wish further information about me, I suggest that you enquire of any of the following:

Professor E. O. Reischauer,
Harvard University. (Temporarily Department of
State, Washington, D. C.)
4869 South 28th Street,
Arlington, Va.

Professor Derk Bodde,
University of Pennsylvania.
29 Phil-Ellena Street,
Mount Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. C. M. Wilbur,
Department of State.
Temporary address: HQ and HQ Detachment, SSU, CT,
APO. 290, % Postmaster, N.Y.

Mr. Mortimer Graves,
American Council of Learned Societies,
1219 16th Street N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

In addition to lecturing on the earlier and modern history of China, Japan, and the Far East, (with emphasis on China), I should like to give instruction in the analysis and interpretation of Chinese historical documents. If necessary, I can also teach the Chinese and Japanese languages, although I have not specialized in linguistic studies and should prefer to concentrate on history.

I might add that I realize that the change to academic work will probably mean a considerable reduction from my present salary, but I am prepared for this, in order to return to a kind of work I prefer.

Yours very sincerely,

E. A. Kracke, Jr.

E. A. Kracke, Jr.

20 December, 1945

KRACKE, Edward A., Jr.

Graduate study and research.

Harvard University: 1933-1935; 1937-1938.

Principal fields: Chinese history (ancient and modern);
Chinese language (colloquial and literary);
Japanese history; Japanese religion; Mediaeval
history of France.

Paris, France -- Sorbonne, École des Langues Orientales
Vivantes, & Collège de France: 1935-1936.

Principal fields: Early Chinese history; Chinese
language (literary); History of Central Asia;
Chinese economic history; Chinese historical
bibliography.

Peiping, China: 1936-1937; 1938-1940. Chinese language
study with private tutors, and historical research
with advice and assistance from Dr. William Hung and
other Chinese scholars.

Principal fields: History of Chinese governmental
institutions; study of Chinese historical texts;
Chinese historical bibliography; Chinese language
(literary and colloquial); collection of personal
library of Chinese language source materials on
Chinese government and history.

Harvard University: Oct. 1941-April 1942.

Intensive study of the Japanese language under a
grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Academic degrees.

A.B. 1932, Harvard College; A.M. 1935, Harvard University,
in History; Ph.D. 1941, Harvard University, in Chinese
History.

Employment.

Office of Strategic Services (until 1943 the Office of the
Coordinator of Information), Research and Analysis
Branch, Far East Division: April 1942-Oct. 1945.

Duties included research and the writing of reports on
Far Eastern political and economic developments of
importance for the conduct of the war.

Chief of Japan Political Section and Deputy Chief of
Political Subdivision, Jan. 1944-Oct. 1945.

Duties included supervision of research and reports on political and social conditions in Japan; the writing of such reports; editing and approval of such reports written by analysts in the section; supervision of the use and translation of Japanese language source materials in the preparation of such reports. Also occasional lectures on Far Eastern subjects in connection with Army training programs.

Department of State, ~~Interim~~ ^{Office of} Research and Intelligence,
~~Service, Research and Analysis Branch~~, Far East Division:
Oct. 1945 to present. Civil Service rank P-6 (\$6230 per annum).
Duties include participation in and supervision of research on Far Eastern problems.

Writing.

Reports and studies written for Office of Strategic Services.
Personal guaranty as a system for promotion of civilian officials in China, 960-1060. Doctoral dissertation.
Including translation, collation, and interpretation of relevant Chinese documents of the period. The preparation of the manuscript for publication has been delayed by occupation in war work since 1942.
Other writing -- book reviews and brief notes:
American Historical Review, vol. xlvi, no. 3 (Apr. 1943), pp. 568-9; vol. xlix, no. 2 (Jan. 1944), pp. 291-2;
Far Eastern Quarterly, vol. i, no. 1 (Nov. 1941), pp. 90-92;
Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies, vol. vii, no. 2 (July 1942), pp. 162-5.

February 6, 1940

Mr. Ernest Kornfeld
Route 1
Granite Falls, Washington

Dear Mr. Kornfeld:

In reply to your letter I regret to say that the work of the Institute for Advanced Study does not include the field of neurology, and we are not in position to give you the names of any neurologists.

Very truly yours,

MARIE C. EICHELSEER

MCE

Rt 1, Granite Falls
Washington

Institute For Advanced Study
Princeton University
Princeton N. J.

I am a young man who
has only a high-school education,
but I think I have found something
to aid neurologists.

Before I reveal my idea, I
would like to get in touch with a
neurologist who believes that
the practice of masturbation is
harmful. Most of the present-day
doctors believe that masturbation
does not hurt any one any more
than sexual intercourse, but
I have a different idea that

belongs to the old school, that teaches that even moderate masturbation or even one use of this means of satisfying passion is definitely harmful.

If I can find a neurologist that believes along my lines of thought I would like to reveal an idea that could apply to masturbates in penal institutions and institutions of all kinds where this practice is most practiced.

Kindly give me the name or names of those who hold my view, because I would like to help humanity if my idea is at all acceptable. I have not found a neurologist in my

neighborhood with sufficient
interest to take up my ideas, in
fact I found only practicing
physicians not neurologists.

Kindly answer as soon as
possible.

Sincerely
yours

Ernest Kornfeld

ERNEST KORNFIELD

P.S. Only one who believes that
this practice is harmful is
denied.

ALFRED KORZYBSKI

Fifth Avenue Bank,
New York City

66 Wilcza Street,
Warsaw, Poland

321 Carlton Ave.
Brooklyn, N.Y.

A. Korzybski

June 10.1933

Doctor Abraham Flexner
Princeton University
Princeton, N.J.

My dear Doctor Flexner:

The enclosed announcement of the Non-aristotelian Library and statements briefly summarize the main scientific and educational aims of the book Science and Sanity. It appears that modern physico-mathematical simple methodological issues represent very potent factors of sanity. This last statement is supported experimentally, and Doctor Graven of Washington D.C. has over 300 patients, all heavy psychopathological cases, who, through a non-aristotelian (elementary physico-mathematical and methodological) re-training, have either completely recovered or have greatly benefitted. These clinical data will be published shortly in scientific journals.

When I undertook this work I did not realize the tremendous difficulties and expenses of twelve years of unsupported and unaided research and publication; otherwise I would never have dared to venture upon such a difficult task. I am convinced through sad experience that it is a work far beyond the power of any single man to carry further, and that it must become a scientific group activity with the financial backing of some institution.

Until the publication of Science and Sanity I could not have been attached to any institution until the main work was finished and had passed the scrutiny of many specialists in different main fields, so that it was possible to know whether the foundations upon which the system is built are at least scientifically sound.

I am assured privately from most reliable sources that 'money is waiting' for just such a work, but the grant must be given through some institution. As I am a great admirer of your scientific and educational aims, and as this work involves so many modern physico-mathematical issues connected with the work of Einstein, and as in my opinion the one man who can revise the mathematical foundations is H.Weyl; I would like very much to be attached to the Institute of Advanced Studies in a research capacity. Funds for my work are practically guaranteed, the only problem really is whether this kind of work would appeal to you as fitting your broad program.

I am taking the liberty of sending to you bound page proofs, as the book will not be out before the end of June. You may keep the page proofs any needed time, however I would greatly appreciate if you could give me your approximate and general reaction in about 10 days, as this work has exhausted all our resources and I must be looking ahead. In case you would care to show the proofs to some scientists who are connected with you, please feel free to do so.

With my highest respects,

Yours faithfully,

Korzybski

Alfred Korzybski
321 Carlton Ave.
Brooklyn N.Y.



in case you would
have to forward
the package, I would
be very pleased
to return to you
the
postage

June 21.1933

Miss Esther Bailey
Room 311
20 Nassau str.
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Miss Bailey:

I enclose a letter to Doctor Flexner on scientific business and under separate cover am sending also a piece of research work, and I would be very grateful if you would bring them to the attention of Doctor Flexner.

I would like to have an interview with Dr. Flexner in New York or in Princeton how can this be arranged?

Thanking you in advance,

Yours very sincerely,

Korzybski

INTRODUCTORY ANNOUNCEMENT
of the
International Non-aristotelian Library
and the
International Non-aristotelian Society

History shows that the advancement of science and civilization involves an accumulation of observations; a preliminary formulation of "principles" of some sort; and, finally, as the numbers of observations increase, the revision and usually the rejection of unjustified, or false to facts "principles," which ultimately are found to represent only postulates. Because of the cumulative and non-elementalistic character of human knowledge, a mere challenge to a "principle" does not carry far. For expediency, a "principle" underlying a system has: (1) first to be discovered, (2) tested, (3) eventually challenged, (4) eventually rejected, and (5) a *system* free from the eventually objectionable "principle" has to be built.

Examples of this abound in every field but the histories of the non-euclidean and non-newtonian systems supply the simplest and most obvious illustrations. For instance the fifth postulate of Euclid did not satisfy even his contemporaries, but these challenges were *ineffective* for more than two thousand years. Only in the nineteenth century was the fifth postulate eliminated and non-euclidean *systems* built without it. The appearance of such systems marked a profound revolution in human orientations. In the twentieth century the much more important "principles" underlying our notions about the *physical world*, such as "absolute simultaneity," "continuity" of atomic processes, etc., were challenged, and systems were then built without them. So we have now the magnificent non-newtonian physics and world outlooks, based on the works of Einstein and the quantum pioneers.

Finally, for the first time in our history, some of the most important "principles" of all principles, this time in the "*mental world*" were challenged by mathematicians. For instance the universal validity of the so-called "logical" "law of excluded third" was questioned. Unfortunately as yet no full-fledged systems based on this challenge are formulated, and so it remains largely inoperative, although the possibilities of some non-aristotelian, yet still elementalistic and unsatisfactory "logics" are made obvious.

Further researches revealed that the "law of the excluded third" is

not an independent postulate, but that it is only an elementalistic consequence of a deeper, invariably false to facts principle of "identity," often unconscious and consequently particularly pernicious. Identification appears as a remain of the animal and primitive reactions in practically all of us, introducing most tragic Dementia Praecox factors in all private, public, national, international, scientific, etc., human relations.

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The discovery of such important and entirely general delusional factors in the older systems leads to a complete revision of all existing disciplines. Because of modern complexities of knowledge this can only be accomplished by the activities of specialists working together as a group, unified by one principle of non-identity.

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SCIENCE AND SANITY

AN INTRODUCTION TO NON-ARISTOTELIAN SYSTEMS AND GENERAL SEMANTICS

BY

ALFRED KORZYBSKI

(Author of *Manhood of Humanity*)

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INTRODUCTORY ANNOUNCEMENT
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THE EDITOR.

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D.L. Reiser

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XXXXXXXXXXXX
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20 Nassau Street
Princeton, N. J.
July 10, 1933

Dear Mr. Korzybski:

Your favor of June 10 did not come to my notice until a few days ago because I have been ill. Unfortunately, the parcel which you sent by registered mail is in Princeton and will be held there until I return to Princeton in the autumn, so that you need have no doubt as to its safety. Just now I am in the doctor's hands and under orders to write and do very little. I shall let you hear from me early in the fall.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Alfred Korzybski
321 Carlton Avenue
Brooklyn, N. Y.

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

September 25, 1933

Dear Mr. Korzybski:

Returning to Princeton after a summer during which I was recuperating from an illness, I find your letter and a proof of your book. Unfortunately, no member of the School of Mathematics is in Princeton at this time, and no further appointments are now contemplated. I myself am in no position to judge of the value of your work.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Alfred Korzybski
321 Carlton Avenue
Brooklyn, N.Y.
AF:GB

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON SQUARE COLLEGE

WASHINGTON SQUARE EAST, NEW YORK

October 26, 1932

DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
Director of the Institute for Advanced Study,
Henry Burchard Fine Mathematical Hall,
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

My dear Dr. Flexner:-

The newspaper account of the program of the Institute for Advanced Study makes one feel like writing a letter of congratulations! You will undoubtedly have received many such, but I should be glad to have you transmit this one also to the persons who are primarily responsible for the movement.

Naturally, such an extensive program as you will have outlined for yourself must take time to develop, but I should like to offer for what it is worth a single suggestion. I hope you will find it possible to establish eventually, as one branch of your work, an institute of papyrological studies, such as those now existing in Brussels, Heidelberg and Milan, and, in a less developed form, elsewhere. Although the United States now has several excellent collections of papyri, and there is thus an abundance of material ready to hand, no such institute has yet been formed.

From a totally disinterested standpoint--my work here is of a nature which precludes my becoming affiliated with such an organization as yours--I think I may say that the formation of an institute for advanced study in the papyri would be an excellent way to forward the cause of one of the more difficult, because less remunerative, phases of American scholarship.

Yours very truly,

Lester J. Kraemer Jr.

Chairman, Department of Classics.

November 7, 1932

Dear Professor Kraemer:

I am sorry to have had to delay
answering your extremely kind note of October 26.

No decision has been made as to the
next steps which the Institute for Advanced Study
will take, but I am interested in the suggestion
which you make, and I shall bear it in mind.

Sincerely yours,

Professor Casper J. Kraemer, Jr. ABRAHAM FLEXNER
Department of Classics
New York University
Washington Square East
New York, N. Y.

AP:ESB

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

III - 4

Takht-i-Jamshid
Shiraz, Iran

IRANIAN EXPEDITION

August 29, 1936

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
Institute for Advanced Studies,
Princeton, M.J.

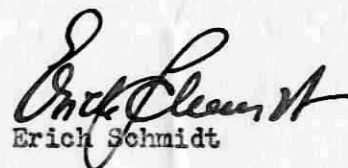
Dear Dr. Flexner:

I heard that Dr. Samuel Kramer was dismissed from the Oriental Institute and that he applied for a position with the Institute for Advanced Studies. I sincerely hope that his application will be considered favorably since I esteem Dr. Kramer's ability very highly.

He was a member of one of my expeditions, to Fara in the Mesopotamian desert. Fara was the roughest camp of my career and it was a perfect test for the value of the men. Kramer stood up perfectly, in his personal reactions and, particularly, in his scientific work, the deciphering of Early Sumerian cuneiform inscriptions. He carried it through, in spite of sandstorms and cloudbursts, with enthusiasm.

I am,

Very sincerely yours,


Erich Schmidt

Field Director
Iranian Expedition

September 22, 1936

Dr. Erich Schmidt
Takht-i-Jamshid
Shiraz, Iran

My dear Dr. Schmidt:

In the absence of Dr. Flexner I desire to thank you for your letter of August 29 calling to his attention Dr. Samuel Kramer. It is probable that the School of Humanistic Studies of the Institute will not expand during the year. When the application of Dr. Kramer is considered, we shall be glad to refer to your letter commending him.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Secretary

S.M. Kramer

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

May 29, 1936.

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

Dear Dr. Flexner:

As a result of the almost complete severance of the Rockefeller interests from continued financial support, the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago has been compelled to close up the majority of its field expeditions and to prune to the limit its various "home" projects. Among the latter is that of the Assyrian Dictionary of which I have been a member from 1932 to the present, specializing in the study of Sumerian and the Sumerians, from whom the Assyrians borrowed their system of writing, much of their language, and a majority of their cultural concepts. I am one of the victims of the Oriental Institute's drastic and immediate financial retrenchment which according to Mr. Wilson, the new acting director of the Institute, will entail an immediate reduction in the annual budget from approximately \$650,000 to \$100,000 per annum. Moreover, because Sumerology is a highly specialized field of research (outside of the University of Chicago where Dr. Arno Poebel, before becoming head of the Assyrian Dictionary project, was listed as Oriental Institute Professor of Sumerology, there are no "chairs" for Sumerology in any American university; usually it is lumped with (and under) Assyriology, but even for the latter science only a handful of American universities have any "professorships") as well as because of the fact that I am a Jew (it is for this reason according to the admission made to me by Professor Sprengling, former chairman of the Department of Oriental Languages and Literatures at the University

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of Chicago, that I was not appointed to the faculty of the University of Chicago when there was an opening in the department in 1935 and 1936) I shall in all likelihood be unsuccessful in obtaining a position in any of the American universities. And so it is not impossible that there will go to utter waste ten years of intense and fruitful activity in a linguistic and humanistic field of research which is only gradually and with great difficulty coming into its own. For in spite of the existence of a vast number of publications of copies of tablets from the collections of the British Museum, the Louvre, the Berlin museums, the Ottoman Museum (Stanboul), the University Museum (University of Pennsylvania), Yale University, etc. and in spite of their priceless value and as yet quite unrealized importance for a scientific approach to the study of the origin and development of human culture, their contents have remained well-nigh a closed book to linguistic scholars and historians, and their difficulties are only gradually being unravelled by the interpretative work of Thureau-Dangin (Louvre), Poebel (Oriental Institute) and more recently by my own efforts in the field.

I therefore take the liberty of making this more or less informal application to you, Dr. Flexner, for a position on the staff of the School of of the Institute for Advanced Studies, Humanistic Studies, as the most appropriate (and indeed, perhaps the only) place where I may carry on my activities in the advancement of Sumerian studies. The following is a brief outline of the activities which I am prepared to undertake as Sumerologist on the staff of the Institute for Advanced Studies, in addition to whatever opportunities there may be for training and developing research workers in the Sumerological field:

1. Translation of all Sumerian texts of a literary character (as distinct from legal and business documents of all kinds). Because Sumerian has hitherto presented so many difficulties in grammar and vocabulary, no scientific attempt at

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at this work has ever been attempted on a major scale, despite the fact that Sumerian epics, myths, proverbs and hymns exerted a dominating and enduring influence on the cultural development of the Near East (including Greece); Sumerian culture was, so to speak, the well from which all the surrounding civilized peoples drank without stint. I take the liberty of mailing under separate cover a reprint of a translation of a Sumerian poem which is part of a much longer epic (I am fortunate enough to have been the first to succeed in piecing together the fragmentary texts on which it is based and in making its contents intelligible; the tedious detailed scientific work behind this translation of a comparatively small poem will be published as a good-sized monograph by the Oriental Institute in its series of Assyriological Studies) since it is typical of much of Sumerian epic poetry and in spite of its relative brevity is seen to be a forerunner of numerous "Hercules" legends; moreover it gives us the origin of the "St. George and the Dragon" myth and very probably furnishes us with an explanation of the term "weeping willow" as well as the use of the latter in Jewish ritual to the present day.

2. The compilation of a Sumerian Dictionary. This work will go hand in hand with the translation of Sumerian literary texts described in the preceding paragraph, and would form a companion piece to the Assyrian Dictionary which is being compiled at the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, when (and if) the latter work is completed. While several efforts at Sumerian lexicons based in the main on bilingual texts (i.e. ancient Assyrian translations of Sumerian texts) have appeared in the last thirty years (and these are quite unscientific in their approach and results, since the Assyrian translations are by no means as literal as they are generally assumed to be) no Sumerian Dictionary based on the vast number of unilingual texts has thus far been published. This Sumerian Dictionary should prove invaluable

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not only to the Assyriologist and student of the Near East for whose scientific progress Sumerian is indispensable, but for the science of language in general, since Sumerian is one of the few agglutinative tongues (perhaps the only one) with a vast ancient written literature at its command.

3. The copying of Sumerian tablets in the collections of the various museums which for one reason or another have been negligent in this respect. One of the major difficulties in translating and interpreting the Sumerian literary texts is the fact that the tablets from which they are copied are usually in a fragmentary condition; tablets dug up whole are a rarity. As a result, parts of any one tablet may be found scattered in any number of different collections, and while the British Museum, the Louvre, the University of Pennsylvania, and others have been relatively prompt in the publication of their material, other museums, partially because of the difficulty involved in obtaining men with the necessary training, have been extremely slow in this matter. And to this day, many a tablet or fragment which has been dug up as much as forty or more years ago is still lying about uncopied and even uncleaned, although it may be the very tablet or fragment which would be most useful in completing a given Sumerian literary composition. By far the greatest collection of unpublished Sumerian material is to be found in the Ottoman Museum (Stanboul) since until 1914 the Turkish government received half of all the antiquities dug up by the various scientific expeditions in Iraq (Southern Iraq is the source of nearly all Sumerian "finds") and since the Ottoman Museum has failed to obtain the services of a Sumerologist to copy its material. The other museum rich in unpublished material is the Bagdad Museum of Antiquities established by the Iraq government after Iraq had been separated from Turkey as a result of the World War.

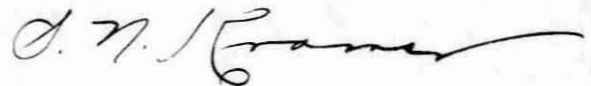
As for the cost involved by my scientific activities as a member of the staff

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

of the School of Humanistic Studies: for years to come it would entail nothing more than my salary. The scientific publications in support of the translations of the Sumerian literary texts could appear from time to time in the various journals devoted to Assyriology, Linguistics, Ethnology, published in this country and abroad. The final translations for the more general public will, I am certain, find a publisher who would be willing to risk a possible monetary loss in the venture. Moreover, the preliminary work on the Sumerian Dictionary will consist for a period of years in filing innumerable cards containing Sumerian words (with their context) in transliteration and translation, and up to the actual time of publication, will entail no expense whatever; these cards will, of course, remain the permanent property of the Institute for Advanced Studies, if for any reason my activities at the Institute should come to an end. As for the last item, that of copying the unpublished Sumerian material in Stanboul, Bagdad, etc., a small travelling fee of some five hundred dollars would amply cover all the expenses that may be involved.

Hoping that you will consider this application favorably, I
remain

Respectfully yours,



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Record of Scientific Activities

Obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education(Temple University,
Philadelphia,Pa.) in 1921.

Obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy(University of Pennsylvania) in 1930.

Member of the staff of expeditions conducting excavations in Iraq(Tells Billah
and Tepe Gawra in Northern Iraq,Tell Fara in Southern Iraq) under the
auspices of the University Museum(University of Pennsylvania) and the
American Schools of Oriental Research in 1930 and 1931.

Fellow of the Council of American Learned Societies and Honorary Fellow of the
American School of Oriental Research at Bagdad,in 1930 and 1931.

Member of the Assyrian Dictionary staff of the Oriental Institute of the
University of Chicago,1932 to date(position terminates in July of
this year).

Publications

The Verb in the Kirkuk Tablets(Annual of the American Schools of Oriental
Research Vol.XI).

New Tablets from Fara(Journal of the American Oriental Society Vol.LII).

A Matter of Method in Sumerology(American Journal of Semitic Languages and
Literatures Vol.XLIX).

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Publications(continued)

Dr.Chiera's List of Duplicates to De Genouillac's "Textes Religieux Sumeriens"

(Journal of the American Oriental Society Vol.LIV).

Gilgamesh and the Willow Tree,a Sumerian Epical Poem (Open Court,Chicago,1936).

Studies in Sumerian Phonetics(Archiv Orientalni,Prague,1936).

Edited and prepared for publication Dr.Chiera's two posthumous volumes of copies of Sumerian tablets from the Babylonian collection of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania.These volumes constitute Nos. XV and XVI of the Oriental Institute Publications and are entitled respectively "Sumerian Epics and Myths"and"Sumerian Texts of Varied Contents".

The following manuscripts are in the hands of the Editorial Department of the Oriental Institute and are to appear as monographs in the series "Assyriological Studies":

Gilgamesh and the Huluppu Tree,A Reconstructed Sumerian Text.

The Sumerian Prefix Forms BE- and BI- in the Time of the Earlier Princes of Lagash.

Translated for the Assyrian Dictionary being compiled at the Oriental Institute,
"The Epic of Irra".

Preparing for publication:

Primer of Classical Sumerian

Ishtar's Descent to the Nether World

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The following is a list of scholars and scientists who, I am confident, will be happy to answer questions referred to them concerning my scientific activities:

Dr. George A. Barton (American Schools of Oriental Research)

Forty-Second and Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Herrn Geheimrat Prof. Dr. Fritz Hommel, Leopoldstrasse 144.

München, Germany

Professor Benno Landsberger, University of Ankara, Turkey.

Dr. James A. Montgomery (University of Pennsylvania and American

Schools of Oriental Research) University of Pennsylvania,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Hans Henning Von der Osten, Ministère de l'Instruction Publique,

Ankara, Turkey.

Professor Arno Poebel (Head of the Assyrian Dictionary Project)

Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Eric F. Schmidt (Director of Expeditions to Persepolis and Rayy)

University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Dr. E. A. Speiser (Professor of Assyriology) University of Pennsylvania,

Philadelphia.

M. Francois Thureau-Dangin, Musée du Louvre, Département des Antiquités

Orientales, Paris, France.

Dr. Arnold F. Walther (Hittitologist) Oriental Institute, University

of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

GILGAMESH AND THE WILLOW TREE.

By

S. N. KRAMER



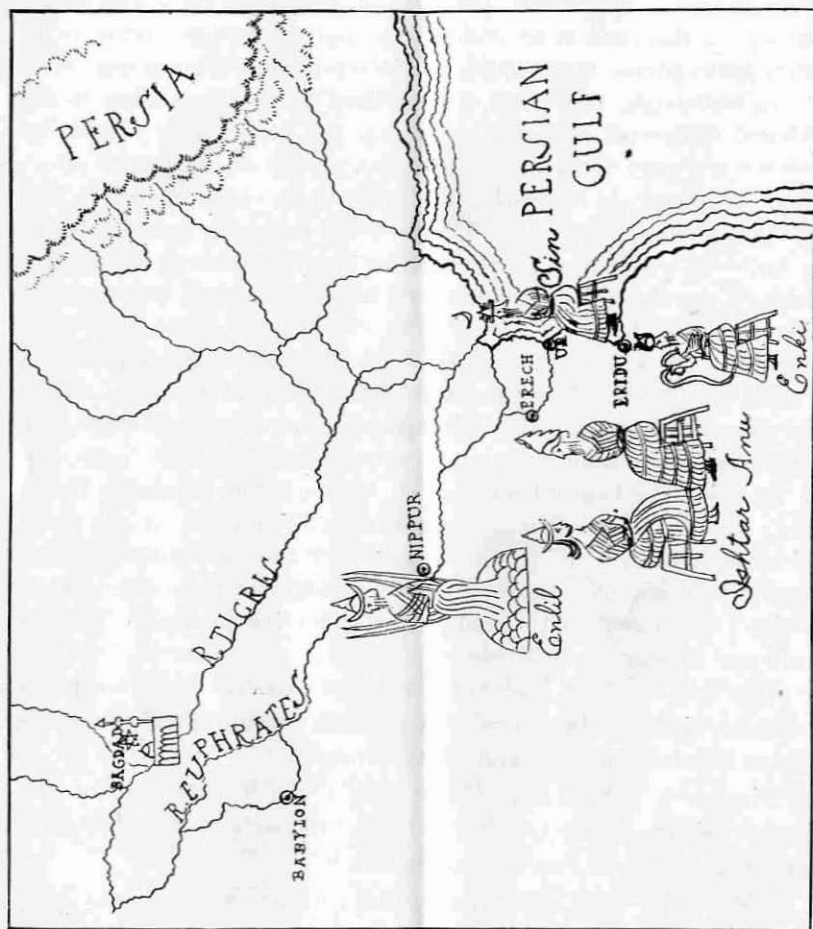
(Reprinted from the Open Court, April 1936)

GILGAMESH AND THE WILLOW TREE

BY S. N. KRAMER

THIS remarkable Sumerian poem, so simple and straightforward in articulating its epic contents, has been reconstructed from the texts of five more or less duplicating tablets inscribed in Sumerian cuneiform writing and dated approximately 2000 B.C. All of the tablets come from the southern part of ancient Babylonia (modern Iraq). Four were excavated by an expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, at the end of the nineteenth century, in a mound which covers the ruins of the ancient city of Nippur. These four tablets, however, were so poorly preserved, that their contents remained quite unintelligible. The fifth tablet was discovered at the ancient city of Ur, by a combined expedition of the British Museum and the University of Pennsylvania, which has been conducting excavations at that site for the past decade. The recent publication of the text of this Ur tablet by Mr. C. J. Gadd, of the British Museum, has enabled me to piece together the four fragmentary Nippur texts and to restore their contents. The present translation is the result of this restoration.

Sumerian is a non-Semitic language spoken by a people who had invaded Babylonia at some unknown date prior to 3000 B.C. In addition to inventing and developing the cuneiform system of writing, which for many centuries was practically the universal script of the Near East, the Sumerians influenced most profoundly the culture-pattern of the Semitic invaders who later conquered and absorbed them. Although Sumerian became extinct as a spoken language as early as the second half of the third millenium B.C., it continued to be used by the Babylonians in their literary and religious compositions to the very last centuries of the pre-Christian era. It is true, for example, that numerous Babylonian epics have come down to us in several dialects of the Semitic language usually designated as Assyrian. Nevertheless, in translating these epics for the Assyrian dictionary which is being compiled in the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, I have found it necessary to utilize continually the Sumerian originals to which almost all of them can be



CITIES OF ANCIENT SUMER

traced. Unfortunately, the Sumerian texts, in addition to the linguistic difficulties which they present, are inscribed on tablets that are only too frequently so fragmentary, that the connected sense usually remains obscure. This poem which I have entitled "Gilgamesh and the Willow," is one of the rare and precious exceptions. Even in this case, however, the texts on which the reconstruction is based, are damaged at several points, and the future discovery of additional material may modify the interpretation to some extent.

In translating this poem, I have tried to "hew" as close to the original Sumerian as possible, so that the reader may absorb its essence not only from the contents but also from its formal structure. However, in order that the reader may obtain a clearer idea of the contents of this poem, I append the following brief glossary:

Anu—"The Heaven," "The God of Heaven." He is the leading deity of the Sumerian pantheon and his main seat of worship was situated in Erech.

Enlil—"The Lord of the Air." In our poem, however, he is treated as "The Lord of the Earth"; the myths of the wars among the gods which might clarify this transformation, are still unknown. Enlil's most important temple was situated in Nippur.

Enki—"The Lord of the Earth." In the extant Sumerian literature, however, he is usually described as "The Lord of the Apsu (the English 'abyss')." As in the case of Enlil, the myths depicting the transformation are as yet unknown. Enki who is the third of the trinity (Anu-Enlil-Enki) heading the Sumerian pantheon, had his main seat of worship in Eridu.

Ereshkigal—"The Lady of the Great Abode." As our poem indicates, she was the queen of the nether world, described in Sumerian literature as "the land of no return."

Ninanna—"The Lady of Heaven"; the counterpart of the Semitic Ishtar and the Greek Venus. As the wife of Anu, her main seat of worship was also situated in Erech.

Gilgamesh—The prototype of the Greek Hercules. In later Babylonian literature he is described as two-thirds god and one-third man. His deeds and exploits were celebrated in many Sumerian tales and legends. The present poem which tells of his killing "the snake who knows no charm," is the earliest known version of the "Slaying of the Dragon" myth.

Zu-bird—A creature conceived to be part bird and part man. His irreverent deeds epitomized the spirit of obstinacy and rebellion.

Lillith—A destructive demoness personifying barrenness and everlasting restlessness. While the word "Lillith" came into English as a loan word from the Semitic languages, it is actually of Sumerian origin and its literal meaning is "Maid of the Wind."

GILGAMESH AND THE WILLOW TREE

After heaven had moved away from earth

After earth had separated from heaven

And the name of man had been ordained

After Anu had carried off the heaven

After Enlil had carried off the earth

And Ereshkigal to the nether world had been presented

After he had set sail

after he had set sail

For the nether world

the father had set sail

For the nether world

Enki had set sail

Because of the lord

the light winds stormed

Because of Enki

the heavy winds stormed

The keel of Enki's boat

the raging waters covered with foam

Because of the lord

the water at the boat's prow

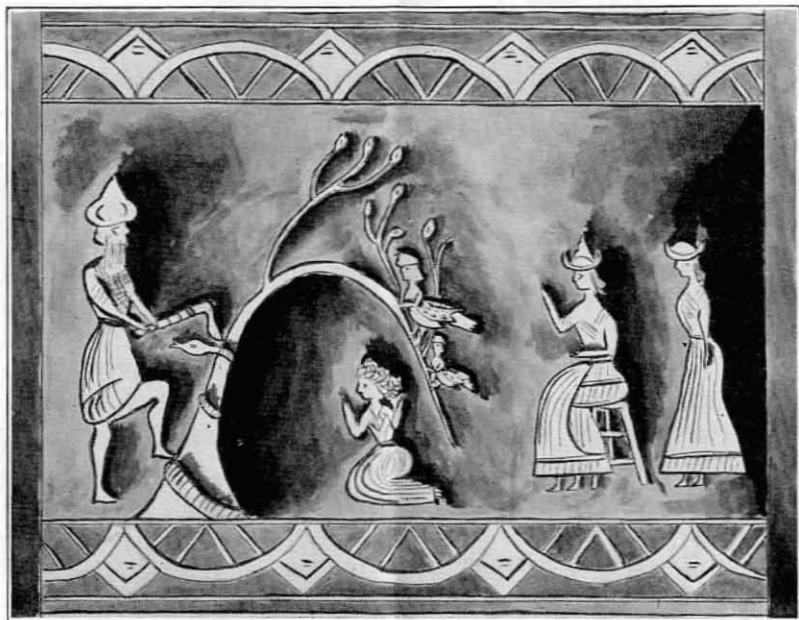
like a jackal attacks

Because of Enki

the water at the boat's stern

like a lion strikes down.

On that day
a tree
a willow tree
On the bank of the Euphrates planted
By the waters of the Euphrates nourished



“HE SMOTE THE SNAKE WHO KNOWS NO CHARM”

Suggested by scenes depicted on seal cylinders from ancient Sumer.
Drawn by Milly Tokarsky.

Fiercely the Southwind
tore at its roots
plucked at its branches
The Euphrates
on its waters carried it away.
A goddess
at the word of Anu trembling
at the word of Enlil trembling

GILGAMESH AND THE WILLOW TREE

105

Seized the tree in her hand
entered Erech:

"To pure Ninanna's holy garden I bring thee."

The goddess tended the tree with her hand
at her foot she let it stand

Ninanna tended the tree with her hand
at her foot she let it stand:

"When oh when
on a holy throne
shall I sit me down"
she said

"When oh when
on a holy couch
shall I lay me down"
she said.

Five years
ten years had passed
The tree grew big
she dared not cut it down

At its roots the snake who knows no charm built his nest
In its branches the Zu-bird set up his young
In its midst Lillith built her house

The maiden
ever-singing
all hearts rejoicing

Ninanna
the pure lady of heaven
how she weeps and weeps!

At the break of day
as the horizon grew light
The hero Gilgamesh stood by his sister's side

His armor

fifty talents its weight

like thirty shekels he fastened at his waist

His bronze axe

his axe of the road

his axe of seven talents he seized in his hand

At its roots he smote the snake who knows no charm

In its branches the Zu-bird gathered his young

to the mountain he rose in flight

In its midst Lillith tore down her house

to the desert wastes she fled.

The tree

Gilgamesh tore at its roots

plucked at its branches

The sons of his city who had accompanied him

cut down its branches

To pure Ninanna

for her throne he gives them

for her couch he gives them.

June 8, 1936

Dear Dr. Kramer:

I have your extremely interesting letter and the material which you have sent to me. I regret more than I can express that I am compelled to say that for the present our funds do not permit us to enlarge the work which we have begun in the humanities. That work is still in an embryonic state and will have to remain so until the Institute is in possession of larger funds. I am extremely anxious not to become involved beyond the means at our disposal.

With all good wishes and with confidence that you will find a berth adequate to your deserts, I am

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. S. N. Kramer
The Oriental Institute
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

AF/MCE

Kramer

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

SEMITICS

June 10th, 1936

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

My dear Dr. Flexner:

Dr. Samuel N. Kramer, of the University of Chicago, has informed me of his application for a position on the staff of the Institute of Advanced Studies, and I am taking the liberty of saying a word in his behalf.

Dr. Kramer began his Assyriological and Sumerological studies with me at the University of Pennsylvania and I have followed his career with great interest. He possesses a peculiar aptitude for the difficult and (to most people) the uninteresting type of research which the ancient Sumerian records constitute. He has ingenuity, persistence, insight, an excellent memory, and unwearied patience. With the exception of Professor Poebel of the University of Chicago, an importation from Germany, Dr. Kramer is better equipped for Sumerian research than any other scholar in America, and, as he has said, the only one in Europe who is superior is Thureau-Dangin. It would be a pity, if one who possesses such gifts and equipment should be compelled to abandon a field of such importance to the history of civilization to which he could undoubtedly make important contributions.

All that Dr. Kramer says of the importance of Sumerology is true. So far as we can tell they were the inventors of the wheel. If not its inventors, they were the earliest known users of it. If not the inventors of mathematics, they were among the earliest to make use of this branch of learning, to which they made definite contributions. They appear also to have invented double-entry book-keeping.

If at all possible, I hope you will give Dr. Kramer an opportunity to continue his important researches.

Very sincerely yours,

George A. Barton.

June 12, 1936

Professor George A. Barton
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

My dear Professor Barton:

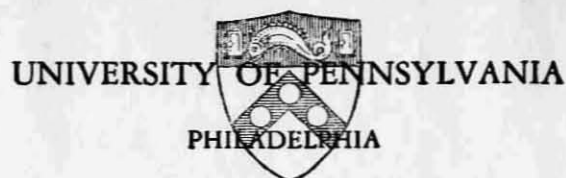
Your letter of June 10, in regard to Dr. Samuel N. Kramer, has come in Dr. Flexner's absence from Princeton and will be brought to his attention upon his return next week.

Dr. Flexner has recently written Dr. Kramer expressing his regret that the funds of the Institute will not at the present time permit an extension of the work we have begun in the humanities. I am sure, however, that Dr. Flexner will appreciate your interest in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Marie C. Eichelser

Kramer



THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF
ARTS AND SCIENCES

Oriental Studies
Semitics

June 7 1936

My dear Dr. Flexner,

My oldtime student and friend Dr. S. N. Kramer of the Oriental Institute has asked my endorsement of a personal application he has made to you for an appointment in your School of Humanistic Studies, in order that he may have opportunity to pursue his Fach of Sumerology.

It gives me pleasure at once without hesitation to give full approbation of this application. While I am not at all a Sumerologist I am acquainted with the ranking Dr. Kramer has already attained in that field. Apart from Professor Poebel there is no Sumerologist of his rank in the country, while with one exception there is no other peer of them in Europe. It would seem most appropriate that your Institute should patronize this difficult and remote field of humanistic studies, which in the cutting down of linguistic chairs in our universities may come to be entirely neglected.

I would abhor to think that the fact that he is a Jew - as he intimates - should militate against him in obtaining an academic appointment. We have no such envy at Pennsylvania, ~~at Pennsylvania~~, where two of my Group colleagues are Jews.

I remain, with regards,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading 'James A. Montgomery'.

Dr. Abraham Flexner
Institute for Advanced Studies

June 10, 1936

Professor James A. Montgomery
Graduate School of Arts and Sciences
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

My dear Professor Montgomery:

Your kind letter of June 7, regarding
Dr. Kramer, has come in Dr. Flexner's absence from
Princeton. It will be brought to his attention upon
his return. In the meantime I might say that Dr.
Flexner has had correspondence with Dr. Kramer and
has just recently written him expressing his regret
that for the present the funds of the Institute do
not permit us to enlarge the work which we have
begun in the humanities.

Very truly yours,

Marie C. Eichelser

Krappe, Alexander

12 June 1943

Dear Dr. Krappe:

I have your letter of June 8th and shall not fail to mention your name whenever I know of any translating work to be done. I understand the difficulties under which you labor in a time like this, but I feel very strongly that you ought not to take this matter personally. All scholarly efforts are bound to be difficult in war time. Many long established American professors are having intimations these days from their universities that this would be a good time to take leave of absence because the universities themselves do not have the funds with which to pay their salaries.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Alexander H. Krappe
P.O.Box 221
Princeton, New Jersey

P.O. Box 221
Princeton, N.J.
June 8, 1943.

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Following your suggestion of April 27th I had the pleasure of meeting Professor Benjamin D. Meritt at his office on May 26th. He gave me several 'leads,' which unfortunately have produced no positive results thus far.

In view of the unsettled situation -- with most universities on a war basis -- a friend suggested that I obtain some high grade translation work of the type I did (though for a different reason) when I Englished Robert Eisler's magnum opus for a British publishing house. As the Institute is likely to sponsor work of this kind I should appreciate it if you were to place my name on the list of people available for this type of work.

Meanwhile another contribution of mine has been accepted by the American Journal of Archaeology and will be published in due course. But I feel rather depressed at the thought that, so far as lucrative remuneration is concerned, my field in general and my personal work in particular should be treated in what is after all a rather ungenerous and stepmotherly fashion, though this impression is perhaps erroneous and the fault my own in that I am as yet ignorant of all existing possibilities.

Very sincerely yours,

Alexander H. Krappe.

Alexander H. Krappe, Ph.D.

May 1939

Dr. Alexander Krappe
45 Linden Lane
Princeton, New Jersey

Dr. Krappe will soon finish the work for the government upon which he is now engaged. He would like to be considered for a lectureship at the Institute. He is a scholar, a linguist, and many of his books have been presented by him to the Institute. He has made a study of folklore and also the history of religion, etc.

I told him that I would place his name on file but that the Institute had never embarked upon these fields. He then said that he was competent to work and study in other fields of the humanities, and I told him that there was no opening.

Esther S. Bailey

April 19, 1937

Dr. A. H. Krappe
214 Sixth Street, S. E.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Krappe:

I desire to thank you for the seven
papers which you have so kindly sent to the Institute
for Advanced Study:

Les Alceades
Apollon SMINTHEUS and the Teutonic Mysing
Hagbard und Signe
The Birth of Eve
La Gailleach Sheara. Notes de
Mythologie Gaélique
La Naissance de Commode dans
l'HISTOIRE AUGUSTE
Diarmuid and Grainne

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Secretary

April 9, 1936

Dr. A. H. Krappe
214 Sixth Street, S. E.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Doctor Krappe:

Permit me to thank you for the
several articles by you, which you were kind
enough to send to the Institute for Advanced
Study.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

May 27, 1935

Dr. A. H. Krappe
409 Seventh St., S. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Krappe:

In Dr. Flexner's absence I acknowledge
receipt of your several pamphlets, which I shall
bring to his attention upon his return to Princeton.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

Princeton
Feb. 1904

April 15, 1939

Dr. A. H. Krappe
P. O. Box 221
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Krappe:

I am sending you herewith the letter
of Dr. Flexner introducing you to Professor Cook
of the Fine Arts Graduate Center of New York Uni-
versity. Dr. Flexner has enclosed in the letter
of introduction the material regarding Professor
Ezio Levi D'Ancona.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Secretary

ESB

April 14, 1959

Dear Professor Cook:

This will introduce to you
Dr. A. H. Krappe who wishes to speak with you in
regard to Professor Ezio Levi D'Ancona, whose picture
and an account of whom I enclose. It seems to me
not unlikely that Professor Levi D'Ancona may fit
readily into your organization and that you may be
able to assist him to come himself and to bring
his collection to the United States.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Walter W. Cook
Fine Arts Graduate Center
New York University
981 Madison Avenue
New York City

AF:ESB

ESTABLISHED 1855

GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE

A THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

A. J. I. Kraus

SOCIOLOGY AND HOME MISSIONS
ALBERT Z. MANN
MURRAY H. LEIFFER

December 10, 1930

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
150 East 72nd St.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

Please pardon the liberty I am taking in writing you concerning Dr. A. J. I. Kraus who expects to call upon you next week with respect to placement in the educational field.

Dr. Kraus has had excellent relationships through work in the University of Berlin and Oxford and is now doing further graduate study in the University of Chicago and is also working at certain scholarly productions. His book, "Sick Society" has attracted considerable attention and I have heard him lecture on the Philosophy of Social Disease. He makes an excellent appearance and has an aptitude for using his imagination as well as his intellect in reaching judgments.

While Dr. Kraus' thinking is colored with philosophical trends reflected from German and English Universities, he nevertheless contributes to our thinking a type of approach which is most worthy of consideration. I trust it will be possible for you to see him and to hear his story and if you have any suggestions with respect to his placement or future relationships in the educational field, this will be deeply appreciated not only by Dr. Kraus, but by his friends who are interested in his contribution to the field of philosophy.

Trusting you will not think this letter officious and hoping to have a favorable reply on the return of Dr. Kraus, I am

Cordially yours,



Albert Z. Mann

AZM/c

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

COMMITTEE ON SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL ETHICS

88 Washington Ave.

ROBINSON HALL ANNEX/
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

PITIRIM A. SOROKIN, Professor of Sociology, *Chairman*
THOMAS NIXON CARVER, Professor of Economics
EDWIN FRANCIS GAY, Professor of Economic History
RALPH BARTON PERRY, Professor of Philosophy
RICHARD CLARKE CABOT, Professor of Social Ethics
EARNEST ALBERT HOOTON, Professor of Anthropology

ARTHUR MEIER SCHLESINGER, Professor of History
WILLIAM YANDELL ELLIOTT, Associate Professor of Government
GORDON WILLARD ALLPORT, Assistant Professor of Psychology
CARL SMITH JOSLYN, Secretary to the Board of Tutors
TALCOTT PARSONS, Secretary to the Committee

Dr Abraham Flexner, Rockefeller Institute

November 21, 1930

and
To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Dr Flexner:

I am taking the liberty of addressing to you a request on behalf of Dr A.J.I. Kraus, University of Berlin and Oxford. Dr Kraus is at the present moment in the United States trying to find some either teaching or research position in the field of sociology and social sciences. As he came late in the fall to the United States, he has not been able, so far, to find any suitable position. Meanwhile, his purely financial position, not to mention other conditions, make a finding of such a position exceedingly urgent for him.

I would not allow to myself to trouble you or anybody else on behalf of Dr Kraus, if the only reason were his difficult financial situation. Main reason for such a troubling is the fact that Dr Kraus is a good scholar in the real sense of this word. Numerous recommendations of the Oxford scholars, plus my own knowledge of his work, show this clearly.

Just yesterday I had the pleasure of reading of your excellent criticism of the teaching and "education-selling" by the American Universities. Just because I find your criticism entirely justifiable, I believe the American Universities or other research Institutions would profit from attraction of scholars of a genuine merit, like Dr Kraus.

If he does not find soon a teaching position, he would possibly be obliged to make an application for a fellowship to the Rockefeller Institute. Knowing your care for a development of a real science and real scholars, I allow to myself to address you with the request of helping Dr Kraus in his present situation, particularly of helping him to obtain some grant or fellowship from the Rockefeller Institute.

I am almost certain that if Dr Kraus is helped now, within one year he would probably secure some permanent position which would permit him to fruitfully continue his scientific work.

With most sincere apologies for this troubling of you

Very truly yours

P. A. Sorokin

Pitirim A. Sorokin

Columbia University
in the City of New York

FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

October 20, 1930

To Whom It May Concern:

I desire to bring before your consideration the qualifications of Mr. A. J. I. Kraus. Mr. Kraus was introduced by the Master of Balliol, Mr. A. D. Lindsay, who spoke of his flair for sociological interpretation. I have examined Mr. Kraus's work entitled in its English form "Sick Society" and feel that he is a man with valuable insights into certain aspects and trends of our present-day society. I regard him as one who has a real contribution to make and feel that both his work and his promise entitle him to an academic position in the teaching of sociology. He has a viewpoint of his own, has reflected and thought earnestly and sincerely and is, therefore, likely to develop an original contribution to his subject.

Very truly yours,

R. M. MacIver

R. M. MacIver,
Executive Officer,
Department of Social Science

RMM:r

Krause, Walter

March 17, 1945

Dear Mr. Krause:

I have your letter of March fifteenth and shall be glad to send you in a short time the new bulletin of the Institute which is just coming off the press. From it you will be able to see the kind of work which we do and the kind of opportunities which we have to offer.

In general I may say that the Institute is a good place for a man who has had some experience in research and who has a plan which he wishes to carry out connected in some way with the lines of research now being pursued here. You will find these indicated in the bulletin. It does not very frequently happen that a man is ready for work here immediately after taking his doctor's degree, though that might conceivably be the case if his thesis had opened up further research problems.

We have no rules on the subject but consider each case on its merits.

If you have such a plan for research and if when you have read the bulletin you feel that this would be a good place for you, I should be very glad to submit your plans to the School of Economics.

Yours very truly,

Frank Aydelotte

Walter Krause, Esq.
17 Hastings Hall
Cambridge 38, Mass.

FA:KK

17 Hastings Hall
Cambridge 38, Mass.
March 15, 1945

Institute for Advanced Studies
Princeton, New Jersey

Gentlemen:

I am a graduate student in economics at Harvard University and expect to receive the Ph. D. degree shortly. I am interested in doing post-doctoral research and would appreciate your sending me information as to requirements for admission to the Institute. Also, I should like to know if any fellowships are available for which I might be eligible.

Yours very truly,

Walter Krause

Walter Krause

March 8, 1939

Dr. Stephen Krauss
The Hebrew University
Jerusalem, Palestine

My dear Dr. Krauss:

In the absence of Dr. Flexner I wish to thank you for your letter of February 16 with enclosures. I regret to state that the Institute for Advanced Study has not entered the field of your interests and that it is impossible to give you any hope of a fellowship as the funds for next year have already been allocated.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Secretary

ESB

STEPHEN KRAUSS, M.D., PH. D.

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY
JERUSALEM

February 16th, 1939.

Dr. A. Flexner

Director of the Institute for Advanced Study

Sir,

as a refugee-scholar and formerly a lecturer
of psychology in Germany I dare to apply to you asking
whether it would be possible to grant me a Fellowship
at your Institute.

I have had here a temporary Fellowship which
expires now in May and can not be continued owing to
the serious lack of means, which impedes so much the
development of this university, a fact thoroughly unfore-
seen like the whole situation in the world, but bringing
me into a great distress, because I had indulged in the
hope for a permanent post.

Formerly an Austrian subject (born 1902), I am a disciple
of Prof. Bühler, who led hitherto the Vienna school of
Psychology. I served as an assistant at the universities
of Heidelberg and Freiburg and as a lecturer at Giessen.
I finished also medical studies.

My scientific works (of which a list is enclosed)
concerned both theoretical problems (the theory of conflicts,
the fundamentals of action, attitude, time, symbolization) in
which I am to-day chiefly interested, both experimental inves-

-gations

(in the fields of psychological optics and child psychology).
From the medical side I worked on the psychopathology of action
and child psychiatry. Some of my works achieved a remarkable
reputation in the ranks of the profession:

1. the theory of conflict, given in a book, which is regarded
as a correction of the psychoanalytical theory,
2. the discovery of post-choreatic changes of personality
(cited also in the American text-book of Nervous Diseases
of Jelliffe and White),
3. the discovery of a new eye-function carrying out the
perception of illumination.

So I am convinced, that I could be an active and in scientific
regard fruitful Member of your Institute. I imagine that
a scientific connection with any clinical institution in
Princeton would be possible the same time. Prof. Langfeld, ^{Princeton Univ.} to
whom I wrote also, can give you, although not personally acquainted
references about me, besides Prof. Wertheimer from the New School
of Social Research and Prof. Goldstein from the ^{Montefiore} Mount Sinai
Hospital know me both personally.

I beg you to consider, that a Fellowship, even temporarily,
granted by your Institute could help me to go forward on a
scientific way, which is now so unfortunately perturbed by the
prevalent circumstances. I should be very thankful for your kind
interest and help in my case.

Yours sincerely,

Seppen Krausz

Sonderabdruck aus „Kongressbericht II“
des XVI. Internationalen Physiologen-Kongresses, Zürich (Schweiz) 1938.

KRAUSS, ST. (Jerusalem). **Über eine bisher nicht berücksichtigte Funktion des Stäbchenapparates im Auge (Zwischenmedienwahrnehmung als Hellfunktion des Stäbchenapparates).**

Das *Purkinjesche Phänomen*, d. h. die Erscheinung, dass ein Blau deutlich heller erscheint als ein bei Tageslicht helligkeitsgleiches Rot, wurde bisher *nur* in der *Dämmerung* beobachtet. Die Erklärung dieses Phänomens verdanken wir *v. Kries*, der die Bedeutung der Stäbchen für das Dämmerungssehen erkannte. Reine Stäbchenseher, wie es z. B. total Farbenblinde sind, haben dieselbe Helligkeitsverteilung im Spektrum wie das normale Auge in der Dämmerung; die grösste Helligkeit ist, im Vergleich zum Sehen in Helladaptation, gegen das kurzwellige Ende des Spektrums verschoben. Bereits 1926 postulierten wir¹⁾, dass die Funktion der Stäbchen nicht auf das beim Menschen geringfügige Dämmerungssehen beschränkt sein könne. Es gelang nun neuerdings, Versuchsbedingungen herzustellen, unter denen das Purk. Phän. auch bei Helladaptation eintritt. Nimmt man einen „Episkotister“ (d. i. eine rotierende Scheibe mit variablem Schlitz, die während der Rotation wie ein Schleier imponiert) und betrachtet hinter dem Episkotister gelegene Farben, so tritt bei engem Schlitz der Scheibe das Purk. Phän. ein, d. h. ein Blau erscheint heller als ein früher helligkeitsgleiches Rot. Der Episkotister kann von jeder Farbe sein, besonders interessant ist es, dass auch der weisse Episkotister das Purk. Phän. erzeugt. In der Versuchsanordnung befindet sich direkt über der rotierenden Scheibe nochmals das Farbenpaar Rot und Blau; man kann nun beliebig rasch und oft den Blick wechseln: das unverschleierte Farbenpaar erscheint helligkeitsgleich, das verschleierte zeigt das Purk. Phän. Die Möglichkeit dieses raschen Wechsels beweist, dass sich das Auge in Helladaptation befindet, oder man muss zur Annahme einer „Momentadaptation“ gelangen. Wir haben ausser den *farbigen Schleiern*, die durch rotierende Scheiben mit entsprechendem Schlitz erzeugt werden, auch andere Variationen des optischen Zwischenmediums hergestellt: wir haben das Farbenpaar durch *trübe Medien* betrachtet (d. h. durch Glaströge, in denen mit verschiedenfarbiger Tusche tingiertes, z. B. „milchiges“ Wasser sich befand) und auch durch *Nebel* (die Vorderwand einer Zigarrenkiste wird durch Zellophan ersetzt, an der Hinterwand befindet sich das Farbenpaar, durch ein kleines Loch in der Zellophanwand blasen wir Zigarettenrauch in die Kiste). Gerade unter den letzteren Bedingungen tritt das Purk. Phän. besonders rasch und frappant auf. Wenn nun das Purk. Phän. bei Helladaptation auftritt, so kann es im Sinne der Kriesschen Theorie keine andere Grundlage haben als in der

Dämmerung, nämlich die Stäbchenfunktion. Es gibt also eine *Hellfunktion der Stäbchen* als zweite Funktion neben ihrer Aufgabe in der Dämmerung. Biologisch liegt diese zweite Funktion der ersten sehr nahe, denn die Dämmerung stellt einen Extremfall von Zwischenmedienveränderung dar. Jede qualitativ oder quantitativ von einem durchschnittlichen Mittelbereich abweichende Beleuchtung stellt ebenso eine Veränderung des optischen Zwischenmediums dar wie die in unseren Versuchen eingeführten Bedingungen. Diese Bedingungen sind gleichwertig mit farbiger oder herabgesetzter Beleuchtung. Wir haben schon 1926 festgestellt²⁾, dass Farben in bunter Beleuchtung phänomenale Besonderheiten aufweisen (Auflockerung, Schichteneindruck, Aufweissung), die zusammen als *Characteristica des „Stäbchensehfeldes“* gelten können; dasselbe sehen wir an den Farben hinter dem Episkotister. Es ergibt sich nunmehr die theoretische Folgerung, dass die Stäbchen auf alle Veränderungen des gewöhnlichen optischen Zwischenmediums reagieren, von denen die grösseren Beleuchtungsschwankungen einen Spezialfall darstellen. Wir nennen die zweite Funktion, die *Hellfunktion der Stäbchen*, die *Zwischenmedienempfindung*, worunter auch die *Beleuchtungsempfindung* fällt. Die Zwischenmedienempfindung muss in der Phylogenese des Sehens tief verankert sein, denn unsere im Wasser lebenden „Vorfahren“ hatten das Sehen durch trübe Medien zu bewältigen. Es ist leicht einzusehen, dass die Stäbchen auch während des Tagessehens eine „adaptive“ Hilfsfunktion bei der Bewältigung von Schwankungen im Beleuchtungseindruck beibehalten. Die Stäbchen stellen dabei wahrscheinlich nur die erste, periphere Station in den Regulationsvorgängen dar, die letzten Endes zum Prinzip der „Farbenkonstanz“, dem konstanten Erscheinen der „Dinge“ führen, eine Frage, die schon *Helmholtz* und *Hering* beschäftigt hat. Es spielen wohl auch von der Gliederung des Sehfeldes, von „Gestaltfaktoren“ und vom „Dingbewusstsein“ überhaupt ausgehende zentrale Prozesse eine Rolle. Wenn wir heute diese Regulationsvorgänge *peripher* angreifen lassen, im Sinne unserer Befunde und der aus ihnen gezogenen Folgerungen, so sind uns zwar die Einzelheiten dieses Vorganges noch nicht bekannt, aber das letztere gilt auch für die Vertreter einer rein zentralen Regulierung (*Katz*). Unsere Befunde über die Stäbchenfunktion müssen aber auch in dieser Frage in die Waagschale fallen.

¹⁾ Z. Sinnesphysiol. 57, 1926. ²⁾ Pflügers Arch. 212, 1926.

Soeben erschien:

Wandlungen des Traumproblems

von der Romantik bis zur Gegenwart

Von

Dr. phil. Olga Freiin von Koenig-Fachsenfeld

Mit einem Geleitwort von

Prof. Dr. C. G. Jung

149 Seiten, 1935. Kart. RM. 6.—.

Die vorliegende Untersuchung ist bestrebt, dem Leser zweierlei nahezu-
bringen. Einmal versucht sie es, am Beispiel des Traumproblems und der
verschiedenen Arten der Auffassung, die es im Laufe von rund 130 Jahren
gefunden hat, die gebundene Freiheit des Geistprozesses darzustellen, den
gesetzmäßigen rhythmisch-spiralförmigen Gang des objektiven Geistlebens
dem Leser vor Augen zu führen und damit zu zeigen, wie sehr auch
die Wissenschaft in Fragestellung und Problemlösung dem jeweiligen Zeit-
stil unterworfen ist. — Zum anderen ist es Absicht dieser Studie, das
spezielle Problem des Traumes von verschiedensten Standpunkten aus zu
erörtern, um auf diese Weise ein möglichst rundes Bild vom Traumphäno-

Ferdinand Enke / Verlag / Stuttgart-W

men und seiner Funktion im Seelenhaushalt des Menschen zu gewinnen. In einem Brief vom 22. Januar 1935 und in dem Geleitwort zu der Arbeit schreibt Prof. Dr. C. G. Jung, Zürich: „Es ist ein imponantes Stück Arbeit, was Sie geleistet haben und was auch nicht zu unterschätzen ist: Es ist gar nicht langweilig zu lesen. Die umfassende und wohldokumentierte Untersuchung verdient es, einem weiteren wissenschaftlichen Publikum bekannt zu werden. Ich bin gern bereit, Ihnen jede gewünschte Empfehlung an einen Verleger zu geben.“

„Freiin von Koenig hat die Aufgabe, die sie sich stellt, mit großer Sachkenntnis durchgeführt, und daher kann ihre Untersuchung jedem, der sich für die Problematik der modernen komplexen Psychologie interessiert, aufs wärmste empfohlen werden.“

Inhaltsübersicht

Einführender Überblick über die Entwicklung der Psychologie im XIX. und XX. Jahrhundert.

I. Die Periode der metaphysischen Fragestellung oder die Traumauffassung zur Zeit des Primates der Philosophie.

Systematischer Überblick über die verschiedenen Arten der Traumauffassung in der Romantik / Novalis / Gotthilf Heinrich Schubert / Carl Gustav Carus.

II. Die Periode der naturwissenschaftlichen Fragestellung in der Traumforschung oder die Traumforschung zur Zeit des Primates der Naturwissenschaft.

Die physiologischen Theorien / Die psycho-physiologischen Theorien / Phänomenologie des Traumes.

III. Die ausgesprochen psychologische Fragestellung bei der Behandlung des Traumproblems oder das Problem des Traumes in der Zeit des Primates der Psychologie.

Die genetische Psychologie / Die Tiefenpsychologie / Die Psychoanalyse / Die Individualpsychologie / Die analytische Psychologie:
1. Die Auffassung C. G. Jungs über Energetik und Struktur der Psyche.
2. Der Traum in der Anschauung von C. G. Jung.

Schlußwort. — Literaturnachweis.

Ferdinand Enke / Verlag / Stuttgart-W

Soeben erschien:

Die Schichttheorie

Eine Anschauung von Natur und Leben

Von

Prof. Dr. Hermann F. Hoffmann

Direktor d. Psychiatrischen u. Nervenlinik d. Univ. Giessen

108 Seiten. 1935. Geheftet RM. 5.—, in Leinen gebunden RM. 6.40.

Wer mit der Begriffs- und Gedankenwelt von Ludwig Klages vertraut ist, wird bei ihm wesentliche Gedanken zu einer der Schichttheorie verwandten Anschauung finden. Von seinen Anschauungen wenden sich die hier vorgetragenen ab, so sehr der Verfasser die Schichtung an sich anerkennt. So wird hier, zwar auf Klages fußend, jedoch unter grundsätzlicher Trennung von diesem umfassenden „Lebens“denker und seinem System, eine Schichttheorie entwickelt, wie sie der naturwissenschaftlichen Betrachtung entspricht. Die Anschauungen des Verfassers wurzeln in den Erfahrungen seines Fachgebietes. Sie haben aber auch für andere Wissenschaften entscheidende Bedeutung und möchten einer synthetischen Gliederung der Wissenschaften den Weg ebnen. Das Streben nach kurzer übersichtlicher Darstellung hat bewußt zum Verzicht auf manche Einzelheiten geführt. Es lag dem Verfasser zunächst daran, die Grundlagen zu schaffen.

Inhaltsübersicht

Der Begriff der Schichtung.

1. Stoff und Leben. — 2. Die Organisation der Lebewesen.
3. Der Mensch als geschichtete Persönlichkeit.
Trieb und Wille / Fühlen und Denken und Ratio / Unmittelbarkeit und Beherrschung / Fühlen und Sollen / Zusammenfassung: Trieb — Seele — Geist.
4. Der Mensch als geschichtetes Lebewesen.
Die Ontogenese / Psyche — eine Funktion des Gesamtorganismus / Das psychophysische Problem.
5. Die Schichttheorie und ihre ordnende Bedeutung.
Persönlichkeitslehre und Psychiatrie / Lebensweisheit und Weltanschauung.

Ferdinand Enke / Verlag / Stuttgart-W

Über Ärzte und Patienten

Von Prof. Dr. Hermann F. Hoffmann, Direktor der Psychiatrischen und Nerven-Klinik Gießen. Geh. RM. 2.30, in Leinen geb. RM. 3.40.

In knapper Form, prägnant und festgefügt stehen Sprüche und Sätzen zur ärztlichen Lebensweisheit vor uns, die für die Gemeinschaft „Arzt und Patient“ grundsätzliche Bedeutung haben. Wie jede Lebensweisheit, so muß auch die des Arztes sich der eigenen Schwächen bewußt sein, muß im steten Kampfe selbstgerechter Dünkelei schlicht und bescheiden ihre Grenzen weisen. Diese auch gegen sich selbst kritische Haltung ist Voraussetzung jeder höheren Leistung. So will dieses Büchlein zur Selbstkritik ermahnen und zur Selbsterziehung ermuntern. Er will auch über das Reich ärztlicher Tätigkeit hinaus allen Nachdenklichen Anregung und Selbstbesinnung bringen. Hier spricht in Aphorismen eine Weltanschauung zu uns, die dem ernstesten Streben dient zu wirken und zu heilen.

Zentralblatt für Psychotherapie: Es handelt sich um die außerordentlich sympathische, zu Sprüchen und Sätzen verdichtete ärztliche Lebensweisheit des bekannten Verf., Selbstkritik in bezug auf die Einstellung zum Kollegen, Patienten und Volksganzen, knapp und unerbittlich, so daß das kleine Büchlein weit über die Bedeutung eines persönlichen Bekenntnisses hinausgeht. Was über „Psychologisches“ und „Psychotherapie“ gesagt wird, dürfen nicht nur wir, sondern alle Ärzte beherzigen. Solche Besinnlichkeiten tun heute mehr not als je. Wir wünschen dem kleinen Werk eine große Verbreitung.

Velhagen und Klasings Monatshefte: In diesem Buch steht mehr als in manchem Wälzer, nämlich Weisheit, und darum geht es nicht nur Ärzte an, sondern kann jedem einen Genuß bereiten, der Freude am Denken hat.

Der seelische Konflikt

Psychologie und existentielle Bedeutung.

Von Dr. Stephan Krauss. 133 Seiten. 1933. Kartoniert RM. 8.80.

Archiv für die gesamte Psychologie: In außerordentlich scharfsinniger, durch Systematik und konzentrierte Darstellung sich auszeichnender Analyse wird das in der Literatur bislang stark vernachlässigte Problem des bewußten „seelischen Konfliktes“ (in Abhebung vom „Gruppen- und Triebkonflikt“) seinem Phänotypus nach behandelt und sein Ort sowohl in der Psychologie als auch der Philosophie bestimmend aufgewiesen. Neben diesen das Systematische und Problematische betreffenden Erörterungen nehmen die ausgezeichneten und feinsinnigen Ausführungen zur „Wesenlehre“ des Konfliktes (= wie muß etwas sein, um Konflikt zu sein) sowie zur „Wirkungslehre“ (Auswirkungen des Konfliktes auf die psychische Struktur, auf Handlung, Weltanschauung, soziale Beziehungen, Kunst, Religion, Recht usw.) einen wesentlichen Raum ein. Als Material dienten dem Verfasser sowohl Aussagen von Versuchspersonen wie Selbstzeugnisse bei Augustin, Amiel und Kierkegaard. (Dr. Werner Illema, Leipzig.)

Deutsche Literaturzeitung: Durch seinen Gedankenreichtum besitzt das Buch einen sehr großen Anregungswert. Seine ausgezeichnete phänomenologische Methodik kann als vorbildlich für die heutige, ganzheitssuchende und „verstehende“ Psychologie gelten. (W. Enke, Marburg a. d. L.)

Der Nervenarzt: ... eine ungewöhnlich gedankenreiche und fesselnde Arbeit.

Psychiatrisch-Neurologische Wochenschrift: Das Buch verdient auch von Psychiatern und Neurologen gründlich studiert zu werden. Es erweitert in einer ganz wesentlichen Weise den psychologischen Gesichtskreis.

Über den Menschenhaß

Eine pathographische Untersuchung über Jonathan Swift
von Priv.-Doz. Dr. Adolf Heidenhain. 118 Seiten. 1934. Geh. RM. 5.—,
in Leinen geb. RM. 6.50.

Ferdinand Enke / Verlag / Stuttgart-W

List of Scientific Works.

- 1.) Bunte Farben in bunter Beleuchtung.
 (Mit H. Bocksch). Zeitschr.f. Psychol. 99,1926.
- 2.) Ein räumliches Weissphänomen bei bunter Beleuchtung.
 Pflügers Archiv f.d.ges. Physiologie Bd. 212,1926.
- 3.) Das Farbensehen in bunter Beleuchtung und die Farbenkonstanz der
 Sehdinge. Zeitschr.f.Psychol. 100,1926.
- 4.) Stäbchenfunktion und Farbenkonstanz.
 Zeitschr. f. Sinnesphysiologie 57,1926.
- 5.) Die Beleuchtung im Sehen des total Farbenblinden.
 Ein Beitrag zur Untersuchung und Theorie der Beleuchtungswahrnehmung.
 Zeitschr. f. Psychol. 102,1927.
- 6.) Die Wahrnehmungsanalyse der Beleuchtung.
 Vortrag auf demlo. Kongress der Deutsch.Gesellsch. f. Psychologie
 (Bonn 1927). Kongressbericht Jena 1928.
- 7.) Tatsachen und Probleme zu einer psychologischen Beleuchtungslehre.
 Archiv f.d.ges. Psychol. 62,1928.
- 8.) Ueber Arbeiten aus dem Gebiete der Farbenwahrnehmung.
 Ein Wort für die Verbindung von Phänomenologie und Organologie.
 Psychol. Forschung 11,1928.
- 9.) Die psychologischen Grundlagen der Beleuchtungswahrnehmung und die
 Bedeutung der psychologischen Beleuchtungslehre für die Lichttechnik.
 Vortrag auf der Jahresversammlung der Lichttechnischen Gesellschaft
 1927,Karlsruhe,Techn. Hochschule. Erschienen in "Grundlagen der Licht-
 technik",herausgeb. von Teichmüller,Berlin 1928.
- 10.) Die Bedeutung der Instinkte und ihres seelischen Ueberbaus für die
 Sozialität und Dissozialität des Kindes.
 Vortrag auf dem 4. Kongress für Heilpädagogik(Leipzig 1928).
 Kongressbericht Berlin 1929.
- 11.) Sammelreferat über Arbeiten aus der Psychologischen Optik.
 Archiv für die ges. Psychologie 74,1930.
- 12.) Die Psychologie der kindlichen Handlung und die Schule.
 Zeitschr. f.pädagog. Psychologie 1929.
 Erschienen auch in "Pädagog. Hochschule",Karlsruhe 1929.
- 13.) Aphasische Syndrome bei toxisch-infektiösen und traumatischen Erkrank-
 ungen(mit A. Friedemann). Vortrag auf der Jahresversammlung der
 Gesellsch. deutsch. Nervenärzte. Deutsche Zeitschr. f. Nervenheilkunde
 111,1929.
- 14.) Ueber "Handlung und Symbol" als allgemeinspsychologisches Problem
 und über den klinischen Begriff der "Asymbolie". Vortrag auf dem
 11. Kongress der D. Gesellsch.f.Psychol. Wien 1929. Kongr.Ber. Jena 193
- 15.) Untersuchungen über Aufbau und Störung der menschlichen Handlung.
 I. Teil: Die Korsakowsche Störung.
 Störting -Festschrift, Archiv f.d.ges. Psychol. 77,1930.

List of Scientific Works.

- 1.) Bunte Farben in bunter Beleuchtung.
 (Mit H. Bocksch). Zeitschr.f. Psychol. 99,1926.
- 2.) Ein räumliches Weissphänomen bei bunter Beleuchtung.
 Pflügers Archiv f.d.ges. Physiologie Bd. 212,1926.
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- 9.) Die psychologischen Grundlagen der Beleuchtungswahrnehmung und die
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- 10.) Die Bedeutung der Instinkte und ihres seelischen Ueberbaus für die
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 Kongressbericht Berlin 1929.
- 11.) Sammelreferat über Arbeiten aus der Psychologischen Optik.
 Archiv für die ges. Psychologie 74,1930.
- 12.) Die Psychologie der kindlichen Handlung und die Schule.
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 Erschienen auch in "Pädagog. Hochschule",Karlsruhe 1929.
- 13.) Aphasische Syndrome bei toxisch-infektiösen und traumatischen Erkran-
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 Gesellsch. deutsch. Nervenärzte. Deutsche Zeitschr. f. Nervenheilkunde
 111,1929.
- 14.) Ueber "Handlung und Symbol" als allgmeinpsychologisches Problem
 und über den klinischen Begriff der "Asymbolie". Vortrag auf dem
 11. Kongress der D. Gesellsch.f.Psychol. Wien 1929. Kongr.Ber. Jena 193
- 15.) Untersuchungen über Aufbau und Störung der menschlichen Handlung.
 I. Teil: Die Korsakowsche Störung.
 Störing -Festschrift, Archiv f.d.ges. Psychol. 77,1930.

- 31.) The Perception of Illumination as a new-discovered Function of the Eye.
To be printed in Folia Ophthalm. Orient. 1939.
- 32.) Die Psychologie in der geistigen Entscheidung bei der Bestimmung ihres Menschenbildes(Hebr.)
To be printed in Hed-Hachinuch(Teachers Journal),1939.
- 33.) The aesthetic Development of the pre-school Child .
To be printed in Hed-Hagan(Kindergarten Journal),1939(Hebr.)
- 34.) The Contribution of great Thinkers to Psychology.
a) Brentano,b) Freud,c) W. Stern. (In manuscript).
- 35.) On the recent Development of Child Guidance.(in manuscript).
- 36.) The Principle of Layers in the building up of psychic Functions
(In manuscript).

Mr. Aydelott

Re Krause

Unless Krause has some definite undertaking in mind, and is highly sponsored, I don't think we would be interested.

Krebs, Beatrice

May 17, 1950

Dear Miss Krebs:

Dr. Oppenheimer has received your letter asking for an interview and the enclosed resume of your experience. It is with regret that we must write that the lines of study followed by the Institute do not include anything in your field.

As you perhaps know, members of the Institute do independent research on the post-doctoral level and are not students in the ordinary sense. In general, the work is primarily in pure mathematics, ~~and~~ physics and historical studies.

We appreciate your interest in writing.

Sincerely yours,

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

Miss Beatrice Krebs
210 East 77th Street
New York 21, New York

Beatrice Krebs

210 EAST 77TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

RHINELANDER 4-2174

gm

Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey
Robt. Oppenheimer, Director

May 4, 1950

Dear Mr. Oppenheimer:

Would you have a place on your faculty for an experienced teacher of voice?

The enclosed resume will give you an idea of my background and experience.

I am particularly interested in seeing that young students receive a proper foundation for their vocal work. I feel that I am capable of giving your students this foundation.

Will you arrange for an interview at your convenience?

Sincerely,
Beatrice Krebs.

RESUME

90

NAME

Beatrice Krebs

ADDRESS

210 East 77th Street, New York 21, New York

PERSONAL DATA

Born March 12, 1924. Ancestry: German, English, Irish, Scotch. Single. No dependents. Health: Excellent. Faith: Roman Catholic.

EDUCATION

Graduate (1947) Cleveland Institute of Music, B. M. degree in Voice. Vocal Study: Nevada Van der Veer. Theory: Ward Lewis and Herbert Elwell

New York Teachers: Mme. Van der Veer, Povla Frijsh, Paul Alt-house, Pietro Cimara, Desire Defrere.

EXPERIENCE

NEW YORK CITY, 1947-1950

Teaching: Privately in New York City and Larchmont, New York. Singing: Contralto Soloist with Robert Shaw Chorale: NBC, ABC, and CBS Networks, RCA Victor Recordings, Four National Tours. St. John's Episcopal Church— Synagogue— Concert— Symphony— Oratorio—Opera.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, 1942-1947

Teaching: Privately in Cleveland and Parma, Ohio (1944-1947). Singing: Contralto Soloist: Windemere Presbyterian Church, Plymouth Church of Shaker Heights, Epworth Euclid Methodist Church, St. Francis de Sales Church, Euclid Avenue Temple. Concert and Oratorio in many Ohio cities.

REMARKS

Desire to stay within reasonable travelling distance of New York City. Would prefer teaching two or three consecutive days per week. Will enjoy contacts with your school in addition to my concert and church work in New York. Under exclusive management of BERENECE KAZOUNOFF, INC.

REFERENCES

Mme Nevada Van der Veer
58 West 58th Street
New York, New York

Miss Berenece Kazounoff
1776 Broadway
New York, New York

Beryl Rubinstein, Director
Cleveland Institute of Music
3411 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

Kreezer, George L.

September 26, 1948

Dear Mr. Kreezer:

This is just a note to say that the utility bill covering April 26th to May 17th for your apartment was sent to you in error. It is to be paid by us; I am sorry you were troubled by it.

Sincerely,

(Mrs. John D. Leary)
Aide to Dr. Oppenheimer

Mr. George L. Kreezer
6918 Millbrook Blvd.
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Copy: Mr. Bradley - I have given this Public Service bill to Miss Higbee for payment. It was originally sent to me and I forwarded it to the Business Office; as I understand our agreement, the Institute should have paid it - it is only for \$1.40, I believe, but I think even on small items these should be checked before they are sent out for payment by an outsider.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY



SAINT LOUIS (5), MO.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

July 22, 1948

Mrs. Leary
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Mrs. Leary:

I was rather surprised at having the enclosed bills forwarded to me from your office, since my understanding was that the Institute or the Toynbees was to pay for all utilities of the apartment, subsequent to our turning it over to the Institute. The amounts are trivial but it seems to me a little neater for arrangements to carry through as originally agreed. I am therefore enclosing the bills since I assume they were sent to me through an oversight. I made a few telephone calls at the time I came down to arrange for turning back the apartment. Consequently, I am enclosing a check for the telephone bill. I assume you will want to take care of the other. Let me know if my understanding is incorrect.

Sincerely yours,

George L. Kreezer

George L. Kreezer.

Acc. by P.S. on 7/23/48 letter to him.

*on paying =
for electrical =
Apr 26 - May 17*

2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820-1821-1822-1823-1824-1825-1826-1827-1828-1829-1830-1831-1832-1833-1834-1835-1836-1837-1838-1839-1840-1841-1842-1843-1844-1845-1846-1847-1848-1849-1850-1851-1852-1853-1854-1855-1856-1857-1858-1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1864-1865-1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-25

July 23, 1948

Dear Mr. Kreezer:

Your letter of July 10th about the bookcase you retrieved came during my vacation. This is just a note to say that our business office received the \$4 from your movers, and to thank you for your thoughtfulness in writing to us. By the way, the pieces of furniture we bought from you have proved very useful already.

I am still trying to wiggle into Palmer Court!

Yours sincerely,

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

Mr. George L. Kreezer
6918 Millbrook Blvd.
St. Louis 5, Mo.

PS. Also have received letter of July 22nd
will check bills - sorry if there has
been an error

6918 Millbrook Blvd
St Louis 5, Mo.

July 10, 1948

Mrs. Henry
Business Office
Instit. for Adv. Study
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Mrs. Henry,

As you may recall, the
movers (Bohren) retrieved the book
racks which I had sold ^{to the Institute} for \$4,
since I subsequently learned from
my wife that I was not
supposed to have sold this item.
I instructed him to return the
\$4 to you. Can you let me know
whether he did so? If he did
not, I shall be glad to send
it on to you.

Sincerely yours,

George L. Kreeger

I did receive the \$4 & it
lasted into the
Business Office
4/35

L. Krejci

483 South Orange Avenue
South Orange, New Jersey
August 6, 1930.

Mr. Louis Bamberger
Newark, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

The notices concerning the Bamberger Foundation have interested me deeply - largely, perhaps, because of the similarity of the plan to that originally proposed for Johns Hopkins, the university at which I did my graduate work. I should like very much to become associated with the Foundation as research assistant in the department of chemistry, if that may be possible; and I wish to present my qualifications for your consideration.

I received the degree Bachelor of Arts from Barnard College in June 1927. The following October I entered the graduate department of chemistry of the Johns Hopkins University. My research for the doctorate, carried on under the direction of Dr. W. A. Patrick and Dr. J. C. W. Frazer in the field of physical and colloidal chemistry, consisted of a study of the adsorption of solids by silicic acid gels, and the determination by x-ray methods of the crystalline structure of the gels. The application of x-rays to the study of colloidal systems promises to be a fruitful field for research, especially with the development of more powerful x-ray instruments. This June I received the degree Doctor of Philosophy. I am a member of the Barnard chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, and of the Johns Hopkins chapter of Sigma Xi.

*Bulletin #1
sent
June 9, 1931
C.S.B.*

If you should desire further information, let me refer you to Dr. J. C. W. Frazer and Dr. Emil Ott, both of the Johns Hopkins University; and to Dr. W. A. Patrick, also of Johns Hopkins, who until the first of September will be at Ker Berny, Le Pouliguen, Loire Inf., France.

Very truly yours,

Laura Krejci

*Frontenac
3-6777*

August 7, 1930

Miss Laura Krejci
483 South Orange Avenue
South Orange, N. J.

My dear Miss Krejci:

Mr. Louis Bamberger received your letter of August 6 with regard to your becoming associated with the proposed Institute for Advanced Study.

However, this Institution has not yet been fully organized and it will be some time before consideration can be given to such matters as you mention.

In the meantime, your letter is being kept on file.

Very truly yours

W. H. Farrier

WHF/c

December 7, 1939

Dear Mr. Kreymborg:

Please pardon my delay in answering
your letter of November 8.

I regret to say that it would not be
feasible at this time for the Institute for
Advanced Study to undertake to finance the publi-
cation of your work. For this reason I do not
believe it would be worth while for you to come
down for an interview.

I hope very much that you will be able
to find the support which you need elsewhere.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Mr. Alfred Kreymborg
54 Charles Street
New York City

~~FA~~
AF/MCE

ALFRED KREYMBORG
54 CHARLES STREET
NEW YORK CITY

November 8th 1939.

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

Dear Dr Aydelotte:

For some time past I have been planning an ambitious educational survey in a field which has scarcely been touched so far by critics and editors: A survey of poetic drama from ancient times to our own. This is to be illustrated by an anthology of outstanding plays. The whole work will be directed toward the general reader as well as the average student and teacher. In view of the renaissance in poetic drama, here and in England, I feel that a work of this order should prove of genuine service.

Unhappily, it is not a work whose advance labors can be financed by commercial publishers. Publishers are cordial enough, but no one can invest, these days, in ventures that are purely cultural and whose material returns are problematical. It has been suggested that I turn to your Foundation, and address a request for an interview to yourself. If you are interested I can suit my time to yours and say what I have to say in a brief form.

I take the liberty of appending a notice of recent books.

Thanking you for a fairly early reply,

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Kreymborg

422 West 23d Street
New York, N. Y.

G. Rungger

August 15, 1932

Institute for Advanced Study
100 East 42d Street
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Subject: Teacher in European History,
Economics, Languages:
German, French, Italian,
Spanish.

My education has been obtained at the schools enumerated
below:

High School, graduated in 1913 from Rastatt (Germany).

University Lausanne (French Switzerland): 1913/14,
French and Economics.

University Berlin (Germany): 1914/15 and 1919/20,
Degree B. A. in ECONOMICS: 1920.

Institute for Oriental Languages Berlin (Germany):
1920/21 and 1924, Spanish and Russian.

Russian Scientific Institute: 1924/25, Economics and
Russian.

Scuola Commerciale Internazionale (International Business
School), Milan (Italy): 1925/26, Bookkeeping, French
and Italian.

Columbia University New York: 1928/29, Graduate Work
in French.

Paine School, New York City, 125 W. 42d Street: 1929/31,
Economics, English, Billing and Typing.

I have a thorough knowledge of the English, German, French
and Italian languages; also a thorough knowledge of Spanish,
Portuguese, Dutch and Russian.

My teaching experience is as follows:

Scuola Commerciale Internazionale Ruffini-Mannino,
Milan (Italy), Piazza S. Simpliciano 4, Substitute
Work, teaching French, German, English.

- 2 -

1929 (February to May, inclusive):

Sergio School of Languages: New York City, 624 Madison Ave.,
teaching German.

1929 and 1931:

Cortina Academy of Languages: New York City, 136 East 57th St.,
teaching German.

September, 1931, to June, 1932:

St. John's College High School. Brooklyn, N. Y., 82 Lewis Ave.

I had the following business-positions which required a good
knowledge of foreign languages:

Export-firm Enrico Mortara, Milan (Italy), Via Lupetti 5.
Foreign Correspondence and General Office-work.

American Express Co., Florence (Italy), Via Tornabuoni 2/4.
English and Italian Stenography and Foreign Correspondence.

Export-firm Ghetti and Co., Milan (Italy), Via Santa Marta 15.
Foreign Correspondence and Bookkeeping.

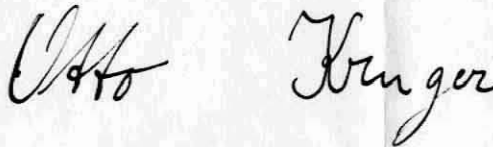
I have my first papers, leading to American citizenship. My
native country is Germany.

My age is thirty-six years.

I am available at any time.

May I not have an interview within the next few days?

Yours respectfully,



Otto Kruger
422 West 23d Street
New York City

Magnetawan, Canada
August 18, 1932

Dear Mr. Kruger:

Your letter of August 15 was forwarded to me here. I beg you to accept my thanks for it. No definite time has yet been set for the opening of the Institute for Advanced Study. There is no likelihood that anything will be done before the autumn of 1933.

With much appreciation,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Otto Kruger
422 West 23d Street
New York, N. Y.

AF:ESB

Krumgold

JOSEPH KRUMGOLD

November 17, 1954

Mrs. Wilder Hobson
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey.

Dear Mrs. Hobson,

Thank you for your letter of November
12th.

Your suggestion regarding the Garden Theater, thoughtful as it was, goes beyond any wish or responsibility that I have. I am in no position to offer the Yukawa picture for screening aside from those commitments I made, during its filming, as its producer.

One such commitment was to the Institute through its director. And this obligation is now conveniently discharged by our correspondence.

There remains only those assurances given to various individuals in Princeton who were good enough to help with the making of the picture. I will communicate with these persons directly to make the film available, if they so wish, for their review.

Yours,

Krumgold,
Joseph Krumgold

Krumgold

12 November 1954

Dear Mr. Krumgold:

Thank you for your letter of October 20th to Dr. Oppenheimer, offering to show the film you made about Dr. Yukawa. There does not seem to be very much interest among the members of the Institute, who, as you may know, are mostly temporary one-year members here, so that we have comparatively few people now in residence who were here last year.

Would you want to consider making the film available to one of the movie theaters in Princeton? I believe that some years ago the Garden Theater showed a short film which had been taken at the Institute, and perhaps they would be interested.

We are very grateful to you for your offer, and sorry that it does not seem appropriate for us to accept.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Wilder Hobson)
Secretary to the Director

Mr. Joseph Krumgold
7 East 10th Street
New York 3, New York

Ro - 101
JOSEPH KRUMGOLD

October 20, 1954

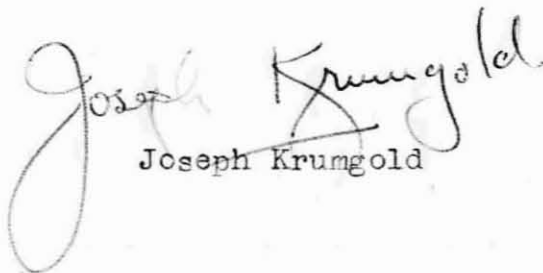
Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer
Princeton, New Jersey.

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer,

Late last Spring I wrote you to make available for showing in Princeton the picture about Dr. Yukawa in which you were good enough to appear.

This note is simply a reminder that I would be pleased to perform on my assurance that I would screen the picture for yourself and those others of your community, including Dr. Einstein, who gave their time to assist in its production.

Cordially yours,


Joseph Krungold

LA 4-633a

Kuchler, A.W.

July 22, 1944

Mr. A. W. Kuchler
Box 47
Sauk Centre
Minnesota

Dear Mr. Kuchler:

Thank you for your letter of July 19, 1944 concerning membership in the Institute for Advanced Study which arrived during Dr. Aydelotte's absence from the office. I shall be glad to bring it to his attention upon his return.

In the meantime I am sending you under separate cover a copy of Bulletin No. 10 and the most recent edition of our Directory which contain information concerning the work of the Institute and conditions of membership.

Sincerely yours,

Jane S. Richardson
Secretary to Dr. Aydelotte

Sep. Cov. 1

Box 47
Sauk Centre
Minnesota

July 19, 1944

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

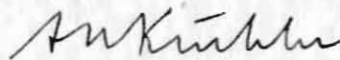
Dear Sir:

Please, let me know the requirements
and the procedure necessary to apply for member-
ship in the Institute for Advanced Studies.

Could you tell me also what the usual
length of such membership is, what one's duties
would be and what results are expected of the mem-
bers of the Institute.

Allow me to thank you in advance for
your cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,



A. W. Kuchler

R. R. Kuczynski

Geneva, June 3, 1933

Persian Clarence

1 Place des Alpes

Dear Mr. Flexner:

You may remember a correspondence we had last winter about a Division for Demography which I suggested might be established in the Institute for Advanced Study, and perhaps also a note which I sent you two months ago telling you that I had to leave Germany on account of persecutions through the new régime. I went to Geneva, continued my population studies and helped in carrying out a plan to provide work for German intellectual emigrants in France. In the meantime, however, the City of Berlin - contrary even to the laws now in force - has stopped paying the pension I drew as former director of the Statistical Office of Berlin-Schoeneberg and since, moreover, my German publisher cannot live up to the agreements he had made with me about my population studies, I have to make new plans for my own future.

In this connection it occurs to me that while it may be difficult at the present moment to start demographic work on a large scale in the Institute for Advanced Study it might perhaps be feasible to have me prepare as an individual for a couple of years studies of the kind which would form the object of a Division for Demography. If after this lapse of time you should definitely decide not to establish such a Division, the Institute might still publish my studies or make whatever use of them it wants. If, on the other hand, you should then, establish such a Division I feel confident that the sample studies which I would have sent you would facilitate its work.

I do not need to tell you how sorry I am to give such a turn to our correspondence which started under so different premises and that I would perfectly understand it if you should decide that such work as I propose to do is outside the scope of your Institute.

Very sincerely yours,
R. R. Kuczynski

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Magnetawan, Ontario, Canada

July 12, 1933

Dear Professor Kuczynski:

I am sorry that a serious illness followed by a surgical operation has prevented my answering your kind letter of June 3 earlier. At the moment I have come to Canada for the purpose of recuperation.

The Trustees and the Professors of the Institute, however, are so scattered that it is simply impossible for me to get their judgment on the proposition which you place before them. Meanwhile, I wonder whether it would not be well for you to get in correspondence with Dr. Stephen P. Duggan of the Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street, New York City, who is at the head of a voluntary committee, which is engaged in assisting those who have suffered through the German revolution.

I wish most fervently that there were something that I could do at the moment, but it is beyond my power.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Prof. Dr. RER. Kuczynski
Pension Clarence
2 Place des Alpes
Geneva, Switzerland

AF:ESB

March 11, 1933

Dear Dr. Kuczynski;

I have not previously answered your kind note of February 8 because I have been ill, but I wish you to know how deeply I appreciate your kindness in writing me so fully. At the moment in consequence of the disturbed financial conditions we are making no plans for the future, though as a matter of fact this is precisely the time when plans of this kind should be made, but nothing involving money is just now wise or feasible. Meanwhile, should you wish to write me further, I would be very happy to hear from you at any time. Should you visit America, needless to say I should welcome the opportunity of conference with you.

With all good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Herrn Dr. R. Kuczynski
Terrassenstrasse 17
Berlin-Schlachtensee
Germany

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

R. Kuczyński

DR. R. KUCZYNSKI

BERLIN-SCHLACHTENSEE, November 21, 1932
TERRASSENSTRASSE 17
TELEFON: G 4 ZEHLENDORF 1394

Mr. Abraham Flexner
East 72^d Street
New York City

My dear Mr. Flexner:

I understand that you are now organizing a department of economics and history in the Institute for Advanced Science and I therefore take the liberty of suggesting the establishment of a Division for Demography.

Such a Division would have three tasks: (1) to coordinate, analyze and interpret the census and vital statistics of all countries of the world; (2) to study the social and economic causes and consequences of population trends; (3) to thoroughly train as demographers young economists, sociologists, biologists, physicians, and mathematicians so that they may be enabled to adequately deal with population problems either as research workers or as college teachers or as officials of Health Departments, Census Bureaus, etc.

The need for such a Division is evident. All efforts so far made in this direction, beginning with the Division of Methods and Results established in the U.S. Census Office by Walter F. Willcox in 1899 (the members were: Thomas Adams, Wesley Mitchell, Joseph Hill, Allyn Young, and myself) through to the work carried on by the Social Science Research Council, the Brookings Institution, the National Bureau of Economic Research, the Scripps Foundation, the Milbank Foundation, were either prematurely discontinued or were so restricted in their scope that none of them had any lasting effect. The result is that the official American demographic statistics are much less adequate than, for instance, the official American economic statistics and that the vast literature that has been provoked in recent years by the newly-awakened interest in the population problem is mostly dilettantic and based on methods which for more than a century have been considered as utterly inadequate by the leading statisticians of the world.

I do not want to take more of your time without knowing whether you are at all interested in such a project but shall be very glad to develop it more fully at any time.

Very sincerely yours,

R. R. Kuczyński

RECEIVED - NOVEMBER 21, 1933
THE DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

DR. R. KUZYNSKI
Nov 21 - 1933

Post -

Mr. Abraham Flexner
East 72d Street
New York City

My dear Mr. Flexner:

I understand that you are now organizing a department of economics and history in the Institute for Advanced Science and I therefore take the liberty of suggesting the establishment of a Division for Demography.

Such a division would have three tasks: (1) to coordinate, analyze and interpret the census and vital statistics of all countries of the world; (2) to study the social and economic causes and consequences of population trends; (3) to encourage young economists, sociologists, statisticians, physicians, and mathematicians so that they may be led to adequately deal with population problems either as research workers or as college teachers or as officials of Health Department, Census Bureau, etc.

The need for such a Division is evident. All efforts so far made in this direction, beginning with the Division of Methods and Results established in the U.S. Census Office by Walter W. Willcox in 1899 (the members were: Thomas Adams, Wesley Mitchell, Joseph Hill, Allyn Young, and myself) through to the work carried on by the Social Science Research Council, the Brookings Institution, the National Bureau of Economic Research, the Scripps Foundation, the Milbank Foundation, were either prematurely discontinued or were so restricted in their scope that none of them had any lasting effect. The result is that the official American demographic statistics are much less adequate than, for instance, the official American economic statistics and that the vast literature that has been produced in recent years by the newly-awakened interest in the population problem is mostly static and based on methods which for more than a century have been considered as utterly inadequate by the leading statisticians of the world.

I do not want to take more of your time without knowing whether you are at all interested in such a project but shall be very glad to develop it more fully at any time.

Very sincerely yours,
R. R. Kuzynski

November 29, 1932

Dear Professor Kuczynski:

You have been correctly informed that in the new Institute for Advanced Study there is to be a School of Economics and History. Up to the present time, however, I have been busying myself entirely with the organization of the School of Mathematics, with which the institution will open. In mathematics - as I suppose in economics - one must discover the most fruitful approach rather than attempt to cover the whole field in a schematic fashion. I have given too little attention to the subject of economics to know just where to take hold and what to include, so that I shall be grateful to you for any light that you can throw on the subject either in the form of a letter or in a conference, should you be returning to America within the current academic year.

With very deep appreciation of your interest, I am

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Herrn Prof. Dr. R. R. Kuczynski
Terrassenstrasse 17
Berlin-Schlachtensee
Germany

AF:ESB

University of Toronto

TORONTO 5, CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS

April 6, 1945.

The Secretary,
Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

I received the enclosed letter. I don't know, of course, why it was sent to me and I don't know what to answer. It should have been directed to the Secretary of the Institute.

If Miss Black is still the Sectretary of the Institute I would like to use this opportunity to convey to her my best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,



L. Infeld.

305 West 46 Street,
New York City,
April 2, 1945,

Dr. Leopold Infeld,
Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

The writer desires information regarding courses given at the Institute for Advanced Study. Also it is necessary to ascertain the prerequisites demanded of prospective entrants. I am now engaged in commercial enterprise in New York City but will find a way to be able to attend courses given in Princeton starting next Fall, say 2 or 3 times a week, provided, of course, I meet the requirements for entrance.

I am a graduate of New York University, Sc.B. (1914) and B.C.S. (1910). I also hold a C.P.A. certificate of the State of New Jersey and am a Fellow of the American Institute of Chemists. I attended Marburg University, Germany in 1910, I have taken advanced courses in Chemistry, Mathematics & Physics but through lack of use, my present knowledge in these subjects is limited.

Yours very truly,
John H. Kuesel

October 4, 1940

Dear Dr. Kunstenaar:

Many thanks for your letter. I have consulted such people as I could reach and regret to say that I have been able to hear of no openings for you for lectures. That is not surprising, since the best opportunities for you would come not from institutions like this but from the ordinary colleges and universities.

I have noted Miss Jones's letter and return it to you herewith, in case you should want to use it elsewhere.

With warmest good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Dr. Jacques Kunstenaar
Hotel Ansonio
Broadway at 73rd Street
New York City

FA/MCE

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

I am very sorry that I have no suggestions
to offer concerning Dr. Kunstenaar.

EME

KUNSTENAAR, Jacques, Consulting
Economist. * Geneva 12 May 1904. *Stud.* :
Zurich, Geneva, London, Florence Univs.;
Geneva Graduate Instit. of Internat. Stu-
dies; Zurich Comm. Instit.; Dr. publ.
econ. - Leading positions in banking,
export and gen. business in France, Switz.,
Engl. and Italy; M. Editorial staff of
Press-News Agency * Schw. Depeschen-
agentur; Econ. and financial Corresp.
Amsterdam daily * *Alg. Handelsblad* *;
Consulting Economist. *Publ.* : *Der Finanz-*
haushalt des Völkerbundes, Zurich 1932;
many art. on econ., finance and internat.
subjects in dailies and period. *Soc.* : *Hoa.*
Chairm. Internat. Universities League of
Nat. Federat. *Parents* : Léon K.; Clara
Weill. *A.* : 29, Mythenstrasse, Zurich.

SUSQUEHANNA 7-3300

DR. JACQUES KUNSTENAAR
HOTEL ANSONIA
BROADWAY AT 73RD STREET
NEW YORK CITY

September 24, 1940

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

My dear Dr. Aydelotte:

It was certainly a most stimulating talk which I had the pleasure to have with you last Tuesday and your interest in me is very gratifying.

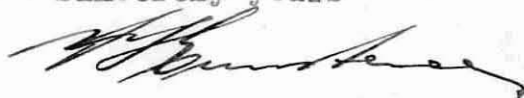
I am happy, indeed, that you are sympathetic with my desire to lecture or teach in this country. If you would help me to make some contacts this would be invaluable to me.

I enclose a letter of recommendation from Miss Amy Heminway Jones of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace together with a short vitae.

I remain at your full disposal for any additional information you may require and am looking forward to hear from you.

With warm personal regards and many thanks.

Sincerely yours



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NT = Overnight Telegram

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NP53 9=NI NEWYORK NY 19 724A

DR FRANK AYDELOTTE=

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

1940 SEP 19 AM 7 38

RECEIVED LETTER SEVENTEENTH WILL BE PRINCETON TUESDAY 1040

SINCERELY=

KUNSTENAAR.

1040.

HOTEL ANSONIA



BROADWAY AT 73RD STREET

NEW YORK CITY

September 2, 1940

Miss Marie C. Eichelser
Secretary to Dr. F. Aydelotte
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, NJ

My dear Miss Eichelser:

Thank you for your letter of
August 28.

I will be delighted to see Dr.
Aydelotte in Princeton in the week of September 8th and
am looking forward to the announced letter with a definite
appointment.

Very truly yours

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Jacques Kunstenaar'.

Jacques Kunstenaar Ph.D.

July 29, 1940

Paul Englander, Esq.
222 West 77th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Englander:

Thank you for your letter of July 20.

I should be most happy to see Dr. Kunstenaar and have
a talk with him. Is he to be at the reception for
Mr. Hambro on August 3? If not, I hope to see him
in Princeton whenever he can come down here.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Aydelotte
Director

FA:ESB

PAUL ENGLANDER
222 WEST 77th STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

SUsquehanna 7-6847

July 20th, 1940

Dr. Aydelotte, Director
The Institute for Advanced Studies
Princeton University, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Your generous invitation to the League of Nations to establish its non-political, technical sections at Princeton University, induces me to inform you that my friend, Dr. Jacques Kunstenaar, who has been president, and is now honorary president of the International Universities League of Nations Federation, (Federation Universitaire Internationale pour la S.D.N.), is living in the United States and is now residing at the Hotel Ansonia, Broadway at 73rd Street, New York City.

Dr. Kunstenaar, a Swiss citizen, who, incidentally, was born in Geneva, has been very active in the promotion of international cooperation. The Federation, of which he was president, was, at that time, composed of approximately 60,000 members in over twenty countries. Kunstenaar, who has a perfect command of the English, French, Italian and German languages, has delivered lectures on international subjects all over Europe. He is, as Miss Amy Hemingway Jones of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, states, "An excellent public speaker, having a sound and thorough knowledge of international affairs, and capable of holding the interest of large audiences."

Kunstenaar, who attended the Geneva School of International Studies (Prof. Zimmern) and the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva (Prof. Rappard) has always taken a very realistic attitude toward problems of an international character. His book on budgetary questions of the League, which is to be found in the New York Public Library, is ample proof of that statement.

I feel sure that a meeting between you and Dr. Kunstenaar could be arranged, which would be of mutual interest.

Very sincerely yours,

PE/ga

Paul Englander

September 17, 1940

Dr. Jacques Kunstenaar
Hotel Ansonia
Broadway at 73rd Street
New York City

My dear Dr. Kunstenaar:

If it would suit your convenience to
come to Princeton on Thursday of this week, Dr.
Aydelotte would be happy to see you. I suggest
that you come on the train leaving Pennsylvania
Station at 9:22 and reaching Princeton at 10:40.
If Thursday is not a convenient day for you,
Dr. Aydelotte could see you on Monday or Tuesday
of next week at the same hour.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Dr. Frank Aydelotte

August 28, 1940

Dr. Jacques Kunstenaar
Hotel Ansonia
Broadway at 73rd Street
New York City

My dear Dr. Kunstenaar:

Your letter of August 22nd has come while Dr. Aydelotte is away on a short holiday. He expects to return about ten days from now, and I am sure he will be very happy to see you here sometime in the week of September 8th. If that will be convenient for you I will be glad to write you after Dr. Aydelotte's return, making a definite appointment.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Dr. Frank Aydelotte

SUSQUEHANNA 7-3300

DR. JACQUES KUNSTENAAR
HOTEL ANSONIA
BROADWAY AT 73RD STREET
NEW YORK CITY

August 22, 1940

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

I refer to my letter of July 31st
in reply to your kind letter of July 29 addressed to
my friend, Mr. Paul Englander.

Will you be in Princeton some time
next week? If so, I would be delighted to visit you
there. Which day and time would be most suitable?

I am looking forward to meet you.

Very sincerely yours



Hon. President International
Universities League of Nations
Federation

DR. JACQUES KUNSTENAAR

July 31st, 1940

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Mr. Paul Englander has given me your kind letter of July 29th. I shall be very happy indeed to visit you in Princeton on my return from my vacation - that is, the latter part of August.

As I shall be leaving New York tomorrow, I shall not, unfortunately, be in a position to attend the reception for Mr. Hambro on August third.

I am looking forward to meeting you soon, and will get in touch with you in order to fix a mutually-convenient time.

Very sincerely yours,



JK/ga

Hotel Ansonia
Broadway at 73rd Street
New York City

Bulletin sent ✓

3/1/39

March 1, 1939

Mr. Kaiser S. Kunz
2913 Sander Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

My dear Mr. Kunz:

I have your letter of February 24, and regret to say that the funds for stipends for the year 1939-1940 have been practically exhausted. I am, however, sending you a copy of our latest Bulletin which contains information about the work of the Institute. If, after reading this Bulletin, you feel that you are eligible for admission you should make application, giving a record of your education, experience, degrees, as well as the titles of any papers that you have published. The Institute has three departments: the School of Mathematics, the School of Economics and Politics, and the School of Humanistic Studies.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Secretary

ESB:MGH

2913 Sander Street
Cincinnati, Ohio
February 24, 1939

The Institute for Advanced Study

Dear Sirs:

Please send me information concerning the possibility of financial aid in the form of a fellowship for the coming year.

I expect to get my degree this spring from the University of Cincinnati, and I am very desirous of taking a years work at the Institute.

Sincerely yours,

Kaiser S. Kunz

Kuo, Zing yang

May 20, 1941

Dr. Zing Kang Kuo
7 Briar Lane
New Haven, Connecticut

My dear Dr. Kuo:

Dr. Aydelotte has just telegraphed
you that he is going to Iowa on Thursday. He
will return on Monday and could see you that day.
He has a rather full schedule for the next ten
days and if it would suit you to come to Princeton
sometime after June 9th, that would be very much
better for him.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Dr. Aydelotte

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NP36 21/24=NEWHAVEN CONN 20 836A

DR FRANK AYDELOTTE=

PRINCETON UNIV PRINCETON NJ=

1941 MAY 20 AM 8 59

PLANNING TO VISIT PRINCETON BETWEEN THURSDAY AFTERNOON
AND SATURDAY PLEASE WIRE VIA WESTERNUNION WHEN YOU CAN
SEE ME ADDRESS WIRE TO SEVEN BRIAR LOVE=

ZING YANG KUO.

ZING YANG KUO.

TUFTS COLLEGE

OFFICE OF THE

PRESIDENT

TUFTS COLLEGE
MASSACHUSETTS

May 15, 1941

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

An old and very good personal friend of mine, Dr. Zing Yang Kuo, until recently president of the National University of Chekiang at Hangchow and now director of the China Institute of Physiology and Psychology at Chungking, is in this country on a special mission in connection with the problems relating to Chinese students in various institutions in America. He plans to be in Princeton shortly, and it would be of the very greatest importance to him if you would be willing to let him call upon you briefly. He will send you word in advance of his visit to Princeton. I do hope that it may be possible for you to talk to Dr. Kuo and advise him concerning the problem which he is undertaking because I am sure that there are a number of analogies between the work in which he is interested and the work of the Rhodes trust.

Sincerely yours,

Leonard Carmichael

Leonard Carmichael

LC:P

May 16, 1941

President Leonard Carmichael
Tufts College
Tufts College, Massachusetts

My dear President Carmichael:

Dr. Aydelotte asks me acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 15th and to say that he will be very happy to see Dr. Zing Yang Kuo when he comes to Princeton if he himself is here. It would be well if Dr. Kuo would write Dr. Aydelotte as soon as his plans for coming to Princeton are definite, for Dr. Aydelotte frequently has to be out of town.

Very truly yours,

MARIE C. EICHELSEER

Secretary to Dr. Aydelotte

Kybal, Vlastimil

May 18, 1944

Professor Vlastimil Kybal
15 Warren Street Bayview
Milford, Connecticut

Dear Professor Kybal:

I have talked over your letter of May 13 carefully with the members of our School of Economics, and regret to say that there is nothing in our present program which touches your interests closely enough to justify us in offering you membership in the Institute. Professors Earle, Mitrany and Riefler are in England, and Professors Warren and Stewart are occupied at the moment with organizing a project in American studies. We have a strict rule at the Institute--which you can readily understand--to confine our membership to individuals who are working along lines which are being investigated by members of our faculty, so that we may have something to offer to the men who come here.

I very much enjoyed your visit and shall follow your future work with interest.

Yours sincerely,

FA:MCH

Frank Aydelotte

~~RAW~~
WWS
FA

~~420 Lexington Avenue~~
~~Iowa City, Iowa~~
15 Warren St. Bayview
Milford, Connecticut

May 13, 1944.

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Director of the
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

I recall with real pleasure my visit at your Institute for Advanced Study. As I mentioned to you I intend to do my research work at Yale University during the coming months. I hope that during the summer I will finish my study in the Sterling Memorial Library.

Since my studies concern international problems of interest to your School of Economics and Politics, I am wondering whether I could be admitted to your Institute should a position in this field be available at that time. If so, I would be glad to send you information dealing with my qualifications as well as with the program of my work. I am very interested in Professor Earle's studies and I hope that I could contribute to them to some extent, particularly to the research program in American foreign policy with special regard to the Slavs on one side and to Latin America on the other.

Sincerely yours,

Vlastimil Kybal
Vlastimil Kybal

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

March 18, 1941

Dear Dr. Kybal:

I have given very serious consideration to your letter of January 18th and have talked it over with my colleagues in the Institute. We are all of us sensible of the distinguished contributions which you have made to scholarship, but very much regret that it is not possible for us to offer you an appointment here for the year 1940-41. I hope very much you will be able to continue your work in Pasadena.

With warmest good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Dr. Vlastimil Kybal
250 South Holliston Avenue
Pasadena, California

FA/as

To: Mr. Aydelotte
From: Mr. Earle

February 11, 1941

There is no doubt that Dr. Kybal is a distinguished scholar and would be an ornament to the Institute if we could find the proper place for him. However, I feel very strongly in the studies which we do from this point on we shall be handicapped unless we insist that the overwhelming percentage of the members of my seminar shall be American citizens acquainted with the broad facts of American history and interested primarily in problems of American foreign policy. Dr. Kybal has had some acquaintance with South America but would hardly, I think, be able to contribute to the study of hemispheric defense which we are going to make sometime during the coming year. It is really an appalling thing that a man of this stature should be an exile.

PN Feb
for office

Pasadena, California
250 South Holliston Ave.

January 18, 1941

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

As I was unable last summer to meet personally Dr. Flexner while in Pasadena, I am writing to you directly to manifest you my interest in your Institute for Advanced Study. From the enclosed biographical sketch you can see my scientific background acquired in Europe. In Prague I was a pupil of Masaryk and Goll, in Paris I studied under Gabriel Monod, Albert Sorel and Ernest Denis, and in Germany other masters initiated me in my historical studies. After the interruption of my diplomatic activities, in 1939, I resumed my research work, giving at the same time lectures in the Division of the Humanities of the California Institute of Technology and at the University of California at Los Angeles. Now I am concentrating my research on two works: The Diplomatic History of Munich and Masaryk's Humanitarian Philosophy. My Italian friend, Count Sforza, promised me to write an Introduction for the first work, which is based on the critical analysis of a vast material.

I would be very glad to be admitted, if possible, at your Institute in order to devote my forces completely to the mentioned research work, even during a season, and at the same time, I would like to put my scientific and life experience at the service of a small group of students, interested in the scientific study of the diplomatic history, which is my special field.

In the event that my application could be taken into consideration, I will take the pleasure to give you more informations about my research work. I am sure that also Dr. Robert A. Millikan, Professor Munro or Dr. Mendenhall, President of the Whittier College will be kind enough to tell you what they know about me.

Awaiting your kind reply, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Vlastimil Kybal
.....
Dr. Vlastimil Kybal

DR. VLASTIMIL KYBAL was born in Czechoslovakia and graduated as Ph.D. from the Charles University of Prague. After having completed supplementary studies at the University of Paris (École des Hautes Études and École des Sciences Politiques) and at that of Bonn am Rhein, he was appointed Professor of General History of Western Europe at the Prague University. Moreover he was Assistant Professor of the Czech History at the Prague Institute of Technology and Lecturer on Italian Renaissance at the Women College of the City of Prague. In his capacity as a Historian he made prolonged researches in the Archives of Rome (as a Member of the Austrian Historical Institute) as well as in France, Belgium, Holland, England, Sweden, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Spain. He participated in International Congresses of History in Berlin, London and Oslo, in the International Congress of Eastern European History in Warsaw and in International Congresses of Adult Education in Paris, Brussels, and Bologna as a Secretary of the Prague Extension Division.

Dr. Kybal's historical work was connected first with the history of Bohemia and Italy in Middle Ages, including the Life of Saint Francis of Assisi and the Doctrine of John Huss, which were honored with Prizes given by the City of Prague and the Czech Academy. Later he devoted himself to the diplomatic history of France and to the history of Spain. His work dealing with France's foreign policy under Henry IV was also granted the Prize of the Czech Academy. Dr. Kybal is a member of the Royal Czech Society of Sciences, of the Czech Academy as well as of the Spanish Academy of History in Madrid, of the Academy of Belles Lettres in Barcelona, of the Ibero-American Academy in Cádiz, of the "Colegio de Doctores" of the Madrid University, of the Mexican Society of Geography and Statistics, of the Society of History and Geography of Guatemala, etc.

After the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic Dr. Kybal was invited by President Masaryk to enter the diplomatic service of his country. In his capacity as a Plenipotentiary Minister he was accredited to Italy, 1920-1925, to Brazil and Argentina, 1925-1927, to Spain and Portugal, 1927-1933, and more recently to Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, 1935-1939.

Dr. Kybal is a charter member of the Ibero-American Institute and of the Czechoslovakian Latine American Chamber of Commerce in Prague. In connection with his diplomatic duties he headed Czechoslovak delegations in the Rome Conferences of Austria's Succession States, in the Rome International Immigration Conference, and in the IVth International Congress of Administrative Sciences in Madrid. He signed several treaties of political, juridical and commercial nature on behalf of his Government with Italy, Spain, Mexico and Guatemala. He published also various books and numerous articles in the European and Latine American press. He owns Grand Cross of the Crown of Italy, Grand Cross of the Order of Isabelle the Catholic, and the order of Aztec Eagle of Mexico.

Since the suppression of the foreign service of Czechoslovakia, March 1939, Dr. Kybal is living in Pasadena, Cal., where his son until recently was a graduate student of the California Institute of Technology. At the same Institute he was appointed, since February, 1939, as Visiting Lecturer in History and Economics. Later he was elected Visiting Lecturer in International Relations at Pasadena Junior College and Member of the School of Research of the University of Southern California. Moreover, Dr. Kybal delivered individual lectures at University of California at Los Angeles and in Berkeley, at Stanford University, at the University of Southern California, at Claremont Colleges as well as in Clubs, Public Libraries and Churches. He attended also sessions of the Institute of World Affairs in Riverside and of International Institutes at Mills and Whittier Colleges. He was the first European speaker at Wm Henry Snyder Lecture in the Los Angeles City College and his lecture was published by this College.

WORKS BY VLASTIMIL KYBAL

- Matthias de Ianov, Magister Parisiensis. His Life, his Doctrine. - Honored with the Jubilee Prize of the Royal Czech Society of Sciences. Prague 1905
- Regulae Veteris et Novi Testamenti Mgr. Matthiae de Ianov. Primum in lucem edidit Vlastimil Kybal. Vols. I-IV. Onipotentia et Pragae 1908-1926.
- John Huss and his Doctrine. - A work honored with the Jubilee Prize of the Czech Academy of Science and Arts. Prague, 3 volumes, 1923, 1926, 1931.
- Saint Francis of Assisi. A psychological Essay on his Life. - Honored with the Prize granted by the City of Prague. Prague 1913 (out of print)
- Die Ordensregeln des h. Franz von Assisi und die urspruengliche Verfassung des Minoritenordens. Ein quellenkritischer Versuch. Leipzig, Teubner, 1915
- Henry the IV, King of France, and Europe in 1609 and 1610. - Granted by the Jubilee Prize of the Czech Academy. Prague 1910.
- Nunziatura di Fabio Chigi, 1640-1651. A cura di Vlastimil Kybal e di Giovanni Incisa della Rocchetta. Rome, Regia Diputazione di Storia Patria (in preparation)
- My First Year in Brazil. Articles and Addresses on Czechoslovakia and its relations with Brazil. Rio de Janeiro, 1926 (in Portuguese)
- My Second Year in Brazil and Journey to Buenos Aires. Rio de Janeiro 1927.
- South America and Czechoslovakia with a Report on the Economic, Financial and Social conditions and interests of other nations. Prague 1928.
- South America. An Economic, Commercial and Political Survey. Prague 1935.
- South America's place in the World Economy. Published by the Czech Economic Society. Prague 1935.
- Czechoslovak Trails in Latin America; their scientific and spiritual relationship. Address given at the Annual Assembly of the Czech Academy and published by the same Academy. Prague 1935.
- Spain. Travel Impressions and Observations. Prague 1928.
- Great Men of the Spanish History. Lectures delivered at the Prague University Extension Division. Prague 1936.
- Biographical sketches of Saint Therese of Jesus, Goya, Bolivar, San Martin, Pedro II, Juarez, Porfirio Diaz. In: Creators of History. Prague 1934-1936.
- Thomas G. Masaryk. Madrid 1930 (in Spanish)
- Diplomatic Origins of the Czechoslovak Republic. In French, with Preface by Camille Barrere, Ambassador of France - in Italian, with Preface by V.E. Orlando, former Prime Minister of Italy - in Spanish, with Preface by Rafael Altamira, Judge of the Court Permanent of the International Justice. Prague & Madrid 1929.
- Historical and Political Essays, covering the period from 1915 to 1925 and including articles dealing with John Huss, the White Mountain, the Origins of Fascism, etc. Prague 1930.
- The Czechoslovak Republic; its political and administrative formation, its economic structure. With Prologue by Fernando de los Rios. Madrid 1933. Santiago de Chile 1938.
- The Czechoslovak Republic and its formation as a Democracy. With Preface by Ramon Beteta, Subsecretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico. Translated into English, with Preface by Josephus Daniels, American Ambassador to Mexico. Mexico 1937.
- The translation into Spanish of President Masaryk's World Revolution, in co-operation with Dr. Milić Kybal. Mexico.
- Czechoslovak Independence. The William Henry Snyder Lectureship. Los Angeles City College, 1940.

January 24, 1941

Dr. Vlastimil Kybal
250 South Holliston Avenue
Pasadena, California

My dear Dr. Kybal:

Your letter of January 18th has come
while Dr. Aydelotte is away on a short holiday and
I shall bring it to his attention when he returns
about a week from now.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Dr. Frank Aydelotte