

Instit. - Ass'n of Argentinian Univ's

x Interesting Poss for future

February 17, 1967

Mr. Luis Lix Klett, President
Asociacion Universitaria
Argentino - Norteamericana
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dear Mr. Klett:

Thank you for your letter of January 16.
I am glad to learn of the existence of your association.

The Institute currently has a Visitor from Argentina and has had several in the recent past. We trust that this exchange will continue. Those members of Argentinian universities who have been here in the past are:

Rodolfo A. Ricabarra, University of Ill./La Plata
Orlando E. Villamayor, University de la Plata
Risieri Frondizi, University of Buenos Aires

In addition, Miguel E. M. Herrera from the University Nacional de la Plata is here this year.

If there were any possibility of establishing a fellowship or fellowships that would be available to Argentinians who are elected to membership in the Institute, I would, of course, be interested in exploring this further. I enclose a brief descriptive pamphlet which makes clear the nature of the Institute and the kind of scientific and scholarly work in which we engage.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Kaysen
Director

Enclosure

Dr. Kaysen:

Members from Argentina:

School of Mathematics

1. Miguel E.M. Herrera, Univ. Nacional de la Plata
(here this year)
2. Rodolfo A. Ricabarra, U. of Ill./La Plata
1st term 1959-60
3. Orlando E. Villamayor, Univ. de la Plata
1st term, 1957-58

School of H.S.

1. Risieri Frondizi, U. of Buenos Aires
2nd term 1963-64

JS

February 10, 1967

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

February 9, 1967

Dear Dr. Kaysen,

I have never heard of the existence of this institution. It does not seem to be directly connected with the government, and from the information given at the bottom of the page it appears that it was founded during Perón's time.

Sincerely
Leonardo Tarán

Int'l. to Avon

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram	
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

1206 (4-55)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHORE SHIP	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED

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

Placement Officer
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Please wire collect name and title of person handling student parttime employment functions.

G. T. Falshaw
Sales Department Manager
Avon Products Inc.
Rye, New York

I.A.S. has no students only post doctoral scholars.

VH

Secy

*sent
10/20/66*

form returned 1/22/64

"Our institution will not be represented at the conference this year. Mrs. Wilder Hobson, Secretary to the Director"

sent to Assoc. for Higher Ed.
1201 Sixteenth Street, NW
Washington

Not Gen *Assoc for Higher Ed.*

Association for Higher Education, NEA

19

th Annual

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036 • AD. 4-4866—Area Code 202

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University of Washington

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Executive Secretary

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Associate Executive Secretary

Anne C. Yates
Administrative Assistant

January 20, 1964

MEMORANDUM TO: Heads of Institutions of Higher Education

FROM : G. Kerry Smith, Executive Secretary
Association for Higher Education

SUBJECT : Institutional Representatives to the 19th
National Conference on Higher Education

On November 22, 1963, we invited you to name representatives from your institution to participate in the 19th National Conference on Higher Education, to be held at the Pick-Congress Hotel in Chicago, Illinois, on April 19-22, 1964. To date we have not received your blank indicating whether your institution will be represented.

Since in the near future we shall be sending out to all participants complete details concerning the 1964 conference, we would appreciate receiving word from you.

In the event that our letter of invitation to you went astray, we are enclosing a duplicate blank for your convenience in replying. The number of representatives is indicated on the blank.

Participants in the April conference will focus attention on problems dealing with undergraduate education. Enclosed for your information is a tentative list of the discussion group topics.

We hope that we shall have the pleasure of representation from your institution. We look forward to hearing from you at an early date.

GKS:sp
Enclosures

Pick-Congress Hotel

Chicago

April 19-22, 1964

Inst Gen Assoc. Jr. Leagues



ASSOCIATION OF THE JUNIOR LEAGUES OF AMERICA, INC.

December 6, 1963

*2 booklets
Sent 12/17/63*

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

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

We would appreciate your sending us two copies of the most recent editions of a descriptive pamphlet and a catalog of the Institute for Advanced Study. If reprints of articles about the Institute and its activities are distributed by the Institute, please send us copies. If not, could you refer us to articles in other publications?

We would also like to have sample copies of periodicals published by the Institute.

Thank you for your attention to this request.

Sincerely yours,

Alice Myers

(Miss) Alice Myers, Librarian

AM/a

FORM DS-10 2-10-47	DEPARTMENT OF STATE	DATE <div style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold;">9/18/61</div>																																																																																	
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REMARKS: <div style="text-align: center; padding: 20px;"> <p>Enclosed is biographic information on Mr. Heinz Autenrieth, a participant in the Foreign Leader Program of the Department of State. Dr. Autenrieth and his interpreter, Dr. Courant, look forward to meeting you at 2:30 on Wednesday, September 20.</p> </div>																																																																																			
FROM <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Mrs. Mary Lou Swenson Judson 6-2000 ext. 55</p> </div>																																																																																			

Just Give Aydelotta

1 March 1961

Dear Mrs. Blanshard:

Thank you for your note of the 26th of February. I should be glad to see you on Friday the 3rd. The best time for me would be 2:30.

With all good wishes,

Robert Oppenheimer

Mrs. Brand Blanshard
352 St. Ronan Street
New Haven 11, Connecticut

Int. Gen. Atkins

Dr. William H. Atkins
School of Education
Rutgers University

telephoned RO 6/1. Said School of Ed.
interested in moving to Institute.
Sent him intro. info. 6/4

9/20/61

Dr. Autenrath came to Inst.,
talked with vh.

He said that it was clear that the
organization of the Institute was
not closely relevant to his mission.
Asked to have his regards given to
RO.

MRS. BRAND BLANSHARD
352 ST. RONAN STREET
NEW HAVEN 11, CONNECTICUT

February 26, 1961

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer,

I am working on the Life of Frank Aydelotte, whom my husband and I both knew well when we were all at Swarthmore, and should very much appreciate the privilege of asking you some questions about his years at the Institute.

On Friday, March 3, I expect to be in Princeton, and hope you may be able to give me an appointment then, either in the morning or afternoon, at your convenience. I shall be most grateful for your help.

Yours sincerely,

Frances Blanshard

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N.J.

Just given Autenrieth

COMMITTEE ON LEADERS AND SPECIALISTS
AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON: Dr. Heinz G.F. AUTENRIETH
Ministerialdirigent (Chief of Higher Education Branch),
Ministry of Education, Federal State of
Baden-Württemberg;
Stuttgart, Germany

Participant in the Foreign Leaders Program of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. Department of State.

Visiting the United States: August 7 - September 20, 1961 (PL402-62)

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH:	November 25, 1906 - Strasbourg, France.
NATIONALITY:	German.
HOME ADDRESS:	Stuttgart, Germany, 82 B Gauss-Strasse.
MARITAL STATUS:	Married - three daughters.
ACADEMIC TRAINING:	High school in Strasbourg and Stuttgart, Abitur in 1924; study of law at the universities of Tuebingen, Berlin, Paris, and Geneva. PhD at Tuebingen in 1929.
PRESENT POSITION:	Ministerialdirigent (Chief of Higher Education Branch), Ministry of Education, Federal State of Baden-Wuerttemberg; President of the Sixth Evangelical <u>Land</u> Synod of Wuerttemberg; Deputy Chairman of the All-German Synod of the Evangelical Churches in Germany;
POSITIONS HELD:	Judge in different legal courts, 1932 - 1933; Section Chief in the Stuttgart railroad district office, 1933 - 1945; Head of the Traffic Department of the Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern Ministry of Interior, 1945 - 1950; Head of the Railroads and Air Traffic Sections in the Baden-Wuerttemberg Ministry of Interior, 1950 - 1960.
ORGANIZATIONS:	Member of the International Law Association; Member of the Executive <u>Land</u> Board North Wuerttemberg.
PUBLICATIONS:	<u>Administration of Public Traffic</u> , Tuebingen, 1947; Numerous articles on Traffic Law.
TRAVELS ABROAD:	Dr. Autenrieth lived in Strasbourg when it was part of Germany. He studied in Paris, France in 1927, and in Geneva, Switzerland in 1928. He undertook study trips to Italy, Spain, and Trans-Jordania.
KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH:	Fair. Dr. Autenrieth will be accompanied by a Department of State Escort-Interpreter, Dr. Harold S. Courant.

INTERESTS:

A national effort has begun in Germany to expand and to improve facilities for university education. Established universities may be enlarged and new ones may be founded. In order to guide themselves and determine what action should be taken, German higher education officials are reexamining university administrative organization and educational objectives. Dr. Autenrieth's main concern in the United States will be with these two issues.

In Land Baden-Wuerttemberg, a new university may be founded which it is urgently desired shall provide rounded education and not merely the training of technical specialists. Toward this end, the university planners are seeking advice as to the curriculum balance they should strike and how to achieve it.

Dr. Autenrieth is also interested in administrative organization and procedures for universities and technical schools, and in student government and extracurricular activities.

Apart from his professional concerns, Dr. Autenrieth is extremely anxious to become acquainted with the culture of the United States and to know its people. He will welcome every opportunity to fulfill these wishes.

THE ASIA SOCIETY

112 East 64th Street, New York 21, New York • Plaza 1-4210

February 17, 1960

Dear Mrs. Hobson:

Thank you for returning so promptly our questionnaire for a research project on American interests relating to Asia. I have read the report which you enclosed and noticed that more than half of your members come from Europe or Asia.

Since the scope of our project includes organizations which give fellowships to Asian scholars, we should appreciate receiving further information on the countries from which these members have come and their fields of interest.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

Edith Ehrman

Edith Ehrman

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

*list of members in both schools for 59-60
sent 2/19/60*

ASSOCIATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

October 8, 1958

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

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College of Science, Literature
and the Arts
University of Minnesota

VICE PRESIDENT

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Junior College Education
The University of Texas

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Roy A. Price
Professor of Social Science
and Education
Maxwell Graduate School of
Citizenship and Public Affairs
Syracuse University

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

G. Kerry Smith

ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

T. C. Clark

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

It is a distinct pleasure to extend to you, on behalf of the Association for Higher Education, a cordial invitation to join with 15,000 of the leaders in higher education who are now members of the AHE in working together to meet the needs of colleges and universities upon which our society is making such unprecedented demands.

The AHE provides an opportunity for individuals from the administrative and teaching staffs of publicly and privately controlled institutions throughout the country to unify their efforts to find solutions to critical problems facing American higher education. The Association is unique in that it is the only national professional organization concerned with all phases of higher education in which individual membership is open to the administrator and faculty member alike.

The regular membership fee of \$10 entitles you to membership in the AHE, as well as in the National Education Association. A brochure describing some of the activities, services, and publications of the AHE is enclosed, together with a membership blank. This blank, if and when executed, should be sent, together with your check for \$10, through the state education association offices in the self-addressed envelope which is also enclosed. As you may know, the NEA entered into a special agreement with the state education association which provides for this procedure.

We believe that you will be interested in seeing summary reports of some of the projects with which the Association for Higher Education has been concerned during the year 1957-58. The enclosed reports pertain to the NEA Research Division study of salaries paid and salary practices in institutions of higher education made at the request of the AHE; legislation passed by the 85th Congress which provides for an extension of time in which to amend 1954, 1955, and 1956 tax returns to include tax deduction from gross income of expenses incurred for further professional education during these periods; and the National Defense Education Act of 1958.

We hope very much that we may have the pleasure of enrolling you as a member of the AHE. We look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially yours,

G. Kerry Smith
G. Kerry Smith
Executive Secretary

GKS:acy
Enclosures

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

W. K. KELLOGG RADIATION LABORATORY

November 8, 1957

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

Dear Robert:

It just won't be possible for me to be away from home during December 15 to 30. I understand however, that Fred Hoyle will probably be able to come during the interval. That is good, because he is really the one who should talk to all of you since he originated many of the ideas in astrophysics on which the nuclear synthesis is based. I'm sure you would find several seminars by him interesting and stimulating.

The Be^8 recoil from Li^8 seems to agree tolerably well with the A and/or T predictions insofar as the α -angles are concerned so $\text{Li}^8 = 2^+, \text{GT}$. We are now making preliminary attempts at the difference in α -energies and may be able to differentiate A and T. Please pray for us.

Congratulations from all of us to Lee and Yang and to you who made it all possible not only for them but in other ways for many of us.

My very best to Kitty,



William A. Fowler

WAF:eg

Just open Book for Higher Education

AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK -- NOVEMBER 11-17, 1956

1201 - 16th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

If your president has said, "See what you can do about American Education Week,"--this memo and the enclosed packet are for you.

The thirty-sixth national observance of American Education Week (November 11-17) creates an excellent opportunity to dramatize the contributions and problems of higher education. Local editors and radio-television men, as well as the whole community, are likely to be more amenable to material emanating from a college or university during this significant week. The outcome, of course, will depend upon the initiative of the local institution in acting to call attention to its activities.

The accompanying material contains graphic presentations of facts about higher education and excerpts from statements issued by prominent individuals and educational agencies dealing with purposes, problems, and needs of higher education.

To use these enclosures effectively in the preparation of speeches, news releases, or in any other way, obviously, they should be adapted to the individual institution. In some areas newsmen will welcome the material as background for editorials or feature articles. In most places stories relating the accomplishments of the local institution to the problems of the state or the nation will be news worthy. The material is sufficiently varied so that every institution can find some aspect relating to its own program.

Of course, if a college or university holds an open house or an assembly program during American Education Week, that in itself could serve as a news peg. The enclosed folder gives examples of kinds of activities which have been successful. As suggested in this folder you may wish also to consult the local school superintendent in order that community activities in the observance of AEW may be well coordinated. Your own program and your own imagination are the only limiting factors.

During the week of November 11-17 the climate of public opinion will be favorable. The success or failure of the local observance is a local responsibility.

ORGANIZATIONS COOPERATING IN AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK

Just Gen -

The Association for Symbolic Logic

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

This is to acknowledge receipt of your contribution as a

SUBVENTOR - 1956

*Your assistance will help to make possible the continuation of the
work of the Association in encouraging and disseminating logical inquiry
and research.*

Joshua Barlaz
Joshua Barlaz
Secretary

Inst Gen Assoc Symbolic Logic

25 May 1956

Dear Dr. Kleene:

Thank you for your good letter of April 4th. With the concurrence of my colleagues in the School of Mathematics of the Institute for Advanced Study, I am pleased to inform you that the Institute will make available to the Association for Symbolic Logic a subvention of \$100.00 for the academic year 1956-1957. Our Business Office will be sending you this sum in July.

Very sincerely,

Robert Oppenheimer

Dr. S. C. Kleene, President
Association for Symbolic Logic
North Hall
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

cc: Mr. Morgan
Miss Underwood

Verna:

Professor Morse wrote the following on the top of the final vote:

"The vote is for \$100 and you can write them."

I am sure that your office will want to answer the letter instead of our doing so.

Caroline

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

April 20, 1956

Dear Colleagues:

In the past the Institute has paid a subvention of \$75 a year to the Association for Symbolic Logic for which we have received three subscriptions to the JOURNAL. Their new policy is set forth in the copy of a letter which is attached.

We should certainly continue with the \$75 a year as an Institutional Member but the question is, should we increase it? I would be in favor of giving them \$100 a year as an Institutional Member.

What do you think?

Sincerely yours,

Marston Morse
Marston Morse

Comments

Professors Gödel - I am in favor of \$200 a year. Considering the *
I agree to the higher subvention O.B.
 ✓ Beurling
 Montgomery - Agree. D.M.
 Oppenheimer - Yes. R.O.
 Selberg - In favor of \$100 a year. A.S.
 Whitney - OK for either \$75 or \$100. H.W.

Please return to Miss Underwood.

* importance of the cause ~~even~~ this amount does not seem very high to me. K.G.

ASSOCIATION FOR SYMBOLIC LOGIC

North Hall
University of Wisconsin

April 4, 1956

Professor Robert Oppenheimer, Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N. J.,

Dear Professor Oppenheimer:

Over the twenty years since its first issue appeared, the Journal of Symbolic Logic has been a major force in the advancement of the subject. The reviews section, with its critical abstracts of all the current literature, has enabled researchers to keep abreast. Church's monumental bibliography and index, in the first two volumes of the Journal, affords a guide to previous literature. The Journal has also been serving as the world's principal medium for articles in the subject; and, through painstaking refereeing, a high standard has been maintained.

This achievement is largely due to the indefatigable efforts of one man, Alonzo Church. Much credit is due also, over the years, to a dozen faithful collaborators.

By cutting corners in secretarial help, expenses have been kept down. But our subject is an expensive one to print. Moreover, the growth of the subject--largely a consequence of the Journal itself--has necessitated several increases in the size of the Journal. We have therefore depended to some degree on the generosity of institutions, and must continue to do so.

By a recent vote of the Association, a category of Institutional Membership has been established to replace our system of subventions. It is open to all universities, corporate entities, or subdivisions of such. The dues in this category are \$25 per annum, entitling the Institutional Member to three subscriptions to the Journal.

The Institutional Member is entitled to assign two of these three subscriptions to individuals, and to nominate these two individuals to ordinary voting membership in the Association, subject to no further payment of dues on their part for the year.

An Institutional Member is encouraged to pay additional dues to the Association to help support its undertakings. The privilege is extended of nominating three further individuals to ordinary membership for each additional \$25. The Institutional Members will be listed in the Journal.

Your institution is one of those to which we are grateful for past help. It is my hope that we may enjoy your continual support in the new role of Institutional Member.

Sincerely yours,



S. C. Kleene
President

SCK:bh

ASSOCIATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON GENERAL EDUCATION
1201 Sixteenth Street, Northwest
Washington 6, D. C.

Some Recent Resource Material on General Education

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The enclosed Bibliography on Research in General Education Instruction, 1955, is sent to you with the compliments of the Association for Higher Education. The Association would be interested to know whether this proves useful to you in order to determine the advisability of issuing such publications in the future.

This "Annotated Bibliography of Research Articles Having Implications for General Education Instruction" was prepared by Paul L. Dressel, Head, Board of Examiners, Michigan State University, at the request of the National Committee on General Education of the Association for Higher Education. Additional copies are available from the Association Headquarters Office at a cost of 25¢ each. The discount rates for quantity purchases sent to one address are: 2-9 copies, 10%; 10 or more copies, 20%.

BOOKS

The Association for Higher Education takes pleasure in announcing the publication of a new book written under the sponsorship of its National Committee on General Education:

Counseling and Guidance in General Education, edited by Melvene Draheim Hardee, Coordinator of Counseling and Guidance, Florida State University, published by the World Book Company. Price: \$5.00 (1955)

A year ago, the first in this sponsored series, was printed:

Accent on Teaching, edited by Sidney J. French, Dean of the College, Rollins College, published by Harper and Bros. Price: \$4.75 (1954)

The third in the series is now under active preparation by H. T. Morse, Dean of the General College, University of Minnesota, and will include chapters on general education courses in vocational planning, in marriage and family living, and in personal and social adjustment.

SYMPOSIA

Two special issues of the AHE's College and University Bulletin were devoted to symposia on general education: "A Symposium on Conflicting Philosophies of General Education," Vol. 7, No. 3, November 1, 1954; "A Symposium on Approaches to Integration in General Education," Vol. 8, No. 3, November 1, 1955. Only a limited supply of these issues is on hand at the present time. As long as the supply lasts, individual copies are available upon request.

November 1955

G. Kerry Smith, Executive Secretary
ASSOCIATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, NEA

653 11th are.

W-1-3860
H-7-3860
E-7-3860
J-7-3860

N Ecklesman
a: P. E. J. H.

Watt Soling Assoc.
Sound statements
Purson



7:37
8:50
Jersey

May 29, 1952

Dear Mr. Eckleman:

I am sorry for the delay in getting the enclosures to you. I am sending you both our booklet and our second term residence list. I have marked both to indicate those members and professors still in residence at the moment.

As I mentioned to you, we would appreciate it, if you do make contact with any of the individuals, that it is clear to them that you are making a direct contact, and that it is not an Institute project or a suggestion of our office. I know you will understand that we want our members to feel free to make their own decision.

Please call on me again if I can be of further help.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Russell,
Secretary to the Director

Mr. N. Eckleman
Associated Press Television News
653, 11th Avenue
New York, N. Y.

See A - Several file Auerbach

(member or
not wise?)

Hotel Continental
Cambridge, Massachusetts

October 19, 1947

Dear Dr. Aydelotte,

Many thanks for your letter of October 15. To answer your question : so far as I know, there is no chance of Dr. Auerbach's being employed -- that is to say, payed -- in Princeton or anywhere else before the beginning of the next academic year. The problem is just to tide him over until a real appointment (he seems to have other chances as well) begins. Of course, he would be free to come to Princeton if he had something to live on , but he may just as well stay here where the Widener Library offers quite exceptional opportunities in his field . In view of all this, I was thinking that at present, with all pox/sitions in academic life filled, some sort of grant would be by far the best solution. What about the Philosophical Society? So far as I know theygive money only for research purposes. But Dr. Auerbach is now engaged upon a really important piece of Dante research, and , knowing his unusual talent, I should be quite prepared to sign an application for him if I knew how this is done and to whom it has to be addressed.

With all good wishes,
Yours as ever,

Pan.

CIRCULAR

*Receipt
acknowledged*

Commonwealth of Australia

AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL FOR AERONAUTICS

One copy each of the following reports is
forwarded for your information and retention :

Report ACA-23
Report ACA-25
Report ACA-26

Reports ACA-22 and ACA-24 to follow.

Bruce Foster
S e c r e t a r y

Australian Consulate General

AUSTRALIAN CONSULATE GENERAL
NEW YORK

Wednesday.

Dear Mr. Bydelash,

I have just received the parcel of books which you sent to me. Thank you very much for them and your other kindnesses. I thought that you would be interested to know that I was at Toronto and Penn at Harvard were very interested in the form and hopes of our new university. We will have to try to live up to the possibilities which I have been encouraged to envisage by the generous people of America.

With kind regards;

R. Douglas Wright

D A Y L E T T E R

March 20, 1947

Professor H. Douglas Wright
Lincoln Hotel
8th Avenue and 44th Street
New York City, New York

Keenly interested in our discussion yesterday. Regret impossible reach New York until late today. Tied up with Guggenheim Foundation until Sunday. If you think further conversations useful glad to have you for lunch Princeton, Sunday or meet you Century Club, New York, ~~four~~ o'clock Monday afternoon.

three

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Charge to Institute for Advanced Study

Dr. W

March 18, 1947

Professor R. Douglas Wright about whom the Australian Consulate wrote you is coming down to the Institute for lunch tomorrow, March 19th. He plans to take the 11:00 o'clock train from New York and will arrive shortly after 12:00.

JSR

March 13, 1947

Edward Littlejohn, Esq.
Acting Vice Consul
Australian Consulate-General
636 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Littlejohn:

I have your letter of March 12th following our telephone conversation and hasten to say to you that I should be most happy to receive Dr. Wright at any time during the next two or three weeks when he may find it possible to come to Princeton. The fact is that the week from March 16th to 22nd is a rather crowded one for me and it would be very much easier for me to squeeze out time for him in the week following, say on Wednesday, March 26th or Thursday, March 27th. I know, however, that his time will be crowded and I hope you will assure him that I shall be glad to see him whenever he finds it possible to come to Princeton.

Meanwhile I am glad to send you under separate cover three copies of the latest Bulletin of the Institute for Advanced Study which will give you an idea of the principles upon which this institution is organized. I am delighted that Australia has taken this step and I should like to repeat that I should be glad to be of any possible service to Dr. Wright.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte
Director

Sep. cov. 1

File No. 107/143/47

CABLE ADDRESS
AUSTCON, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE
CIRCLE 5-4000



AUSTRALIAN CONSULATE-GENERAL
636 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

12 March, 1947

In reply, please quote:

File No. 107/143/47

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

This will confirm our telephone conversation in which I advised you that we had received a cablegram to the effect that Professor R. Douglas Wright, M.D., M.S., F.R.A.C.S., F.R.A.C.P., Professor of Physiology in the University of Melbourne and a member of the Australian National University Interim Council was expected in New York on March 16.

On August 9, 1946 a proclamation was issued by the Governor General of the Commonwealth bringing into operation as from August 7, 1946, an act providing for the establishment of an Australian National University at Canberra. Four principal research schools are to be established - a school of Medical Research to be known as "The John Curtin School of Medical Research," a research school of Physical Sciences, another for Social Sciences and one for Pacific Studies. The University Council will have power to establish other schools if it so determines. While the emphasis is laid on post-graduate studies and research, facilities will be provided at the University for undergraduate teaching and for special training for members of the Public Service and the staffs of public authorities.

The purpose of Professor Wright's visit to the United States is to consult distinguished university leaders in connection with the problems of the new university, and accordingly he is anxious to know whether you would be available during the two weeks following March 16.

I am cabling Professor Wright to the effect that you will be in Princeton during that time and will be glad to see him. He will of course contact you immediately on arrival regarding a time of mutual convenience.

Yours sincerely,

Edward Littlejohn
EDWARD LITTLEJOHN
Acting Vice Consul

Aschaffenburg, Gustav

November 14, 1942

Dear Dr. Aschaffenburg:

I have your letter of November 10th and regret to say that you are misinformed in thinking that the Institute for Advanced Study is exclusively concerned with sociology. The fact is that we do not touch that subject at all. I take pleasure in sending you under separate cover a copy of the bulletin of the Institute, which will give you an idea of the work which is being done here in mathematics, economics, and humanistic studies.

We have a strict rule, the importance of which you will readily understand, of not accepting members whose fields lie outside the range of the work of the Institute, and it was for this reason that when I received Dr. Mann's letter I made some inquiries about possible opportunities for you in other universities. I feel very strongly the importance of the work you are doing and hope that you will find elsewhere the opportunity which you seek.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Dr. Gustav Aschaffenburg
4216 Penhurst Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

FA/MCE

Dr. Gustav Aschaffenburg
4216 Penhurst Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

November 10. 1942

To The President
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. President:

After having carefully considered your answer to Dr. Thomas Mann on my behalf it appears well justified to me to make some additional remarks.

My demand had been prompted by the suggestions of the Emergency Committee in aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars. This organization expressed its willingness to supply the necessary funds for my research work provided that - according to the organization's practice - the demand be made by some University or Institute interested to have me work in their staff.

I wish to make it perfectly clear that I never as much as considered the possibility of fitting in the program of your Institute in my quality as a psychiatrist. I have, on the contrary, been fully aware of the fact that your own and your institute's particular field of study is exclusively concerned with sociology. And this was the very reason why I suggested to Dr. Mann to kindly establish a personal contact with you.

Ever since I have been in this country I have continuously met with the keenest interest from the sociologists. I think it particularly significant in this respect that I had been invited expressly to the meeting of the sociologists' in Philadelphia in order to participate at the discussion; which I did in fact.

As you may happen to know my book "Crime and its Repression" is addressed to the sociologists just as well as to jurists and psychiatrists; I even understand that in this country has been appreciated particularly by the sociologists. The battle against crime and criminals is, in my opinion, one of the important problems the sociological science, research and practice are faced with. I have devoted a considerable part of my scientific research and practical efforts to this task; and I should like to continue.

This would be useless at Mount Hope Retreat and almost impossible at the Catholic University in Washington; but even at Johns Hopkins there would be little opportunity for systematic, productive work in this direction. Since the considerations of qualification as well as of financial arrangements may be regarded as settled beforehand I would appreciate very much indeed if you would kindly think over the whole complex of questions again. An exchange of letters may clarify such points as have not been sufficiently been dealt with.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Gustav Aschaffenburg

November 3, 1942

Dear Dr. Mann:

I have made an effort to find some kind of solution for Dr. Aschaffenburg's problem, but I am sorry to say that I have been unable to find anything. The situation for professorships is going to be very much worse next year and colleges and universities are already shortening sail in front of the storm which they see approaching. Under the circumstances, I think Dr. Aschaffenburg should continue to try to earn a living in some appointment as he has occupied in the past. I doubt very much whether such a research appointment as he ought to have is a practical possibility at this moment.

We are still looking for a visit from you in Princeton.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Thomas Mann
1550 San Remo Drive
Pacific Palisades, California

TA:mr

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

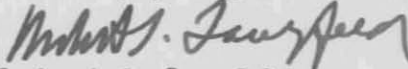
Department of Psychology

October 8, 1942

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

I find myself unable to give any very constructive advice about Dr. Aschaffenburg. I surmise the main difficulty in finding him a place in some university is that he is well beyond the retiring age. I should think the only hope would be a subsidy from one of the foundations. Do you think the Guggenheim Foundation would be interested in subsidizing him?

Sincerely yours,


Herbert S. Langfeld

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton

October 7, 1942

Dear Langfeld:

I enclose a letter from Thomas Mann about a German psychiatrist, Aschaffenburg, who is looking for some kind of a connection which would give him an opportunity to pursue the researches which he has in mind. Apparently he is a man who would be content with a quite modest stipend. There is, of course, no opening here at the Institute for a man in his subject, but if any suggestion occurs to you which I might pass on to him as to a place that might be interested I should be most grateful. Please do not, however, take any special trouble in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor Herbert S. Langfeld
Department of Psychology
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

FA/MCE

October 3, 1942

Dear Dr. Mann:

I am very much interested in your letter of September 26th concerning Dr. Aschaffenburg, but I am sorry to say that our program at the Institute does not touch psychiatry and we have an ironclad rule that we do not make appointments in any field not represented by some member of our faculty. I am sure you will see the reasonableness of this regulation. I am bringing your letter to the attention of some of the psychologists at Princeton University, in the hope that they may have some suggestion to make.

I would say in general that Dr. Aschaffenburg's best hope would be in connection with one of the institutions where he is already known: Catholic University, Mount Hope Retreat, Johns Hopkins, or Duke, and I should strongly advise him to try to find something through one of these contacts.

I am delighted to know that you are coming east and look forward with great pleasure to seeing you in Princeton. I hope you will give me notice as long in advance as possible, since I spend a certain amount of time in Washington these days in connection with war work.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Thomas Mann
1550 San Remo Drive
Pacific Palisades, California

FA/MCE

THOMAS MANN

1550 SAN REMO DRIVE
PACIFIC PALISADES, CALIFORNIA

September 26th, 1942

My Dear Mr. Aydelotte,

The letter of a highly merited German Scientist, Dr. Gustav Aschaffenburg, prompts me to write to you. I almost assume that the name is not unknown to you, for I believe that his work in the field of forensic psychiatry, in the capacity as teacher and as expert, is, I believe, of international fame, and his book "Das Verbrechen und seine Bekämpfung" has been translated into English.

Dr. Aschaffenburg has been in the United States for three years. He came here with a call as Research Professor by the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. At the same time he was employed by the Mount Hope Retreat in Baltimore as consultant psychiatrist. Dr. Aschaffenburg also worked temporarily at Duke University and in the psychiatric ward of the John Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. These activities have made it possible for Dr. Aschaffenburg to gain his livelihood, but they have prevented him from devoting his time and ability to two projects which he has in mind. They are the following:

After comprehensive study of the available material for the purpose of lectures, Dr. A. has come to the conclusion that compared to international standards, not much has been accomplished so far in the field of criminal psychology. He would therefor like to bring his above mentioned book up to date (it is out of print at present) and he believes among other things that the book may even be a success from a publishers point of view.

Furthermore, Dr. A. would like to compose a work "Lectures on forensic psychiatry". He asserts that a work of this type is almost completely absent here. He has already

worked on it for a considerable time and over two thirds of the volume are completed. The lectures are based on over forty years of experience as psychiatric expert but have to be adapted to the complicated legislation of this country.

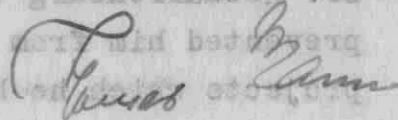
Dr. A. cannot complete his scientific work unless some financial assistance enables him to discontinue his practical work. His requirements are of the most modest nature; an income of 150 dollars a month would be all he needs. He considers the conditions in Princeton as ideal for his intentions to carry out the aforementioned projects and also to teach, and I would be very glad if your institute would give his case benevolent consideration.

The professional record of Dr. A. is very diversified and most impressive. Despite his advanced age of 76 he is of decidedly extraordinary mental and physical alertness and vigor.

I am enclosing a curriculum which has been prepared for WHO'S WHO.

I will come east in November and hope that I will then have an occasion to see you in Princeton.

Sincerely yours



After comprehensive study of the available material for the purpose of lectures, Dr. A. has come to the conclusion that compared to international standards, not much has been accomplished so far in the field of criminal psychology. He would therefore like to bring his above mentioned book up to date (it is out of print at present) and he believes among other things that the book may even be a success from a publisher's point of view.

Furthermore, Dr. A. would like to compose a work "Lectures on forensic psychiatry". He asserts that a work of this type is almost completely absent here. He has already

Ashton - Gwatkin, F. T.

May 3, 1940

Dear Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin:

Many thanks for your letter of May 1st. I think the best plan would be for me to give the memorandum to Mr. Michael Huxley at the Embassy, which I shall be glad to do.

You will be pleased to know that Earle has come through his operation successfully and we all expect him to feel much better as a result of having got rid of this troublesome abscess. He is still undecided about making a trip to England, but we shall see that you know through Mr. Huxley about his decision as soon as it is made.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Mr. F. T. Ashton-Gwatkin
British Embassy
Washington, D. C.

FA/MCE



BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON.

May 1st, 1940

Dear Dr. Aydelotte,

Thank you for your letter of April 27th. I am very sorry indeed to hear that Professor Earle has been in the hands of the Doctor; please convey my sympathy.

As at present arranged I shall be leaving by Clipper on May 8th. I am afraid therefore this will be too soon to expect your memorandum. You can either send it direct to me addressed to the Foreign Office, London; or perhaps it would be better if you were to give it to Mr. Michael Huxley who has been appointed as Secretary to the Embassy in Washington and who knows about the whole story.

I hope there is still a chance that Professor Earle will come to England soon, as this would be the best opportunity for discussing the whole matter.

Yours sincerely,

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

1940

4/27

~~General~~
General
Earle

Pub. W. O. A. I
Biog

April 27, 1940

Dear Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin:

We very much enjoyed your visit to Princeton. The members of our School of Economics and Politics have studied your memorandum and are discussing very seriously the whole question of our coöperating with the members of the English group. I shall be glad to send you our considered reply as soon as it can be drafted, but I am afraid that this will not be until the latter part of May. Professor Earle, unfortunately, has to undergo an operation, and Professor Stewart has to be away for a couple of weeks on business connected with the Rockefeller Foundation. It will therefore be the latter part of May before we can send you a statement of our own views on the matter.

You will be that time, of course, have returned to England, but I am sure we can find some way of sending our statement, either by Professor Earle if he goes to England, or, failing that, we can send you a memorandum by mail. I assume this should go to you, and I should be glad if you would let me know the best address to which to send it.

With warmest good wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Mr. F. T. Ashton-Gwatkin
The British Embassy
Washington, D. C.

FA/NCE

file
Association of American Colleges • 19 WEST 44TH STREET • New York City

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President, Hobart College

October 7, 1939

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

Dear Dr. Flexner:

Sorry if I misled you. So far from offering people to you my thought was that among your colleagues might be some who would enjoy occasional visits to our member colleges.

Sincerely yours,


Eric T. Clarke

ETC:R.

October 4, 1939

Dear Mr. Clarke:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of October 2 and its enclosure, which I have read with interest.

Inasmuch as the Institute for Advanced Study is practically a research institution operating at a level beyond the graduate school, I regret to say that it does not seem likely to me that a peripatetic professor would find an opportunity here, though if a person of the stature of Einstein or Niels Bohr is at any time on your list I think it likely that he could be made both welcome and helpful.

With all good wishes and much appreciation,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Eric T. Clarke
Association of American Colleges
19 West 44th Street
New York City

AF/MCE

Association of American Colleges • 19 WEST 44TH STREET • New York City

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President, Hobart College

October 2, 1939

Dr. Abraham Flexner
Institute of Graduate Study
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Flexner:

For some time now I have been wanting to discuss with you the subject of the enclosed folder because many of the basic ideas grew from reading your book on the "Universities". Having now read your article in the current Harper's I feel the time to have arrived.

When would you care to have me come to see you? I am presuming that your hours in New York are always filled.

Sincerely yours,



Eric T. Clarke

ETC:R.
Enc.

Dec. 25, 1937

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

My dear Sir:

I have received your letter
by which I gather that I am not
eligible for admission to the Institute
for Advanced Study.

I am now writing my thesis, and
it will not be ready before May, 1938.
I have, however, edited a work - Verses
Mild and Verses by Foster Palamar and
to which I have contributed an
article entitled: "Hake/Venic Poetry

from Digenis Akritas to Kostas Palamas." I have moreover, done a study, Modern Greece in English and American Poetry, 1812-1927, with an Anthology, in which I endeavored to trace the influence English and American Poetry had in arousing Philhellenism during the Greek Revolution, 1821-1830, and hence. The poems are over three hundred, while my study is made up of about 130 typewritten pages. This work is not published.

I wonder whether these two attempts of mine will be considered as partially original for examination.

Respectfully yours,

Kostas J. Argote.

Argoe, Kostis

December 6, 1957

Dear Mr. Argoe:

I have your letter making inquiry regarding admission to the Institute for Advanced Study.

As a rule the workers or members of the Institute are persons who, having received the Ph.D. degree, have done some original work of promise. I am wondering whether your thesis has been accepted and, if so, whether a copy of it could be sent here for examination. Admission to the Institute is in the hands not of myself but of the respective faculties, and I am referring your letter, as I shall refer your thesis, if you have a copy, to the School of Humanistic Studies.

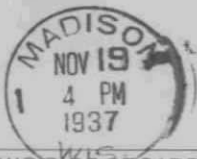
I am sending you under separate cover the most recent bulletin of the Institute.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Kostis T. Argoe
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

AF/MCE



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

The Institute of Advanced Learning
Princeton New Jersey

Gentlemen:

May I have some
literature concerning
fellowships and scholar-
ships your Institute
offers?

May I also have
an application blank
or two?

Sincerely yours,

~~Charles T. Argo~~ ✓ F. T. Argo,

1717 University Ave.

Madison, Wisc.

Bulletin
No. 6
MSA.

Ascoli, Max

THE GRADUATE FACULTY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

ORGANIZED UNDER THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

66 WEST 12 STREET • NEW YORK • ALGONQUIN 4-2567

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May 10, 1937

Dear Dr. Flexner:

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EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN

HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE

I am taking the liberty of sending you under separate cover a copy of "Political and Economic Democracy" - a book written by the members of our Graduate Faculty. It is with special pleasure that as an editor of the first collective work of our Faculty I am sending the book to you.

FACULTY

EMIL LEDERER, *Dean*

MAX ASCOLI

KARL BRANDT

ARNOLD BRECHT

GERHARD COLM

ARTHUR FEILER

EDUARD HEIMANN

ALVIN JOHNSON

ALFRED KAHLER

HORACE M. KALLEN

FRITZ LEHMANN

RUDOLF LITTAUER

CARL MAYER

ALBERT SALOMON

GAETANO SALVEMINI

HANS SIMONS

HANS SPIER

HANS STAUDINGER

MAX WERTHEIMER

FRIEDA WUNDERLICH

Sincerely,

Max Ascoli

Max Ascoli

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

May 20, 1937

Dear Professor Ascoli:

Please accept my very warm thanks for your great courtesy and kindness in sending me a copy of the volume to which the various members of the Graduate Faculty have contributed. It comes at a time when I am busy in closing the year's work so that at the moment I cannot read it, but I shall take it with me on my vacation, and I shall hope to have the opportunity to talk to you about it and its contents when I return in the autumn. I hope further that an opportunity may develop to bring you to Princeton for a visit and perhaps for an address in one of the subjects in which you are the acknowledged master.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Max Ascoli
The Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science
66 West 12 Street
New York City

AF:ESB

October 8, 1936

Dear Professor Ascoli:

Please accept my warmest thanks for a copy of your new book. The subject is one in which I am deeply interested and I shall read the book at the earliest opportunity.

I am sorry that on two occasions I missed meeting you at my brother's in Westchester County. I hope that we shall have better luck in New York.

With all good wishes to you and Mrs.

Ascoli,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Max Ascoli
The New School for Social Research
66 West Twelfth Street
New York City

April 2, 1934

Dear Arnett:

Many thanks for your kind note. Things have gone so well with mathematics that I almost hesitate to take another step, but, of course, I know I must.

I got a glimpse at you the other day at poor Trowbridge's funeral. Some day I hope you will come down and see our mathematical show.

With all good wishes and much appreciation,

Ever sincerely,

Mr. Trevor Arnett, President
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City
AF/MCE

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

T. Arnett

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902

(INCORPORATED 1903)

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK

TREVOR ARNETT, PRESIDENT
W. W. BRIERLEY, SECRETARY

March 27, 1934

Dear Flexner:

It was a pleasure to me to receive a copy
of Bulletin No. 3 of The Institute for Advanced Study,
and to learn of the fine start which the Institute has
made in its work through the School of Mathematics.

I think you are proceeding in exactly the right manner -
in undertaking only that which conditions and personnel
render favorable.

Wishing you continued success in the enterprise,

I am

Cordially yours,

Trevor Arnett

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

April 5, 1933

Dr. Max Ascoli
530 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Ascoli:

Dr. Flexner wishes me to thank you
for your letter of the third enclosing your
curriculum vitae which you were good enough to
send him.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

Max Ascoli

New York, April 3, 1933

Dear Dr. Flexner:

As I told you when I had the honour of meeting you, I should be very happy to be taken into consideration for an appointment in the Department of Social Sciences of your Institute for Advanced Study.

My name is Max Ascoli; I was born in Ferrara, Italy, in 1898 and I received my doctorate in Law in 1920. My field of competence is Legal and Political Philosophy. I was professor of Philosophy of Law and Public Law in Italian universities (University of Camerino and Royal University of Cagliari) from 1926 to 1931. I have published the following books:

Georges Sorel (in French) 1920

Le Vie dalla Croce (Philosophy of religion) 1924

Intorno alla Filosofia del diritto nel sistema di

Benedetto Croce 1925

Saggi Vichiani 1928

La Interpretazione delle Leggi 1928

La Giustizia 1930

Since October 1931 I have been in this country, preparing a book that I am now writing and that will be published in English. It deals with the conditions of the

American democratic institutions in comparison with the crisis of the European democracies, and with the American aspects of the crisis of democracy as reflected in the intellectual activity of this country.

Very sincerely yours,

Robt. M. MacIver

Among the Americans whom I am better acquainted with, I can mention:

Prof. Felix Frankfurter (Harvard Law School)

Dean Roscoe Pound (Harvard Law School)

Prof. W. Y. Elliott (Harvard University)

Prof. Karl J. Friedrich (Harvard University)

Prof. Robert M. MacIver (Columbia University)

Judge Learned Hand (New York City)

Prof. Harold Lasswell (University of Chicago)

Prof. John R. Commons (University of Wisconsin)

Prof. Selig Perlman (University of Wisconsin)

Prof. Alexander Meiklejohn (University of Wisconsin)

Professors Lasswell, Elliott and Friedrich know my Italian works.

If you should wish so, I should be very glad to send you a résumé of my books and a plan of a possible subject of teaching and research in your Institute.

My address until September will be: c/o Rockefeller Foundation 61, Broadway N.Y.C. I shall stay in New York for

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON

Max Ascoli

THE EXPERIMENTAL COLLEGE

January 30, 1933

Dear Dr. Flexner,

May I present to you my friend, Professor Max Ascoli, an Italian student of the philosophy of law, who is making a study of the American political situation? I have been very much interested in and impressed by the studies which he is making of our institutions and customs.

Sincerely yours,

Alexander Micklejohn
H

Dr. Abraham Flexner

530 Am

May 7, 1932

Mr. Leon Arons
5815 Fernwood Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

My dear Mr. Arons:

In Dr. Flexner's absence in Europe your letter of the fifth has been referred to me for reply.

I am sending you a copy of Bulletin No. 1 which describes the organization and purpose of the Institute, and I am placing your name on the mailing list that you may be kept informed as the project develops. The actual work of the Institute has not yet started, and it will probably be a year or more before it begins.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BARLEY
Assistant Secretary

5815 Fernwood Street
Philadelphia, Penna.
May 5, 1932

Dr. Abraham Flexner
Bamberger Institute
Newark, N.J.

My dear Doctor Flexner:

I am writing you in hope of securing information as to the possibility of making a connection with the Institute. I am taking my doctorate in experimental psychology next month, under Professor S.W. Fernberger at the University of Pennsylvania.

A short personal sketch may not be out of order. I am twenty-four years of age. My undergraduate work was taken at the Ohio State University where I received my B.A. (with honors) in 1927. Financial conditions precluded graduate study for a time, and the following year was spent doing odd jobs (clerical work, teaching, tutoring, etc.). In the fall of 1928, I entered the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the M.A. the following June. I have been a resident of this Graduate School since, except for a lapse of one term last year (again the financial ogre). I have held both the University and the Harrison Scholarships and am a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

My thesis (Serial Learning and Generalizing Abstraction) has been accepted for publication by the American Journal of Psychology. In addition, three problems have been undertaken jointly with Dr. F.W. Irwin, Instructor in Psychology. One problem has been completed and will appear in the Journal of Experimental Psychology. The other two problems are in process at present and will be completed shortly. I am interested primarily in research.

I should appreciate greatly any particulars you care to furnish. If possible, I should like to arrange for an interview.

I trust that this will put you to no inconvenience, and that shortly I shall have the pleasure of hearing from you. Thank you.

Yours very truly,
Leon Arons

Leon Arons

Acknowledged to Mr.
Arnett
—
E. S. B.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902

(INCORPORATED IN 1903)

61 BROADWAY · NEW YORK

TREVOR ARNETT, *President*

W. W. BRIERLEY, *Secretary*

January 14, 1932.

Dear Dr. Flexner:-

At the request of Mr. Arnett, it gives me pleasure to send to you under separate cover a copy of the University of Chicago Record of April 1927, containing on pages 132-136 Mr. Arnett's address delivered at the Annual Dinner of the Trustees of the University held in January of that year, which we have obtained for your files. Thank you for returning to us under date of December 10th the typewritten copy of it.

With kindest regards to you and Mrs. Bailey from all your many friends at 61 Broadway, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ruth D. Evans

Secretary to Mr. Arnett

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

RDE/GMC

December 10, 1931

Dear Arnett;

Thank you very much for the copy of your address which I am returning to you herewith. I should like very much indeed to have a copy of the University Record containing it.

I am delighted to find that you make substantially the same suggestion which has occurred to me, namely, the suggestion regarding the personnel of the Board of Trustees. I wish they had taken your advice in Chicago. At any rate, we are going to take it in this new Institute.

Give our warm regards to Mrs. Arnett, and believe me

Always sincerely,

Mr. Trevor Arnett
General Education Board
61 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

Copy to Mr. Flever

May 5, 1931

Mr. Louis Banberger
Mrs. Felix Fuld
602 Centre Street
South Orange, N. J.

My dear Mrs. Fuld and Mr. Banberger:

I think you will be interested in the following
extract from a letter just received from a distinguished
Italian professor, Director of the Medical Clinic of the
University of Palermo:

"I have read and reread with very great interest
and the keenest admiration the program of organization
of the Banberger-Fuld Foundation. Permit me to express
to you the profound impression which it has made upon me.
The founders could not have been happier in the choice of
the magnificent work to which to devote their funds - to
give learned men an opportunity to accomplish the tasks
entrusted to them. I know of nothing in the world which
could result in greater advantage to the welfare and
progress of humanity. The fundamental new character of
the Foundation consists in the creation of an institute
in which higher intellects may find the proper atmosphere
in which to develop, to evaluate their exceptional apti-
tudes which otherwise would be lost. I am convinced that
this principle of selection and cultivation of the men
who are more happily endowed for scientific investigation
will in the future be very widely imitated by the more
progressive countries. To wish success to this
undertaking is vain because the greatest success is already
assured by the breadth of view and by the wisdom of the
remarks of the director regarding the program. These are
forerunners of certain victory. Therefore not good wishes
nor vows, but my felicitations to the "authors" and the
creators of the new Institute. I beg you to accept my
most cordial greetings. (signed) M. Ascoli."

Sincerely yours, *Esther S. Bailey*
ESTHER S. BAILEY

May 5, 1931

Professor M. Ascoli
Director of Medical Clinic
R. University of Palermo
Palermo, Sicily

My dear Professor Ascoli:

In the absence of Dr. Abraham Flexner, who is in England, permit me to thank you for your very kind letter of April 30, a translation of which I have sent to the founders of the Institute, Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld. I know that they will be much pleased to receive your favorable opinion.

I am placing your name on our mailing list that you may receive future publications of the Institute for Advanced Study.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. DANLEY

Assistant Secretary



CLINICA MEDICA

R. UNIVERSITÀ DI PALERMO

IL DIRETTORE

M. Ascoli

Caro Prof. A. Flexner,

Ho letto e riletto con grande interesse e la più viva ammirazione il Suo programma di organizzazione della fondazione Bambenger Fuld.

Mi permetta di manifestarle la profonda impressione che ho riportata da questa lettura.

I fondatori non avrebbero potuto essere più felici nella scelta dello scopo al quale destinare i ~~suoi~~ cospicui mezzi della loro magnifica opera di mecenatismo e dell'Uomo già insigne al quale affidarne le sorti.

Io non vedo al mondo fine e mezzi che possano riuscire di maggior vantaggio al benessere ed al progresso dell'umanità.

Il carattere fondamentalmente nuovo della fondazione consiste nella creazione di una pépinière nella quale elementi di élite intellettuale trovino il clima adatto alla valorizzazione delle loro attitudini eccezionali che altrimenti andrebbero perduti.

Sono convinto che questo principio, ora inaugurato, della selezione e coltivazione di uomini i più felicemente dotati per l'investigazione scientifica, troverà in avvenire larga imitazione nei paesi più progrediti.

Allo stato attuale, nella maggioranza dei casi, il compito della ricerca scientifica è abinato a quello dell'insegnamento universitario; ne viene la tragedia del quotidiano, perenne, conflitto fra queste due mansioni che si contendono con gelosiale preponderanza nell'uomo cui sono affidati e che talvolta a questo dissidio soccombe.

Augurare successo a questa iniziativa è vano, perchè il maggior successo è assicurato dalla fusione della larghezza di vedute e della prudenza di attuazione quali emergono dal discorso programma del direttore che sono arrischiata sicura vittoria. Non dunque augurii, nè voti, ma espressione di compiacimento agli ideatori e creatori del nuovo istituto.

La prego di gradire i miei più
cordiali saluti

Leo degnus

M. Ascoli

Palermo, 20, aprile, 1931.

CLINICA MEDICA

Ascoli

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION BOARD

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., 1923

(INCORPORATED IN 1923)

61 BROADWAY · NEW YORK

TREVOR ARNETT, *President*

W. W. BRIERLEY, *Secretary*

Dear Mrs. Bailey:

Minerva lists the following:

Catania (Sizilien, Italien)

Regia Università degli Studii di Catania (1434)

Facoltà di Medicina e Chirurgia

Professori stabili:

Ascoli, Maurizio: Patologia speciale medica
dimostrativa.

Sincerely,

Katharine E. Oster

August 19, 1930

Dear Mr. Ault:

Your favor of July 23 has been forwarded to me here. No progress has been made in the organization of the Institute for Advanced Study or in determining upon the policies to be pursued. I shall, however, be happy to retain your manuscript and to give it attention at the proper moment.

With much appreciation,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Norman Ault
83 Cowley Road
Oxford, England

AF:ESB

Ault, Norman

83 Cowley Road, Oxford.

July 23^d 1930.

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
The Institute for Advanced Study,
Newark.

Sir.

In approaching you as a research student, of more than ten years' standing, in the field of English Literature, I am acting on the advice of American friends who have informed me of the aim and scope of the "Institute for Advanced Study," about to be, or recently, founded in Newark by the munificent endowment of Mr. Louis Bamberger.

As the constitution of the Institute, its procedure, and method of functioning, had not been finally settled when the announcement of the foundation was made in the 'New York Times' of June 8th, I do not know in what form, or through what channels, my application should be made; and would therefore ask you to be kind enough to excuse any irregularity of manner or order in this presentation of it.

Neither do I know — which is still more embarrassing — what appointment, office or position on the foundation I should apply for, nor the conditions on which such are granted; nor again, whether a fellowship, scholarship or grant would best advance the work on which I propose to enter.

In such indeterminate circumstances, it is impossible for me to make a formal application for a definite object.

I would ask therefore, with your permission, that this letter be regarded as an application to the Institute for such aid to the prosecution of my researches, as you or the Governing Board, after due examination of my "Scheme", may consider will best promote its successful completion.

I enclose two copies of the "Scheme" herewith, which, explicitly or implicitly, also presents my qualifications for the work suggested. And should information as to my "mental and moral equipment" be desired, I offer as references the names of the Rev. Dr. Streeter, Canon of Hereford, and Fellow of Queens College, Oxford; Dr. R. Flower, Deputy Keeper of Manuscripts, British Museum; E. Curtis, Professor of Modern History, University of Dublin; and Dr. Nichol Smith, Professor of English Literature, University of Oxford, all of whom know me personally.

I am
Yours faithfully

Norman Ault.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF
THE POETICAL COLLECTIONS & MISCELLANIES
OF THE SEVENTEENTH & EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES.

A SUGGESTED SCHEME FOR RESEARCH

Submitted by

Norman Ault.

*83 Cowley Road,
Oxford.*

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE POETICAL COLLECTIONS & MISCELLANIES

OF THE SEVENTEENTH & EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES.

A Suggested Scheme for Research.

A student all my life of English Literature, I have for the last ten years wholly devoted myself to the special study of the Lyric throughout all its phases and developments. In the course of which study I have carefully examined the whole field of Lyric expression as found in the works of upwards of four thousand poets (more than half of whom are unknown even to the specialists of the different periods), and in the innumerable miscellanies and collections of poems, mostly anonymous. A partial result of this research has already been published in two volumes, namely, "Elizabethan Lyrics from the Original Texts", 1925; 2nd Edition, 1929; and "Seventeenth Century Lyrics from the Original Texts", 1928; each work approximating to 550 pages in length, and both published in America by Longmans, Green and Co., New York; while a third volume (similar in size) of the lyrics of the Eighteenth Century, is at the moment in the press for publication next Spring.

I need not here describe in detail the main features of these volumes: their strictly chronological plan (then unique, but since imitated by others); the discoveries of early

original texts; the attribution to their proper authors of poems hitherto anonymous or wrongly ascribed; the textual and bibliographical notes, etc.; but it is germane to the purpose of this Note, to mention perhaps their chief contribution to the study of English literature. Some three hundred of the poems included in these volumes have never before been reprinted since they were first published in the works of forgotten poets, or in rare miscellanies or unrecorded song-books. In addition to these, some sixty or seventy poems from MSS. appeared there for the first time in print; by which means I have added to the roll of Seventeenth Century Poets at least five names entirely unknown heretofore.

To have been able thus to introduce and make available, to the specialist as well as to the ordinary student, so large a number of poems of now-recognised worth, together with the best lyrics of the known poets, has meant arduous and unremitting research in the unexplored by-ways of our literature. And it was during this pursuit of obscure and unknown material that I found more and more of my time and attention being absorbed in the discovery and tracking down of this and that collection, until at the end I had unearthed and examined considerably more than a thousand anonymous poetical collections, miscellanies, and song-books — of which there was no bibliography in existence, and of many of which only one copy has survived. Having learnt from this personal

experience the urgent need of such a bibliography for students of the 'period, I compiled, and printed in my "Seventeenth Century Lyrics," a "Short Title List", chronologically arranged, of the miscellanies I had personally located and examined in the preparation of that work. Similarly, I have compiled a further bibliography of the poetical collections of the Eighteenth Century. At the request of the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press I am now preparing the greater part of this material as "A Bibliography of Poetical Miscellanies and Collections, 1660 - 1800," for publication in their forthcoming "Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature."

By way of explanation of the foregoing preamble, it seemed to me at the outset desirable to enter into such detail partly to show my credentials as a serious student of English Literature, and a practised bibliographer; and in part as an introduction to the immediate subject of this Note.

While at work on the poetical collections of the Seventeenth Century, (and in the term "poetical collections" I would always be understood to include also the broadsides, and those periodicals which contain an appreciable amount of verse), I came to realise that the continual or occasional reappearance in them of certain poems was significant. Some poems persisted throughout the period, others suddenly cropped up in contemporary volumes and then as suddenly vanished. Pondering these facts it struck me that I held in my hands the key to a historical study

of the poetical appreciation of the period: for together these collections reflect the taste of the century as nothing else could do.

The reaction of the public in any age to different types of poetry is still (except for a certain amount of pioneer work which I have already done on this subject) an entirely virgin and unexplored region of literary history. And I am convinced, after much thought and in the light of some further examination of the phenomena, that careful and exhaustive research in this field could not fail to be productive of results in the highest degree important for a proper knowledge of any period of literature of which such evidences have survived.

A close analysis of the incidence of poems in all the collections would prove by suffrage which poems could most truly be said to be the voice, and to represent the spirit, of the various periods; and would further tell us which poets were the best loved of their time. It would show, like a graph, the fluctuation of poetic reputations and the fashions of polite taste, and to what extent the one was affected by the other. It would cast a vivid light on many historical problems, such as the contemporary popularity of, say, the shorter poems of Milton or Dryden, for which hitherto there has been little or no evidence either way; and reveal whether the appreciation of their work waxed or waned with the passage of

time. It would solve, completely or in part, all kinds of literary questions which hitherto have remained unanswered for lack of material evidence. To notice but a few — Was the apparent neglect of Vaughan until the Nineteenth Century as real as it appears? To what extent, if any, did the songs of the Opera become the topical songs of the home and street? Was the influence of the Augustan school as all-pervasive as is frequently supposed, or did the voice of the people persist in their folk-songs in spite of Pope and his contemporaries? Which poems have most continuously inspired later writers, and which have been most frequently imitated? Analysed in this manner, the miscellanies could be made to provide an intimate self-revelation of each period — its moods, its incentives, its reactions, — the effects of which on literary history may very well be as profound and far-reaching as they are at present unforeseen.

On other data made available by these researches, many facts of genuinely human - as well as literary - interest could be established. For example, the original sale price of most of these poetical collections can be ascertained — there are the priced advertisements in contemporary journals and periodicals, and, not infrequently, pages of advertisements in the volumes themselves; while many of the song-books and miscellanies carry their price imprinted on them. Now, as the prices vary from one penny to two guineas, the different prices

must to a great extent indicate the different strata of society catered for. And many questions spring to the mind. Were price and poetic quality commensurate? Did the better classes get — and so read — the better poetry? Was the cultural level of the squire, as a matter of sheer fact, so much higher than that of the farmer or the field labourer? And what types of poetry appealed to the different classes? The answers to questions like these are to be found only in the miscellanies, and even there only by the eye that knows what to look for.

Indeed it is impossible to foresee the full implications of the results of a thorough and perspicacious examination of these collections which hitherto have been for the most part disregarded or forgotten by students of English literature. Research along the lines suggested may eventually necessitate some readjustment of poetic criticism. The testimony of two or three centuries of mankind cannot lightly be brushed aside; and the fact that a particular poem has lived so long on the lips and in the hearts of our fellows must mean that it has some value though we ourselves may not yet have recognised it.

Other contributions to English Literature may be gathered from these poetical collections. Being the great store-houses of the anonymous songs of the people, it is chiefly in them we should look for the originals which furnished the dramatists, from the Elizabethan age onwards, with an unfailing supply of

topical quotation and humorous allusion. In my opinion, judging from the several comic quotations in Shakespeare's plays, which I have been the first to trace to songs in these books, the problem of many an obscure reference and burlesqued passage in the plays awaits solution here and no where else. And it is only because these collections have been for the most part neglected in the past, that so many of the dramatists' topical quotations still remain a puzzle for the scholar.

Or again — an enquiry of a more technical nature — one might be able to discover evidences of the influence of music on the lyric expression of these centuries; and trace what differences are perceptible between the poem written for a musical setting and one meant to be read and not sung. From which data one could proceed to investigate, on the one hand, how far music tended to stabilize poetic form and metre; and on the other, to what extent the development of an increasingly elaborate rhythmical pattern in Seventeenth Century poetry was due to an attempt to compensate the ear for the loss of a musical setting. Obviously the results of such an original investigation would be invaluable to any future study of the history of the lyric.

For textual purposes, likewise, these poetical collections have an importance scarcely to be over-estimated. A few of them have, of course, long been recognised as valuable as the source of certain texts. But it is not realised in what a

large number of cases they are the earliest, and often the sole, authority for well-known poems. Neither — on another count — is it realised to what extent they were responsible in the Eighteenth Century for the growth and final triumph of the Romantic School; or what the number of volumes was, which, wholly or in part devoted to reprints of the older poetry and ballads, preceded and paved the way for Percy's "Reliques" in 1765, and then in rapidly increasing numbers obliterated the last remains of classicism. The sum total of such volumes, between 1706 and 1800, is probably not less than a hundred; but the student may look everywhere in vain for anything but the merest allusion to two or three of the better known titles.

Yet another avenue for research presents itself in the fact that such an enquiry properly pursued could also make original contributions to Bibliography pure and simple. Little or no work, for example, has yet been done on the Printers and Booksellers of the Eighteenth Century; though the need for it is, as every scholar will testify, urgent in the extreme. Thus a list of the Printers and Booksellers of these thousand-odd miscellanies, with their dates and localities, would in itself constitute an addition of real and definite value to scholarship.

But besides the advancement of knowledge in the field of English Literature, as indicated in the foregoing summary, it is very certain that these neglected miscellanies can throw

much fresh light on the social history of the times. From this point of view likewise the field is both rich and unworked. Much new information is to be found here of the every-day activities of the ordinary people, who are so frequently invisible in the historical records. Authentic contemporary pictures of life in the country (where, at that time, dwelt by far the greater part of the population) are drawn with a vivid and virile realism, beside which the Phyllis and Strephon of popular imagination fade into the insipidly pretty artificialities they really were. The most charming glimpses occur of such things as village fairs and junkettings, May-days and Christmas feasts, while descriptions of all kinds of country sports abound. Here too are portraits and scenes from town-life. The beau and the rake, the belle and the city madam, jostle with a hundred less familiar types. A thief is here being carted to Tyburn for execution, there a cobbler and an oyster-wife are volubly engaged in a quarrel, the next page tells of domestic bliss round the tea-table, follows a ballad of street-cries, with a sailor's song and a poem against the Quakers. In short, every aspect of contemporary life and manners is mirrored in these unturned pages, and in their wonderful variety supply the 'social scene' — which the historian ever craves and so rarely finds in the records of past ages.

In conclusion, adequately to carry through an enquiry of

- 10 -

this nature and extent, till the last bit of profitable evidence has been discovered and tabulated, and the consequent enormous mass of data co-ordinated, digested, synthesized, and finally embodied in book form, and then to see the book through the press, would altogether necessitate a very considerable amount of labour, of which it is difficult to estimate the time equivalent. For, in addition to the thirteen hundred or so miscellanies, song-books and chap-books, each to be accurately analysed, there are the periodicals, which alone present a formidable mass of material for examination. To take but one example — the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 1731 - 1800, contains upwards of 9,000 poems; and that is but one of many scores of monthly and weekly publications, which, though mostly of shorter duration, include a similar proportion of poetry to prose. Moreover a certain amount of time must obviously be 'wasted' in actual travel from place to place. For, besides the many libraries of Oxford, Cambridge and London to be searched, and some private libraries elsewhere in England, I must visit also those of Edinburgh and Dublin. In addition to which I must work in America for a period; for the Library of Congress, the libraries of Yale and Harvard Universities, the Huntington Library, and the New York Public Library, not to mention several private collections in the States, contain unique copies of a number of miscellanies no longer to be found in England. In view of all which, I anticipate that it will take not less than

- 11 -

three years' close and continuous work to bring the scheme of research, outlined in these pages, to a worthy and satisfactory conclusion.

Norman Ault.

*83 Cowley Road,
Oxford.*

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF
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OF THE SEVENTEENTH & EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES.

A SUGGESTED SCHEME FOR RESEARCH

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OF THE SEVENTEENTH & EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES.

A Suggested Scheme for Research.

A student all my life of English Literature, I have for the last ten years wholly devoted myself to the special study of the Lyric throughout all its phases and developments. In the course of which study I have carefully examined the whole field of Lyric expression as found in the works of upwards of four thousand poets (more than half of whom are unknown even to the specialists of the different periods), and in the innumerable miscellanies and collections of poems, mostly anonymous. A partial result of this research has already been published in two volumes, namely, "Elizabethan Lyrics from the Original Texts", 1925; 2nd Edition, 1929; and "Seventeenth Century Lyrics from the Original Texts", 1928; each work approximating to 550 pages in length, and both published in America by Longmans, Green and Co., New York; while a third volume (similar in size) of the lyrics of the Eighteenth Century, is at the moment in the press for publication next Spring.

I need not here describe in detail the main features of these volumes: their strictly chronological plan (then unique, but since imitated by others); the discoveries of early

- 2 -

original texts; the attribution to their proper authors of poems hitherto anonymous or wrongly ascribed; the textual and bibliographical notes, etc.; but it is germane to the purpose of this Note, to mention perhaps their chief contribution to the study of English literature. Some three hundred of the poems included in these volumes have never before been reprinted since they were first published in the works of forgotten poets, or in rare miscellanies or unrecorded song-books. In addition to these, some sixty or seventy poems from MSS. appeared there for the first time in print; by which means I have added to the roll of Seventeenth Century Poets at least five names entirely unknown heretofore.

To have been able thus to introduce and make available, to the specialist as well as to the ordinary student, so large a number of poems of now-recognised worth, together with the best lyrics of the known poets, has meant arduous and unremitting research in the unexplored by-ways of our literature. And it was during this pursuit of obscure and unknown material that I found more and more of my time and attention being absorbed in the discovery and tracking down of this and that collection, until at the end I had unearthed and examined considerably more than a thousand anonymous poetical collections, miscellanies, and song-books — of which there was no bibliography in existence, and of many of which only one copy has survived. Having learnt from this personal

- 3 -

experience the urgent need of such a bibliography for students of the period, I compiled, and printed in my "Seventeenth Century Lyrics," a "Short Title List", chronologically arranged, of the miscellanies I had personally located and examined in the preparation of that work. Similarly, I have compiled a further bibliography of the poetical collections of the Eighteenth Century. At the request of the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press I am now preparing the greater part of this material as "A Bibliography of Poetical Miscellanies and Collections, 1660 - 1800," for publication in their forthcoming "Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature."

By way of explanation of the foregoing preamble, it seemed to me at the outset desirable to enter into such detail partly to show my credentials as a serious student of English Literature, and a practised bibliographer; and in part as an introduction to the immediate subject of this Note.

While at work on the poetical collections of the Seventeenth Century, (and in the term "poetical collections" I would always be understood to include also the broadsides, and those periodicals which contain an appreciable amount of verse), I came to realise that the continual or occasional reappearance in them of certain poems was significant. Some poems persisted throughout the period, others suddenly cropped up in contemporary volumes and then as suddenly vanished. Pondering these facts it struck me that I held in my hands the key to a historical study

of the poetical appreciation of the period: for together these collections reflect the taste of the century as nothing else could do.

The reaction of the public in any age to different types of poetry is still (except for a certain amount of pioneer work which I have already done on this subject) an entirely virgin and unexplored region of literary history. And I am convinced, after much thought and in the light of some further examination of the phenomena, that careful and exhaustive research in this field could not fail to be productive of results in the highest degree important for a proper knowledge of any period of literature of which such evidences have survived.

A close analysis of the incidence of poems in all the collections would prove by suffrage which poems could most truly be said to be the voice, and to represent the spirit, of the various periods; and would further tell us which poets were the best loved of their time. It would show, like a graph, the fluctuation of poetic reputations and the fashions of polite taste, and to what extent the one was affected by the other. It would cast a vivid light on many historical problems, such as the contemporary popularity of, say, the shorter poems of Milton or Dryden, for which hitherto there has been little or no evidence either way; and reveal whether the appreciation of their work waxed or waned with the passage of

time. It would solve, completely or in part, all kinds of literary questions which hitherto have remained unanswered for lack of material evidence. To notice but a few — Was the apparent neglect of Vaughan until the Nineteenth Century as real as it appears? To what extent, if any, did the songs of the Opera become the topical songs of the home and street? Was the influence of the Augustan school as all-pervasive as is frequently supposed, or did the voice of the people persist in their folk-songs in spite of Pope and his contemporaries? Which poems have most continuously inspired later writers, and which have been most frequently imitated? Analysed in this manner, the miscellanies could be made to provide an intimate self-revelation of each period — its moods, its incentives, its reactions, — the effects of which on literary history may very well be as profound and far-reaching as they are at present unforeseen.

On other data made available by these researches, many facts of genuinely human — as well as literary — interest could be established. For example, the original sale price of most of these poetical collections can be ascertained — there are the priced advertisements in contemporary journals and periodicals, and, not infrequently, pages of advertisements in the volumes themselves; while many of the song-books and miscellanies carry their price imprinted on them. Now, as the prices vary from one penny to two guineas, the different prices

must to a great extent indicate the different strata of society catered for. And many questions spring to the mind. Were price and poetic quality commensurate? Did the better classes get - and so read - the better poetry? Was the cultural level of the squire, as a matter of sheer fact, so much higher than that of the farmer or the field labourer? And what types of poetry appealed to the different classes? The answers to questions like these are to be found only in the miscellanies, and even there only by the eye that knows what to look for.

Indeed it is impossible to foresee the full implications of the results of a thorough and perspicacious examination of these collections which hitherto have been for the most part disregarded or forgotten by students of English literature. Research along the lines suggested may eventually necessitate some readjustment of poetic criticism. The testimony of two or three centuries of mankind cannot lightly be brushed aside; and the fact that a particular poem has lived so long on the lips and in the hearts of our fellows must mean that it has some value though we ourselves may not yet have recognised it.

Other contributions to English Literature may be gathered from these poetical collections. Being the great store-houses of the anonymous songs of the people, it is chiefly in them we should look for the originals which furnished the dramatists, from the Elizabethan age onwards, with an unfailing supply of

topical quotation and humorous allusion. In my opinion, judging from the several comic quotations in Shakespeare's plays, which I have been the first to trace to songs in these books, the problem of many an obscure reference and burlesqued passage in the plays awaits solution here and no where else. And it is only because these collections have been for the most part neglected in the past, that so many of the dramatists' topical quotations still remain a puzzle for the scholar.

Or again—an enquiry of a more technical nature—one might be able to discover evidences of the influence of music on the lyric expression of these centuries; and trace what differences are perceptible between the poem written for a musical setting and one meant to be read and not sung. From which data one could proceed to investigate, on the one hand, how far music tended to stabilize poetic form and metre; and on the other, to what extent the development of an increasingly elaborate rhythmical pattern in Seventeenth Century poetry was due to an attempt to compensate the ear for the loss of a musical setting. Obviously the results of such an original investigation would be invaluable to any future study of the history of the lyric.

For textual purposes, likewise, these poetical collections have an importance scarcely to be over-estimated. A few of them have, of course, long been recognised as valuable as the source of certain texts. But it is not realised in what a

large number of cases they are the earliest, and often the sole, authority for well-known poems. Neither — on another count — is it realised to what extent they were responsible in the Eighteenth Century for the growth and final triumph of the Romantic School; or what the number of volumes was, which, wholly or in part devoted to reprints of the older poetry and ballads, preceded and paved the way for Percy's "Reliques" in 1765, and then in rapidly increasing numbers obliterated the last remains of classicism. The sum total of such volumes, between 1706 and 1800, is probably not less than a hundred; but the student may look everywhere in vain for anything but the merest allusion to two or three of the better known titles.

Yet another avenue for research presents itself in the fact that such an enquiry properly pursued could also make original contributions to Bibliography pure and simple. Little or no work, for example, has yet been done on the Printers and Booksellers of the Eighteenth Century; though the need for it is, as every scholar will testify, urgent in the extreme. Thus a list of the Printers and Booksellers of these thousand-odd miscellanies, with their dates and localities, would in itself constitute an addition of real and definite value to scholarship.

But besides the advancement of knowledge in the field of English Literature, as indicated in the foregoing summary, it is very certain that these neglected miscellanies can throw

- 9 -

much fresh light on the social history of the times. From this point of view likewise the field is both rich and unworked. Much new information is to be found here of the every-day activities of the ordinary people, who are so frequently invisible in the historical records. Authentic contemporary pictures of life in the country (where, at that time, dwelt by far the greater part of the population) are drawn with a vivid and virile realism, beside which the Phyllis and Strephon of popular imagination fade into the insipidly pretty artificialities they really were. The most charming glimpses occur of such things as village fairs and junketings, May-days and Christmas feasts, while descriptions of all kinds of country sports abound. Here too are portraits and scenes from town-life. The beau and the rake, the belle and the city madam, jostle with a hundred less familiar types. A thief is here being carted to Tyburn for execution, there a cobbler and an oyster-wife are volubly engaged in a quarrel, the next page tells of domestic bliss round the tea-table, follows a ballad of street-cries, with a sailor's song and a poem against the Quakers. In short, every aspect of contemporary life and manners is mirrored in these unturned pages, and in their wonderful variety supply the 'social scene' — which the historian ever craves and so rarely finds in the records of past ages.

In conclusion, adequately to carry through an enquiry of

- 10 -

this nature and extent, till the last bit of profitable evidence has been discovered and tabulated, and the consequent enormous mass of data co-ordinated, digested, synthesized, and finally embodied in book form, and then to see the book through the press, would altogether necessitate a very considerable amount of labour, of which it is difficult to estimate the time equivalent. For, in addition to the thirteen hundred or so miscellanies, song-books and chap-books, each to be accurately analysed, there are the periodicals, which alone present a formidable mass of material for examination. To take but one example — the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 1731 - 1800, contains upwards of 9,000 poems; and that is but one of many scores of monthly and weekly publications, which, though mostly of shorter duration, include a similar proportion of poetry to prose. Moreover a certain amount of time must obviously be 'wasted' in actual travel from place to place. For, besides the many libraries of Oxford, Cambridge and London to be searched, and some private libraries elsewhere in England, I must visit also those of Edinburgh and Dublin. In addition to which I must work in America for a period; for the Library of Congress, the libraries of Yale and Harvard Universities, the Huntington Library, and the New York Public Library, not to mention several private collections in the States, contain unique copies of a number of miscellanies no longer to be found in England. In view of all which, I anticipate that it will take not less than

- 11 -

three years' close and continuous work to bring the scheme of research, outlined in these pages, to a worthy and satisfactory conclusion.

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