

MINUTES OF REGULAR MEETING OF  
THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

October 14, 1940

A regular meeting of the Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study was held at Fuld Hall, Princeton, New Jersey, on Monday, October 14, 1940, at 2:30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Aydelotte, Edgar S. Bamberger, Louis Bamberger, Flexner, Friedenwald, Houghton, Leidesdorf, Maass, Riefler, Rosenwald, Stewart, Veblen, and Weed.

Absent and excused: Messrs. Carrel, Douglas, Hardin, and Mrs. Fuld.

The Chairman, Mr. Houghton, presided.

The minutes of the meeting held on May 13, 1940, having been distributed, their reading was dispensed with, and they were approved after the adoption of the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees held on May 13, 1940, be and hereby are amended, by omitting on page 1 the words "with the following exception" and making a new paragraph, so as to read as follows:

The minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee held on March 29, 1940, were approved.

Mr. Hardin stated that the Trustees had been doubtful about the advisability of building duplex houses and the members of the faculty concerned had now abandoned the plan. He therefore moved that the action of the Executive Committee approving the duplex housing plan be rescinded, whereupon the motion was unanimously carried.

In the absence of Mr. Hardin, Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Leidesdorf made the following report:

The budget for the year ended June 30, 1940, was estimated at \$358,480.00, but the actual expenditures were \$354,665.00. The budget for

the current year was estimated at \$457,200.00, an increase of \$99,000.00 over the preceding budget. The income from endowment for 1939-1940 was \$329,000.00 so that it is placed at \$330,000.00 for the current academic year. We have added the library appropriation of \$25,000.00, pension fund of \$12,000.00, Rockefeller Foundation appropriation of \$35,000.00, Mr. Bamberger's equivalent contribution of \$35,000.00, The Carnegie Corporation of New York \$14,200.00, the American Committee for International Studies \$6,000.00, making a total of \$457,200.00, with a contingent fund of \$5,800.00 in the budget.

Mr. Leidesdorf reported the recommendation of the Budget Committee that for the year, 1941-1942, minimum amounts for stipends for each school be reserved as follows:

School of Economics and Politics	\$12,500.00
School of Humanistic Studies	10,000.00
School of Mathematics	15,000.00

This action is advisable in order that the award of stipends may be wisely made over a period of several months.

On motion, the report was accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

The attention of the Trustees was called to a communication received from the National Newark & Essex Banking Company of Newark, New Jersey, referring to a trust established by Louis Bamberger under a Deed of Trust dated June 25, 1937, to the said National Newark & Essex Banking Company and Walter H. Farrier, as Trustees, under the terms of which one Jonas D. Bamberger was one of the life tenants and to the fact that the said Jonas D. Bamberger died on August 10, 1940, and that pursuant to the terms and provisions of the said Deed of Trust the Institute for Advanced Study-Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld Foundation, by reason of the death of said Jonas D. Bamberger, is entitled to receive three-ninths (3/9) of the original principal of the said trust, together with a like proportion of the accumulated income thereon

(presently three-eighths (3/8) of the remaining corpus due to a prior distribution of one-ninth (1/9) ); that the National Newark & Essex Banking Company and Walter H. Farrier, as Trustees under the said Deed of Trust, had presented to the Institute for Advanced Study an accounting of said trust, showing that the Institute for Advanced Study is now entitled to receive \$5,000.00 face value City of Elizabeth 4-1/4s of 1948 at a current market value of \$5,737.50; \$5,000.00 face value City of Elizabeth 4-1/4s of 1949 at a current market value of \$5,793.75; \$5,000.00 face value Town of Irvington 4-1/2s of 1948 at a current market value of \$5,831.25; \$20,000.00 face value Town of Irvington 4-1/2s of 1949 at a current market value of \$23,550.00; \$7,000.00 face value City of New York 4-1/2s of 1952 at a current market value of \$7,980.00, aggregating \$48,892.50, together with cash corpus of \$888.06, three-eighths of the accrued income amounting to \$449.69 and three-eighths of the income on hand amounting to \$95.44, or a total aggregate of \$50,325.69.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Institute for Advanced Study-Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld Foundation, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, accept the aforesaid distribution from the said Trustees under the said Deed of Trust, and that the Treasurer be and he hereby is authorized, in behalf of said Institute for Advanced Study-Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld Foundation, to execute such form of release as he may approve, against delivery to him of the securities and/or cash distributable to the said Institute for Advanced Study under the said Deed of Trust.

It was stated that the annual income from this deed of trust would be approximately \$2,000.00.

On motion, a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Bamberger for this gift.

Mr. Maass, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, reported that the faculty would assess themselves a certain amount to take care of arrangements for luncheons on the fourth floor of Fuld Hall, the

dining-room and private dining-room being used for this purpose. The estimate of the Hegeman-Harris Company for completing the fourth floor was \$24,800.00. A new plan called for finishing the dining-room in pine, the rest in plaster, and an estimate of \$18,000.00 was received, including in addition finishing the floor and equipping the kitchen, the work to be completed in six weeks. It was pointed out that the completion of the fourth floor would also enable the Institute to house the League of Nations in a more satisfactory manner.

On motion, the Committee on Buildings and Grounds was authorized to proceed in accordance with the report made by Mr. Maass.

The report of the Director was presented and, on motion, was accepted and ordered to be incorporated in the minutes of the meeting. This report (which is reproduced in full as an appendix to these minutes) covered the happenings of the academic year and the rapid development of the library during the last six months. Amplifying the report of the Budget Committee, the Director outlined the means by which the deficits of the last two years had been ended and the budget brought into balance by donated income from Mr. Bamberger and the various foundations. He commented briefly on the renovation of Olden Manor and the proposed finishing of the fourth floor of Fuld Hall; he mentioned the war work now being undertaken by various members of the Institute faculty, and described in detail the negotiations leading to the removal from Geneva to Princeton of certain members of the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations who are now carrying on their work at the Institute.

In the discussion which ensued Mr. Flexner characterized the invitation to the technical sections of the League as the most important

and dramatic episode in the history of the Institute and expressed himself as deeply gratified and moved by the courage, skill, good sense, and clear-headedness with which the entire incident was managed by the Director aided by Mr. Sweetser, Mr. Hambro, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Riefler. Mr. Flexner believes that the presence of these representatives of the League will enormously strengthen the Institute and add to its usefulness when the war is over. He proposed the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

**RESOLVED**, That Messrs. Hambro and Sweetser be formally and officially thanked for their efforts in bringing the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations from Geneva to the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton.

Mr. Flexner commented in some detail on the financial section of the Director's report and endorsed the whole system of stipends as of the utmost importance. The idea of granting stipends was a suggestion of Professor Veblen who deserved entire credit for that sound idea. Mr. Flexner also paid a warm tribute to the ability and devotion of the secretarial staff of the Institute and expressed the opinion that the members of it should be more liberally remunerated when the financial situation warranted it.

The Director stated that Professor Mitranj had requested that his leave of absence be continued during 1940-1941, that it would be difficult for him to leave England because he is an English citizen, and that he was doing important war work for the British Foreign Office. Inasmuch as the Foreign Office provided part of his salary, the Director recommended that leave of absence be granted with the understanding that the Treasurer and Director would adjust his combined salary in their discretion.

On motion, the matter was left to the decision of the Treasurer and Director.

The Director stated that certain curios and museum pieces were stored in the Gest Oriental Library and that Mr. Gest and his daughter would be happy if the Institute would purchase them for \$7,500.00 or, if that were not feasible, release them. Thereupon, on motion, it was

RESOLVED, That the Director be and hereby is authorized to return to Mr. and Miss Gest the objects of art which are housed in the library but are not a part of the Gest Oriental Library.

There being no further business, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

*October 14, 1940*

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

The academic year began in a most satisfactory manner on September 20. The date of our opening has been pushed forward so as to coincide with the schedule of the Princeton University Graduate School and thus facilitate the many joint arrangements for lectures and seminars.

In the first place, it gives me great pleasure to inform the Trustees that Professor Meritt has since the last meeting of the Board been elected a Fellow of the British Academy and that an honorary degree has been conferred upon Professor Weyl by the University of Pennsylvania on the occasion of its two hundredth anniversary.

The size of the Institute is about the same as last year. The faculty will be exactly the same, while the group of members and the working staff are only slightly larger. Fuld Hall, however, is a much busier place, due partly to the fact that we are housing the members of the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations, partly to the fact that our new library facilities make it possible for many members to read here who formerly did their work in Fine Hall. In addition to men who have stipends from the Institute there are, in the group of members, two Guggenheim Fellows, two National Research Council Fellows, and fifteen on stipends from other foundations. The University of Illinois is represented by five members and among the twenty-five other universities from which men have come to us this year are the American School for Classical Studies in Athens, Brooklyn College, Bryn Mawr College, University of Chicago, Cornell University, Frankfurt University, Harvard University, Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Johns Hopkins University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, McGill University, University of Missouri, Northeastern University, Osterreichisches

Gymnasium, Kyushu Imperial University, Osaka Imperial University, Oxford University, University of Paris, University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State College, German University of Prague, University of Rochester, University of Turin, University of Vienna, University of Washington, and the Technische Hochschule in Zürich.

I am glad to be able to report that the facilities of Fuld Hall are being used to their utmost capacity. Some doubling up has been necessary, one or two secretaries are working in hallways, but we have, I think, been able to provide for all our members and guests reasonably adequate and quiet space in which to pursue their researches.

The Trustees will find the library a changed place. Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Bamberger, we were able to begin last year to order books urgently needed for work in this building. Our policy has been to avoid duplicating the resources of the Princeton University Library as far as possible, and to buy only books not possessed by Princeton, or works which are used so constantly as to make the purchase of duplicates justifiable. The care with which our selections were made has meant that we were able to accumulate books only slowly at the beginning. During the last few months they have been coming in much more rapidly. We now possess about five thousand volumes, which is, roughly speaking, one-third of the capacity of our shelves.

The rapidity of our recent acquisitions has overwhelmed Mrs. Halmos, and I am happy to report that, thanks to the generosity of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, we shall have available this year the services of Dr. Ellinger as assistant to Mrs. Halmos in the work of cataloguing, classifying, and general administration of the library.

We have made very little progress as yet toward what may in the future prove to be one of the most important features of our library, namely, the



acquisition of microfilms. The technique of production and use of microfilms is advancing by leaps and bounds. They seem to me in many respects the most economical means of meeting certain of our most urgent library requirements, and I fully expect that in the future we shall make greatly increased use of this convenient means of providing materials for research. The new librarian of Princeton University is very much interested in this aspect of American library development, and we shall be fortunate in having his advice and assistance in the development of our collection.

For the second year in succession the report of the auditors has shown an excess of expenditure over income, a net deficit at the end of the year. The amounts are not great, are really insignificant in comparison with the excess income which has been added to capital during the first eight years of the life of the Institute. These deficits would be serious only if they were to continue indefinitely. I am happy to say that they have now been stopped and that our budget for the current academic year is in balance. It is true that it has been brought into balance only by income generously donated by Mr. Bamberger, the Rockefeller Foundation, and other agencies, and that these gifts are promised only for a period of a few years. It will be our responsibility to take measures during this period so that either by increasing our income or reducing our expenditures the budget can be kept in balance after the period for which additional funds have been promised.

I have lately prepared a summary tabulation of the financial operations of the Institute during the ten years of its existence. The endowment increased rapidly from 1930 to 1935 when it reached its present level of just over \$8,000,000. The income from this \$8,000,000 for the year 1935-1936 was \$331,000. This increased in the next year to over \$350,000, since which time it has gradually decreased to \$319,000 in 1938-1939, and it is estimated to

be about \$330,000 for the current academic year. The deficit of the last two years has been met this year for the most part by donated income and in smaller part by reduction in the amount expended for stipends for members. I greatly regret this reduction. It might, I think, be argued that the amount spent on stipends for the members who come to work in the Institute is almost the most useful expenditure we make, and I very much hope that we shall in the future be able to devote much more money to this important purpose. At the moment the decrease is not so calamitous as it might seem for the reason that the reduction of stipends from Institute funds has been more than made up by appropriations from other foundations for this purpose, either to the Institute or directly to the members themselves, by such organizations as the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the National Research Council, and the Guggenheim Foundation.

Three items of expenditure are absolutely necessary to the work of the Institute and, as they increase, our work will improve. If they decrease, our work will suffer. These are faculty salaries, stipends for members, and funds for the library. Other expenditures are desirable and even necessary, but they can be curtailed without affecting the quality of our work in any important respect. If we are guided by these considerations, we shall be able to make the wisest possible use of the funds allotted to our care.

The report of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds has informed the Trustees concerning the renovation of Olden Manor and the proposed finishing of the fourth floor of Fuld Hall for the use of the faculty luncheon club. I should like to express on behalf of my wife and myself our cordial appreciation of the beautiful and comfortable residence which has been provided for us. I appreciate no less the plans of the Trustees for the finishing of the fourth floor. The need for luncheons in Fuld Hall is very great, and the facilities

provided will add much to the convenience of work in this building. Indeed the inconvenience to our members of having to return each day to the center of Princeton for luncheon is so great that the faculty committee is now considering plans for temporary sandwich service in the Common Room, pending the time when the kitchen and dining-room on the fourth floor can be completed.

The Institute meets this year as the nation at large is preparing to mobilize its resources against the threat of war. While our work is pursued on an advanced level, with no thought of immediate practical results, I am glad to assure the Trustees that this institution is no ivory tower and to report that the members of our faculty are taking an appropriate and important part in the national effort. One part of this effort is the mobilization of the scholarly resources of the nation. Professor Morse has been entrusted by the American Mathematical Society with the responsibility of doing this for the mathematicians, and Professor Earle has accepted the same responsibility for the historians. Professors Stewart and Riefler continue to advise the Treasury, Professor Warren the Federal Reserve Board, and I shall later present a request from Professor Mittrany for a continuation of his leave of absence in order not to interrupt the work which he is doing for the British Foreign Office. The work of the American Committee for International Studies, which has its headquarters in the Institute under the chairmanship of Professor Earle, should make a useful contribution to the determination of American policy at the peace conference when the war finally ends, whether we take part in that conference as one of the belligerents or merely as an interested observer.

Scholarship recognizes no national boundaries, and it is a significant fact that the Institute for Advanced Study, which aspires to contribute to scholarship at the most advanced level, has been from the beginning perhaps

the most international of all American institutions of learning. The presence here of members of the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations emphasizes the international aspects of the problems with which we deal and the worldwide character of the responsibilities of a great nation like the United States. The members of the League serve to emphasize furthermore a fact too little realized, that the problems of the modern world are too complicated for rule-of-thumb solutions. They can be solved only by experts, by scholars, and it is only necessary to understand something of the work of these technical sections of the League to realize that, whatever the settlement after this war, the world will be the poorer, if it does not continue to have the service of these non-political, impartial, scholarly groups for the guidance of statesmen in the solution of questions raised by our modern complex civilization.

This is not to say that the world must in the future substitute for other forms of dictatorship a new dictatorship of scholars. In the democratic world the final power must always rest with the mass of the people, with laymen. The role of the expert must be advisory, but only those democracies can succeed which learn to have a wholesome respect for expert advice in all fields, analogous to the respect which we are slowly coming to have for expert advice in the fields of medicine and public health. The determination of the role of the expert in a democracy is one of the most important political problems in the modern world, and it is one toward the solution of which this institution

by its very nature should be able to make a significant contribution.

The invitation from the three institutions at Princeton - Princeton University, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and the Institute for Advanced Study - to the technical sections of the League to transfer from Geneva to Princeton for the duration of the war was decided upon since the last meeting of the Board of Trustees. We were compelled to act in haste or it would have been no use to act at all. During the hectic weeks of June and July, when the proposal was under consideration, I consulted all the Trustees I could easily reach by telephone and obtained their informal authorization to go ahead. I take this first opportunity to recount in detail the events which led to the installation of the Economic and Financial Section of the League in Fuld Hall, and which we still hope will later bring the other technical sections to quarters waiting for them in Princeton University and the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

On May 28 Mr. Arthur Sweetser of the League of Nations Secretariat arrived in New York. When he left Geneva two weeks before, the situation in Europe was already alarming, and on the day of his arrival King Leopold surrendered. He had already discussed with certain high officials of the League of Nations what they should do in the event of a German occupation of Switzerland and the idea had been very tentatively thrown out that if the technical sections could come to the United States that would probably be the best plan. No one, however, was optimistic and no one felt any great confidence in the possibility of such a plan being carried out.

The situation in Europe had become steadily worse during the time that Mr. Sweetser was on the water, and as soon as he landed he began active discussions with people in this country who were interested in the fate of the League. He had several difficult problems to solve. First, a not at all unnatural reluctance was anticipated from certain circles in Geneva itself, to any dispersal of the League services, or any separation of one part, such as the technical, from the other parts. Secondly, the United States was not a Member of the League and the present year was an election year. Third, it was a question who could take the initiative in the matter, for the League was unlikely to approach the United States, a non-Member, and the United States would hardly approach the League. It occurred to him, however, an intermediary might be found which, as an educational, non-political, and research agency, could set the ball rolling, secure the good will of Washington and place a definite offer before Geneva. Princeton was his first choice, as it is an educational and research center, on the Atlantic seaboard, easily accessible to both New York and Washington, and yet not having the drawbacks of the former as a large and expensive city, or of the latter as a political center. He knew Riefler and understood something of the work of the

Institute for Advanced Study, and he of course thought of the fact that Princeton had been Woodrow Wilson's university.

During the next two or three days after he landed, while the English were carrying out their glorious retreat from Dunkirk, Sweetser saw Thompson of the State Department and, on the 5<sup>th</sup>, Grady and Riefler. As the result of these discussions he cabled both Lester and Loveday, suggesting consideration of the transfer of the technical sections to the United States. In reply he had a non-committal telegram from Lester and a fuller one from Loveday, expressing interest in the possibility. On June 6 Sweetser was able to cable Loveday that Riefler and Stewart and I had discussed the whole matter and that he (Sweetser) was coming to Princeton on June 7 for consultation with us and with officers of Princeton University and the Rockefeller Institute. The meeting of representatives of the three institutions was duly held at the Princeton Inn on that day. President Dodds was ill and Vice-President Brakeley represented Princeton University, while Dr. Ten Broeck represented the Rockefeller Institute. At this meeting the representatives of the three institutions agreed to ask their Trustees for authorization to invite the technical sections to Princeton, provided the State Department approved the invitation. Fortunately, the Trustees of Princeton University were holding a meeting on June 10 and at this meeting they immediately agreed to the suggestion. I telephoned Mr. Bamberger, Mr. Houghton, and as many of the Trustees of the Institute as I could reach quickly and received unanimous approval of the plan. Dr. Ten Broeck could not quickly reach all of his Trustees, but he and Dr. Gasser agreed to go ahead on their own responsibility.

A letter of invitation was prepared and, on Wednesday, June 12, the day after Italy entered the war, Mr. Brakeley, Mr. Riefler, and I took it to Washington, where we showed it to Secretary Hull and several officials of the

State Department. The result was that Mr. Hull gave us permission to go ahead. The understanding was that the invitation was to be sent on our initiative. The State Department was not associated with us in any way, but made no objection and undertook to place no obstacles in the way of the transfer of the technical sections of the League to the United States. The moment we received this permission we cabled our letter from Washington to Avenol on that same evening.

Mr. Sweetser had meanwhile had intimations from Geneva that Avenol was opposed to any such transfer and that he (Sweetser) would be wise to be careful. On June 15, when the air was full of rumors of the coming French surrender, we received from Avenol a polite telegram declining our invitation on the ground that the activities of the League were placed by statute in Geneva and that this arrangement could be changed only by the states which were members of the League.

At this stage of the negotiations we were able to recruit two useful allies. The British Ambassador, Lord Lothian, who was keenly alive to the importance of the technical work of the League and saw clearly the advantages of trying to carry it on in the United States, was able to bring effective pressure upon the Secretary General of the League through the British Foreign Office, all the more so as Great Britain and the states of the British Empire are the principal paying members left in the League organization. This seemed to answer Mr. Avenol's point about the importance of consulting the states which were members of the League. Early in June Mr. Carl J. Hambro, President of the Storting and first citizen of Norway, arrived in the United States. Mr. Hambro is President of the Assembly of the League and of the Supervisory Commission which controls the activities of the League between meetings of the Council. He was very much concerned about keeping the tech-



nical activities of the League alive and had indeed discussed the Princeton invitation before leaving London. Mr. Hambro came to Princeton, looked over all the facilities of the three institutions, and sent a number of cablegrams to Avenol, strongly urging reconsideration of our invitation.

The result of all this pressure was that Avenol, on July 23, proposed to send Loveday and Skylstad to Princeton to investigate conditions and consider the advisability of the transfer. He intimated at the same time that he was considering with Loveday the immediate transfer of the Economics Section. Three days later, on July 26, Avenol sent a cordial acceptance of our invitation as regards the Economic and Financial Section, and said, at the same time, that the work of other sections raised special problems to which he was giving his careful consideration. The next day the newspapers carried the announcement of Mr. Avenol's resignation as Secretary General of the League.

Arrangements were immediately undertaken by Mr. Brakeley, Mr. Ricfler, Mr. Sweetser, and myself to facilitate the journey of the members of the Economics Section from Geneva to Princeton. The ships of the American Export Lines and the Pan American Clippers had both long lines of people waiting for passage at Lisbon. We besieged their offices in New York with the strongest requests we could make for priority for members of the League group. Meanwhile we heard from Loveday that he was leaving Geneva for Lisbon by bus with a group of members of his section and their families - a party of twenty-three in all. The next day the Associated Press carried the story that the bus had collided with a tram car in Grenoble, crashed into a pole, and overturned in a ditch, injuring nearly all the members of the party, three of them so badly that they had to be taken to a hospital. A few days later we rejoiced to hear that they had been able to continue their journey and had arrived safely

in Lisbon. We made the most of this accident in our appeals for sympathy to the officials of the Pan American Airways and the American Export Lines, with the result that Mr. Loveday and his family obtained passage on a clipper on August 20, while the remainder of the party were able to follow a couple of weeks later on one of the crowded ships of the Export Lines.

On Wednesday, August 21, the clipper arrived at La Guardia Field. The Lovedays were met by Mr. Sweetser and Mr. Riefler, together with other people who were interested in the League, and they came immediately to Princeton, where Mr. Hambro, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Brakelcy, and I formally received them the following day. It was a thrilling end to ten weeks of anxious negotiation and patient unraveling of every kind of difficulty. The events seemed to us to have their part in a larger drama in that one section of the League of Nations, urged upon Europe by Woodrow Wilson at the end of the last war and supported by an immense body of the best public opinion in the United States, was coming back, as we all hoped, to make a new start in the seat of Woodrow Wilson's university. Our luncheon at the Princeton Inn on Thursday, August 22, was a joyful one, and the reunion seemed to all of us to have a significance which no one quite dared put into words. The relief to those of us who had been active through these long, hot months of negotiations was inexpressible. We had rescued one of the most important of the technical sections of the League from the rapidly advancing Nazi destruction. We had out-manoeuvred the puppet government at Vichy. In the darkest hour of the history of the League the United States, while not a Member, was offering to important League activities not merely sanctuary but a chance to continue work. The group of economic experts, gathered and trained slowly over the course of twenty years, were

either here or safely on their way, with the most important part of their records copied on microfilms. Our School of Economics at the Institute, so largely specialized in questions of international finance had secured an interesting and important addition to its strength. At the moment we were too weary to do anything but marvel at our success. To Mr. Sweetser and me it seemed that there was only one thing that would not be an anti-climax. We slipped away together to Springdale for eighteen holes of golf. Sweetser is a fine golfer. We had already had several hard fought battles on the links but never a more delightful one than on that August afternoon.