

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

(Founded by Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld)

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THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey
March, 1938

*Extract from the letter addressed by
the Founders to their Trustees, dated
Newark, New Jersey, June 6, 1930*

"It is fundamental in our purpose, and our express desire, that in the appointments to the staff and faculty, as well as in the admission of workers and students, no account shall be taken, directly or indirectly, of race, religion, or sex. We feel strongly that the spirit characteristic of America at its noblest, above all, the pursuit of higher learning, cannot admit of any conditions as to personnel other than those designed to promote the objects for which this institution is established, and particularly with no regard whatever to accidents of race, creed, or sex."

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1938

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1939

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1940

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1941

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LEWIS H. WEED
Baltimore, Maryland

1942

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SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Professors

JAMES WADDELL ALEXANDER
ALBERT EINSTEIN
MARSTON MORSE
OSWALD VEBLEN
JOHN VON NEUMANN
HERMANN WEYL

Associate

WALTHER MAYER

Assistants

PETER G. BERGMANN
HERBERT BUSEMANN
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E. A. LOWE
BENJAMIN D. MERITT
ERWIN PANOFKY

Visiting Professor

EDWARD CAPPS

Field Mediaevalist

KURT WEITZMANN

Field Archaeologist

*WILLIAM ALEXANDER CAMPBELL

Assistant

W. KENDRICK PRITCHETT

GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY

Curator

NANCY LEE SWANN

*Through the courtesy of Wellesley College, Professor Campbell will conduct field work at Antioch for the next five successive seasons in behalf of the Institute.

CALENDAR

1938-1939

October	1:	First term opens
December	17:	First term closes
January	17:	Second term opens
May	1:	Second term closes

MEMBERS, 1937-1938

- VALENTIN BARGMANN, Ph.D., University of Zürich, 1936
MIRIAM F. BECKER, Ph.D., Yale University, 1934
HERBERT BUSEMANN, Ph.D., University of Göttingen, 1931
GLANVILLE DOWNEY, Ph.D., Princeton University, 1934
Curator, Epigraphical Museum, Princeton University
RICHARD ETTINGHAUSEN, Ph.D., University of Frankfurt am
Main, 1931
*EUGENE FEENBERG, Ph.D., Harvard University, 1933
*GEORGE H. FORSYTH, JR., M.F.A. in Architecture, Princeton
University, 1927
Assistant Professor, Princeton University
HAROLD W. GLIDDEN, Ph.D., Princeton University, 1937
JACOB HAMMER, Ph.D., Columbia University, 1925
Associate Professor, Hunter College
**ERICH HECKE, Ph.D., University of Göttingen, 1910
Professor, University of Hamburg
*VÁCLAV HLAVATÝ, Ph.D., Charles University, Prague, 1921
Professor, Charles University, Prague
WITOLD HUREWICZ, Ph.D., University of Vienna, 1926
Privatdozent, University of Amsterdam
LEOPOLD INFELD, Ph.D., University of Cracow, 1921
Privatdozent, University of Lwów
MARIE M. JOHNSON, Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1928
Assistant Professor, Oberlin College
EDWARD J. JURJI, Ph.D., Princeton University, 1936
PIERCE W. KETCHUM, Ph.D., University of Illinois, 1926
Associate, University of Illinois

*First term
**Second term

HARRY LEVY, Ph.D., Princeton University, 1924
Assistant Professor, University of Illinois

CYRUS C. MACDUFFEE, Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1921
Professor, University of Wisconsin

**ALPHEUS THOMAS MASON, Ph.D., Princeton University,
1923
Professor, Princeton University

*NEAL H. MCCOY, Ph.D., State University of Iowa, 1929
Associate Professor, Smith College

MALCOLM F. MCGREGOR, Ph.D., University of Cincinnati,
1937
Instructor, University of Cincinnati

CHARLES B. MORREY, JR., Ph.D., Harvard University, 1931
Assistant Professor, University of California

ANTHONY P. MORSE, Ph.D., Brown University, 1937

TADASI NAKAYAMA, Rigakushi, Tokyo Imperial University,
1935
Assistant Professor, Osaka Imperial University

CECIL J. NESBITT, Ph.D., University of Toronto, 1937

MAXWELL H. A. NEWMAN, M.A., St. John's College, Cam-
bridge, 1923
Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Cambridge
University Lecturer

RUFUS OLDENBURGER, Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1934
Assistant Professor, Armour Institute of Technology

JOHN F. RANDOLPH, Ph.D., Cornell University 1934

MOSES RICHARDSON, Ph.D., Columbia University, 1936
Tutor, Brooklyn College

HYMAN SERBIN, Ph.D., University of Pittsburgh, 1937

MALCOLM F. SMILEY, Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1937

FRANK SMITHIES, Ph.D., Cambridge University, 1937

RICHARD F. S. STARR, B.S., Cornell University, 1924

RICHARD STILLWELL, M.F.A. in Architecture, Princeton Uni-
versity, 1924
Assistant Professor, Princeton University

HANNS SWARZENSKI, Dr. Phil., University of Bonn, 1927

CHARLES B. TOMPKINS II, Ph.D., University of Michigan,
1936
National Research Council Fellow

H. T. WADE-GERY (M.C.), M.A., New College, Oxford,
1919
Fellow of Wadham College

HUBERT S. WALL, Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1927
Associate Professor, Northwestern University

DONALD N. WILBER, M.F.A. in Architecture, Princeton Uni-
versity, 1933

AUREL WINTNER, Ph.D., University of Leipzig, 1928
Associate Professor, The Johns Hopkins University

I

HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

FOR more than half a century preceding the outbreak of the World War in 1914 American scholars and scientists, who for the most part had already received a Ph.D. degree at Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Chicago, or elsewhere, and who desired further and usually informal opportunities for research under the direction of a great master, generally resorted to a foreign university.

Meanwhile, however, progress in provision for advanced study beyond the graduate school had been taking place in America. The leading American universities in addition to offering abundant opportunities for those desiring to obtain the Ph.D. degree have during the last generation steadily increased their facilities for advanced work on the part of competent and well trained individuals. The Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and the Commonwealth Fund had been making grants which enabled young men, who had already attained the Ph.D. degree, to work under first-rate scholars and scientists in American universities quite independently of the ordinary routine of the graduate school.

In 1930 an additional step forward was taken when Mr. Louis Bamberger and his sister, Mrs. Felix Fuld, decided to establish an institute for advanced study—an institute, which was entirely free

from all degree-giving obligations and which was designed to offer informal opportunities, without routine, to a carefully chosen faculty of distinguished scholars who would surround themselves with a group of selected younger men, who had given promise of scholarly and scientific development. The Institute discarded both undergraduate and graduate departments on the ground that these already existed in abundance; the real need was felt to lie in the field beyond the graduate school. The Trustees and Faculty of Princeton University welcomed the Institute to Princeton and have most generously made available to its staff and members all the resources in faculty, libraries, and other facilities which the University possesses for advanced work. Nothing could exceed in cordiality and mutual helpfulness the relationships established between the University and the Institute during the last five years.

Helpful gifts have been made for specific purposes as follows: the Rockefeller Foundation has contributed half the cost of the great Gest Oriental Library; the Carnegie Corporation of New York has contributed the funds which maintain in Princeton a number of distinguished and promising scholars; the Carnegie Institution of Washington has continued its coöperation in the field of Latin palæography; and the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced German Scholars has enabled the Institute to add to its faculty a highly distinguished scholar in the field of Islamic art.

Meanwhile, the Founders have also increased the

capital funds of the Institute so that in addition to the School of Mathematics, which was opened in 1933, the School of Humanistic Studies and the School of Economics and Politics were begun in 1935.

In order that the ideals of the Founders might be realized, the organization and administration of the Institute have been kept simple and unostentatious, and the several schools are in their internal conduct as nearly autonomous as possible. Coöperation with the corresponding authorities of Princeton University and with the director has proved to be easy and informal. The Board of Trustees is composed of laymen, scholars, and scientists. It is hoped that in this way perfect accord may be established between the administrative officers and the scholars who really constitute an institution of learning. The scale of salaries and retiring allowances is such that the teaching staff is freed from financial concern and feels under the strongest obligation to refrain from activities that bring a financial return without really being of high scientific or scholarly character—in other words, that the members of the staff may live up to the standard that has been created in the full-time departments of certain medical schools organized within recent years. In order to avoid difficulties and evils that have developed in institutions where both full-time and part-time arrangements are employed, the Institute is pledged to its Founders to adhere strictly to the full-time basis. In practice, higher education in America has proved beyond ques-

tion that, though under unusual circumstances something worth while may be accomplished by part-time workers, the two cannot be harmoniously combined and that, wherever the effort is made, part-time arrangements tend to encroach upon the full-time principle. Administration and organization are therefore greatly simplified, nice problems of adjustment are eliminated, and undivided attention to its fundamental purpose is secured by simple adherence to the principle of full-time work, and this is equally applicable to those who come as members for a year or more and to those who have continuing appointments.

The university instructors and professors on leave of absence have acted in close coöperation with the regular staff of the Institute to the mutual advantage of both groups. While the persons who are advanced scholars may profit by seminars or lecture courses which bring them in touch with the latest advances in the various branches of their science, equally important is the opportunity for informal and frequent contact with other investigators with whom they exchange ideas regarding the problems or fields in which they are interested. They make their own individual arrangements from time to time. No two persons have ever pursued the same course of action. The group contains members, several of whom conduct seminars or meet in conference on various subjects. There is in addition a steady stream of young men who have already given evidence of unusual talent.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of a year or two spent in free research and study under

the conditions which prevail in the Institute. The interaction between the various groups at Princeton creates an intellectual atmosphere that is highly stimulating both to the members of the permanent staff and to those who come to Princeton for a more or less limited period. Thus, while the Institute and Princeton University are organically and administratively entirely distinct, the faculties and students of the two institutions coöperate in any direction that promises more favorable results than either institution could obtain alone, the students availing themselves of the courses, seminars, and opportunities for conference and direction of work in both institutions. This coöperation between the University and the Institute is so close that the students and members of the two institutions mingle most freely, and each institution thus enjoys every opportunity provided by the other.

The following lists indicate the wide geographical range from within which scholars and scientists have resorted to the Institute for purposes of study and research during its earliest years:

<i>United States of America</i>	<i>Foreign Countries</i>
California	Australia
Connecticut	Austria
Illinois	Belgium
Indiana	Canada
Iowa	China
Louisiana	Czechoslovakia

(continued on next page)

*United States
of America*

Maryland
 Massachusetts
 Michigan
 New Jersey
 New York
 North Carolina
 Ohio
 Pennsylvania
 Rhode Island
 Virginia
 Washington
 Wisconsin

*Foreign
Countries*

Denmark
 England
 France
 Germany
 Holland
 Italy
 Japan
 Norway
 Poland
 Roumania
 Scotland
 Spain
 Switzerland

II

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

IN the School of Mathematics work is carried on by individual contact with students, by seminars, by courses of lectures, and by other methods, each professor being free to follow whatever plan he prefers and to vary it from year to year. It will be noticed that the staff consists only of professors and their assistants and one associate, in this respect differing from the faculty of a university which has varied teaching responsibilities. However, as is shown below, the work of the permanent staff is amplified by the activities of the temporary members.

In 1938-1939 Professor Alexander will continue his researches in topology. He will lecture from time to time and will hold informal conferences with students.

Professor Einstein will pursue his investigations in general relativity.

Professor Morse will conduct a seminar in the general field of analysis in the large. Among the topics which may be considered are symbolic and metric dynamics and variational theory in the large including minimal surface theory.

In 1937-1938 Professor Veblen and Professor von Neumann have been collaborating in a seminar in which the quantum mechanics of composite systems has been studied. It is proposed to carry on this seminar in 1938-1939 in related topics. Professor von Neumann has also lectured on logics, probability and

quantum theory. He will lecture in 1938-1939 on the same topic or on continuous geometries and hypercomplex number systems.

During 1937-1938 Professor Weyl conducted a seminar in current literature; next year he proposes to lecture on number theory.

Professor Mayer has lectured in 1937-1938 on differential geometry and topology. During 1938-1939 he will lecture on either calculus of variations or topology.

During the year 1937-1938 two courses of lectures were given by temporary members: one by Professor Hecke in the second term on Dirichlet series, modular functions and quadratic forms, and the other by Professor Wintner in both terms on infinite convolutions, asymptotic distributions and the Riemann zeta function.

Once a week the Mathematics Club, conducted by Princeton University and the School of Mathematics, meets. At four thirty every afternoon tea is served for both the University and the Institute groups, and professors and members thus assemble at their pleasure. Individual lectures or short courses of lectures are frequently given by the temporary members of the Mathematics Club or in the seminars conducted either by the Institute or the University or jointly. Among the papers thus presented the following may be noted as indicating the scope and variety of subjects:

Dr. Bargmann

Bombardment of Nuclei by Fast Particles

Dr. Becker

Valuation of Fields

Dr. Busemann

Metric Spaces with Complete Geodesics

Dr. Calkin

Self-adjoint Boundary Conditions for the Laplacian Operator

Dr. Clifford

Representations of the Symmetric Group
The Embedding Problem in General Arithmetic

Dr. Feenberg

Wigner on the Structure of Nuclei beyond Oxygen

Professor Hlavaty'

Conformal Invariants in Two-Dimensional Space
General Algorithms of Conformal Differential Geometry

Dr. Hurewicz

The Dimension of Euclidean Space
Topological Background of the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra
Topological Proofs of Some Elementary Theorems on Jacobians and Implicit Functions

Dr. Infeld

Motion in General Relativity

Dr. Ketchum

Bounded Groups of Linear Transformations
The Denjoy-Carleman Theorem
The Helmholtz Space Problem

- Professor Levy
Conformal Invariants in Two Dimensions
- Professor MacDuffee
Matric Methods in Ideal Theory
- Professor Morrey
Absolutely Continuous Functions of Several Variables
Convex Functions of Several Variables
Existence and Differentiability of Solutions of Minimum Problems for Multiple Integrals
- Dr. A. P. Morse
Non-differentiable Functions
- Professor Nakayama
The Theory of Elementary Divisors of Pseudo-linear and Semi-linear Transformations
Symmetric Algebras
The Regular Representations of Algebras
- Dr. Nesbitt
The Regular Representation of Algebras
- Mr. Newman
Periodic Transformations of Spaces
Combinatorial Methods in Plane Point-set Theory
- Professor Oldenburger
Ahlfors on the Theory of Meromorphic Functions
Representations of Polynomials in Several Variables

- Dr. Randolph
McShane on Paramaterization of Saddle Surfaces with Application to the Problem of Plateau
- Dr. Richardson
On Periodic Transformations of Complexes
- Dr. Serbin
The Theory of Lattices and Non-commuting Polynomials
- Dr. Smiley
Minkowski's Theorem on Linear Forms
- Dr. Smithies
Siegel's Proof of Minkowski's Theorem on Convex Bodies
Partially Ordered Function Spaces
Milne's Integral Equation and its Generalizations
- Dr. Tompkins
The Problem of Plateau
Concerning Deformations
- Dr. Wilcox
Modularity in the Theory of Lattices
- Professor Wintner
Canonical Transformations in the Calculus of Variations
Diophantine Statistics and Mean Motions

The following guest speakers gave lectures under the joint auspices of the Institute and the University: Professor Emil Artin on quasi-algebraic closed fields; and on quadratic forms; Professor Richard

Courant on minimal surfaces; Professor Harold Hotelling on some differential geometry problems in statistics; Professor Oystein Ore on structures and the theory of groups; Dr. Egbertus R. van Kampen on the theorem of Gauss-Bonnet; and Professor Hassler Whitney on multiple integration in manifolds.

The list of activities of the members of the Institute illustrates the important contributions rendered annually by those who come to Princeton for a year; the opportunities offered by the School of Mathematics are thus by no means limited to those offered by the permanent staff. To the statement above made should also be added the similar resources of the Department of Mathematics of Princeton University. The combined opportunities are open to all qualified workers in both University and Institute.

The *Annals of Mathematics* is published by the Princeton University Press for Princeton University with the coöperation of the Institute for Advanced Study. The editorial board consists of Professor S. Lefschetz and Professor H. F. Bohnenblust of the University, Professor John von Neumann of the Institute, and ten associate editors from various institutions.

III

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

THE formation of the School of Economics and Politics of the Institute for Advanced Study was announced in January, 1935, and in the following October work was begun.

During the year 1938-1939 Professor Earle will continue his researches dealing with the economic and historical bases of American foreign relations. He will also pursue certain special studies, undertaken during the past year in association with other scholars, of American military policy in its bearing upon national security.

Professor Mitrany is at present working in the field of general political theory. The emphasis of his work is on the relation between national theory and international theory and on the relation between forms and methods of government to changing social functions. During the coming academic year he will be assisted by Dr. J. Rumney, formerly of the University of London, and author of *Herbert Spencer's Sociology: A Study in the History of Social Theory*, etc. Dr. Rumney will work on certain specific applications of Professor Mitrany's theoretical work.

Professor Riefler has made two trips to Geneva during the past year to attend meetings of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations. In November, 1937, he served as member of the Sub-Committee on Financial Statistics of the League of Nations

charged with the examination of problems arising out of attempts to measure the flow of savings and formation of capital. In January, 1938, he was appointed by the Council of the League of Nations to serve on a special delegation to conduct an inquiry into measures that might be employed for the prevention or mitigation of economic depression. He also acted from time to time during the past year as consultant to the Stabilization Fund of the United States Treasury.

Last year Professor Riefler was chairman of the Exploratory Committee on Research into Financial Problems of the National Bureau of Economic Research. The Report of this Committee, which was published early in 1937, recommended the inauguration of a comprehensive and continuing program for research into financial problems under the auspices of the National Bureau of Economic Research in co-operation with universities, financial institutions, public agencies, and other research groups. These recommendations have been adopted, and the program was inaugurated in the early months of 1938.

IV

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

THE School of Humanistic Studies was started in 1935 with Professor Meritt and Professor Panofsky. In 1936-1937 the staff was enlarged by the appointment of Miss Goldman, Professor Herzfeld, and Professor Lowe, with Professor Capps as visiting professor. In 1937-1938 Dr. Kurt Weitzmann was made field mediaevalist, and through the courtesy of Wellesley College Professor William Alexander Campbell became associated with the Institute, for a period of six years, as field archaeologist in charge of the excavation of Antioch.

In January, 1938, Miss Goldman completed a manuscript dealing with classical material from Greece. She will conduct excavations at Tarsus in Turkey from the end of February through July and in the autumn will continue preparations for the publication of material relating to the terracotta figurines and the prehistoric material of Tarsus.

Professor Herzfeld has completed a volume on old Persian inscriptions and is at present preparing for publication the last volumes on the Samarra excavations. During 1938-1939 he will be assisted by Dr. George C. Miles, who will work with him on Mohammedan epigraphy, and in particular on Arabic inscriptions collected in Syria and Iran.

In 1938-1939 Dr. Ettinghausen will continue his seminars on book illumination and Islamic painting,

which have this year been attended by both graduate students of the University and members of the Institute. He will also pursue his own studies of Near Eastern ceramics and painting of the Islamic period.

The acquisition of the Gest Oriental Library makes possible wider coöperation with the Department of Oriental Studies of Princeton University, which in conjunction with the Department of Art and Archaeology offers a program of study in the field of Islamic archaeology. Students are free to follow a selective scheme combining fields represented by these two departments of the University and including the facilities provided by the School of Humanistic Studies of the Institute.

In 1937-1938 Professor Lowe has given an introductory course in Latin palaeography and a seminar for advanced students on palaeographical problems and the transmission of Latin texts, with special reference to manuscripts of Livy and Seneca. He proposes to give similar courses in 1939. He has also continued his work in Italian libraries in preparation of Volumes Three and Four of *Codices Latini Antiquiores*. The facsimile material required for the illustration of Volume Three is now almost complete, and it was possible during his stay in Oxford to prepare and submit to the Clarendon Press a dummy to serve as guide for the series of collotype plates. It is hoped that Volume Three will appear towards the end of 1938.

Professor Meritt completed in 1937 a study of several inscriptions concerning the tribute of the

Athenian Empire and published the results under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens in a volume entitled *Documents on Athenian Tribute*. This work was preliminary to the more extensive publication in folio of the *Records of Athenian Tribute*, a task on which he is still engaged with the assistance and collaboration of Mr. Malcolm F. McGregor of the University of Cincinnati and Mr. H. T. Wade-Gery of Wadham College, Oxford, both of whom have been in residence at Princeton during the year 1937-1938. The manuscript of the first volume of this larger work is now almost completed, and the volume should appear during the summer of 1938. In the meantime, the same authors have begun the preparation of the second and concluding volume, which Professor Meritt expects to bring to completion in the early part of the summer of 1939 when he will spend some weeks on the final revision with Mr. Wade-Gery in Oxford.

The epigraphical collection of the Institute is being constantly augmented by the acquisition of new material from the American excavations of the ancient market-place of Athens. Professor Meritt continues his study of these new documents and reports upon them from time to time in the journal *Hesperia*. One report has just been published, and a second report will appear in the autumn of 1938. The Institute has also acquired during the past year a considerable collection of "squeezes" from the British Museum, and further additions will be made

during the coming year from London and Paris as well as from Athens.

During the academic year 1938-1939 Mr. Johannis Threpsiades, a member of the Greek National Archaeological Service, will be in residence at the Institute. He and Professor Meritt will study together the inscriptions from Eleusis, where for some years Mr. Threpsiades has been the assistant of the excavator, Mr. K. Kourouniotes. Mr. Threpsiades is bringing to the Institute a complete collection of "squeezes" of the inscriptions of Eleusis.

In September, 1938, Professor Meritt, representing the General Committee from the United States, will attend the meetings of the first International Epigraphical Congress, which are to be held in Amsterdam; he will return in time to offer a seminar in Athenian inscriptions to interested advanced students of the Institute and of Princeton University.

Professor Capps will be occupied largely with problems of the texts and interpretation of classical authors of the second century of this era and in this field or in either the Old Comedy or the New Comedy will direct the studies of qualified advanced students.

Professor Panofsky has during the current year completed his studies in the secular iconography of the Renaissance and has dealt with this subject in the Mary Flexner Lectures, delivered at Bryn Mawr College and subsequently, with the kind permission of President Marion Edwards Park, repeated at Princeton. The results, which have not yet been published in periodicals, will appear in book form in

the autumn of 1938. During the second term of the academic year he has given a course of lectures on Michelangelo for advanced students. An article on the *Reconstruction of the Tomb of Pope Julius II by Michelangelo* is in print. Along with these and other studies he pursued his investigation of early Dutch and Flemish book illuminations, which will be the subject of a seminar in 1938-1939. It is hoped that the results will be ready for publication by Christmas of 1938.

Dr. Swarzenski has pursued his studies of a group of Carolingian manuscripts, of the *Weingarten* manuscripts, and of Nicolas de Verdun. He has greatly increased his material by visiting many museums and libraries in Italy, France, Austria, Belgium, and Russia; in the last-named country he discovered the missing half of the *Weingarten* manuscript now in the New York Public Library. He has brought to Princeton about a thousand unpublished photographs pertinent to his researches, which have already thrown light on several important problems. In addition, he has assisted Professor Panofsky in his work.

Dr. Weitzmann continued his work on the preparation of the volume concerning the pictures of the Octateuch, which will be the first section of the corpus of illustrations of the Septuagint. A part of the summer was devoted to work on the fragments of the Cotton Genesis in the British Museum. They were photographed completely for the first time, and from these photographs Dr. Weitzmann is able to

reconstitute the famous volume. As part of the Octateuch work he is also preparing a special study on the problem of the roll and codex, particularly as it affects the pictures of the Joshua Roll. In the spring he gave a series of lectures on the evolution of East Christian style as part of the seminar on illustrations in manuscripts, conducted by Professor A. M. Friend, Jr., of Princeton University, in which graduate students of the University and members of the Institute both participated. In the autumn these lectures were repeated with additions.

V APPLICATIONS

APPLICATIONS for admission should be addressed to the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey.

The Trustees have set aside a sum which may be used for stipends to persons of distinct ability and promise who require a limited amount of financial aid.