INSTITUTE RECEIVES MAJOR GIFTS FROM TRUSTEES

The Institute for Advanced Study has received two extraordinarily generous donations from members of its Board of Trustees: Charles Simonyi, through the Charles Simonyi Fund for Arts and Sciences, and James H. Simons, through The Simons Foundation.

Charles Simonyi and James H. Simons have been Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study since 1997 and 2001, respectively. Charles Simonyi is President and Chief Executive Officer of the Intentional Software Corporation in Bellevue, Washington, a company he founded in 2002. He has served the Institute as Chairman of its Academic Affairs Committee since 2001 and as President of the Corporation since 2003. James H. Simons is founder and President of Renaissance Technologies Corporation, an investment management firm dedicated to the use of mathematical methods. He is a distinguished mathematician and a past Member in the School of Mathematics (1972–73). Dr. Simons has served as Chairman of the Finance Committee since 2003.

The Charles Simonyi Fund for the Arts and Sciences has given the Institute an unrestricted cash gift of $25 million. In honor of Charles Simonyi's late father, a professor of electrical engineering who taught science to generations of Hungarian scientists and engineers, the Institute had created The Karoly Simonyi Memorial Endowment Fund (see sidebar, page 5).

The Simons Foundation has pledged $10 million to the Institute as a challenge grant in support of the Institute's Center for Systems Biology, in recognition of which the Center will be named The Simons Center for Systems Biology (see sidebar, page 5). The grant is intended to inspire future funding from additional donors and is earmarked for operational costs associated with the Center, as well as the establishment of an endowment fund. The grant will be paid as the Institute matches the funds.

“We are immensely grateful to both of these Trustees for their outstanding endorsement of the mission of the Institute for Advanced Study,” said Peter Goddard, Director of the Institute. “This support will play an essential part in ensuring that the Institute is able to remain committed to its goal of advancing research in the most fundamental areas of science.”

(Continued on page 5)
The most recent book by JOAN W. SCOTT, Harold F. Linder Professor in the School of Social Science, has received an honorary degree from the City University of New York’s John Jay College.

On November, ADAM ASHFORTH, Visiting Associate Professor in the School of Historical Studies, received the Premio Internazionale Galilei Galilei at the University of Pisa on October 10, 2005.

On November, ADAM ASHFORTH, Visiting Associate Professor in the School of Social Science, received the 2005 Henkowitz Award from the Africa Studies Association. The award recognizes the most important scholarly work in African studies published in English during the preceding year. Professor Ashforth was honored for Witchcraft, Violence, and Democracy in South Africa (Princeton University Press, 2005).

In December, Vita: Life in a Zone of Social Abandonment (University of California Press, 2005) by JOÃO BIEHL, current Member in the School of Historical Studies and Member in the School of Social Science (2002–2003), was awarded the 2005 Eileen Baker Memorial Prize of the Society for Medical Anthropology during the annual meetings of the American Anthropological Association in Washington, DC. The award citation described Biehl’s book as “an ethnographic study of social exclusion in Brazil that successfully marries powerful personal narrative with penetrating critical analysis.” For his article, “The Activist State: Global Pharmaceuticals, AIDS, and Citizenship in Brazil,” Biehl also received the Radcliffe Young Award for the best professional article published in 2004 from the Society for Medical Anthropology.

In January, Just Sentences: The Limits and Possibilities of Modern Law by MARIANNE CONSTABLE, current Member in the School of Social Science, was published by Princeton University Press.

An article by TANYA S. ROSENBLAT, current Member in the School of Social Science, “Why Beauty Matters,” (joint with Markus Mobius) has been accepted for March publication in the American Economic Review. Dr. Rosenblat received a grant from the National Science Foundation in September for her research project entitled “Experiments with Real World Social Networks.”

In December, economist MICHAEL S. MCPHERSON, Member in the School of Social Science (1981–82) was elected to the TIAA and CREF Boards of Overseers. He is co-author and editor of seven books, including Keeping College Affordable and Economic Analysis and Moral Philosophy, and was founding co-editor of the journal Economics and Philosophy.

WILLIAM R. NEWMAN, Member in the School of Historical Studies (2000–01) received the History of Science Society’s Pfizer Prize for his outstanding scholarly publication, Alsleben Tamed in the Fire: Sankey, Boyle, and the Fate of Helmontian Chymistry (University of Chicago Press, 2002) which he co-wrote with Johns Hopkins University Professor Lawrence M. Principe. Newman is professor of the history and philosophy of science at Indiana University.
The Institute for Advanced Study marked the 75th anniversary of its founding with a series of programs of special lectures, seminars, and discussions organized by each of its four Schools as well as a special celebration on the actual anniversary of the founding, May 20. These events provided opportunities for the entire Institute community—Faculty, Staff, current and former Members, Trustees, Friends and supporters—to reflect upon the Institute’s history, its mission, its continuing relevance and the ways in which this unique institution has developed over the years.

The Institute has remained, in the words of its founding Director, Abraham Flexner, “small and plastic,” but its influence, through the achievements of its Members and through the new initiatives it has inspired, has been wide and profound. It is still, in its very essence, a community of scholars, both those who are here now, and more broadly, all who have benefited from membership. It retains the intimacy and focus envisioned by its founders.

Our anniversary celebrations provided occasions for some hundreds of past Members to return to the Institute. We held of the impact that their time at the Institute had on their research careers, not only the work they began and finished here but also the contacts and friendships they formed. They spoke of the opportunities afforded by a period with the freedom to work on the attainment of long-determined goals without pressure for short-term results. In a world in which funding bodies tend to support research that is programmatic and promises predetermined deliverables, the freedom provided by the Institute to its Faculty and Members is increasingly rare. Whilst the focus of the work of the Faculty and Members has evolved in response to advances in knowledge and developments in society at large, the Institute’s commitment to curiosity-driven research remains constant and central to its purpose.

We are deeply indebted to the founders and our subsequent benefactors for providing and maintaining the independence which is essential for the Institute’s mission. The freedom for Faculty and Members to pursue their research, unconstrained by external pressures, depends upon the financial base provided by the Institute. It is a freedom that we are working hard to preserve for future generations. To this end, we have set an initial capital campaign goal of $100 million to increase the Institute’s endowment. This will be an important first step toward securing longer term funding, both for the new initiatives begun in recent years and for the fields long established at the Institute.

Many have contributed to the progress already made toward our goal. In particular, the Institute is profoundly grateful to the Charles Simons Foundation for their extraordinary support. In December 2005, Allen I. Rowe, who served as the Associate Director and Treasurer, retired after twenty-seven years, and in January 2006, Rachel D. Gray retired after serving as Associate Director for Development and Public Affairs for almost sixteen years. With more than forty years of combined leadership and dedication to the Institute, Mr. Rowe and Ms. Gray demonstrated exemplary commitment to its growth and development, and helped ensure its current and future success.

In celebration of their achievements, the Board of Trustees honored Mr. Rowe and Ms. Gray at a dinner on October 28, 2005. Chairman of the Board of Trustees James D. Wolfensohn, Board Vice Chairmen Richard B. Black and Martin L. Leibowitz, and Trustees Vartan Gregorian, Nancy S. MacMillan and Braun F. Winkle all delivered remarks that reflected on their respective years of close collaboration with both retirees. At the dinner, Mr. Rowe and Ms. Gray were each presented with commemorative awards in recognition of their many contributions. On January 13, 2006, more than 200 family members, friends, and community leaders joined Institute Trustees and current and former staff for a final send-off for Mr. Rowe and Ms. Gray in the Institute’s Dining Hall. After remarks by Institute Director Peter Goddard, Mr. Rowe and Ms. Gray were each presented with gifts that reflect their well-known personal interests and hobbies. Mr. Rowe, who intends to start playing golf again, received a set of TaylorMade golf clubs and sessions with a pro, in addition to a kayak to further enjoy his love of the outdoors. Ms. Gray, a gracious hostess known for her love of cooking and entertaining, received a dinner setting for eight of Royal Danish Silver flatware and serving pieces.

Two individuals who have embraced, sustained and carried forth the mission of the Institute have retired after years of dedicated service. In December 2005, Allen I. Rowe, who served as the Associate Director and Treasurer, retired after twenty-seven years, and in January 2006, Rachel D. Gray retired after serving as Associate Director for Development and Public Affairs for almost sixteen years. With more than forty years of combined leadership and dedication to the Institute, Mr. Rowe and Ms. Gray demonstrated exemplary commitment to its growth and development, and helped ensure its current and future success.

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In December 2005, John Masten joined the Institute as Associate Director for Finance and Administration. Mr. Masten has worked for more than 30 years in financial operations and strategic planning for academic, not-for-profit and public institutions. He was most recently the Executive Vice President for Finance at Columbia University, where he directed for a decade the financial management of the University. While there, Mr. Masten carried out a complete restructuring of the budgetary relationship between the University and its schools, to foster transparency and accountability, and helped secure an upgrading of the University’s credit rating to triple A from both Moody’s and Standard and Poor’s. Before coming to Columbia, Mr. Masten worked at The New York Public Library for eleven years in a range of key roles, concluding his tenure there as Executive Vice President (1991–94). Mr. Masten graduated summa cum laude in history from Dartmouth in 1969, and went on to earn an M.A. in Politics, Philosophy and Economics at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1971. He then received a J.D. from Yale Law School in 1974.
AVISHAI MARGALIT APPOINTED TO KENNAN CHAIR

A vishai Margalit has been appointed as the George F. Kennan Professor in the School of Historical Studies. Dr. Margalit is Schulman Professor of Philosophy at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He is considered one of the foremost thinkers and commentators on the contemporary human condition, current moral issues and problems facing western societies. Dr. Margalit will begin his two-year appointment on July 1, 2006.

“Avishai Margalit’s work bears on some of the most important moral and political issues of our time. He has introduced fresh insights, born of subtle analysis, to illuminate the most highly fraught international problems and the challenges of modern society. He is an important intellectual figure whose presence will add much to the life of the Institute,” said Peter Goddard, Director of the Institute.

“I eagerly await my stay at the Institute as the Kennan Professor,” stated Avishai Margalit. “The intensity of the scholarship and diversity of study there is unsurpassed, and I look forward to many productive and stimulating discussions with my future colleagues on the Institute’s Faculty and with the scholars who visit each year.”

Dr. Margalit’s work in analytical philosophy is chiefly concerned with issues of metaphor, theory of language, logic and theories of rationality. He is highly regarded for his observations of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the broader conflict between Islam and the West. His many books and articles include The Decent Society (1996) and Occidentalkim (with Ian Buruma, 2004).

SUPPORT FOR MEMBERS

D. E. Shaw & Co., L.P. Membership

Simon Hellerman, a five-year Member in physics in the School of Natural Sciences (2003–08), is the first D. E. Shaw & Co., L.P. Member at the Institute for Advanced Study. This new Membership supports work in the area of mathematical aspects of string theory and comes from the New York City-based company founded in 1989 by Dr. David E. Shaw. Currently working on a variety of topics in string theory and its application to cosmology and particle physics phenomenology, Dr. Hellerman reports that his most active project is “devoted to mapping out the set of ‘non-geometric’ vacua of string theory—those in which the unseen dimensions of spacetime cannot be understood in terms of tiny spaces with well-defined geometry and topology.” In his research work, Dr. Hellerman tries to derive, within the framework of the most general consistency conditions of quantum gravity, bounds on the effective measurable parameters of low-energy physics, such as axion decay rates and interaction cross sections.

The D. E. Shaw group is a specialized investment and technology development firm whose activities center on various aspects of the intersection between technology and finance. Headquartered in New York, the D. E. Shaw group encompasses a number of closely related entities with approximately US $19 billion in aggregate capital.

Hans Kohn Membership

Jeremy Popkin is the Hans Kohn Member in the School of Historical Studies at the Institute for Advanced Study. Dr. Popkin’s research interests lie in the area of French history with a current emphasis on “Colonial Issues and Politics in Revolutionary France, 1788–1804.” He is a professor in the department of history at the University of Kentucky. Dr. Popkin is currently examining the ways in which colonial issues—particularly the question of whether overseas colonies constituted part of the French nation, and the implications of slavery for the answer to that question—affect politics in revolutionary France. He is interested in Napoleon’s attempt to reinstitute slavery in the French colonies in 1802. “This was an integral part of Napoleon’s effort to bring the Revolution to an end and its failure ultimately led to the independence of the new nation of Haiti, with profound consequences for the entire Atlantic world. Despite the obvious importance of the subject, there has not been any comprehensive examination of this topic in any language for over half a century,” said Dr. Popkin.

This Membership is endowed by Immanuel and Vera Kohn in honor of Mr. Kohn’s father, Hans Kohn (1891–1971), an educator and intellectual historian who was a Member in the School of Historical Studies (1948, 1953). The first Hans Kohn Member was named in the 2002–03 academic year. Hans Kohn received a Doctor of Law degree from the German University in Prague. After being held as a prisoner of war during World War I, he lived in Paris, London and Jerusalem. He published numerous books and articles, lectured and served as a newspaper correspondent before coming to the United States in 1934, initially as Professor of History at Smith College. From 1949 until 1961 he taught at City College of New York. He also taught at the New School for Social Research and was a visiting professor and lecturer at a number of universities, including Harvard, Texas, Berlin, Chicago and Northwestern. Hans Kohn’s more than 40 published books include: The Age of Nationalism: The First Era of Global History and his autobiographical reminiscences Living in a World Revolution: My Encounters with History.

Immanuel Kohn has been a Trustee of the Institute since 1992. Mr. and Mrs. Kohn have been Friends of the Institute since 1981 and are Members of the Chairmen’s Circle of Friends.

Martin and Sarah Leibowitz Membership

Kaja Harter-Uibopuu is the Martin and Sarah Leibowitz Member in the School of Historical Studies. Dr. Harter-Uibopuu works at the Commission for Ancient Legal History, Austrian Academy of Sciences. Her current research project concerns “Judicial Organization and the Law of Procedure in Roman Athens,” for which she is currently examining the law of procedure in private and public cases in Roman Athens from the first century BC to the third century AD using graphic as well as literary evidence. She is analyzing the organization of the courts and the role of the judicial magistrates as well as the forms and stages of trials, sentences and verdicts and the important question of execution. Dr. Harter-Uibopuu’s, whose research is furthered by the Institute’s collection of manuscripts in the School of Historical Studies, hopes that her study will “fill a gap in legal history and contribute to research on the interaction between Rome and Athens.”

Martin L. Leibowitz is a Trustee of the Institute and is a Vice Chairman of the Board. In addition to this endowed Membership, Martin and Sarah Leibowitz’s thoughtful support over many years has been significant in advancing the mission of the Institute.

Jeremy Popkin

Born in Jerusalem in 1939, Dr. Margalit received his BA and MA in philosophy in 1963 and 1965, respectively, at the Hebrew University, where he also received his Ph.D. in 1970. That same year, he joined the faculty of the department of philosophy at the Hebrew University, and has remained ever since. Since 1974, he has held visiting professorships at leading universities around the world, among them Harvard University and the Free University of Berlin, and he has been a Fellow at international institutions including the Max Planck Institute, Wolfson College and St. Antony’s College at Oxford University, and the Center for Human Values at Princeton University.

Kaja Harter-Uibopuu
Charles Simonyi Fund for Arts and Sciences

The Seattle-based Charles Simonyi Fund for Arts and Sciences was established in 2003. Its gift constitutes a landmark in the Institute’s history as the largest donation since the founding of the Institute in 1930. “Charles Simonyi is a remarkably enlightened person, deeply committed to the Institute and its objectives,” said Peter Goddard. Dr. Simonyi has been actively involved with the Institute since 1996, endowing the Charles Simonyi Professorship in Theoretical Physics held by physicist Edward Witten of the Institute’s School of Natural Sciences since 1997. He also donated $5 million to the Institute’s School of Mathematics to assist in providing the financial independence to select the very best Members, many from abroad. Simonyi Hall, the building that houses the School of Mathematics, was dedicated in May 2000 in recognition of Dr. Simonyi’s participation in the life of the Institute and his commitment to the work that takes place there. Encouraged to emigrate to the United States from Hungary by his late father, Charles Simonyi earned a B.S. in engineering and mathematics from the University of California at Berkeley in 1972, and his Ph.D. in computer science from Stanford University in 1977. He worked at the Xerox Palo Alto Research Center (PARC) from 1972 until 1980, where he did most of the design and the critical implementation work on Bravo, the WYSIWYG (what-you-see-is-what-you-get) editor, and led the team that built it. In 1981, Dr. Simonyi joined Microsoft to start the development of microcomputer application programs, and was responsible for hiring and managing teams who developed such well-known programs as Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, Multitap and others. For this work, he was elected to the National Academy of Engineering and the Hungarian Academy of Science. He left Microsoft in 2002 to start the Intentional Software Corporation, which aims to improve software productivity. “I believe that the Institute performs a crucial role in nurturing and promoting original thinking and scholarship,” said Charles Simonyi. “It is an honor for me to be so closely engaged with the Institute, its Faculty, and its Members, who come from around the world to pursue their influential research. The Simonyi Fund for Arts and Sciences considers this gift to the Institute important for fostering the future practical advancements that will result from intellectual inquiry, and it is thrilling to be part of such a worthy endeavor.”

The Simons Foundation

The New York City-based Simons Foundation was established in 1994 by James H. Simons and his wife Marilyn Hayvors Simons in order to advance the frontiers of research in the basic sciences and mathematics. “James Simons is actively engaged in the intellectual life and growth of the Institute,” said Peter Goddard, “and he believes strongly in the development of biology as a discipline. The Simons Foundation’s first grant is a testimony to the lasting significance that the Institute holds for those, such as Jim, who have worked here and the impact it has had on their lives. This challenge grant will greatly facilitate the Institute’s new initiative in theoretical biology, comprising biologists and scientists trained in physics and in mathematical disciplines, working in close proximity to the Institute’s leading theoretical physicists and astrophysicists. We are confident that other supporters will rise to The Simons Foundation’s challenge to join in nurturing this nascent center of the work of the future.” Prior to founding Renaissance Technologies Corporation...
Kurt Gödel was logician, mathematician, and philosopher, all rolled into one. He was perhaps the foremost logician of the twentieth century, with major ground-breaking results in the theory of formal deductive systems, in automata theory, in intuitionistic mathematics, in set theory, and in relativistic physics, most within the span of a scant 25 years. His most celebrated result is the pair of 1931 theorems on the incompleteness of formal systems of arithmetic, in which he showed that it is impossible to devise a system of axioms for even the elementary arithmetic of whole numbers that are sufficient for answering every question that can be framed in their terms—including the question of their own consistency.

If devising axioms and constructing proofs that consist in the derivation of consequences from those axioms is a central way that mathematics proceeds, these theorems show its task to be essentially incompletion, even within areas already under investigation. The questions Gödel chose to investigate and the results he achieved were, by his own admission, guided by his philosophical views on the nature of mathematical activity as a mental activity that cannot be modeled as any sort of mechanical process. He wrote as follows in 1963 by way of suggested correction to a proposed article that was to appear in TIME magazine:

By the age of 25 Kurt Gödel had produced his famous "Incompleteness Theorems." His fundamental results showed that in any consistent axiomatic mathematical system there are propositions that cannot be proved or disproved within the system and that the consistency of the axioms themselves cannot be proved. In addition to his proof of the incompleteness of formal number theory, Gödel published proofs of the relative consistency of the axiom of choice and the generalized continuum hypothesis (1938, 1940). His findings strongly influenced the later discovery that a computer can never be programmed to answer all mathematical questions. Of his influence on the development of theoretical computing, Avi Wigderson, Herbert H. Maass Professor in the School of Mathematics, says:

"Gödel's work in the 1930s had a strong influence on the development of theoretical models of computation (and thereby, to the creation of real computers and the computer revolution we live today). Firstly, his definition of recursive functions gives one of the first models of computation, influencing Turing and Church in their study of the universality of this notion. Next, Alan Turing's seminal work on defining computation (via Turing machines) has strong analogies with Gödel's work on Incompleteness, and was certainly strongly influenced by Gödel's work in the 1930s. It has had a strong influence on the development of theoretical models of computation (and thereby, to the creation of real computers and the computer revolution we live today)."
by it. In particular, the use of the diagonal argument in Turing's work for proving Incompleteness of basic computational tasks strongly resembles Gödel's argument on Incompleteness, especially the dual role played by integers as simultaneously representing data as well as programs/formulae.

"Gödel's insight into computing has gone far beyond computability. In the 1950s he was interested in efficiency— the main focus of current research in Theoretical Computer Science. In a (recently discovered) letter to von Neumann, Gödel foreshadowed in Theoretical Computer Science. In a (recently discovered) letter to von Neumann, Gödel foreshadowed

In 1938, Gödel's application for a paid position at the Institute was renewed annually until 1946, when he became a permanent Member until appointed to the Faculty.

At the Institute, Gödel developed close friendships with John von Neumann and Albert Einstein. Von Neumann had been one of the first to recognize the implications of Gödel's work. When von Neumann, who was lecturing on Hilbert's work at the time, read Gödel's 1931 paper, he cancelled what was left of his course and began lecturing on Gödel's findings. Friendship between Gödel and Einstein developed as they walked to and from the Institute, engaged in physical and philosophical discussion with respect to relativity, including Gödel's rotating universe model, among other topics.

When Gödel applied for naturalization as an American citizen in 1945, it was Einstein who, together with Oskar Morgenstern, accompanied him to his interview with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (see below). It was Einstein too who suggested Gödel for the prestigious Einstein Award, which he received in 1951 jointly with Julian Schwinger, a move designed by Einstein to bolster Gödel's morale at a time when he had been ill.

After suffering from severe bleeding from a duodenal ulcer, Gödel maintained an extremely strict diet that led to severe weight loss. Under these circumstances, Gödel was a loving support to her husband, whom she addressed as strammer bube (stammering lad). Mathematical logician Georg Kreisel, a Member in the School of Mathematics (1955–57), records their relationship in his forthcoming examination. Einstein, however, rather deliberately, turned the conversation around. He told Gödel and me at great length that he had just read a rather voluminous account as to how it came about that the Romans adopted the Greek Orthodox religion of Catholicism instead of the Roman Catholic faith.... Gödel did not want to hear any of this but Einstein in his satirical way insisted on going into incredible details of this entire history, while I was trying to drive through the increasingly dense traffic at Trenton. When we came to Trenton, we were ushered into a big room, and while normally the witnesses are questioned separately from the candidate, because of Einstein's appearance, an exception was made and all three of us were invited to sit down together, Gödel, in the center. The examiner first asked Einstein and then me whether we thought Gödel would make a good citizen. We assured him that this would certainly be the case, that he was a distinguished man, etc. And then he turned to Gödel and said, "Now, Mr. Gödel, where do you come from?"

Gödel, are you really well prepared for this examination?" Of course, this remark upset Gödel tremendously, which was exactly what Einstein intended and he was greatly amused when he saw the worry on Gödel's face.

After this remark, Gödel wanted to discuss all sorts of questions relating to the Constitution of the United States and his forthcoming examination. Einstein, however, rather deliberately, turned the conversation around. He told Gödel and me at great length that he had just read a rather voluminous account as to how it came about that the Romans adopted the Greek Orthodox religion of Catholicism instead of the Roman Catholic faith.... Gödel did not want to hear any of this but Einstein in his satirical way insisted on going into incredible details of this entire history, while I was trying to drive through the increasingly dense traffic at Trenton. When we came to Trenton, we were ushered into a big room, and while normally the witnesses are questioned separately from the candidate, because of Einstein's appearance, an exception was made and all three of us were invited to sit down together, Gödel, in the center. The examiner first asked Einstein and then me whether we thought Gödel would make a good citizen. We assured him that this would certainly be the case, that he was a distinguished man, etc. And then he turned to Gödel and said, "Now, Mr. Gödel, where do you come from?"

Gödel: Where I come from? Austria.

The examiner: What kind of government did you have in Austria? Gödel: It was a republic, but the constitution was such that it finally was changed into a dictatorship.

The examiner: Oh! This is very bad. This could not happen in this country.

Gödel: Oh, yes, I can prove it. So of all the possible questions, just that critical one was asked by the examiner. Einstein and I were horrified during this exchange; the examiner was intelligent enough to quickly quieten Gödel and broke off the examination at this point, greatly to our relief."
In recognition of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Institute for Advanced Study in 1930, the School of Social Science at the Institute for Advanced Study hosted a series of lectures by distinguished scholars on Friday, November 11 and Saturday, November 12. The lectures were attended by current and past Members of the School, as well as by members of the Institute community and the general public.

On Friday, the School presented short talks by members of the Faculty on the subject of “Social Science and the Contemporary World.” UPS Foundation Professor Michael Walzer discussed the revival of religion in states that had been established by secular liberation movements such as those of India, Israel and Algeria. His talk, “National Liberation and Religious Revival,” raised questions about the cultural reproduction of secular politics. Regarded as one of America’s foremost political thinkers, Michael Walzer addresses a wide variety of topics in political theory and moral philosophy in his writings, including political obligation, just and unjust war, nationalism and ethnicity, economic justice, and the welfare state. His work has played a critical role in the revival of a practical, issue-focused ethics and in the development of a pluralist approach to political and moral life.

In his talk, “Auction Theory in Practice,” Albert O. Hirschman Professor Eric S. Maskin considered some of the theoretical ideas behind an auction run by the government of the United Kingdom in 2003 in which the participants were British companies and whose purpose was to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases. Professor Maskin is an internationally recognized authority on economic theory. His work has been drawn on extensively by researchers in industrial organization, finance, development, and other fields in economics and political science. He works in many areas of economic theory, including game theory, the economics of incentives, and social choice theory.

Harold F. Linder Professor Joan Wallach Scott spoke on “Balancing Equality and Difference,” discussing the ways in which demands for the recognition of group difference (by women, ethnic and religious groups, and homosexuals) have posed a major challenge to countries (France was the primary example) in which cultural sameness or assimilation to a single cultural standard have been considered the best guarantee of equality. Professor Scott is known internationally for writings that theorize gender as an analytic category and she is a leading figure in the emerging field of critical history. Her groundbreaking work has challenged the foundations of conventional historical practice, including the nature of historical evidence and historical experience and the role of narrative in the writing of history, and has contributed to a transformation of the field of intellectual history.

The lectures were followed by questions and discussions that continued into the reception held in the Fuld Hall Common Room. Following dinner in the Dining Hall, Institute Professor Emeritus of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Robert M. Solow, Professor of Psychology at Princeton University, spoke on “Recent Advances in the Study of Well-Being,” and Roland J. M. (Continued on page 11)
Planned Giving to the Institute

Making a planned gift to the Institute for Advanced Study offers a flexible and simple way to combine philanthropy with financial planning. In fact, a planned gift, which can be funded with cash, securities, real estate or gifts of tangible property, may enable you to give more than you thought possible while still providing you, or someone you designate, with favorable financial and/or tax benefits.

For some donors, a gift made through a will is the most realistic way of making a substantial contribution, and many former Members, Faculty, Trustees and Friends have made a provision for a bequest in their wills and trusts. To make such a gift, you can use the following language in your will or trust:

I give to the Institute for Advanced Study-Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld Foundation, a non-profit 501(c)(3) Corporation, headquartered in Princeton, NJ, the sum of $_______ for its general purposes (or for a specific purpose as named here).

Or, you may choose to name the Institute as one of the beneficiaries or the sole beneficiary of your retirement plan, bank, brokerage or other account, or life insurance policy. Other planned gifts, such as charitable lead trusts or charitable remainder trusts, can provide income to you or someone you designate.

For more information, please contact Kamala Brush at 609-734-8031 or kbrush@ias.edu.

SUCCESSORS APPOINTED (Continued from page 3)

John Masten

Michael Gehret

David M. Rubenstein, Founding Partner and Managing Director of the Carlyle Group, has been appointed to the Board of Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study. Mr. Rubenstein joined the Board in October 2005. Founded in 1987, the Carlyle Group is one of the world’s largest private equity firms. Prior to its co-founding, Mr. Rubenstein practiced law in New York with the firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison. He served as Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy in the Carter Administration and practiced law in Washington, D.C., with the firm of Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge.

Mr. Rubenstein graduated magna cum laude from Duke University and the University of Chicago Law School. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Council on Foreign Relations and is also on the Boards of Duke University, Johns Hopkins University, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts (of which he is Vice-Chairman), the Center for Strategic and International Studies, and the Dance Theatre of Harlem. He is a member of the Trustees’ Council of the National Gallery of Art, the Visiting Committee of the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard, the Trilateral Commission, and the National Advisory Committee of J.P. Morgan Chase. Mr. Rubenstein lives in Washington, D.C.

$2 MILLION PLEDGE FROM NANCY AND DUNCAN MACMILLAN

Nancy and Duncan MacMillan have pledged $2 million to the Institute for Advanced Study. “It is our goal in making an unrestricted gift to the Institute’s endowment to ensure the independence and quality of the Institute in years to come,” said Nancy MacMillan.

The MacMillans have been Friends of the Institute for Advanced Study since 1993 and members of the Chairman’s Circle of the Friends since 1997. Nancy MacMillan was elected to the Board of Trustees in 2001 and currently serves as Chair of the Development Committee. Duncan MacMillan works for Bloomberg L.P. Nancy MacMillan is currently Publisher of the Princeton Alumni Weekly.

This is not the first generous gift the couple has made to the Institute. A gift of $3 million from the MacMillans established a professorship in the field of theoretical computer science at the Institute in 2003. Named in honor of Nancy MacMillan’s great-uncle Herbert Halsey Maass, a founding Trustee and President of the Board from 1942 to 1949, the professorship is held by Avi Wigderson in the School of Mathematics. Herbert H. Maass was attorney and close advisor to the Bambergers. In introducing Louis Bamberger and his sister Caroline Bamberger Fuld to Abraham Flexner, Herbert H. Maass was instrumental in bringing the Institute into being.
**INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY CONCERT SERIES THIS SPRING**

**Giant Pipes and Flowerpots: Music in the Birch Garden,** a performance by So Percussion and Trollstilt will take place on Saturday, May 13 at 7:30 p.m. in the Birch Garden. There will be a pre-concert conversation between composer David Lang and Institute Artist-in-Residence, composer Jon Magnussen, on Saturday at 6:30 p.m. in the Birch Garden and a pre-concert talk with participating musicians on Friday from 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. in the Dilworth Room.

So Percussion—Douglas Perkins, Adam Sliwinski, Jason Treuting, and Lawson White—combines musical, theatrical and artistic elements in performances of new music. Trollstilt—instrumentalists Dan Trueman on harp, dangerous and electric fiddles and Monica Mugan on classical and steel-string guitars—is inspired by the folk traditions of Norway and America.

The concert will feature work by David Lang and an electronic chamber work by Dan Trueman. So Percussion, which has been described in *The New York Times* as "consistently impressive," will perform David Lang’s *The So-Called Laws of Nature*, which he wrote for So Percussion and for which the group chose some unusual musical instruments including giant pipes and flower pots. So Percussion will be joined by Trollstilt for *Five (and-a-half) Gardens* by Dan Trueman. The Artist-in-Residence Program was established in 1994 to create a musical presence within the Institute community and to have in residence a person whose work could be experienced and appreciated by scholars from all disciplines. In 2023, the Program launched Recent Pasts 20/21, a four-year initiative of chamber music concerts and lectures. Hosted by composer and Artist-in-Residence Jon Magnussen, the series is designed to explore the wide variety of aesthetic perspectives and traditions in western art music of the 20th and early 21st centuries.

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**LECTURES AT THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY**

**Friends Forum**

Giles Constable, Professor Emeritus in the School of Historical Studies, was the speaker at a Friends of the Institute for Advanced Study Forum held at the Institute on Wednesday, February 8. Professor Constable’s lecture, “The Economics of the Gold Rush: Benjamin Davidson and Heinrich Schliemann in California 1851–1852,” described how it was that the paths of the British banker Benjamin Davidson and the German businessman and future archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann crossed briefly in 1851–52 in California, where they both came to seek their fortunes—Davidson as agent in San Francisco for N. M. Rothschild & Co. and Schliemann as a banker in Sacramento. So far as is known, Davidson and Schliemann had not met before, though they had both been in St. Petersburg in 1847–48. It is probable that they never saw each other after again over 1852. During Schliemann’s final seven months in California, however, he had an active business partnership with Davidson. Letters (from Schliemann to Davidson and from Davidson to Rothschild) shed light not only on their relationship but also on the early history of California generally and particularly on the economics of the gold rush.

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**School of Historical Studies Faculty Lecture**

On Wednesday, February 22, Caroline Walker Bynum, Professor in the School of Historical Studies, presented “Living Blood Poured Out: Piety, Practice, and Theology in Northern Europe in the Fifteenth Century,” in Wolfensohn Hall. Professor Bynum’s public lecture discussed the widespread prominence of images of the bleeding Christ in iconography and piety during the one hundred and fifty year period prior to the Protestant Reformation. Once perceived as a period of religious decadence, this period is now understood as one of anxious piety, in which the faithful purchased indulgences, went on pilgrimage, and engaged in a variety of superstitious practices to ward off the ills of a violent society.

Bringing new scrutiny to the prominence of blood in the cult, prayers, art, and theological disputes characteristic of the period, Professor Bynum discussed the many university-level theological debates about blood relics and miracles, including anti-Jewish host desecration labels. She argued that the fifteenth-century concern with the blood of Christ was not simply a matter of superstitution or a reflection of social unrest but rather a site where profound philosophical and religious questions such as the nature of identity, or the interaction of matter and spirit, were explored.

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**Leon Levy Lecture**

The Leon Levy Lecture, “The puzzle of quasi-Calvinist motivation, in economics and everyday life,” by Drazen Prelec, Member in Social Science, will be delivered on March 29 at 5:00 p.m. in West Building Lecture Hall.

Professor Prelec works on “rational models and psychological theory” as part of the program on Psychology and Economics. This year the School of Social Science is focusing on the intersection of psychology and economics: expanding concept of homo economicus to accommodate phenomena such as altruism and fairness. The public lecture commemorates the late Trustee Leon Levy’s interest in the topic.

Professor Prelec is working on two projects, both of which combine normative theory with psychological research. The first deals with the so-called ‘self-signaling’ phenomenon, which is also the subject of the Leon Levy Lecture. “There is clear experimental evidence that people are often motivated to take actions that are diagnostic of good outcomes, though the actions have no ability to cause the desirable outcomes. Such behavior raises questions such as: How can such non-causal or quasi-Calvinistic motivation be accommodated within a formal model? What neural mechanisms support non-causal motivation? What are the implications of non-causal motivation for self-control, for collective action, and for legal, precedent-based reasoning?” The second project involves designing and testing game-like procedures for eliciting subjective information, including forecasts, political or historical inferences, and artistic or legal interpretations. “I am especially interested in procedures that can identify truth even when the majority opinion is wrong,” he says.

Professor Prelec, who was born in Zagreb, Croatia, is currently Professor in the Sloan School of Management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He received his A.B. in Applied Mathematics from Harvard University, where he also earned his Ph.D. in Experimental Psychology.
Marshall Clagett, Professor Emeritus in the School of Historical Studies, passed away on October 21, 2005, in Princeton. He was 89.

"Marshall Clagett brought an intensity and vitality to his field of study. His influential body of work has had an indelible impact on the history of medieval science, and the depth and clarity of his scholarship has enlightened our understanding of subject areas as diverse as medieval physics and Egyptology. He will be greatly missed by the Institute," said Peter Goddard, Director of the Institute.

Heinrich von Staden, Professor in the School of Historical Studies, stated: "Marshall Clagett was a giant in the field of the history of science. He contributed influential, groundbreaking work to the interpretation of medieval science, in particular mathematics and natural philosophy, and he had a tremendous impact on the field through both his scholarship and his personality. He was a generous interlocutor for scholars young and old working in a wide range of disciplines, and he will be greatly missed by his Institute colleagues and the larger intellectual community."

Professor Clagett, who came to the Institute as a Member in 1958–59 and again in 1963, was appointed to the Faculty in 1964. He became Professor Emeritus in 1986. The author of more than a dozen volumes on the history of science and mathematics, he was one of the dominant scholars in the field of medieval science, in particular the work and influence of Archimedes. His lifetime of work was marked by incisive, astute and rigorous research and scholarship on the continuity of the history of science from antiquity, through Byzantium and Islam, to the medieval and Renaissance West.

Professor Clagett's most recent work at the Institute focused on science in ancient Egypt, for which he made extensive use of computers for the interpretation of hieroglyphs. At the time of his death, he was working on the fourth and final volume of Ancient Egyptian Science. In 1989, Volume I of this text received the John Frederick Lewis Prize of the American Philosophical Society, the second time Professor Clagett received the prize, which he first received in 1981 for Volumes II and IV of his seminal work, Archimedes in the Middle Ages (1964–84). In 1987, Professor Clagett commented of the Institute, "It always sustained my work so that I didn't ever have to stop… it's been for me the perfect place to come to. If you do real scholarship, you have justified your existence. I feel the Institute has been influential throughout the world. I hope I have influenced thought in my field."

Renowned for his genial manner and sense of humor, Professor Clagett employed a serious and metrical style in his research and was uncompromising in his careful translations and interpretations of ancient texts. He is perhaps best known for his landmark ten-tome, five-volume work, Archimedes in the Middle Ages, which was published over a period of twenty years. Edward Grant and John E. Murdoch noted in the landmark ten-tome, five-volume work, Archimedes in the Middle Ages, which was published over a period of twenty years. Edward Grant and John E. Murdoch noted in the

Marshall Clagett at the ceremony for the Interna-
tional Goldfo Award to Contributions to the History of Science in Italy on October 6, 1996.

Professor Clagett: "In his long and industrious scholarly life in the history of science he has drawn an exacting picture, rich and suggestive, of the European scientific and philosophical culture from the Duecento to Galileo, one in which he has amply and fittingly documented the essential contribution of Italian Civilization."

A fellow of the Medieval Academy of America and past president of the History of Science Society, Professor Clagett was a member and former vice-president of the American Philosophical Society. He was a Member of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Medizin, Naturwissenschaften und Technik, and the International Academy of the History of Science, where he also served as its Vice-President from 1968 to 1971.

Professor Clagett is survived by his wife, Sue Riley Clagett of Princeton, N.J.; his daughter, Kathleen Williams of Towson, Md.; two sons, Dennis Clagett of Nyon, Switzerland and Michael Clagett of Yardley, Pa.; a half-brother, Brice Clagett of Wash-
ington, D.C.; and five grandchildren, Mary Kate Di Tursi, of Troy, N.Y.; Jay K.B. Williams, Jr., Marshall Clagett Williams and Michael Williams, of Towson, Md.; and Emily Clagett of Yardley, Pa.

A Remembrance for Professor Clagett is planned for Fall 2006 at the Institute.
This year marks the 100th anniversary of the birth of mathematical logician Kurt Gödel (1906–1978), pictured above with his friend Albert Einstein (1879–1955). Gödel and Einstein walked routinely to and from institute to institute, often stopping for coffee making use of a gold medal (shown below) and the same cup (1950). The cup was a gift from Institute Director Loewy to Einstein. Gödel was one of the world’s most important mathematicians and physicists; both the Institute for Advanced Study and the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey, are named in his honor. In 1975, the Institute later awarded him the Albert Einstein Medal for his work in mathematical physics. Gödel’s contributions to mathematical logic include the incompleteness theorem, which demonstrated the inherent limitations of any formal system of mathematics. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States, a Fellow of the Royal Society, a Member of the Institute of France, a Fellow of the Royal Academy, and an Honorary Member of the London Mathematical Society.

The Institute for Advanced Study is a research center for scientists and mathematicians from around the world. It is located in Princeton, New Jersey, and is dedicated to fostering interdisciplinary research and education in the sciences and mathematics. The Institute was founded in 1930 by James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, and Alfred M. de Grazia, president of the Rockefeller Foundation. The Institute has been home to many of the world’s leading scientists and mathematicians, including Albert Einstein, John von Neumann, and Freeman Dyson. The Institute is supported by a combination of gifts, endowments, and government and foundation grants.