

Vaananen, Veikko

January 24, 1947

Director Laurence Duggan
Institute of International Education
2 West 45th Street
New York 19, New York

Dear Duggan:

I have talked over with Professor Lowe
the problem of Professor Veikko Vaananen.
I am sorry to say that Lowe agrees with me
that we could not find any opportunity for
him here. I hope that you can find a place
for him where his teaching ability will be
of use.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

FA:jer

December 20, 1946

Director Laurence Duggan
Institute of International Education
2 West 45th Street
New York 19, New York

Dear Duggan:

Many thanks for your letter about Professor
Veikko Väinänen. If he wants to teach this would
probably not be the best place for him since it is
our rule to admit only those persons who have some
definite research project in mind. I will talk
the matter over with Professor Lowe and send you
his views in a few days' time.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

FA:jer

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Jan 20/47

Dear Aydelotte,

The scholar from Finland
with the unpronounceable
name (too many dotted ä's)
sounds good. He seems to
have a sense of humor.
But I can't for the life
of me see how we can be
of use to him.

Probably his best
chance is UNESCO.

Yours
E.A. Lowe

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, N. J.

AJ.

Thank you for your very
kind letter & for the
gracious offer of hos-
pitality at the Highland Park

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, N.J.

Florida Club. I hope
to see you in Friday
before I leave Princeton
for my holiday

four
with us
ref

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December 17, 1946

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

From Mr. Charles R. D. Miller of The Mediaeval Academy of America I have just received a letter from Professor Veikko Väänänen dated October 29. I am enclosing a copy from which you will note the accomplishment and apparent distinction of this scholar.

Mr. Miller writes:

"From what I have seen of his work and from comments of competent scholars, Väänänen seems an extremely able man."

We are sending this letter to acquaint you with his availability in case you might have need of such a scholar.

Sincerely yours,

Laurence Duggan
Director

LD:RL

Enclosure

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
Two West Forty-Fifth Street
New York 19, N. Y.

Nordenskiöldinkatu 8, Helsinki, Finland

October 28, 1946

My dear Professor Miller:

To date I have had the pleasure of receiving the three first issues of the *Speculum*, 1946, for which, as well as, especially, for my election to membership of the Mediaeval Academy of America, I wish to extend my sincerest thanks.

Now here is a matter of somewhat delicate nature that I shall make bold to expose to you. With a view to scholarly exchange, and with the desire to acquainting myself with the country and culture of America, the native land of my wife, I should like to go to the United States and teach there as a Visiting Professor in some university or college where there is special interest in my subjects. Do you think that such a scheme would be at all feasible, and where should I apply?

My field of studies is Latin and Romance Linguistics, especially the border domain between the two ("Vulgar Latin"). Naturally I could not, under the best of circumstances leave before the end of this academic year, i. e. May, 1947. I should be glad to send offprints of my publications and copies of criticisms of my doctor's dissertation appearing in various European philological journals to any institution of higher learning interested in examining my work with a view to placing me.

Allow me to add some personalia:

Born 28 November 1905. Graduated (Latin, Greek, French, German) from Helsinki University 1930. Doctor of Philosophy at the same university 1937. Studies abroad: in Vienna summer '27; in Dijon, France, summer '29; at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes, Paris, autumn '31; at the University of Montpellier spring '32; in Italy (Naples, Pompeii, Perugia) '34 - '35. Taught Latin and Greek at Helsinki University as Assistant Professor since '37; Acting Professor Latin *ibid.* '43 - '44, Acting Professor of Romance Philology since autumn '45. Publications: Le latin vulgaire des inscriptions pompeiennes (thesis); Gloses marginales des miracles de Gautier de Coinci; number of articles on Latin and Romance philology; working at a critical edition of three old French texts. Member of the Society of Science of Finland and of the Mediaeval Academy of America.

It is only after some hesitation that I decided to approach you with my project. But I hope that, at any rate, there is no objection to Mohammed's going to the mountain.

With my anticipated thanks, I remain,

Yours very truly,
(signed)
Veikko Väänänen

Valavalkar Pandharinath

April 30, 1947

Dear Dr. Valavalkar:

In reply to your letter of the 20th of April, I regret to say that we have no work at the Institute for Advanced Study in your field of psychology and sociology.

Under separate cover I am sending you by surface mail a Bulletin of the Institute which will show you the subjects in which we are pursuing researches at the present moment. We have a strict rule, the reasons for which I think you will understand, not to admit members whose interests do not lie in the same field with those of the members of our Faculty. In other words, we do not invite people to the Institute unless we have something to offer them.

I hope you will be able to find elsewhere the opportunities of which you are in search and would suggest Harvard, Columbia or Johns Hopkins.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

FA:kr
Dr. Pandharinath Valavalkar
Gujarat College
Ahmedabad 6, India

Frank Aydelotte

By Air Mail

PANDHARINATH VALAVALKAR
PH. D., LL. B.
BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE

20th April 1947

GUJARAT COLLEGE
AHMEDABAD 6
INDIA

The Registrar
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

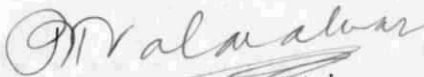
I have been selected by our Government for the award of an Overseas Scholarship for advanced training in Psychology, (my particular subject of interest being Social Psychology), for two years. I shall be grateful if you kindly send me full details regarding admission, courses of studies, etc. in Psychology and Sociology in your Institute.

For your information, I enclose a brief statement of my academic qualifications, degrees, etc.

I shall be very much obliged if you kindly reply at your earliest convenience.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,



(P-N. Valavalkar)

Encl.

PR/P-NV

Statement of Qualifications, etc., of
Dr. Pandharinath Valawalkar,
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, India.

Degrees, Awards, etc. :

B.A. Honours with Mental and Moral ^{Philosophy} Psychology, Bombay University, 1930.

Ll. B., 1933.

Ph.D., Sociology, Bombay University, 1937, with special compliments on the excellence of the research.

University Research Scholar in Sociology, 1933-36, Bombay.

University Research Fellow in Sociology, 1937-38, Bombay.

Officiated as University Lecturer in Sociology in 1939-40 during the absence of the University Professor of Sociology.

Recognised Postgraduate Teacher in Sociology in the University of Bombay at Gujarat College, Ahmedabad (teaching General Sociology, Social Psychology, Social Biology and Indian Sociology to the Intercollegiate M.A. classes).

Research Publications, etc., :

Book : "Hindu Social Institutions : Psychological Implications."

pp. 428. Longmans, 1940. Out of stock.

(The book is prescribed by Calcutta University for study at their M.A.Examination (Vide: "Cal. Univ. Handbook," 1942, p. 1251)).

Papers : "Hindu Social Philosophy", 1941.

"A Survey of Research in Indian Sociology during 25 years : 1917-42", 1942. etc.

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
GEORGE W. RIGHTMIRE, *President*
COLUMBUS

E. Van Cleaf

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September 27, 1932

The Flexner Institution for Advanced
Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Gentlemen:

If you have any literature describing the fields of investigation which are supported in your institution, I should greatly appreciate the receipt of such material. I am, of course, especially interested in knowing whether or not you are doing anything in the field of geography and if not whether you contemplate any activity in this direction.

Yours very truly,

Eugene Van Cleaf
Eugene Van Cleaf

EVC:K

October 24, 1932

Professor Eugene VanCleeef
Department of Geography
The Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio

My dear Professor VanCleeef:

I have your inquiry of September 27 and am sorry to say that there is no prospectus of the new Institute. All that has been decided is that we shall start with a School of Mathematics in Princeton, New Jersey, in the autumn of 1933. It is not likely that we shall enter the field of geography in the near future.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. SAILEY
Assistant Secretary

September 14, 1940

Dear Van:

Criminology is a little out of our line at the Institute, but almost any place that goes in for sociology ought to be interested in Von Hentig. I will consult a few people and if I can get a lead for him I will let you know.

Things are going wonderfully here and we are delighted to have the members of the Economics Section of the League of Nations now housed in our building.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Professor Jacob Van der Zee
Department of Political Science
The State University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa

FA/MCE

*Letter from Prof. W. d. Zee
sent to Prof. Reifler
for advice*

September 19, 1940

Dear Van:

Our School of Economics and Politics has studied carefully your letter concerning Dr. Hans von Hentig. I regret that his interests fall entirely outside of anything we are doing at the Institute at this moment. The suggestion here is that he should get in touch with Dr. Alvin Johnson of the University in Exile. I should think that would be his best opportunity.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Professor Jacob Van der Zee
The State University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa

FA/MCE

WWR
Fr. at theTHE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Sept. 12, 1940

Dear Frank:

While teaching this summer at Boulder, Colorado, I heard about the sad plight of one of the world's top-notch criminologists, Hans von Hentig. He and his wife are refugees from Hitler's Germany and are now living in a mountain cabin some miles out of Boulder. He has finished some work on Colorado crime conditions in collaboration with Prof. Henry Weirhofer of the law school there - at a salary of \$100 per month!

The man is in desperate need, and I wondered if you might not know of some opportunity to utilize his rare ability as a scholar. Lack of money

or other considerations have caused
the heads of the universities of Colorado
and Iowa to turn thumbs down on
him, as I understand it. Perhaps
your school of graduate study
might have an opening. Von Heutig
is not a Jew.

If you care to look into the
case, I am sure you could get
all necessary particulars from Prof.
Thomas R. Powell of the Harvard Law
School or Prof. Hans Kohn of Smith
College, both of whom taught at
Boulder this summer.

With best wishes for your success
and happiness in the new work at Princeton,

Yours sincerely,
J. Van der Zee

Van Dresser, William
1.

March 13, 1945

Dear Mrs. van Dresser:

Your letter of March sixth has been referred to me. Professor Einstein has held a chair at the Institute for Advanced Study since 1933. Please note that the Institute for Advanced Study is not a part of Princeton University but is an independent institution. I enclose a directory which gives the names of the Faculty and Board of Trustees.

Yours very truly,

Frank Aydelotte, Director

Mrs. William van Dresser
Wildcat Bend
Boca Raton, Florida

FA:KK

Enclosure

STUDIO OF

William van Dresser

WILDCAT BEND
BOCA RATON
FLORIDA

~~THE MORGAN SHOP~~
~~1038 UNITED AVENUE~~
~~NEW YORK CITY~~

3 / 6 / 45

Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing a biography of my husband, Mr. William van Dresser. He has made a portrait of Einstein, and I wish to make a character sketch of the man.

I wondered if you could tell me whether he held a chair at your Institution.

Thanking you very much,

Jessie Stone van Dresser

Mrs. William van Dresser



PORTRAITS FROM LIFE
In CHARCOAL and SANGUINE

by

WILLIAM van DRESSER

Boca Raton
Florida

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For the Summer

BOCA RATON CLUB
Winter Season

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GROVER WHALEN



Barranquilla Oct. 5 1931.
van Heijl

Miss Esther S. Bailey.
Assistant Secretary
Institute for Advanced Study
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss Bailey:-

Your letter of September 17th, in answer to mine of August 31st, to Dr. A. Flexner, received and beg to thank you for so prompt and kind an answer.

Am glad to hear Dr. Flexner is now Director of the Institute for Advanced Study, and am wishing him and the Institute every possible success.

If there is anything you wish to know geographical, historical, biological or otherwise about this part of the world, am entirely at your service Miss Bailey and it will be a pleasure to me to do so, you know I have any amount of time to spare, so time is no objection to me.

Just for fun I have figured out to 31 decimals the value of π (π) and got:
3,1415 9265 3589 7932 3846 6243 3832 794....., of course it is not of any importance or consequence but just fun, as a rule π is given as 3,1416 or else as $\frac{22}{7}$.

Yours very truly
H. A. van Heijl

Box 139 Pension Inglesa
Barranquilla, Colombia S.A.

October 15, 1931

Mr. L. A. van Heyl
Box 139, Pension Inglesa
Barranguilla, Colombia, S.A.

My dear Mr. van Heyl:

Permit me to thank you for your kind letter of the fifth and for your good wishes for Dr. Flexner and the new Institute. It will probably be a year or more before the actual work of the Institute starts. If at any time it is possible to take advantage of your offer, I am sure that Dr. Flexner will be happy to do so.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

Princeton, New Jersey

August 31, 1934

Dr. E. R. van Kampen
10 Hamilton Avenue
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Dr. van Kampen:

I send you herewith check of the
Institute for Advanced Study for \$208.33, final
payment on your grant-in-aid for the year, 1933-
1934.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BOWLEY

Assistant Secretary

Princeton, New Jersey

July 31, 1934

Dr. W. R. van Kampen
10 Hamilton Avenue
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Dr. van Kampen:

I send you herewith the Institute's
check for \$208.33, your grant-in-aid for the
month of July, 1934.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER B. ROWLEY

Assistant Secretary

note

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

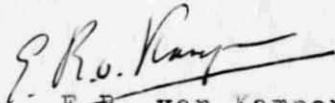
January 26, 1933

Professor A. Flexner
The institute for advanced study
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Professor Flexner:

I have received your letter of January 24, and I am very glad to have your confirmation of the grant of \$ 2500 made to me by your Institute for the academic year beginning Oct. 1, 1933. I am very happy to know that your help will enable me to spent the next year under guidance of the Institute for advanced study.

Yours sincerely


~~E.R. van Kampen~~

E. R. van Kampen

January 24, 1933

Dear Professor van Kampen:

Professor Veblen has sent me a copy of your letter of January 13. I am happy to confirm his suggestion that the Institute for Advanced Study will make you a grant in aid of \$3,500 for the next academic year, beginning October 1, 1933.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor M. R. van Kampen
Department of Mathematics
The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

AF:BSE

Mrs Esther S. Bailey

Institute for Advanced Study

My dear Mrs Bailey -

Many thanks for the three clippings.
I am sorry that I had to keep them so
long.

I found the data in Harpers.

We will submit draft of data
at your school later on.

Again thank you.

Sincerely

E. R. Van Norman

24 Bank St.

Princeton

G. L. VanRoosbroeck

October 20, 1932

Dr. G. L. VanRoosbroeck
Philosophy Hall
Columbia University
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. VanRoosbroeck:

In Dr. Flexner's absence permit
me to thank you for sending him the inscribed
copy of your Persian Letters before Montesquieu.
I shall bring this to his attention promptly upon
his return.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY
Assistant Secretary

January 25, 1939

Dr. Willem J. van Stockum
c/o Professor Oswald Veblen
Fine Hall
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Dr. van Stockum:

I am sending you herewith check of the
Institute for Advanced Study for \$250.00, the
first payment on your salary of \$1,000.00 for the
second term of the academic year, 1938-1939.
The other payments will be made at the end of
February, March, and April, respectively.

Very truly yours,

ESB

Secretary

September 29, 1937

Dr. W. J. van Stockum
Care Major Kirkwood
Collinstown Park
Clondalkin, County Dublin
Ireland

Dear Dr. van Stockum:

I have pleasure in informing you that on
the recommendation of the professors of the School of
Mathematics of the Institute for Advanced Study you
will be admitted to the Institute for the academic
year 1937-1938.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF/MCE

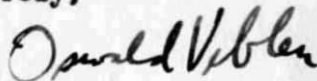
THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS, FINE HALL
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

September 22, 1937

Dear Doctor Flexner:

This is to recommend that Dr. W. J. van Stockum (Care Major Kirkwood, Collinstown Park, Clondalkin, County Dublin, Ireland) be admitted to the Institute. Dr. van Stockum has just received the doctorate from the University of Edinburgh and is highly recommended by Professor Whittaker of Edinburgh and Professor Sygne of Toronto.

Yours sincerely,



Oswald Veblen

Dr. Abraham Flexner
P.O. Box 631
Princeton, N.J.
OV:GB

J. Vargo

September 12, 1933

Mr. John Vargo
123 Piastre Avenue
Garfield, N. J.

My dear Mr. Vargo:

In the absence of Dr. Flexner and Professor
Veblen your letter of August 23 has been referred to
me for reply. Your application is still on file. I
regret to say that there is no vacancy in the Institute
for Advanced Study.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

John Vargo

123 Pierre Ave.

Garfield, N.J.

Aug. 23, 1933.

Institute for Advanced Study
New York, N. Y.

Attention Dr. Veblen.

Dr. Dr. Veblen;

I am sending this letter to you with a sincere hope that your answer will have an inspiring effect upon me. I have confidence in the fact that you still have my application sent to you for any appropriate position that could be possibly be created as the occasion should arise for an inexperienced person in the intended "Super University" which shall be opened in the latter portion of this year at Fine Hall, Princeton.

Aware of the condition that it would be very difficult to anticipate or determine whether such a position could occur at this early date, and if so, only as a haphazard guess, I merely wish to be informed whether my application has been filed for future reference and that it is possible that my request shall receive some consideration for a position.

I am willing to have an interview if you so desire at any designated time when you will deem necessary.

Dr Veblen,

#2

Do not take this as a misleading gesture to display an ambitious desire. My main point is to obtain a suitable position to help keep my family's subsistence beyond the pauper state. We have felt the ravages of the depression in no uncertain terms. The depressed conditions have also forced me to leave school and take recourse to a tedious home learning meanwhile working for a meager compensation, therefore depriving me of a learning which I could have at least through a professional school.

Do not interpret this letter as a plea but as an application for a job.

Yours truly,
John Vargo.

March 2, 1933

Dear Mr. Vargo:

Mrs. Bailey has referred to me your letter of February 26 as well as your previous letters of January 20 and January 15. Inasmuch as the Institute will open only with a School of Mathematics in October and it will be housed in Fine Hall, Princeton University, I believe nothing will be gained by an interview now.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. John Vargo
123 Pierre Avenue
Garfield, New Jersey

AF:ESB

John Vargo,
123 Pierre Ave.,
Seymour, N.J.
Feb. 26, 1933.

Institute for Advanced Study,
New York City, N.Y.
Dear Miss Bailey;

As you are honored with the office of assistant secretary of the purported School for Advanced Study to be opened for study at Princeton, N.J. next October I am referring this letter to you.

In regard to this question, it is not necessarily a request for an appointment to be kept strictly at an a designated ~~time~~. Kindly determine a convenient date on which it would be possible for me to see Dr. Abraham Flexner, Director of the university, some day within the subsequent two weeks preferably on a Saturday, if possible.

Yours truly,
John Vargo.

John Vargo

John Vargo
123 Peirce Ave.
Sayfield, N.J.
Jan. 20, 1933

Institute for Advanced Study,
New York, New York.

My dear Miss Bailey:

This letter is written in reference to an application of the fifteenth sent to Dr. Abraham Flexner and referred to you due to his absence for reply. I am thanking you for your concern in placing my letter on file and your willingness to let me know if an opportunity would arise which would interest me in your "purported Super University."

Very truly yours,
John Vargo.

January 17, 1933

Mr. John Vargo
123 Pierre Avenue
Garfield, New Jersey

My dear Mr. Vargo:

Your application of the fifteenth in Dr. Flexner's absence has been referred to me for reply. It will be some time before we have a building or shall need the service which you mention. The School of Mathematics which will open next autumn will be housed in Fine Hall of Princeton University. I am placing your letter on file and shall let you know if an opportunity arises which will interest you.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

John Vargo

John Vargo,
123 Pierre Ave;
Garfield, N.J.

Jan. 15, 1933.

Sr. Abraham Flexner,
New York, New York.
Dear Sir;

As you are director of the Institute of Advanced Study
I am sending this letter to you.

I am inclined to believe to believe that in all
probabilities you will have some sort of opening for
a boy 18 yrs. of age in your purported Super University.
Must possibly the janitor, run errands or to serve
in any other capacity. I don't believe those opportunities
would be taken by men who have become scholars in
their respective branch of study so as to accept
employment meant for a less scholarly sort of person.

Another reason for (their) this peculiar letter
is to get away from profanity.

If you contemplate an opening which has not
been taken care of, kindly send me a cheerful note,
otherwise, kindly disregard this letter, throw it away.
This, according to my estimation is a sensible request.

This is not a foolish asking or an ambition

desired to be fulfilled, it is merely an application
for employment. I am sincere in my request and
have written this letter to you at my own discretion.

It may be a bit early, but I hereby make
a reservation for any opening that may exist in
your intended Super University.

I will furnish references if desired.

Yours truly,
John Vargo.

October 24, 1936

Professor T. Vijayaraghavan

Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Professor Vijayaraghavan:

I send you herewith check of
the Institute for Advanced Study for \$100.00,
your honorarium as visiting lecturer to the
Institute.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Secretary

Ing HUMBERTO RAMIREZ VILLARREAL
Gelati 60 Tacubaya D F México

October 18 1933

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
Institute of Advanced Studies
New Jersey U S A

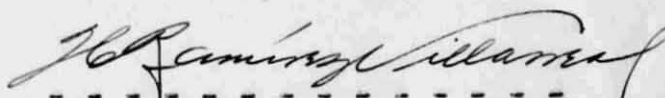
Gentlemen:

Please find herewith my work entitled: "Revelation of the Enigma of Gravity", which I dedicate to the Princeton University, as a modest contribution for your institute of advanced studies. This paper was published in Mexico's daily "La Prensa", in Barcelona's magazine "Algo", and in some other Spanish language publications. Being also presented as a lecture in the Academia Nacional de Ciencias de México. But is unpublished in English.

Since Professor Alexander Klemin of the New York University, has invited me to perform some tests in the aerodynamical laboratory of the Guggenheim School of Aeronautics, regarding my auxiliary wing for airplanes, I will be soon in New York, and will have the facility of coming to your institution, in order to answer personally any questions that you care to ask on my new scientific doctrine.

Thanking in advance for your kind attention to this matter, I beg to be

Very sincerely yours



Humberto Ramirez Villarreal

REVELATION OF THE ENIGMA OF GRAVITY

By Humberto Ramirez Villarreal
Aeronautical Engineer

Many centuries have faded away, since the philosophers began to attempt the solution of the puzzle of gravitation, trying to discover the cause of this force. Sir Isaac Newton observed and fixed the mathematical characteristics of gravity, but we still have to unveil the nature.

Our philosophers have failed to uncover this enigma, chiefly because they think of gravity as a sort of "pulling" force, as an "attraction"; and it is against the logic to ascribe this force to a "pulling" effect, in the absence of the necessary tension members to connect the gravitating bodies.

We still disregard the logic procedures and still have scientific necromancers who attempt to introduce illogical theories, saying that we must modify our old reason in order to grasp the "science of higher order" that they present to us. Anyhow, in the end, only the sound and logical principles are saved from the test of the time. New effects can be discovered, but we never could find a new and different logic.

Every phenomenon in the universe can be reduced to experimental terms; and when any postulate does not agree with actual practice, it must be discarded, because it is illogical.

For instance, it is not logical to think that the electrical current is an abstract or immaterial fluid in the wires, and then be able to give motion to the enormous propellers of a transatlantic ship. Modern scientists are recognizing the massive nature of electricity, which is now regarded as a movement of the minute corpuscles called electrons.

Then, why don't we stop considering the ether as an immaterial agent? For it is not logical either to transmit the wave energy using an abstract medium to produce material vibrations in a radio speaker far away from the source of the waves, making sounds that reach our eardrums, which are corporeal organs.

Again, it is contrary to the logic to ascribe the "attractions" of masses to some sort of supernatural effects, disconnected from the classical mechanics. Everything is mechanical in the universe, even chemical actions and reactions. Heat is a movement, light is a movement, a radio wave is a movement, and any movement of something which is not a mass is inadmissible.

Nature does not play unreasonable tricks. Nature is not a juggler. Nevertheless, in some respects, science still looks at many natural phenomena with medieval eyes. They think

-2-

that a good definition of the ether, is to say that space is filled with something of which nobody in the world knows the nature; and still more, we have famous scientists who deny the existence of that "something". Whilst others assume it so light and tenuous that "a cube mile of it scarcely has the weight of a silver dollar"; and, furthermore, there are those who ~~believe~~ believe that "all the ether in the universe could be compressed and stored within an ordinary bottle". In fact, ~~xxx~~ so many absurd and varied concepts were emitted about the ether, that it is necessary to wipe off everything, and start again even with a new denomination: COSMOGEN.

Just a few years ago electricity was regarded as "something", also, of an unknown nature and without any mass. Even the air was considered as "something", without weight, mass or pressure; notwithstanding the fact that they could ~~clearly~~ clearly see the mechanical effects of the air, moving the foliage of trees and lifting tons of dust to great heights. But we don't need to retrocede to the troglodyte age: in our own days we have hundreds of millions of people, who are not prepared to believe that the air actually has weight and can be converted into liquid and yet solidified.

It is but natural, that the same incredulity is apt to appear when I say that the ether or Cosmogen is a perfectly material substance. (Excuse my pleonasm). But we have this forgotten matter around us and within us. All the Cosmos, in fact, is nothing but Cosmogen. If it was not the truth the elements could not be transmuted; it would have been impossible to achieve the modern alchemy of Iron and Werdt, who transmuted tungsten into helium. If the elements can be converted one into the other, they, logically, must have a common denominator: the Cosmogen.

Now, permit me a few simple technicalities; you don't have to be a scientist to understand them, and they will prepare you to have, afterwards, a clearer vision of the ~~primary~~ primary fluid, the Cosmogen, by understanding a secondary fluid, the air.

Aerodynamics considers the air as a composition of minute corpuscles, of which there are 620,000 trillions in a volume of 22.4 liters, at the average pressure of sea level and at 0 degrees Centigrade. This is called the Avogadro Number. These corpuscles possess gravitational force, and this explains ~~xxx~~ their weight and cohesive property or viscosity: force is necessary to separate them; force is necessary for a dirigible to go through the air. The pressure of the air is explained by means of the kinetic theory, regarding the corpuscles or particles of gases, moving in all directions and colliding one with the others at an average of 5,000 millions shocks per second, with a mean velocity somewhat greater than that of the sound. Please have in mind, that the waves of sound use a discontinuous medium for their propagation; for it would be an absurdity to conceive a wave travelling along a continuous

-3-

and rigid body. Only a kind of ghost wave could do it, and ghosts are out of the question. Waves are successive compressions and rarefactions. These mechanical effects cannot take place without the elasticity of the medium, and the elasticity is the contrary of rigidity. The average distance between the air particles is about 12 times their diameter. Particles or atoms of any other element are also separated from each other, including solid bodies. Therefore, there is ample space left for that "something", which is the Cosmogen; and its particles which are many times smaller than the atoms also collide one with the others with a mean velocity somewhat higher than that of the light, with an incredible frequency.

Cosmogen differs from the air, chiefly, in that the primary fluid does not have viscosity, because its particles are gravityless. Gravitation does not appear until the atoms are formed out of the Cosmogen. However, the corpuscles of Cosmogen possess mass, and they exert pressure on every atom due to their terrific pounding.

Please recall that weight and mass are entirely different things: weight is variable, whilst mass is invariable. A man, for instance, having a weight of 150 pounds on the earth, would weigh several tons in some high gravitational star and be crushed by his own weight. On the other hand, there are low gravitational celestial bodies, where our man could ~~jump~~ jump up into infinite space by the sole force of his legs. Anyhow, this man has always the same amount of mass, producing the same quantity of momentum for a given velocity, anywhere. Again, if the body is desintegrated into free Cosmogen, all the weight disappears, even in the highest gravitational field, but the mass is still present in every corpuscle of Cosmogen, without any variation.

Now, we know by aerodynamics that any region in the air which is set in motion gives place to a decrease of pressure: storms are usually preceded by a fall in the barometer, more pronounced as the storm nears. It would take a long discussion to explain this phenomenon in a technical way, but experimental examples prove, anyway, that the higher the agitation in a fluid, the less pressure we have in it. Here is a simple key for the disclosure of our huge gravitational secret.

The Cosmogen field between any two bodies, where the disturbance or waves from such bodies meet, is an overagitated region, where the pressure is lower than in the rest of the surrounding space. The confronting faces of the two bodies, which can be celestial bodies like the sun and the earth, or simple atoms, are subject to a lower pressure than the outside faces of the same bodies. For this cause, which I name the HRV effect, both bodies tend to approximate each other, so that an equilibrating action like the centrifugal force must be present to retain both masses at a distance. We see that there is not an "attraction" or a "pull". What happens is that the relative overpressures in the outside faces of the gravitating bodies, in relation to the under-

-4-

pressure between them, "pushes" said bodies against each other.

Your attention is called to Fig. 1, where a section of the surface of the earth or any other body, is depicted, emitting wavelets which combine to form and reinforce larger waves. Each part of a wave can be regarded as a separate disturbance, formed by secondary wavelets, as is graphically explained by the larger wave A B. Also, look at Fig. 2, for a graphical illustration of the HRV effect. The larger arrows signify a greater Cosmogen pressure than the smaller ones.

Now, a few words more relating to another puzzling phenomenon: the gyroscope. In whose demarcation we may include any rotating matter; although our familiar tops and teetotums are not perfect gyroscopes, because they rest and spin upon the earth. The gyroscope is different due to the feature that it has both ends of its axis supported on bearings. Nearly all of us are acquainted with this amazing instrument since the days of our infancy, because of its wide use as a toy. Foucault employed the gyroscope to exhibit various properties of rotation and the composition of rotations, first described by Bohnenberger in 1817. The most astounding property of this device is its rigidity or its tendency to maintain its plane of rotation, the cause of which I am going to explain now.

As has been told before in this article Cosmogen is a material fluid. Perfectly fluid, because it has no viscosity. It can be put in circulatory motion using some force, but any action tending to modify the intensity or path of said motion is met by an equivalent reaction.

Let us take the rudimentary example of a spinning teetotum, of which I have made a ~~drawing~~ drawing represented as Fig. 3. Now, as Cosmogen once accelerated in some circulatory motion tends to continue in it, the result is that all the Cosmogen corpuscles within the rotating body are thrown to the ~~periphery~~ periphery, creating a rarefaction to the center, which is again occupied by the escaping matter, forming a circuit which is roughly explained by the arrows in said figure. Any force acting to deviate the axis of rotation, would deviate the circulatory current of Cosmogen, and this would react to such ~~perturbation~~ perturbation with a restoring effect. A deviation of the axis of rotation introduces a kind of tottering in the rotative bodies, which is vanquished by the principle already described if there is enough rotative speed. Our earth suffers from a slight tottering, which makes suspect an insufficient speed of rotation. The angle of its axis of rotation with the plane of its orbit is not exactly the same in all the translational travel.

For the benefit of those who would desire a simpler illustration of the principle, I include two more drawings of our teetotum, represented as Figs. 4 and 5. The body of our toy is composed of two parallel discs; streams of little balls are shown in Fig. 4, running outward from the center

-5-

without touching the discs. Fig. 5 shows the same toy just inclined to one side by an exterior cause. Presently the little balls, that were directed horizontally, collide with the lower disc on the left side, acting upon the upper disc at the right, and creating a restoring action, which is practically the same that occurs when pure Cosmogen is considered. Although this fluid works by pressure as well as by rarefaction, and its circulatory current enters in harmony with every atom of the teetotum.

In order to obtain a practical proof of the pressure of the Cosmogen, you can effect an experiment which is not new, but is very confusing for our scientists: take two pieces of steel; make in each one a neatly polished plane; then put both plane faces together pressing by hand while a turning motion is made; next, try to separate them. They fasten together with a force a good deal higher than just the atmospheric pressure could exert. And remember that it is impossible at present to obtain perfect faces, if you could do it the pieces could be welded without heat.

This interesting phenomenon is described in a New York magazine (Scientific American) of April 1932, in "Seeds of Mass Production", as follows:

"One of the most interesting things about these blocks, is the fact that they can be "wrung" together and are regularly so handled in use. After being carefully cleaned, the gaging surfaces are placed together with a circular motion, using a slight ~~xxx~~ pressure. A stack of ten or a dozen blocks may be "wrung" together so that it may be held in a horizontal position by grasping only the end block, and such a stack will support more than its own weight. Tests have shown that when thoroughly "wrung" together, two of these blocks - and they are only one inch square in the gaging surfaces - will support a weight of 200 pounds before being pulled apart. Since the blocks are carefully demagnetized, the source of this force, many times that of the atmospheric pressure, is a mystery which has so far defied solution."

Incidentally, muscular movements, as I understand, are nothing but the results of compressions and rarefactions of the Cosmogen within the muscles.

In logical consequence with the foregoing discussion, the following principles may be established as the Fundamental Laws of the Universe:

EVERY FORM OF ENERGY IS A MOVING MASS.

EVERY PHENOMENON IS OF MECHANICAL NATURE.

ENERGY CAN BE TRANSMITTED ONLY BY MEANS OF MASSES.

Humberto Ramirez Villarreal
Gelati 60 Tacubaya D F México

A D D I T I O N

When considering the ether or Cosmogen as a frictionless element due to its lack of gravity and corresponding absence of viscosity, the unaware mind is apt to think, in the case of the gyroscope, that the ether could not be dragged along by the atoms of the rotating body, leaving it unshaken and fixed.

As a matter of fact, there is no drag, properly; here is what happens: first of all, let us have in mind that the atoms of a gyroscope, although they follow a curved path, they receive straight line collisions from the corpuscles of Cosmogen that happen to be in front of them, so that the kinetic energy of such impacts is directly discharged by the atoms on the corpuscles of Cosmogen that happen to impinge the trailing side of the circulating atoms. This is not an uncommon phenomenon. We are able to illustrate it by means of an every-day life experiment: when you have a row of billiard balls upon the table, you can throw apart the last ball by striking the first one, so that the energy of the impact is transmitted without displacement of the intermediate balls. Now, as the impacts of the Cosmogen upon the atoms produce straight lines of energy, in the case of the rotating bodies a tangential trend of the particles of Cosmogen is generated moving away from the center, and producing the circulatory current that keeps the plane of rotation, as was described before.

A magnetic flux is a material current; although the materiality of this current is away from the perception of our senses, because it does not displace or drag along any neutral object that is placed in the way of the moving Cosmogen that forms the magnetic flux; the atoms of said object do not keep the impact energy due to the collisions of the ethereal corpuscles, as was just explained by means of what I call the "Billiard Effect". Furthermore, as there is plenty of space between the atoms most of the ether penetrates without colliding with the atoms. Bodies can travel through Cosmogen, because this element does not oppose neither impact, nor frictional resistance. But the massive nature of Cosmogen can be evidenced when two different currents of such fluid are put in presence of each other, as in the case of magnets; or when a body receives more ethereal pressure on one of its sides than in the opposite one, like in the gravitational effect.

Just a few lines more to present another scientific revelation, that explains the failure of Michelson, Morley and other scientists, in their efforts to detect the relative ethereal wind formed by the translation of our earth. They assumed that the wind of Cosmogen would make the light waves go faster in favor of the current, and with less velocity against it. But the experiments showed the same speed in all directions. As a consequence many adventurous theories appeared. Some of the scientists denied the existence of the ether, and Einstein astounded the world with a

t w o

gle of mathematical abstractions, that were afterwards repudiated by himself in his famous address at Chicago, when he expressed that light was still a mystery that required some other theory to be solved. (And remember that light was the axis of his mathematical ventures.)

The behavior^{is} of light, however, is no more a mystery in the case of the results obtained by Michelson and Morley, and here is the proof:

Light is generated by means of material waves in the materiality of Cosmogen*. Let us use a practical illustration in order to get a clear concept of how light works: suppose that we symbolize a source of light by means of an imaginary Babe Ruth, that moves his bat back and forth with the frequency of light, say 700 millions of millions times per second, and assume that this tremendous player is located in a fixed ether. The light waves produced by the terrific motion of this bat would propagate in either direction with a velocity of 300,000 kilometers per second, in relation to the source of light. Next, let us represent our man moving his bat in front of a wind of Cosmogen or ether. It is clear that the blows of the bat will give more energy to the ethereal mass when moving against the current, so that the waves of light will have additional power to counteract the retarding effect of the current. Then, when the bat moves in the direction of the current, the blow gives less energy to the ether, and as a result the waves of light are slack enough to be delayed, therefore, in both cases, with the current and against it, the waves travel with equal velocity in regard to the source of light.

An acoustic analogy could not sustain this explanation, because the air has viscosity, and the speed of propagation of waves in this fluid is regulated by frictional resistance. Anyhow, a tuning fork or diapason, is a similar wave producing mechanism as a source of light, generating a compression wave with each percussion given on the transmitting medium.

Finally, I respectfully call the attention of the scientists to the facilities offered by my conception of the ether to solve the famous photoelectric paradox. It is said that light behaves as waves in some respects, and in other respects as bullets or moving particles. This paradox can be disclosed considering the waves of light propagating, as said before, in a medium formed by material particles; in this manner there is no difficulty to associate the particle and the wave natures.

J. H. Williams

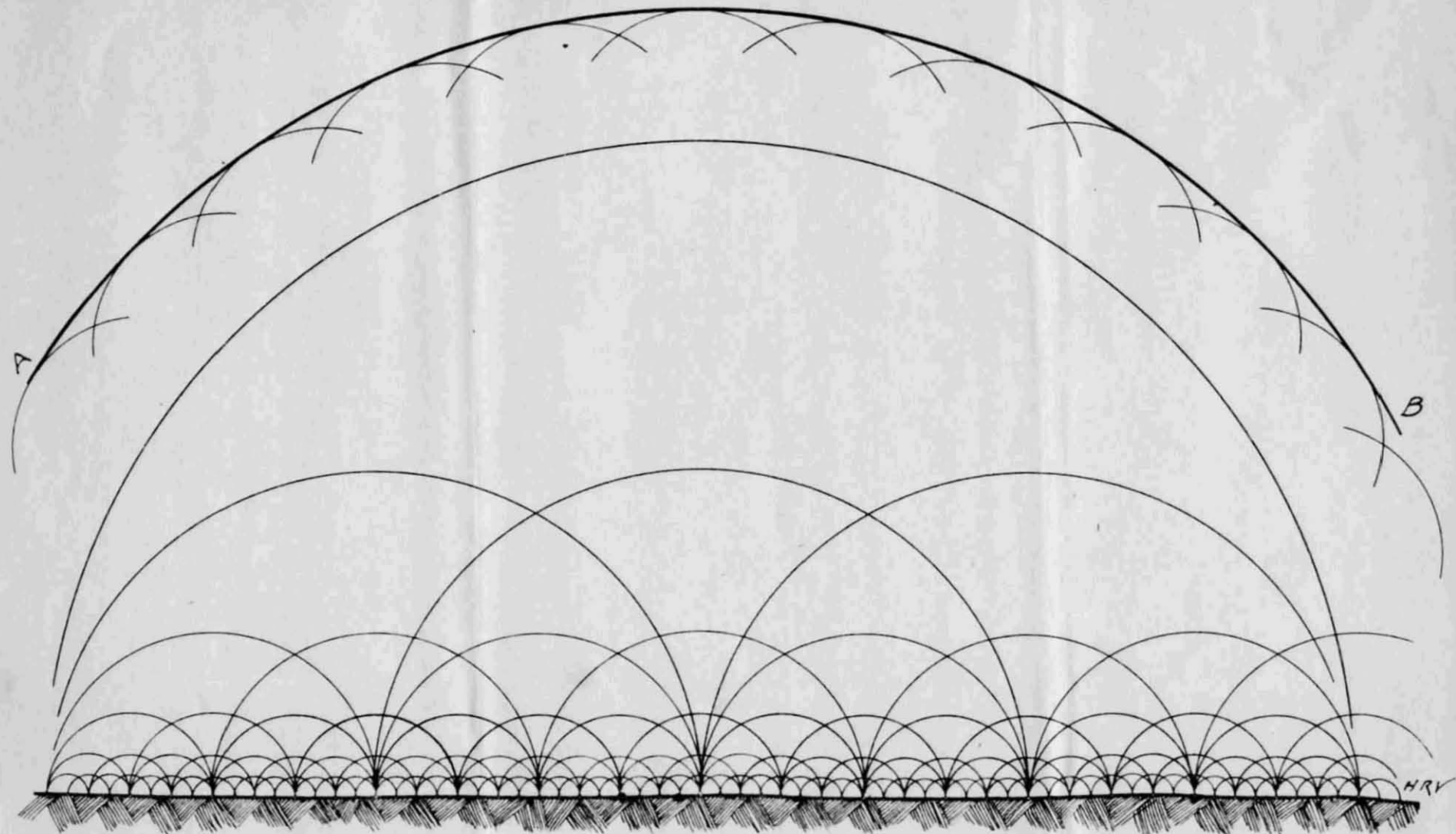


FIG. 1

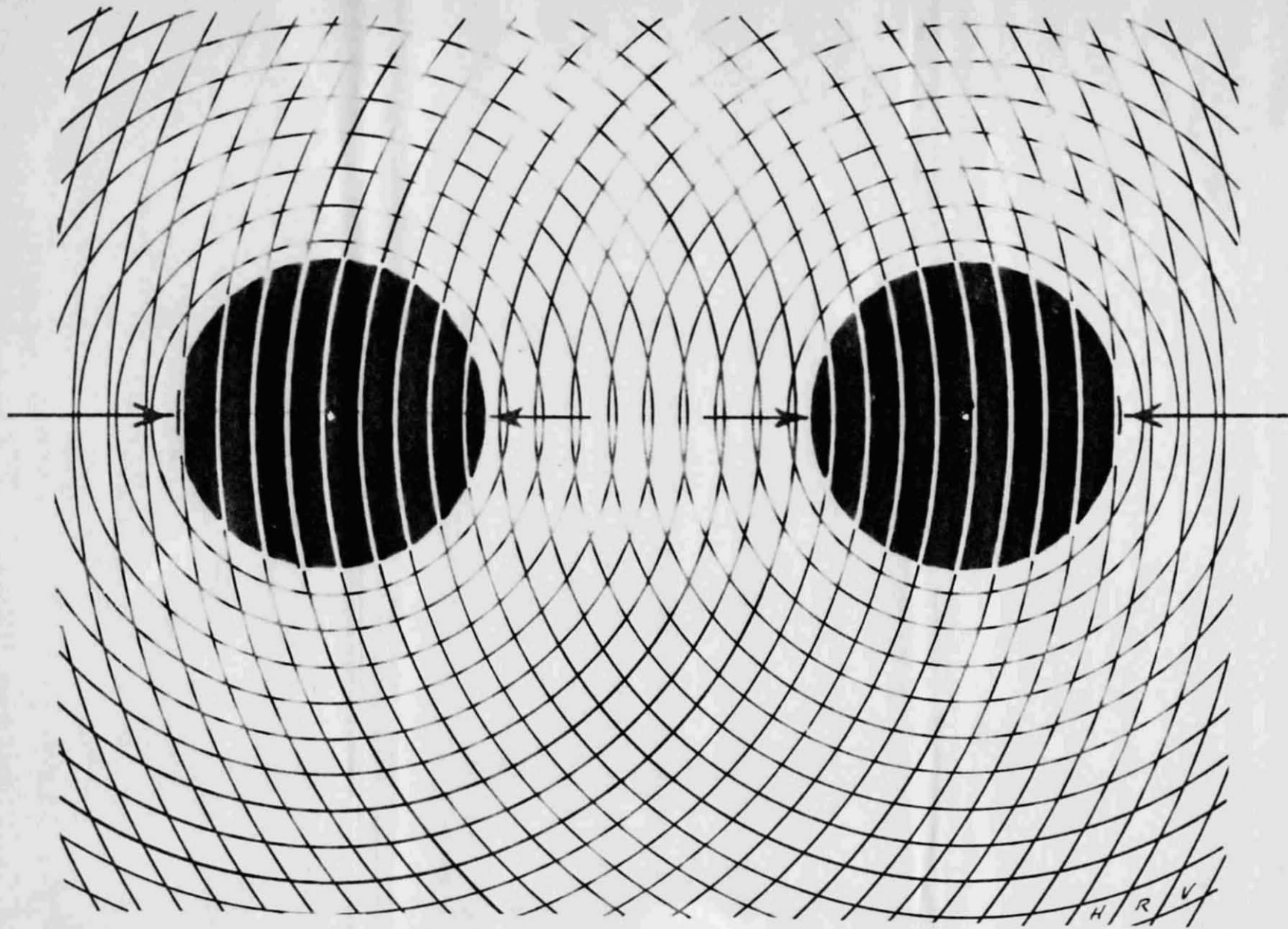


FIG. 2

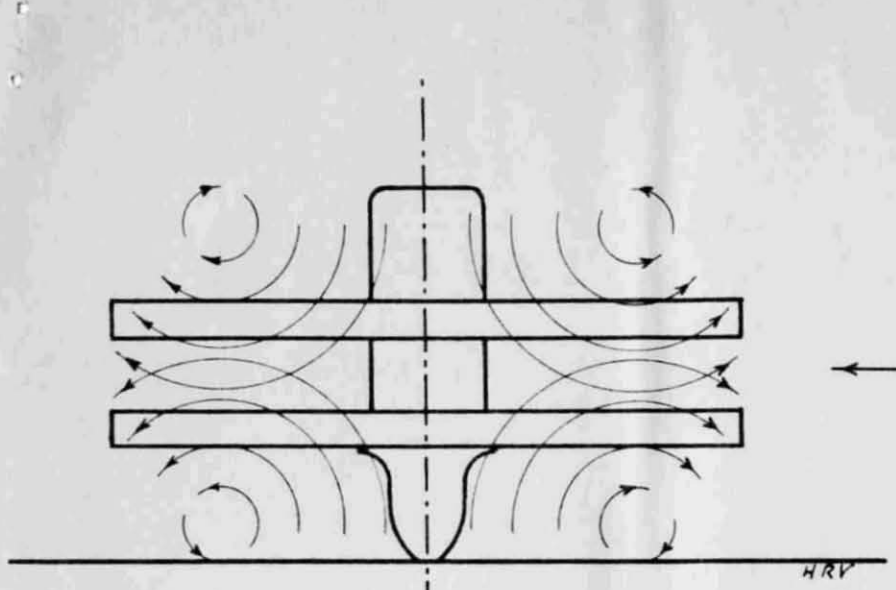


FIG. 3

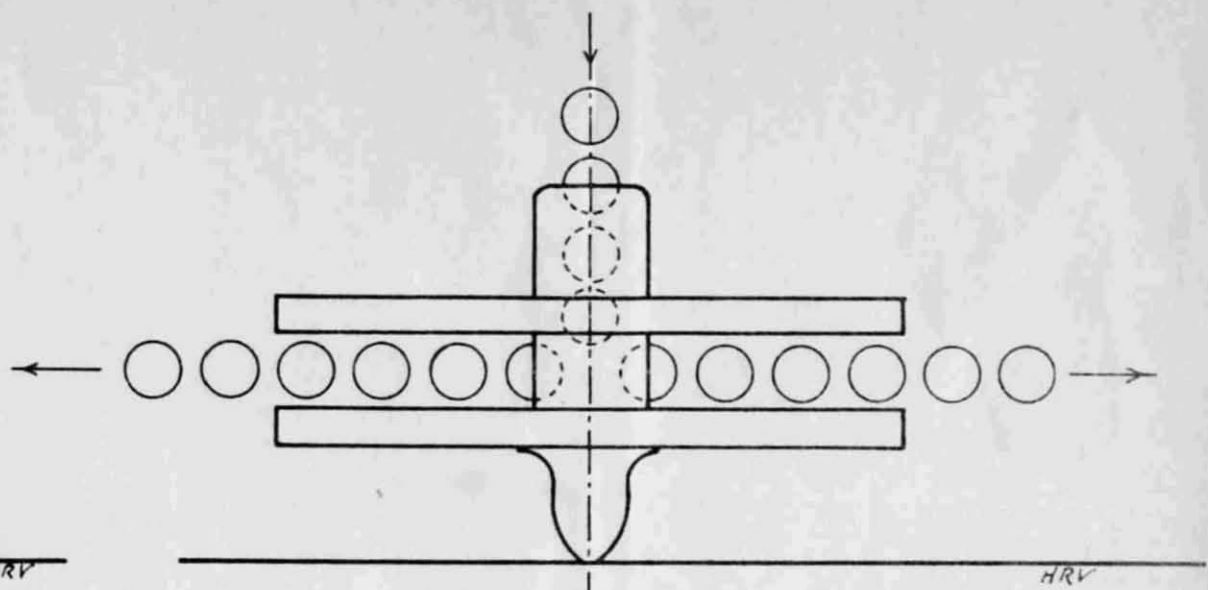


FIG. 4

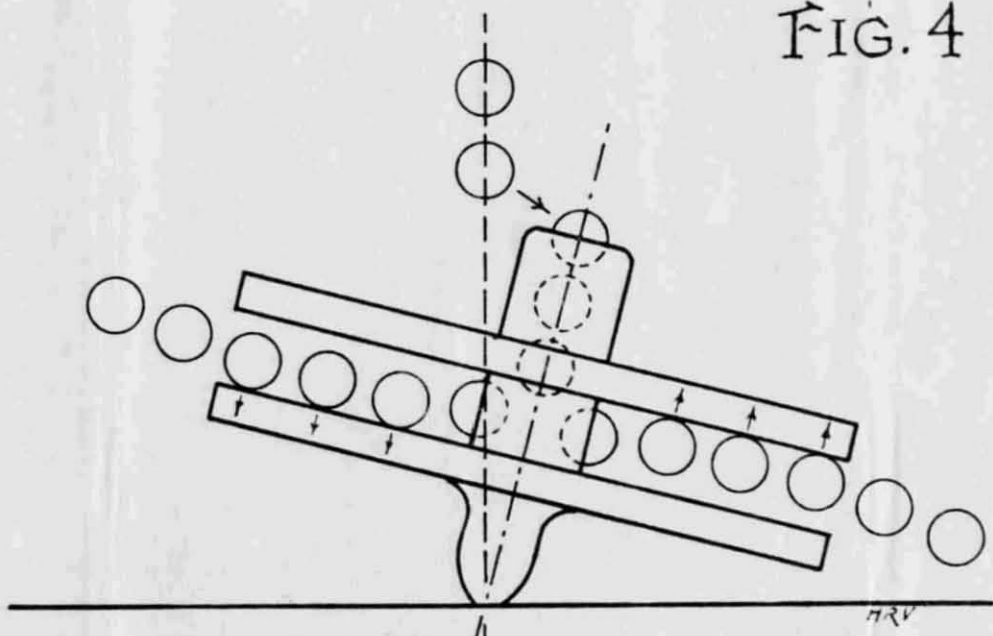


FIG. 5

Vaska, Jules

March 4, 1947

Edgar J. Fisher, Esq.
Assistant Director
Institute of International Education
2 West 45th Street
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Fisher:

I send you my warmest thanks for your letter of February 26th in regard to Dr. Jules Vaska. We have studied his record carefully and I regret to say that I see no possibility of our offering him an appointment at the Institute for next year. I hope he will be able to find elsewhere the opportunity which he is seeking.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

FA:jsr

INSTITUTE of INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Incorporated

2 WEST 45th STREET
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February 26, 1947

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Dr. Howard Wilson, who has just returned from his work with UNESCO, has called to our attention the fact that Dr. Jules Vaska whom he met in Switzerland would like to come to the United States for a year of teaching ~~and~~ research work. I am enclosing a copy of his curriculum vitae and shall appreciate knowing whether or not you have an opportunity for him.

With appreciation of your help in this way, I am

Sincerely yours,

Edgar J. Fisher
Assistant Director

MEA:RL

Enclosure

J.A. - I do not believe Dr. Vaska, based on this letter, is membership material for us. Refs & cards are away - so I have not considered them

WWS

PM Stewart for advice

I feel dubious

CROSS REFERENCE

FILE: Inst. Gen. Veblen Optical Exper.

RE:

LETTER DATED: 1/26/59

SEE: Fac. Veblen

Veigel, Marshall A.

1400 Ardoon Road
Cleveland Heights, Ohio
July 24, 1937.

Princeton University
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Sir:

✓ I would be very pleased if you would send me a catalog of the Institute for Advanced Study which includes all the lectures given during the year 1937-38.

Yours very sincerely,

Marshall A. Veigel

Marshall A. Veigel

L. Verlet
16 bis Rue Bayouard
Paris ~~XVI~~ France

Verlet, L.

10/10/51

7

Dear Mrs Russel,

I just receive the two reprints that you were kind enough to send to me. I will write to Harvard University like you told me for Schminger's paper; I just wanted to thank you for the two papers and for your letter

Yours sincerely

L. Verlet.

P. 7.

September 27, 1951

Dear Mr. Veilet:

Thank you for your letter of September 12th. We are pleased to send you herewith a copy of the Karplus and Kroll and Dyson papers; but we regret that we do not have the Schwinger paper. If you will write directly to Professor Schwinger's office at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., I am sure you will be able to obtain a copy.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Russell,
Secretary to the Director

Mr. L. Veilet
14 bis Rue Raynouard
Paris XVI, France

14 bis Rue Raynouard
Paris XVI, France

Dear Sir,

Studying Physics at the "Ecole Normale Supérieure", Paris
I would much appreciate if you were kind enough to
send me the following lecture notes, (the price can be paid by
international money order)

- Julian Schwinger: Quantum electrodynamics, lectures - notes
no taken by Goldberger 1949 - 1950.

On the other hand, may I have the following reprints of the
Physical Review:

- no 1. P.R. 73, 972 . Yang and Feldmann S. Matrix in Heisenberg representation
- ✓ 2. P.R. 80, 536 Kasper and Kroll fourth order corrections in quantum
(electrodynamics)
- ✓ 3. P.R. 81, 429 Dyson. Heisenberg operators in quantum electrodynamics

With anticipated thanks, sincerely yours

L. Veillet

UNIVERSIDAD CENTRAL DE VENEZUELA

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9/1/65*

Caracas, 26 de junio de 1965

Señor Secretario

Institute for advanced study
Princeton, New Jersey
U.S.A.

Distinguido señor:

Me es grato dirigirme a usted en la oportunidad de solicitar su valiosa colaboración, en el sentido de que nos envíen regularmente los catálogos, prospectos y programas en vigencia de esa Universidad.

Estamos interesados en su adquisición debido a que anualmente organizamos una sección en el Departamento de Referencia con los catálogos de todas las Universidades del mundo, a fin de prestar mejor servicio a los estudiantes que acuden en busca de dicha información.

A la espera de su grata respuesta y dándole las gracias anticipadas por la atención que se sirva dispensar a nuestra solicitud, quedo de usted, muy atentamente,



Ana María de Abajo
Jefe del Dpto. Referencia

Nota: Las publicaciones pueden ser dirigidas a la siguiente dirección:

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March 4, 1948

Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer
Director of the Institute of Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

I am a very disappointed young man for I had hoped so much to help you with your building program at the Institute. We here had very seriously gone into the preliminary work of assembling estimates and sub bids in an effort to insure submitting a figure that was as low as possible, consistent with doing a sound and workmanlike job. I still am unable to comprehend the bids as submitted but of course there is an answer somewhere.

You have my sincere thanks for your interest in our behalf and I very much appreciate the courtesies you extended to me on the occasions of my visits with you.

Yours very truly,

VERMILYA-BROWN COMPANY, INC.



Allan C. Johnson
Assistant to the President

ACJ:DA



Int Gen Veterans Administration

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

REGIONAL OFFICE
20 WASHINGTON PLACE
NEWARK 2, NEW JERSEY

SEP 10 1956

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

IN REPLY REFER TO:

3009-7A

Attention: Veterans' Coordinator

Gentlemen:

The attached material contains the first regulations to implement the provisions of Public Law 634, 84th Congress, the "War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act of 1956". This law was enacted to establish an educational assistance program for children of servicemen who died of a disability or disease incurred in line of duty during World War I, World War II, or the Korean Conflict.

We believe that you may have some young men and women presently enrolled or who may enroll this Fall who may be eligible for benefits under this law. Therefore, we would appreciate your posting on your bulletin boards information relative to the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act of 1956.

Also enclosed are several copies of VA Form VB 7-5490, Application for Educational Assistance, for your administrative use. Based on your requirements, appropriate forms applicable to this law should be requested through the Administrative Division, Publications Unit, of this Regional Office.

Very truly yours,

P. M. DAAB
Chief, Vocational Rehabilitation
and Education Division

Encls.:

Transmittal Sheet 144
VA Form VB 7-5490

does not apply

Veterans Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

April 12, 1956

VA REGULATIONS

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION--Transmittal Sheet 141

NOTE TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS: This material constitutes the 21st change which has been made to VA Regulations under Public Law 550, 82d Congress (pars. 12000 through 12309).

Remove pages

273-R and 274-R
277-R and 278-R
278a-3R and 278b-3R
278c-R
287-R and 288-R

Insert pages

273-2R and 274-2R
277-2R and 278-2R
278a-4R and 278b-4R
278c-2R
287-2R and 288-2R

Paragraphs revised

12032 (D)
12035 (A)
12052 (E)

Paragraphs added

None

Paragraphs canceled

None

EXPLANATION

The purpose of the following comments on the changes included in this amendment to VA Regulations is to inform all concerned why the changes are being made. These comments are not regulatory.

12032 (D)(1). The purpose of this amendment is to make clear that the standing regulation intends that the conditions therein expressed are to apply in like manner to a change from one 4-year collegiate curriculum objective to another, notwithstanding that the ultimate undergraduate degree may have been expressed in terms of the professional objective to be attained rather than in terms of the specific collegiate degree to which the curriculum obviously is designed to lead. It has come to the attention of this office that there has been some apparent confusion respecting this matter.

12035 (A)(2) (a). The word "adding" as used in the second sentence is changed to "ascertaining." The method of computing the percentage ratio is unchanged.

12035 (A)(2) (d). The language in this subdivision is revised to be consistent with the language used in the new subdivision (2)(e). The method of computing the percentage ratio is unchanged.

12052

VA Regulations
VR&E--Trans. Sheet 141

Director, Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Service, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C., together with the effective date applicable to nonveteran-students. Where the Director, Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Service, determines on the basis of the information submitted that it is necessary to revise the education and training allowance for veterans enrolling after the effective date of such changes, the institution and the regional offices will be notified of the change in courses and charges which will affect the computation of the education and training allowance and the effective date thereof. The education and training allowance of an eligible veteran who is already enrolled in such course will continue to be based on established charges and services in effect on the date of his enrollment despite any changes made subsequent thereto. (Feb. 24, 1955)

(7) For the purpose of payment of an education and training allowance, a lesson will be considered as completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution when:

(a) The lesson assignment has been completed by the veteran in accordance with the criteria of the institution and has been submitted to the institution for review, and

(b) The institution has reviewed and graded the lesson and provided the veteran in writing with its evaluation and comments in accordance with its standards and has recorded the results of such servicing.

1. Only one servicing of a lesson may be charged to the veteran. (Aug. 8, 1952)

[(c) The books, supplies, tools, and equipment, including complete kits of such items, prescribed throughout the sequence of lessons, and approved as necessary and required for the successful pursuit of the lessons completed and serviced, have been furnished by the school and received by the veteran in the order and manner established by the course as approved.] (April 12, 1956)

(F) Flight Courses. Each eligible veteran who is pursuing an approved course of flight training shall be paid an education and training allowance to be computed at the rate of 75 per centum of the established charge which similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same courses are required to pay for tuition for the course. If his program of education or training consists of flight training and other education or training, the allowance payable under this subparagraph shall be in addition to any education and training allowance payable to him under one of the preceding subparagraphs of this paragraph. Such allowance shall be paid monthly upon receipt of certification from the eligible veteran and the institution as to the actual hours of instruction of flight training received by the veteran and the established cost thereof. For example, the veteran is enrolled in a private pilot

Veterans Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

February 24, 1955

VA REGULATIONS

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION--Transmittal Sheet 125

NOTE TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS: This material constitutes the 12th change which has been made to VA Regulations under Public Law 550, 82d Congress (pars. 12000 through 12309).

Remove pages

Insert pages

257-2R and 258-2R
258a
259-2R and 260-2R
260a
263-3R and 264-3R
265-3R and 266-3R
266a-R
269-2R and 270-2R
270a
278a and 278b
285-R and 286-R
287 and 288
289-2R and 290-2R
290a-R
291-R and 292-R
293-3R and 294-3R
294a
301-R and 302-R
306-2Ra
317 and 318
323-R and 324-R
324a and 324b
324c-R and 324d-R
325-R and 326-R

257-3R and 258-3R [258a-R]
259-3R and 260-3R
260a-R
263-4R and 264-4R
265-4R and 266-4R
266a-2R and 266b
269-3R and 270-3R
270a-R
278a-R and 278b-R
285-2R and 286-2R
287-R and 288-R
289-3R and 290-3R [290a-2R]
291-2R and 292-2R
293-4R and 294-4R
294a-R and 294b
301-2R and 302-2R
306-3Ra
317-R and 318-R
323-2R and 324-2R
324a-R and 324b-R
324c-2R and 324d-2R
325-2R and 326-2R
326a

Paragraphs revised

Paragraph added

Paragraphs canceled

12005
12011 (B), (C)
12013 (A)
12014 (C)
12015 (B), (C)
12031 (A)
12035 (A)
12036 (C)

12012 (C)

None

Virginia Polytechnic Institute

March 25, 1949

My dear Mr. Tilghman:

The invitation extended by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute to the Inauguration of President Newman is much appreciated. We hope that you will express to the Inaugural Committee the Director's regret that it will not be possible to send a delegate from the Institute for Advanced Study.

Sincerely yours,

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

Mr. Tench Francis Tilghman
Chairman of the Invitation Committee
Box 285
Blacksburg, Virginia

VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
BLACKSBURG, VIRGINIA
ACCEPTANCE CARD

While members of the Inaugural Committee hope that you will be able to attend the exercises in person, they will be happy to have you designate a delegate, if you so desire.

Name of institution..... Year
Founded.....
Address
Name of guest or delegate.....
Official position..... Degrees.....

Do you wish accommodations for the nights of April 17 and April
18 Neither

Please return by March 15 to Tench Francis Tilghman, Chairman of
the Invitation Committee, Box 285, Blacksburg, Virginia.

VIRGINIA
POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE



The Inauguration of
WALTER STEPHENSON NEWMAN
as President



APRIL 18, 1949

TRAVEL INFORMATION—Blacksburg is on U. S. Route 460. Guests coming by train should secure tickets to Christiansburg, where they will be met by representatives of V. P. I. Christiansburg is on the main line of the Norfolk and Western Railway. Commercial airliners land at Roanoke, 40 miles northeast of Blacksburg. The V. P. I. airport has a surfaced runway of 2,800 feet.



HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS—It is suggested that those guests who prefer to stay in a hotel rather than in a private home write directly to any of the following:

Blacksburg: William Preston Hotel

Christiansburg: Roberts Motel

Narrows: The General MacArthur

Radford: The Governor Tyler

Roanoke: Hotel Roanoke

The Patrick Henry

The Ponce de Leon

PROGRAM

9-10 a.m.—REGISTRATION, Faculty Center

10:30 a.m.—PROCESSION FORMS

(Enrobing center in Mineral Industries Building will be open 10-10:30 a.m. Academic costume will be worn by representatives of colleges, universities, and learned societies.)

11 a.m.—INAUGURAL EXERCISES

Auditorium, Burruss Hall

1 p.m.—LUNCHEON

3 p.m.—DRESS PARADE—V.P.I. Corps of Cadets

Drill Field



*The Board of Visitors, the Faculty, and the Alumni
of the
Virginia Polytechnic Institute
invite you to be present at
the inauguration of
Walter Stephenson Newman
as President of the Institute
on Monday, April the eighteenth
nineteen hundred and forty-nine
Blacksburg, Virginia*

The favor of a reply is requested

October 16, 1946

Mr. Max F. Baer, National Director
Vocational Service Bureau
1746 N Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Baer:

It is rather difficult for me to answer the questions contained in your letter of October 14th. At the Institute we make absolutely no distinction on the basis of race, color, sex or creed. We do not ask the individuals who come here to study any question on any of these counts and I very much regret to introduce that note. Dr. Pais, for example, whose name you will find in our staff and members list this year remarked at our house the other day that he was a Jew. I must say that this was a complete surprise to me just as I was surprised the first time I found out that Niels Bohr was a Jew. Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of Bulletin No. 12 which will give you the list of the members for the last academic year, together with the staff and members list which will give you the list for this year. The total number is, of course, small. A great many are sufficiently eminent so that you would know about them in any case and unless you consider the matter of great importance I should prefer not to make an organized inquiry on the subject of race or religious affiliations.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

FA:jar
Sep. cov. 1



VOCATIONAL SERVICE BUREAU

1746 M STREET, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • NATIONAL 2761

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NATIONAL DIRECTOR
AND SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ROBERT SHOSTECK
ASSISTANT
NATIONAL DIRECTOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 14, 1946

To the Registrar
The Inst. for Advanced Study,
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Ten years ago this bureau completed a census of Jewish college students in the United States and Canada. This survey was successfully carried out because of the splendid cooperation received from colleges and universities in supplying us with data. The results of the survey were useful to us in indicating vocational choices of Jewish students and their distribution among institutions of higher learning. The information obtained was used in counseling young Jewish people on career choices in the professions, and in planning for Jewish cultural and religious activities for Jewish students on a nation-wide basis.

We are again conducting this survey for the same purposes and we desire to obtain a picture of the current situation. We shall appreciate your cooperation in supplying us with the data indicated on the enclosed Forms 1 and 2. If a considerable amount of additional clerical work is needed to obtain the information required for Form 2, we shall attempt to pay for the extra work involved if you will indicate in advance the approximate cost.

We shall issue a limited number of copies of the report of the survey, and shall be glad to send you one when completed.

We shall appreciate the completion and return of the forms by November 15th, if that is possible.

Very truly yours,

Max F. Baer
National Director

DECENNIAL CENSUS OF JEWISH COLLEGE STUDENTS

B'NAI B'RITH VOCATIONAL SERVICE BUREAU

1746 M St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Name of Institution _____

Location _____

Control (check) Public _____ Private _____ Prot. _____ Cath. _____ Jew. _____ Other _____

Student Body (check) Co-ed _____ Male _____ Female _____

Type (check) Univ. _____ Coll. _____ Prof. Sch. _____ Jr. Coll. _____ Teach. Coll. _____

Registration Data As Of October 15, 1946

	TOTAL	JEWISH
1. Enrollment (including part-time students) _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	JEWISH MALE	JEWISH FEMALE
2. Enrollment (by sex) _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

	TOTAL	JEWISH
3. Registration in Evening Sessions _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4. Veteran Registration _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5. Undergraduate Enrollment 1/ _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6. Graduate Enrollment _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7. Number of Students Who Did Not Indicate Religious Preference _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Please do not write in the code boxes at the top of this form.

This form was completed by _____

Title _____

1/ Include professional schools

WORK SHEETS FOR FORM NO. 1

DECENNIAL CENSUS OF JEWISH COLLEGE STUDENTS
B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau
1746 M Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

If feasible, it is suggested that you use these sheets to tally the information asked for on Form 1. from cards or other records of your institution. If total registration figures are already available, you will only have to tally the number of Jewish students. If these sheets do not give you enough space for your tallies, make up your own work sheets. You may keep these work sheets after you have entered the totals on Form 1.

Item 1. TOTAL ENROLLMENT: (Sum of 2a, 2b, 2c, and 2d) _____

TOTAL JEWISH ENROLLMENT: (Sum of 2b and 2d) _____

Item 2. ENROLLMENT: (by sex):

(a) MALE --NON-JEWISH: _____

TOTAL _____

(b) MALE--JEWISH: _____

TOTAL _____

TOTAL MALE _____

(c) FEMALE--NON-JEWISH: _____

TOTAL _____

(d) FEMALE--JEWISH: _____

TOTAL _____

TOTAL FEMALE _____

Item 3. REGISTRATION IN EVENING SESSIONS:
NON-JEWISH: _____

_____ TOTAL _____

JEWISH: _____
_____ TOTAL _____

TOTAL EVENING REGISTRATION _____

Item 4. VETERAN REGISTRATION:
NON-JEWISH _____

_____ TOTAL _____

JEWISH _____ TOTAL _____

TOTAL VETERAN REGISTRATION _____

Item 5. UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT:
NON-JEWISH _____

_____ TOTAL _____

JEWISH: _____ TOTAL _____

TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT _____

Item 6. GRADUATE ENROLLMENT:
NON-JEWISH _____

_____ TOTAL _____

JEWISH: _____ TOTAL _____

TOTAL GRADUATE ENROLLMENT _____

Item 7. NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO DID NOT INDICATE RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE: _____

_____ TOTAL _____

WORK SHEET FOR FORM NO. 2

If feasible, it is suggested that you use these sheets to tally the information asked for on Form 2. from cards or other records of your institution. If total registration figures are already available for all fields of study, you will only have to tally the figures for Jewish students. If these sheets do not provide enough space for your tallies, make up your own work sheets. You may keep these work sheets after you have entered your totals on Form 2. Enter the total for non-Jewish and Jewish students in each field in Column 1 at the right. Enter the grand total of enrollment for each field of study in Column 2 at the extreme right.

FIELDS OF STUDY

Col. 1 Col. 2
TOTALS GRAND
 TOTALS

AGRICULTURE: NON-JEWISH: _____

JEWISH: _____

ARTS & SCIENCES: NON-JEWISH _____

JEWISH: _____

BUSINESS ADMIN. (incl. ACCOUNTING) NON-JEWISH _____

JEWISH: _____

DENTISTRY: NON-JEWISH: _____

JEWISH: _____

EDUCATION: NON-JEWISH: _____

JEWISH: _____

ENGINEERING: CHEM.: NON-JEWISH: _____

JEWISH: _____

ENGINEERING, CIVIL: NON-JEWISH _____

JEWISH: _____

ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL: NON-JEWISH _____

JEWISH: _____

ENGINEERING, MINING & METALLURGICAL: NON-JEWISH _____

JEWISH: _____

ENGINEERING, OTHER: NON-JEWISH: _____

JEWISH: _____

FORESTRY: NON-JEWISH _____

JEWISH: _____

FINE ARTS: NON-JEWISH _____

JEWISH: _____

GOV'T. or PUB. ADMIN.: NON-JEWISH: _____

JEWISH: _____

HOME ECONOMICS: NON-JEWISH: _____

JEWISH: _____

JOURNALISM: NON-JEWISH: _____

JEWISH: _____

LAW: NON-JEWISH: _____

JEWISH: _____

LIBRARY SCIENCE: NON-JEWISH: _____

JEWISH: _____

<u>MEDICINE</u> : NON-JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
<u>MUSIC</u> : NON-JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
<u>NURSING</u> : NON-JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
<u>OPTOMETRY</u> : NON-JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
<u>OSTEOPATHY</u> : NON-JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
<u>PHARMACY</u> : NON-JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
<u>PHYSICAL EDUCATION</u> : NON-JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
<u>SOCIAL WORK</u> : NON-JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
<u>SPEECH & DRAMATICS</u> : NON-JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
<u>THEOLOGY</u> : NON-JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
<u>THERAPY - PHYSICAL AND OCCUPATIONAL</u> : NON-JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
<u>VETERINARY MEDICINE</u> : NON-JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
<u>OTHER, SPECIFY</u> _____ NON-JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
_____ NON-JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
_____ NON-JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____
JEWISH :	_____	_____	_____

Voicewriter

April 30, 1948

Dear Mr. Sease:

Thank you for your letter of April 9th to Dr. Oppenheimer telling us about the Voicewriter. I believe both Mr. Bradley, our Superintendent, and I saw your local representative some time ago. He was very courteous to us and we were well acquainted with the value of the machine. You may be sure that if we decide it will be appropriate for our use we shall get in touch with you. I had expressed an interest in its use for recording telephone conversations, but the little use it would receive does not at the moment warrant the cost. Thank you again for your good letter.

Yours sincerely,

Katherine Russell,
Director's Office

Mr. J. E. Sease
Thomas A. Edison, Inc.
West Orange, N. J.

THOMAS A. EDISON, INCORPORATED
WEST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

J. E. SEASE
ASSISTANT TO THE VICE PRESIDENT

April 9, 1948

Dr. Robert J. Oppenheimer
Institution for Advanced Study
Alexander St. & College Rd.
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

We all have our sales problems. It is our experience that the solution often is obtainable by going directly to the people who hold the answer.

So, if you will pardon my quaint habit of trying to get business for my company, I would like to put our little problem up to you.

Our local representative has included your name in a new, selected list of prospects for the new Edison Electronic Voicewriter. We're so enthusiastic about this new product we think every busy person needs it -- but naturally we concede your right to disagree. Our representative, however, evidently considered your name very carefully, because this new list is restricted.

To this list, we offer a unique book called "THE ASTOUNDING AMANUENSIS, or Electronics Lightens the Load."

Our representative wanted you to read this book, hoping you would buy an Edison Electronic Voicewriter. I'd like you to read it, even if you don't. If you've already seen a copy, you know why.

It's a fascinating, movie-like presentation of the uses of this amazing instrument. It tells you how electronics has been put to work for busy people: how the Edison Electronic Voicewriter captures your every thought and turns it into action; how, for the first time, you can record important telephone conversations, how you can capture the gist and outcome of interviews, conferences, etc. You speak in a conversational tone. There's no receiver to hold, so your hands are free to work along as you talk.

The 12 pages of this new book are full of help for you and, I guarantee, will give you a new vision of how business people in the immediate future will double their accomplishment in an easy, pleasant, effortless way.

After you have read this book, you will know -- and so will we -- whether you are interested in the help we can give you. If you will just initial this letter and return it, I will see that your copy goes out the day I hear from you.

Yours cordially,



Voice Written
JES/jb

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART
NEW YORK

March 18,
1955-

Dear Mr. Flexner,

I am going to
be in Princeton this Satur-
day March 23 and wonder
if you would give me a few
minutes of your valuable
time. I have heard that
the Bamberger Foundation
intends to encourage

Saturday I can come to
Princeton anytime convenient
to you.

Very sincerely
Yours,

Arnim von Saffa
Voluntary Assistant in
the Department of
Near Eastern Art.

P.S. I am enclosing a copy
of my scholastic record for
your convenience.

Islamic studies and
would like to investi-
gate whether I am
eligible for a scholarship
or not.

In my interview
with you I would like to
outline briefly my pro-
gram of research on the
evolution of Islamic
Ornament.

If you cannot see me

March 20, 1935

Dear Mr. von Erffa:

Though the plans for any activity in the field of the humanities are very vague and I am not certain when a beginning will be made, I should be very glad to see you in my office about eleven Saturday morning. Unfortunately, I have other appointments so that I cannot promise you at that time longer than a brief interview.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. H. von Erffa.
1022 Park Avenue
New York City

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

Handwritten notes:
H. von Erffa
Joseph H. ...
C. ...
von Erffa

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

10. XII. 40

Dear Aydelotte,

I am favorably disposed to the von Erhardt-Siebold application, but I am reluctant to come to a definite decision now and thus close the door to other applicants whose researches are more closely connected with my own. I have one good man in mind, but I

am not sure he will
be in a position to
come to us in 1941-2.

It seems to me that
the von E-S. application
is contingent upon action
by Vassar. We are asked
to make a definite pro-
mise of a Fellowship. You
alone can decide whether we
are prepared to do that so
early. Or am I mistaking
the whole situation?

Yours truly,
J. E. A.

pm hour

VASSAR COLLEGE
POUGHKEEPSIE · NEW YORK
Department of English

December 2, 1940

President Frank Aydelotte
The Institute of Advanced Study
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

I wish to thank you for the information contained in your letter of November 29. I, of course, understand that the discussion with the members of the Humanistic Group required time, and I appreciate it very much that you considered the matter so thoroughly before writing to me.

I also understand that my letter has confronted you with a rather difficult situation, and I do not know whether I should not withdraw my application from the agenda of the committee on Humanistic Studies. However, the second part of your letter would seem to indicate that the difficulty may arise—perhaps chiefly—from the question of providing a sufficient stipend. If this interpretation is correct, I should like to point out that there is a possibility of considerable help from Vassar College in case a fellowship were awarded. I have not as yet taken up this matter with the President because of the present severe competition in requests for such assistance, but I should not hesitate to do so in case a fellowship should be awarded by your Institute, since Vassar would consider such an award as a special honour to the College. If the fellowships of the Institute for Advanced Study are of the same amount as those of the Guggenheim Foundation and of the Huntington Library, Vassar, as far as I can judge, would seriously consider to supplement this stipend in order to help us finance a year of research. If, however, it should not be possible for Vassar to give this help at the present time, I could, perhaps, postpone the acceptance of the fellowship until my sabbatical year or return it, if desired.

Very sincerely yours,

Erika von Erhardt-Siebold
Erika von Erhardt-Siebold

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

April 10th 1939

Mrs. Esther S. Bailey,
The Institute for Advanced Study,
20 Nassau Street,
Princeton, N.J.

My dear Mrs. Bailey,

This afternoon Dr. O. von Simson came to see me after a conversation with Dr. Flexner. From what he told me I gather that Dr. Flexner has advised him to see me and might like to talk the case over with me. If so, I shall be at Dr. Flexner's disposal any time except on Wednesday and Saturday.

Very sincerely yours,

Erwin Panofsky

Vranceanu, Gh.

~~RD Miller~~

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

THE NATURAL SCIENCES

WARREN WEAVER, DIRECTOR
H. MARSHALL CHADWELL, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
HARRY M. MILLER, JR., ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
GERARD R. POMERAT, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

May 23, 1947

Dear Aydelotte:

It is very hard to answer letters such as yours of May 15th and of May 21st. From so many points of view, the assistance suggested is so deserved, and the cases so appealing. But as I said to you before, we are no longer making grants, on a rescue basis, to bring European scholars to this country; and our normal fellowship activities are almost wholly confined to our special program interests in experimental biology. Therefore, and in spite of the bad reputation which I am probably getting with you, I have to say that I do not think that we can make a grant for Professor Vranceanu.

Cordially,

Warren Weaver

Warren Weaver

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

WW:DAH

cc: Prof. O. Veblen

May 21, 1947

Dr. Warren Weaver
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 40th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Weaver:

Many thanks for your letter about Catalan. I am sending it on to Dr. Russell and shall leave it to him as to whether he wants to come over to see you in view of the fact that your present policies make a grant to him extremely unlikely.

I have another case in which I think you ought to be interested, that of Professor Gh. Vranceanu of Rumania. He was a Rockefeller Fellow to the United States in 1928 having been granted a stipend by the Foundation to come over and work with Veblen. Shea of the State Department has written Veblen that Vranceanu is now in a dangerous situation politically and has raised the question whether there would be any chance of finding an opening for him in the United States. Veblen thinks highly of Vranceanu and would be glad to come over to talk to you about him. Is there any chance that you could consider making him a grant for a limited period provided Veblen and the rest of us here would then try to find an academic position for him? I think it would be worth doing and I should be grateful if you would be willing to let Veblen come over and talk to you about the case.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Copy to Professor Veblen

Enc.

FA:jar

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

May 20, 1947

Professor Walter W. Stewart
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Walter:

It looks to me as if Professor Gh. Vranceanu was in a desperate situation in Rumania. He came here first as a Rockefeller Fellow to work with Veblen in 1928. Is there any chance that the Rockefeller Foundation would treat this as an emergency case and renew his Fellowship for a limited time? If that could be arranged, Veblen and the other members of our School of Mathematics would do their level best to find a place for him and since mathematicians are so much in demand, I believe it could be done.

The stipend fund of our own School of Mathematics is exhausted and since Mathematics is getting the lion's share of the stipends this year, I don't see that we can do anything for him here.

Should we take the matter up with Weaver?

yes

Yours sincerely,



Frank Aydelotte

Enc.

May 20, 1947

Professor Walter W. Stewart
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Walter:

It looks to me as if Professor Gh. Vranceanu was in a desperate situation in Rumania. He came here first as a Rockefeller Fellow to work with Veblen in 1928. Is there any chance that the Rockefeller Foundation would treat this as an emergency case and renew his Fellowship for a limited time? If that could be arranged, Veblen and the other members of our School of Mathematics would do their level best to find a place for him and since mathematicians are so much in demand, I believe it could be done.

The stipend fund of our own School of Mathematics is exhausted and since Mathematics is getting the lion's share of the stipends this year, I don't see that we can do anything for him here.

Should we take the matter up with Weaver?

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Enc.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington

May 16, 1947

Informal

Dear Professor Veblen:

The enclosed open letter from Professor Vranceanu has been sent to me for forwarding to you. I am pleased to be able to perform this service for my friend, Vranceanu, whom I knew very well during my twenty months in Rumania (1945-46) as Director of the United States Information Service.

I may tell you that Professor Vranceanu was one of the staunchest supporters of America in Rumania during the very trying period that I was there. Despite considerable hostility from high government quarters, he organized and guided a large group of democratically-minded intellectuals at the University, which was known as the Anglo-American University Association. Even while I was in Rumania (I left Bucharest in early December, 1946) his position was already becoming difficult. Reading between the lines, his letter to you appears to me to be a desperate appeal.

I do not know what hope you can hold out for Professor Vranceanu in terms of an appointment at Princeton, but I do want to go on record with a sincere endorsement of his application.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Frank R. Shea.

Frank R. Shea,
Foreign Service Reserve Officer

Professor O. Veblen,
Department of Mathematics,
Princeton University,
Princeton, N.J.

COPY

Prof. O. Veblen

Department of Mathematics

24th April 1947

Princeton University

Dear Professor Veblen,

You know that after I have left the USA, in 1928, I have tried, on many occasions, to come back. It was then especially for scientific purposes.

Now the economic situation of my country is so difficult that I do not know if I will be able to resist any longer to a situation without precedent in the past of my country.

For this reason I beg you to give me the possibility to come, with my wife and my son (18 years old), for a year to the United States.

Evidently, I would be very glad if I could be utilised in some institution, as professor or assistant.

I beg you, dear professor Veblen, to excuse all the trouble caused by my letter, but you will understand that I am really forced to make this appeal to you.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/

Prof. Gh. Vranceanu

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VOGUE

THE CONDÉ NAST PUBLICATIONS INC.

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17 LEXINGTON 2-7500

November 14, 1957

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

Dear Doctor Oppenheimer,

Vogue is planning a feature story on twenty or twenty-five young men and women who are science graduate students for our important Americana issue which comes out on February first. We need to know the names of two or three of your most brilliant students in the field of pure science. It would be of great help to us if you could forward this letter to the proper Dean or Department Chairman, who could then let us know the names and addresses of these students.

Once we have this information, we shall, of course, write to the students themselves to ask permission for the publication of their photographs in Vogue. Once this has been established, we shall ask them for information about themselves and their special scientific work.

We are writing to a great number of universities across the country in order to get a thorough survey on the subject of young Americans doing important work in science.

Thank you very much for your help in this matter. We hope to hear from you soon as we must meet an early deadline.

Sincerely yours,

Allene Talmey

Allene Talmey
Feature Editor

*The Society for
Industrial and Applied Mathematics
is honored to announce*

The John von Neumann Lecture

*which will be presented annually at
a national meeting of the Society
The first lecture will be presented
at the summer meeting in 1960
The lecturer will survey and evaluate
a significant field of pure mathematics
in the light of its contribution to major
advances in applied mathematics
An authoritative lecture presented
from this point of view is considered to
be in harmony with the research and
philosophy of Professor von Neumann*