

MINUTES OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF
THE MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION
INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

January 26, 1942

A special meeting of the Members of the Corporation, Institute for Advanced Study, was held at the Newark Athletic Club, 16 Park Place, Newark, New Jersey, on Monday, January 26, 1942, at 1:00 P.M., the members present agreeing to waive notice.

Present: Messrs. Aydelotte, Edgar S. Bamberger, Louis Bamberger, Hardin, Leidesdorf, Maass, Riefler, Schaap, Veblen, and Weed.

Absent and excused: Messrs. Carrel, Douglas, Flexner, Rosenwald, and Mrs. Fuld.

Mr. Maass presided.

Consideration was given to amendments to Articles IV and V of the by-laws, which had been submitted in writing to the members in advance.

Mr. Aydelotte suggested one or two additional changes in the wording of Article IV, Section 4, so as to make the first sentence read as follows:

"The President shall preside at all meetings of Members of the Corporation, shall execute such formal documents as may be authorized by the Board," etc.

Mr. Maass suggested that a section be added to Article IV providing that in the absence of the Chairman of the Board the President of the Corporation, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside at the meetings of the Board. Thereupon, on motion, the suggested amendments were unanimously adopted, making Articles IV and V of the by-laws now read as follows:

Article IV

OFFICERS

Sec. 1. The officers of the Corporation shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

Sec. 2. Same as at present.

Sec. 3. Same as at present.

Sec. 4. The President shall preside at all meetings of Members of the Corporation, shall execute such formal documents as may be authorized by the Board, and shall have authority to affix the seal of the Corporation thereto whenever required and direct its attestation by the Secretary or other person designated by the Board or the Executive Committee for that purpose. The President shall be a member ex-officio of all standing committees.

Sec. 5. The Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President in his absence or disability, and perform such other duties as may be directed by the Board or the Executive Committee.

Sec. 6. The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Trustees. He shall be ex-officio a member of all standing committees.

Sec. 7. In the absence of the Chairman the President of the Corporation shall preside at meetings of the Board of Trustees, and in the absence of both the Chairman and the President the Vice-President shall preside.

Sec. 8. The same as the present Section 6.

Sec. 9. The same as the present Section 7.

Sec.10. The same as the present Section 8.

Article V

COMMITTEES

Sec. 1. There shall be five standing committees:

(a) An Executive Committee, of four members in addition to the President, the Chairman, and the Director, ex-officiis.

(b) A Finance Committee, of five members in addition to the President, the Chairman, and the Director, ex-officiis.

(c) A Budget Committee, of three members in addition to the President, the Chairman, and the Director, ex-officiis. No professor Trustee shall be a member.

(d) A Committee of three members in addition to the President, the Chairman, and the Director,

ex-officiis, on the nomination of Trustees, Officers, and members of the standing committees. Each member of the Committee shall serve three years, one member shall be replaced each year, and no member shall be eligible to succeed himself. The senior member of the Committee shall act as Chairman.

(e) A Committee on Buildings and Grounds, of three members in addition to the President, the Chairman, and the Director, ex-officiis.

Sec. 2. Same as at present.

Sec. 3. Same as at present.

Sec. 4. Same as at present.

Sec. 5. Same as at present except that lines 6 and 7 be amended to read "nominations for officers of the Corporation and for members of the standing committees."

Sec. 6. Same as at present.

Mr. Maass stated that the next item in the order of business was the election of a Chairman to succeed the late Mr. Houghton, and he nominated for this office Mr. John R. Hardin. Thereupon, upon motion unanimously carried, the Secretary cast one ballot for the nominee.

Mr. Louis Bamberger nominated Mr. Herbert H. Maass for President of the Corporation and Mr. Hardin moved that the nominations be closed, and, upon motion unanimously carried, the Secretary cast one ballot for the nominee.

Mr. Aydelotte nominated Dr. Weed for Vice-President, and, on motion, the nominations were closed and Dr. Weed was unanimously elected.

Mr. Leidesdorf was re-elected Treasurer and Mr. Edgar S. Bamberger was re-elected Secretary.

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

(Signed) Edgar S. Bamberger,

Secretary

APPENDIX

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

January 26, 1942

The war presents serious problems to all American educational institutions. Enrollment is decreasing and thus causing severe financial embarrassment due to loss of tuition fees. Colleges and universities are altering their calendars, making use of the summer vacation for an extra semester, and planning in many cases to graduate students in three years instead of four. The Institute has likewise been profoundly affected but in different ways. As members of the Board know, a number of the members of our faculty have for some time been advising different departments of the government on matters within their technical competence in connection with the defense effort. Since war was declared these calls have increased; eight of our professors and several of our members are now spending part of their time in war work, some of it of great importance. Because of the fact that much of this work is of an extremely confidential nature I refrain from including their names in this report. Fortunately, the technical work on which our professors are engaged has so far been such that it could better be done in Princeton than elsewhere, so that it is not necessary for me to ask the Board today for leave of absence for any members of our staff. In dealing with officers of the government, however, I have taken the line that we will gladly do anything in our power to further the national effort and I have encouraged members of the faculty to undertake any important tasks within their field at whatever sacrifice to us, believing that the Board would support this policy in the war emergency.

The greatest impact of the war upon members of the Institute came as a result of the regulations announced by the Attorney General, limiting the freedom of action of enemy aliens. We have in the Institute group about twenty members who fall technically under that classification, and their wives bring the total number of individuals involved to thirty-four. As soon as war was declared some bank accounts were frozen; Princeton University, because of the confidential war work which is being done in various University buildings, requested that our enemy aliens should not enter the campus (this rule has since been modified so as to allow certain members of the Institute to continue their work in McCormack Hall and the Library); and in various other ways the work of the members of this group was thrown into a certain amount of confusion. We cancelled our Institute Christmas dance, and with the aid of members of the faculty I attacked the question immediately and in two or three weeks we were able to solve the most pressing problems and remove most of the hindrances to work. We collected short wave radios and cameras, moved certain mathematics

lectures from Fine Hall to Fuld Hall, circulated a carefully prepared form, which our members filled up, so that we should have immediately available in my office all pertinent data about all individuals concerned. Professor Veblen gave digests of this information to Borough and Township police authorities and assured them that our members stood ready to conform punctiliously to any instructions which the police might issue. Mr. Schur in the Treasurer's office mastered the technicalities of obtaining licences for bank accounts and by his prompt and effective action reduced financial embarrassment to a minimum.

As soon as we were able to obtain information as to what the government wished enemy aliens to do and not to do I called the members of the group together, explained the regulations to them, gave them the best advice I could as to their behavior, and assured them that we intended to do everything in our power to make it possible for them to continue their work. The current regulations have since been embodied in a memorandum which has been circulated to all non-citizen members of the Institute.

Practically all of our so-called enemy aliens have already taken out first papers and some are nearly ready to be granted American citizenship. Their sympathies are wholly with Britain and the United States in this war and indeed many of them have far more intense personal reasons to hate and fear Nazi methods than any native born American could possibly have. Once the formalities have been completed, these people will, as a group, be a valuable addition to the citizenship of this country, and we hope to be able to ensure that their loyalty to the United States is not rewarded by any unnecessary hardships in the difficult position in which they find themselves at present. I am happy to say that members of the Society of Friends in Princeton, who have this year established a regular Quaker meeting in a room in one of the University buildings, have offered to do what they can in personal ways to show their friendship for these refugees from Nazi and Fascist tyranny.

The problem of publications in the School of Humanistic Studies, to which I have alluded before, is particularly acute at the present moment. In the School of Economics, publication of the result of research is taken care of largely by funds which support Professor Riefler's work for the National Bureau. Other books and articles written by members of this School have such an important bearing on national problems that their publication is assured. The budget of the School of Mathematics contains each year a substantial item for the assistance of mathematical journals and other publications in that field. We are not at present able to make any such provision for the publications in the field of Humanistic Studies, and it is precisely in this field that the cost of publication is greatest. Members of the Humanistic School are entirely dependent upon learned

societies, and upon such fortunate arrangements as Professors Meritt and Lowe have been able to make, for the opportunity of publishing the results of their researches to the scholarly world.

Three important books have just been completed by the members of the School of Humanistic Studies: Professor Panofsky's Albrecht Dürer, Dr. de Tolnay's Michelangelo, and Professor Herzfeld's Songs of Zoroaster. I have spent a great deal of time during the last few months looking for funds with which to defray the cost of publishing these books, and have succeeded in arranging for two of the three. I bring the matter to the attention of the Board at this time because it is a problem that will arise again, and some day we should, I think, find an orderly solution for it. The Institute is judged in the scholarly world more than any other way by the quality of the publications issued by our professors and members. We can obtain help from outside sources in connection with these publications, but more and more such grants are made on condition that the institution receiving them supply one half the needed funds. Such a condition seems reasonable and it is my opinion that the reputation of the Institute suffers to some extent because we have no publication fund in the field of Humanistic Studies just as it would suffer in Mathematics if we did not do our part along with other universities in supporting mathematical journals.

The American Council of Learned Societies has generously offered to supply half the sum needed to publish Professor Panofsky's and Dr. de Tolnay's books. After failing in several other attempts I have made application to the Carnegie Corporation for a grant of the remainder needed. The Corporation hesitated a little to make this grant because of the fact that they supply to the A.C.L.S. the original fund from which conditional grants were made to Professor Panofsky and Dr. de Tolnay. They pointed out that we were in effect asking them to fulfil their own condition. I could only reply that I thought this a case where they should obey the scriptural injunction, "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth," and I am happy to say that the grant has now been made. No funds have as yet been found for the publication of Professor Herzfeld's volume.

It gives me pleasure to report that a few months ago the Rockefeller Foundation gave us assurance of a very interesting gift for the benefit of the Gest Library, which we shall receive when and if the progress of the war in China makes it possible. Commander Gillis, an American scholar living in Peking, assisted Mr. Gest for many years in assembling this library. Commander Gillis is now an old man and the building up of the Gest collection has been the great enthusiasm of his life. He has devoted himself for several years to making from his records of purchases an index of the library which will serve as a catalogue, although it is done in a system of his own which differs in many ways from modern library technique. Commander Gillis has printed one hundred copies of this index in some four

volumes, Chinese style. Miss Swann is eager to obtain these copies for distribution to other libraries in this country, in Europe, and in the Far East. She has finally reached an agreement with Commander Gillis under which he will make over to us the hundred copies for the sum of \$2500 which is less than his out-of-pocket expenses, not counting his labor. Scholars in the field of Chinese literature whom I have consulted assure me that the possession of this index by leading American libraries would add greatly to the use which they could make of the Gest collection, and the Rockefeller Foundation has been so impressed by these considerations that they have promised to make us a grant of the sum required provided the copies of the index can be transferred to the United States. At the moment nothing can be done and of course the volumes in Peking are exposed to all the hazards of war. We can only hope that by good fortune they will escape damage and that when the Japanese are finally driven out of China we may be able to bring these books to the United States. Our purpose is to distribute them without charge to those American, European and Far Eastern libraries whose collections in this field are sufficiently important to make the index of our library useful to them.