

See file
book

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

Department of Oriental Languages and Literatures

Sept 25, 1941

My dear Dr. Aydelone:

If any developments in the Institute make it possible for you to make a grant to Dr. Faris, whose case we discussed two weeks ago, we would be happy to hear of it and grateful to you.

Every good wish for a successful new year.

Cordially yours

Phyllis

P.S. I have been reading "An Adventure in Education" and cannot resist the temptation of congratulating you and the Swarthmore faculty.

October 13, 1941

Dear Professor Hitti:

Many thanks for your letter of September 25th. I have had Faris constantly in mind but I am sorry to say that there seems no possibility of us providing a stipend for him for this year.

With many regrets, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor Philip K. Hitti
Department of Oriental Languages
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey
FA/MCE

N.A. Faris

June 20, 1941

Dear Mr. Garrett:

Many thanks for your letter about Faris. He has been very much on our minds and we should be glad to have him here, but I regret to say that the demands for stipends in our School of Humanistic Studies have been so great this year that at the present moment we see no possibility of finding the amount which would be needed to enable Dr. Faris to continue his work at the Institute. I am exploring every possible source, but so far have not been able to discover anything.

Yours sincerely

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Robert Garrett, Esq.
Garrett Building
Baltimore, Maryland

FA:MR

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BALTIMORE

June 18, 1941

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

In the hurry of the last few days, I did not have a suitable chance to speak with you about a matter of considerable interest to me, so I am taking advantage of this first opportunity to write to you.

For a goodly number of years, I have been associated with and have observed the work of Dr. N. A. Faris of Princeton. He has been working in the field of Semitic languages on temporary grants from various sources, and I understand you have been approached in the hope that you can see your way clear to provide for him for a brief period of years. May I express the hope earnestly that you do this, for I feel Faris is an unusually competent scholar and there is a great deal of work still remaining to be done that he can well handle. I bespeak for him your serious consideration.

Sincerely yours

Robert Garrett.

RG:e

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

Faris

Department of Oriental Languages and Literatures

May 30, 1941

My dear Dr. Aydeloss:

It is too late, as you remarked when I had the pleasure of seeing you last, to apply to the Joffenstein Foundation on behalf of Faris, whom we are all anxious to see taken care of for next year. All the other agencies - including the Philosophical Society, American Council of Learned Societies, the Carnegie Foundation etc - have been utilized in the past.

The only hope left is that something can be done through your kind office. A year under Professor Herzfeld will fit the young man still better for the work awaiting him, as research scholar on the manuscripts in our Treasure Room. We are anxious to keep him indefinitely on our staff.

If the stipend from the Insituti needs supplementing I promise to do the best I can with my friends, though most of them cannot contribute more than \$20-25

With high regards and deep appreciation

Sincerely,
Felix Bressi
acting Chairman

September 24, 1938

Dear Dr. Faris:

Thank you very much for your very kind note of September 20, with its account of the summer seminar in Arabic and Islamic studies. I am very much interested in this field, and I am delighted that Dr. Ettinghausen has obtained a fine opening in Michigan. Gradually a school of Arabic and Islamic studies will become a necessity for all leading American universities.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. Nabih A. Faris
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey
AF/MCE

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

Department of Oriental Languages and Literatures

September 20, 1938

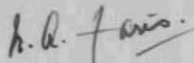
Summer Seminar in Arabic and Islamic Studies

Dr. Abraham Flexner
Director, Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I take pleasure in sending you a copy of the report of the Summer Seminar in Arabic and Islamic Studies. Your interest and encouragement have been a great help to us.

Yours very truly,



Nabih A. Faris.
Secretary.

The second Summer Seminar in Arabic and Islamic Studies was held at the Graduate College from June 25 to August 5, with Professor Hitti as director and Dr. Faris as secretary. McCormick Hall was used for class work. The committee of direction included, besides the Director and the Secretary, Mr. Mortimer Graves of the American Council of Learned Societies and Professor Ephraim A. Speiser of the University of Pennsylvania, representing the Council, Professor Bender, Professor Prentice, Professor Friend, Professor Tarr, Professor Boyce and Dr. Ernst Herzfeld of the Institute for Advanced Study. The Seminar was made possible by contributions from the American Council of Learned Societies, the Rockefeller Foundation, Mr. Cleveland E. Dodge '09 and Mr. Warner James, father of Douglas James '29, who attended this year's Seminar. At the opening dinner of the session, President Dodds, Dean Eisenhart and Mr. Graves addressed the members.

The faculty consisted of Professor Hitti, Dr. Faris and Dr. Edward J. Jurji of the Institute for Advanced Study, who offered three courses in Arabic (two elementary and one advanced) and a survey course in Islamic culture and Arabic literature; Dr. Walter L. Wright '21, President of the American Colleges of Istanbul, who offered one elementary and one advanced course in Turkish and a third on the history of the Ottoman Empire; Professor Mehmet Aga-Oglu, of the University of Michigan, who had charge of the course in Islamic art; and Dr. Muhammad Simsar, of the University of Pennsylvania, who offered one elementary and two advanced courses in Persian. Emphasis was laid on the language courses of which each student was expected to enroll in two. In addition to the regular classes in the elementary language courses, drill periods were scheduled for each day. *Three of the*

first members of the faculty lived in the Graduate College with the students.
The enrollment comprised 38 students -- of whom 12 were women -- representing 28 colleges and universities and eight different countries of birth. The average age was 31. Ten of the students were instructors and holders of professorial rank, sixteen graduate students and the rest editors, missionaries, research workers and librarians. History claimed the major interest of eleven students, fine arts of six, religion and philosophy of five, archeology of two, and other sundry disciplines the remainder. In addition to these full time students, four auditors were admitted to the Seminar.

The regular courses were supplemented by special lectures given by visiting scholars most of whom offered a series of two or three lectures. The lecturers, in the order of their appearance, were: Professor A.T. Olmstead of the University of Chicago, Pro-

Professor James A. Montgomery of the University of Pennsylvania, Professor Edwin E. Calverley of the Hartford Seminary Foundation, Dr. Nancy Lee Swan of the Institute for Advanced Study, Professor Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell University, Dr. Samuel M. Zwemer of The Moslem World, and Professor Savage and Professor Morey of Princeton. Their lectures were so organized as to form an integral part of the survey course in Islamic culture and Arabic literature. They were open to the public and attracted auditors not only from the community but also from New York, Philadelphia and other neighboring towns. Several evening symposia were held in which the students themselves took the leading part. Special trips were conducted to the Garrett collection of Oriental manuscripts and miniatures in the Treasure Room of the University Library, to the Museum of Historic Art, the Epigraphical Museum, the Arabic linotype in the University Press, the Gest Oriental Library, and also to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and to the Free Library, the University Museum and the Pennsylvania Art Museum in Philadelphia.

It was the consensus of opinion that this Seminar was even a greater success than that of 1935; the experience gained then was, no doubt, a contributing factor. Neither the consecutive seven-day rain nor the preceding and succeeding spells of heat seemed to have dampened the zeal or reduced the energy and enthusiasm of the group.

Handwritten scribbles and a signature-like mark at the top of the page.

May 2, 1933

Dear Dr. Farkas;

Thank you very much for your kind favor of April 18, which I shall have great pleasure in bringing to the attention of persons interested in this field. Unfortunately at the moment our own universities are in grave difficulty by reason of the financial situation in the United States. I may assure you, however, that I would be extremely happy if I could find anything for you in this country.

Please convey my very warm regards to Herr Geheimrat Haber, and believe me, with all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Herrn Dr. L. Farkas
Kaiser Wilhelm-Institut für physicalische Chemie
Berlin-Dahlem, Faradayweg 4, Germany

AF:ESB

Dr. L. Farkas
Kaiser Wilhelm-Institut
für physikalische Chemie

Berlin-Dahlem, den 18.4.1933
Faradayweg 4

Herrn
Direktor Abraham Flexner
Institut for Advanced Study
100 East 42. Street
New York

Sehr geehrter Herr Flexner!

Herr Geheimrat Haber hat mir von Ihren
geneigten Zeilen vom 5. April Kenntnis gegeben
und mir empfohlen, an Sie zu schreiben. Ich nehme
mir daraufhin die Freiheit, Ihnen eine Sammlung
meiner Sonderabdrucke zu überreichen, ferner füge
ich einen kurzen Lebenslauf bei.

Ich glaube nicht, dass die Zeitumstände
mir in meiner ungarischen Heimat oder hier in
Deutschland eine weitere Entwicklung ermöglichen
werden. Ich würde deshalb glücklich sein, im
amerikanischen Wissenschaftswesen eine Stellung zu
finden, in der ich wissenschaftlich fortarbeiten
und aus der ich bescheiden leben kann.

Ich bin mit ausgezeichnetener Hochachtung

Ihr sehr ergebener

L. Farkas

*Sehr verehrter Herr Flexner!
Dies ist mein bester Mitarbeiter,
der jeder experimentelle
Fachstellung Ehre machen wird.
Ihr aufrichtig ergebener Haber*

L e b e n s l a u f .

-.-.-.-.-

Ich, Ladislaus F a r k a s , wurde am 10.Mai 1904 in Dunaszerdahely (Ungarn) als Sohn des Apothekers Stefan Farkas und seiner Ehefrau Anna (geb.Paczauer) geboren. Als Vierjähriger kam ich nach Grosswardein. Hier besuchte ich das Obergymnasium des Praemonstratenser Ordens und bestand das Abitur im Juni 1922. Im Wintersemester 1922/3 wurde ich an der Technischen Hochschule in Wien als Studierender der Chemie immatrikuliert. In Wien verbrachte ich fünf Semester und machte dort das Vordiplom. Mein Studium setzte ich dann an der Technischen Hochschule Berlin-Charlottenburg fort und erlangte den Titel eines Diplom-Ingenieurs im Dezember 1926. Von April 1926 bis Oktober 1927 arbeitete ich im Kaiser Wilhelm-Institut für physikalische Chemie und Elektrochemie bei Herrn Professor Dr.K.F. BONHOEFFER an meiner Dissertation. Am 24.Februar 1928 wurde ich auf Grund meiner Arbeit "Der Reaktionsmechanismus des photochemischen Jodwasserstoffzerfalls" an der Technischen Hochschule Charlottenburg zum Dr.-Ing.promoviert. Seit dieser Zeit arbeite ich wissenschaftlich im Kaiser Wilhelm-Institut für physikalische Chemie und Elektrochemie, vom Sommer 1928 bis Herbst 1929 als Stipendiat, bei Professor Bonhoeffer (Abt.Geh.Rat Haber), seit-

seitdem unter Leitung von Herrn Geheimrat HABER als sein Assistent. Ich bin ungarischer Staatsangehöriger und der ungarischen und deutschen Sprache seit meiner Kindheit gleichmächtig. In der englischen Sprache vermag ich mich nicht fehlerfrei, aber geläufig zu verständigen.

Just for Farrar

15 June 1962

Dear Mr. Farrar:

Thank you for your letter of April 6 which just arrived here today. Dr. Oppenheimer is now away from Princeton, however, we shall be glad to hold your letter for his return. If he can be of any help to you at that time, I am certain he will come in touch with you.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Bonnie Scott
Office of the Director

Mr. E. B. Farrar
2936 El Segundo Blvd.
Gardena, California

2936 El Segundo Blvd.
Gardena, California
April 6, 1962

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is an informal discussion on the possibility of organizing a basic course of instruction on microscopy. At the present time, a few of the larger manufacturers of microscopic instrumentation are considering the possibility of supporting such a course, if the reaction from colleges and universities throughout the United States is favorable.

Your institution is one of 300 selected for reaction to the idea of setting up a course in microscopy. Your comments as to whether the course would have the support of our universities and colleges; what material should be included for such a course; what pattern of instrumentation should be presented; and whether or not the course would be of real educational value, are of great interest to us at the present stage of planning.

Hoping to hear from you on this matter in the near future, I am

Sincerely yours,

E. B. Farrar
E. B. Farrar

EBF:em
Enclosure (1)

WHY NOT A CLASS IN MICROSCOPY?

It seems safe to say that over 60% of the knowledge gained or the work accomplished in the field of life science has been possible through the use of the microscope. Furthermore, almost a dozen branches of biology and botany are even more dependent upon the microscope. This instrument is as important to these fields of science as the ship is important to a Navy. Yet, one would never suspect such a fact if he looked in one of our colleges and saw how little consideration the student is given regarding instruction on the theory, construction, operation, and the latitudes of the microscope.

The standard procedure in almost every college is to give the student a brief outline of the theory, construction, and basic operation of the microscope in the first few laboratory classes in General Biology. Cross section drawings of the microscope are usually included in the laboratory manual or furnished on separate sheets. The instructor points out: "This is the coarse and fine adjustment, this the condenser, the objectives and eyepiece; to focus one looks through the eyepiece and turns the adjustment attachment until the object to be viewed is in focus."

Amazing and unbelieving as it may seem, this represents the sum total of instruction that most life science students are ever to receive. The student may go on to receive his B. S., M.S., M.D., or Ph.D., but nothing more is ever said to assist him with the ever increasing demands which he must make on the microscope. As semester piles on semester, he gradually learns through trial and error to adjust the condenser, the iris diaphragms, or to select the objective most appropriate. But all this he must learn himself while a large part of the things that he should know are never learned. The irony of it all is that he does not know what questions to ask in the beginning, and as he advances in his academic studies, he becomes ashamed to ask seemingly elementary questions. He assumes that everyone else is assuming that he should have already learned such things.

The time then arrives for this former student to accept a position as a teacher. In the first or second laboratory class of General Biology, he calls the attention of the class to a cross sectional drawing of a microscope, and with silent misgivings points out: "This is the condenser, this the objectives." And thus it goes as it has always gone.

With these facts in mind, it would seem that our teachers are displaying mass indifference to this most important field of study. However, this is not true. The teachers are acutely aware of this lack of knowledge of the microscope, but their hands are tied simply because they cannot teach the student something which they, themselves, do not know. There are over 20 colleges and junior colleges in the Los Angeles area. All one has to do is visit these institutions and talk with the teachers. It will be seen that the teachers, themselves, are hungry for more knowledge of the microscope.

The individual preparing this discussion is a microscope salesman, and he has talked to well over 75 teachers and workers in laboratories, medical schools, dental schools, departments of biology, botany, physics, geology, and even museums. Not one single time did an individual fail to agree that something should be done about the situation. They were not sure what should be done, but they were unanimous in agreeing that something should be done. When they were asked their feelings regarding a class in microscopy, many of them immediately expressed a desire to be the first to enroll in the class.

However, aside from the fact that it is of tremendous importance for all life science students and workers to have considerable knowledge of the microscope - so that they may cope with the simple but endless problems that pop up - there is another growing and pressing need. As our technology grows by leaps and bounds, the manufacturers are coming out with more versatile, but complicated, instruments.

There was a time - and it wasn't too long ago - when a condenser was simply a condenser. It had two adjustments. It could be raised or lowered for a desired quality of light, or the iris diaphragm could be adjusted for a desired quantity of light. Today we have built-in illumination systems utilizing the Koehler system. Very critical adjustment is necessary for the condenser to accommodate this principle; so there are adjusting screws and an exactly prescribed manner in which these screws are to be adjusted, along with all the former adjustments. Additionally, it has a swing-out lens to accommodate both high and low numerical apertures. Many of them also have one or more auxiliary lens. These are ingenious and versatile instruments in the hands of a worker who understands the principle upon which they work, and their wide latitude of application. But they are hopelessly complicated and almost useless instruments in the hands of the uninformed worker.

The condenser is only one component of the microscope which has experienced drastic change and improvement. More and better eyepieces and objectives are available. One manufacturer now offers the "Zoom" while another offers the "Optovar." Additionally, there is a steady flow of entirely new microscopic systems being made available. Phase, which a few years ago was no more than a fascinating toy, is fast demanding more serious interest as biological application broadens its usefulness. Fluorescence, with both dark and bright field, is fast capturing interest. Some interest is beginning to appear in negative phase as a separate technique of the regular positive phase. Recently, a microscope was made available that permits a superimposed image of both fluorescence and phase. Such a wonderful instrument opens up tremendous possibilities in half-a-dozen branches of life science. Unfortunately, it also introduces the worker to a new series of mysterious levers, knobs, and screws. When photography is added to any of these improvements - and just about everyone is now wanting photography included - the knowledge and skill required to operate such an instrument almost doubles.

Perhaps the reader would be interested in one or two typical examples of what occurs when the professional worker is suddenly called upon to use one of these new microscopic systems. Let us suppose that a salesman delivers and sets up a Zeiss Ultraphot microscope. The director of the research project which warrants the purchase of this \$7,000.00 instrument will, no doubt, be on hand, as well as the technician who will operate the instrument. They will naively be visualizing beautiful pictures spewing forth from this expensive instrument at the touch of a button.

After the salesman sets the instrument up and puts it into operation, he will spend whatever time is desired going over the various operational steps and answering whatever questions are asked. It will be from two to four hours before the eager questions taper off and interest lags. As the salesman prepares to leave, he dutifully checks his mind to see if any point has been neglected. Everything seems to have been covered. However, the confidence and enthusiasm oozing from the director and the technician has little effect upon the salesman. He knows that there are literally hundreds of things that can go wrong with the microscope itself, not to mention the many bewildering trouble spots that the automatic equipment can produce. He leaves with the full realization that he will soon be called back.

The typical situation described above did happen only a short time ago. The instrument was set up in a temporary laboratory and was used for a short time with what the workers considered wonderful results. Then came the time to move the instrument to the permanent laboratory. Something went wrong. For two weeks the director and the technician took pictures, made adjustments, and took more pictures. We were then called and a desperate request was made that we come out as soon as possible. The message left the secretary added, "the pictures weren't coming out as they should."

Upon arrival and after one look, it was easy to see why "the pictures weren't coming out as they should." Every knob, lever, and screw within reach had been blindly turned in an attempt to make adjustment. But to blindly grope for the proper combination of adjustments on such an instrument is as hopeless as attempting to balance a live eel on its tail.

What probably had happened was that the phase condenser was jarred out of line while the instrument was being moved. To adjust this condenser, there are two screws that must be simultaneously turned while looking into the microscope and aligning the light to the center of the field. The workers remembered the screws were to be turned, but they forgot how they were to be simultaneously turned. Nor did they remember how to adjust the iris diaphragm so that the field of light would be sufficiently restricted to permit centering. In fact, they were surprised and somewhat indignant to learn that such an expensive condenser could get out of line.

All these things had been pointed out to these workers. But there were so many things being pointed out - each point a completely new thought for these workers, and one point on the heels of another - that it would have taken a genius to remember them all. The real fault is not attachable to these workers. It may be argued that they should have been thoroughly familiar with the microscope itself before attempting to operate a photo microscope, but if there was no one to teach them, how were they to learn? Let's take a closer look at the facts.

The director of this research project is an M.D. He has successfully completed subjects in histology, bacteriology, histopathology, and several other subjects which require extensive use of the microscope. But if the teachers of these subjects did not have adequate knowledge in the proper use of the microscope, they could not communicate this knowledge to the student. The technician was in the same boat. She has a B.S. degree and extensive experience in the use of the best microscopes available. Yet, when faced with a very basic problem concerning a most important tool of her trade, somewhere along the line she has been betrayed. For lack of this basic knowledge this research project was held up for two weeks. That is, everything was held up except the salaries of the workers.

Another research director, through a research grant, purchased a photomicroscope with fluorescent lighting and a dark field condenser. At this particular college, each separate component of the equipment purchased must have a 15-digit number permanently engraved into the metal of the component. This eliminates any hope of cancellation of the order or the exchanging of parts. This instrument was engraved and delivered. It was then learned that a very important part of the project was to take pictures in dark field fluorescence at very low magnifications, preferably with a 2.5 objective. The numerical aperture of the dark field condenser simply could not accommodate such low magnifications; and anyone at all familiar with the principles of a dark field condenser would immediately realize this fact.

The director was noticeably distressed. He had pictures to prove that pictures could be taken at this low magnification. However, the only pictures he could locate were some taken with a bright field condenser. He then said that it had always been his impression that the only difference between a dark field condenser and some other condenser was the type of light produced. He went on to point out that it was most unfortunate and rather embarrassing that he did not know this before he ordered such expensive equipment.

This research worker is a very gifted man and an authority in his field; additionally, he is normally a very fair minded man. How can anyone honestly feel that he is even remotely at fault? If one should trace his career from the moment a microscope was assigned to him in General Biology, through undergraduate school, then on through medical school and residency training, it is extremely doubtful if it would be seen that he was ever once quizzed on the fundamental principles or the limiting latitudes of a dark field condenser. Why should he know if he was never told? Such information is not self-evident; it must be taught if it is to be learned.

Nothing whatsoever is said in this discussion that is intended as a criticism of any individual or group of individuals. The situations listed are so common that it would have been the exception if the trouble had been spotted and corrected. The individual preparing this discussion speaks from first hand experience. He holds a major in biology and has almost ten years' experience as a laboratory technician. Yet, until he became a microscope salesman and was forced through necessity to learn some of these things, he would have been utterly helpless under any of these circumstances. Furthermore, there are still so many things that he does not know - terribly important things that pop up when least expected - he would also like to be one of the first to enroll in the first class established in microscopy. The reader may be assured that he has not hesitated to discuss the possibilities of such a class each and every time it seemed appropriate to bring up the subject.

When this thought was offered to various individuals at various colleges, the first problem that seemed to frighten everyone was the problem of locating someone on the staff qualified to teach the class. Next came their doubts as to a sufficient amount of equipment. They reasoned that expensive equipment would have to be on hand to demonstrate if the student was to be taught the use of this equipment.

I respectfully disagree with these objections. Additionally, when some of the individuals I talked with noted the force with which I felt the need for such a class, they suggested that I prepare a written discussion and present it to individuals in a position to study and appraise it and then do something about it. As the reader has no doubt gathered, that is what is now taking place as these words are written.

If the objection is offered that such a class is not practical because there is not a teacher on the staff qualified to teach the class, is this not ready admission that the student is not taught this knowledge concerning the microscope because the teacher also lacks this knowledge. Additionally, if one agrees that this is very important knowledge that should be taught, does it not become the obligation of the teacher to master such knowledge so that it may be communicated to the student? It may be argued that the student should be aware of the importance of such things and then dig it out on his own. However, such an argument immediately falls apart. The teacher who charges the student with such enterprise did not dig in and ferret out such knowledge when he was a student. If he had, he would be qualified to teach such a class. The student is not as qualified to understand or appreciate the importance of such knowledge as the teacher. In fact, the student does not even suspect that he should know things about the microscope that he will never be taught.

He trustingly assumes that what should be taught will be taught.

If the objection is offered that sufficient equipment is not available, it then seems justifiable to argue that the college does not have sufficient equipment to offer life science subjects. Whatever microscope the student may be assigned is rich material for study. The physical laws and basic principles of the microscope have not changed; microscopes have merely been improved and added to. If some responsible individual should decide that it was absolutely imperative that such a class was to be introduced, this decision would be handsomely justified if the total available microscopes were a few 1900 models.

However, our colleges are by no means so ill equipped. There are teachers at every college who could very soon qualify to teach the class, and there is an abundance of microscopes and component parts. All that is lacking is a clear plan and reasonable assurance that this new and untried plan is not too risky for the director to attempt justifying. It will take strong convictions on his part, and it will take considerable courage.

The author feels sure that somewhere there is such a director. If he happens to read this discussion and be encouraged that such a class must be established, let him be assured that such a decision on his part more than justifies every hour and every dollar spent getting this message to him.

Let us assume that such an individual does make such a decision. Steps will have to be taken to comply with the decision. The first order of business will be to appoint two or more members of the staff as a committee to explore the possibilities and see what can be learned. Perhaps a committee of three is appointed. The director suggests that they meet once or twice weekly in a vacant laboratory, assemble all microscopes and spare parts that are not being used, and also search for advertising literature and books from the library which deal with microscopes.

At the first meeting it is noted that several old microscopes were located along with half-a-dozen eyepieces of various vintage and design. Considerable advertising literature was found along with two or three books from the library. While thumbing through the advertising literature, one of the committee notices a paragraph concerning eyepieces in a Leitz brochure on the SM microscope:

"Huygens and Periplanatic eyepieces are supplied in various magnifications to suit all requirements, and some of them are offered with adjustable eyelens to focus graticules, especially micrometer scales which may be placed in the eyepiece. Beside the standard eyepiece, wide field and high-point types are available. The latter enables the spectacles wearer to carry out microscopic work without the necessity of having to remove the glasses."

Well, that is interesting. But what does it all mean? One of the books is hauled out, and it is seen what is meant. The eyepieces on hand are then more closely noted. Here is one with the field stop inside the tube, another outside. Why? Here are 8X, 10X, and 15X eyepieces. Let's set a microscope up and see how each differs from the other in a given field of view. Furthermore, one of the committee would be very interested in seeing a high-point eyepiece. He has always had trouble seeing a clear view in a microscope with or without glasses.

Eyepieces are beginning to take on a new meaning to this committee; it is seen that the eyepiece is not merely a nondescript attachment. Abruptly it is realized that important information is being learned about the microscope that was never

known. A plan begins to take form. Let's see now. First, the student gets the theory. The eyepieces are then passed around for him to handle and take apart. Each is then identified according to design and what this design accomplishes. His attention will then be called to the chart listing all available eyepieces. With the knowledge he gets as he studies the design and purpose of the available eyepieces he can refer to the chart and see what other eyepieces are available, and their purpose. Then he looks into microscopes and studies the comparative difference of each eyepiece which happens to be available for study. If all goes well, this seems to be just about all it is practical to learn about eyepieces, unless one plans to become an optical engineer.

Is there a life science teacher who could not teach this section on eyepieces if he had been on hand and assisted in the planning of the class? And, is there a college offering advanced studies in life science that is unable to come up with the limited quantity of equipment mentioned?

The only written material needed is a laboratory manual prepared by each college staff. This manual would be divided into sections such as the Microscope Stand, Binocular and Monocular Tubes, Eyepieces, Mechanical Stages, Condensers, Light, and whatever else seems indicated.

For those colleges wishing to do so, the various microscopic systems may be included, such as photography, phase, fluorescence, etc. However, it does not seem necessary. Such a class could be of immense value to the student without so much as mentioning these systems. If the student is thoroughly familiar with the basic parts of whatever microscope is used in any microscopic system, this student is nine jumps ahead of someone who does not have this knowledge. For example, a Zetopan-Binolux microscope is a very complicated instrument. But it is not the entire instrument that represents this complication; it is the component parts which make up the microscope. Someone who had never seen such an instrument could sit down and start operating it within 10 or 15 minutes, if he had a thorough knowledge and understanding of its parts. If he did not have this information, he could tinker with it for a week, a month, or a year and still not be able to utilize its full field of application.

The only way the student can learn these things is by handling, studying and comparing the parts themselves. Most students can quickly master the design and purpose of a 40X achromat objective. But the most gifted student cannot properly appraise the field of view of this objective as compared to a 40X apochromat until he studies each field of view and notes the difference. Look at these objectives, handle them, take them apart, study the chart listing all objectives, compare their fields of view. Ten years later when the former student is a teacher or a research worker, the knowledge he learned in this class pertaining to achromats, neofluars, planachromats, apochromats, and planapochromats will take on the value of usable information.

It has been suggested that such a plan appears somewhat elementary for college students. However, there are four reasons that seem to refute such a suggestion. First, can it be denied that a thorough knowledge of the microscope should be a requirement for all life science students? Second, do the conditions that now obtain indicate that the student is getting this information? Third, can any system be considered elementary if it teaches the student most important information that he does not learn otherwise? Finally, should nothing be done simply because it is felt that any workable plan is too elementary for a college student?

Look at it! Handle it! Take it apart! Study and compare it! This is the

only way it can be learned, and it certainly should be learned! A 10X eyepiece with a 40/0.65 objective supplies a given magnification and a given quality of view. Why should it be used instead of a 20X eyepiece and a 20/0.35 objective? Each supplies an identical degree of magnification, but a different field of view. Show the student these things by having him look through one microscope and then another microscope. Require him to discuss logically the relative views. The numerical aperture is involved here, but just how is it involved?

Another example is phase objectives. As the student studies these objectives, he should be encouraged to become familiar with the chart. It will be noted that there is not a phase objective with less than 10X magnification. Why? Additionally, all manufacturers seem to offer phase objectives in 10X, 20X, 40X, and 100X magnifications. Why? What about the odd balls listed on the chart? Zeiss supplies a 63X dry objective in a correction mount. Zeiss also supplies a 40X oil with iris diaphragm, while Wild supplies a 50X oil. For what purpose are these odd balls designed? When the question "why?" is asked, an effort should be made not only to tell but also to show why.

Let me stress again that the reader should not be too hasty in deciding that these things are elementary. They are not at all elementary. But even if they were, can any process be rejected on such grounds when it offers the only means for teaching the proper understanding and operation of an instrument that is to play such a vital role in the future career of the student?

There is one final reason why the life science student should be taught a thorough understanding of the microscope. Since World War II - and it may have been true before this war - it seems to have been the policy of optical engineers to call the plays and come out with microscopic systems which are very useful, but it takes the workers in the life science fields several years to understand and appreciate the usefulness of such systems. The situation should be reversed. And it might very well be reversed if the life science students were taught good foundation knowledge concerning the possibilities of the microscope. If the life science worker was pressing the optical engineer for specific designs to meet specific needs instead of the optical engineers coming out with whatever new system they happen to perfect, it seems that the life sciences would then advance in knowledge at a much faster rate. But before this step may be taken, the life science worker must have a clear understanding as to the possibilities and limiting factors of the microscope. He must have this extensive knowledge of the microscope before he is able to visualize a possible new microscopic system that will meet a particular life science problem.

Perhaps, somewhere, there will be a director who reads this discussion and starts the ball rolling. Then, five or ten years from now, the seeds will begin to bear fruit. And thus it will go as it never has gone before.

*Fed. Res. Bank
of Phila*

**FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
OF
PHILADELPHIA**
POSTAL ZONE 1

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH

October 20, 1953

Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Attention of the Registrar

Dear Sir:

We are revising our mailing list of college teachers in the fields of money and banking, business finance, and public finance. A copy of your reply to the request made early this year is enclosed. Please bring the list up to date, or mark it "Unchanged", if no changes are necessary, and return it to us in the enclosed envelope.

We appreciate your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

J. Frank Rehfuss
J. Frank Rehfuss
Manager

JFR:ehm
Enclosures

*Unchanged - v. KR
letter of 1/29/53*

12/5/61

Call from Miss Bowman, secy of Burckhart at ACLS. Academician
Federov, chief scientific secretary of USSR academy, is visiting
until a week from tomorrow. His schedule is very crowded, but
they are enquiring tentatively whether he could visit the Institute.
He would like to, but is not sure that he will have time. ~~As~~ He
has administrative interest in all the sciences. Miss B. thinks
his own field is biology or biophysics.
I am to call Miss Bowman back, YUkon 6-7393

called Miss Bowman and said glad to have Federov visit, but that RO thought that unless there were people whom F. wanted to see it would not be worth trouble; that if F. could come for a meal, either lunch or dinner, RO would try to put together a small group. In this case we would want some warning, and to know of F's special interest.

Miss B. said that she would pass this along. If they do call us, it will be with understanding that there should be time to make arrangements.

Federov, chief scientific secretary of USSR Academy, is waiting call from Miss Bowman, secy of Institute of Arts. Washington

12/2/57

Just Gen Federov. visit

12/12/61

1. Called Miss Bowman and told her that we had heard that Federov had a conflicting date. She said that F. ~~was~~ is here as a member of a commission for ~~aid~~ aid to underdeveloped countries in the USSR mission to the UN. She said that the USSR mission would be the place to call. This is where Zaitsev had called me from.

I also asked her whether we should be reporting to any authorities the expected (?) visit. She said that she had mentioned the possibility to Martens, East-West contacts staff at State (ext. 6191) in Washington.

2. I called Zaitsev at the USSR mission. (it took a long time to get through). I told him about the conflicting dates, and he said that that was not the problem, that Federov would surely come here if the necessary permission could be obtained. I came back to this, and he assured me again that F. would come here if he could.

On the permission, Zaitsev said that he did not know whether they could get it on such short notice. I asked whether we could help, and he said perhaps. I asked with whom he had been in touch, and he said Mr. Glennan of the US mission to the UN. MU 3-6810

3. I called Glennan, and he said that he had not yet received a request from them. The rules are that permission must be requested with 48 hours notice for trips more than 25 miles outside NY. (G. said that we had ~~asked~~ asked the Russians for a reciprocal dropping of these restrictions, but the Russians had shown no interest, so we are insisting on enforcing ours.)

I then held on while Glennan took another call, and that turned out to be the Russians making the request.

Glennan said that he would call Washington, and that he did not know how they would feel about this request for an exception on the 48 hour rule. He said that he felt that they had made too many exceptions recently.

I told Mr. Glennan that I thought it would be the Institute's position that we would not ask them to do us a favor on this; that we would be glad to have Federov come, but that we did not wish them to give him special treatment on our account.

Mr. G. and I agreed that if I had not heard from Zaitsev or Glennan by 3, I should call him (G.)

4. Mr. Zaitsev called me and said that he had spoken with Glennan, and that they required a request from us, or evidence of the invitation. I told Mr. Z. that I had spoken with Glennan, and told him of the invitation, and that I believed that would cover it. Mr. Z. said that he would call me when he had word. I asked again whether Federov would really come here if he could, rather than his other lunch date. Zaitsev said yes, Federov and his secretary.

Somewhere in the course of this Miss Bowman called me back and said that she had found out that Federov has an appt. this afternoon at 2:30 with Henry Roberts at Columbia, and that she had enlisted Roberts' help in trying to find out what Federov's intentions are. Miss B. offered to help further if we want.

12/7/61

call from Mr. Zaitsev, on behalf of Professor Federov.

Prof. F. left this a.m. for Washington. Asked Z. to call RO and say that he ~~accepts~~ accepts with pleasure. He did not say a day, and Z. was not sure that he could let us know before Monday. I said that possibilities were Wednesday 13th and Thursday 14th.

Federov's special field is biophysics; he is also interested in organization of science and scientific research.

Zaitsev's telephone no. is REgent 7-9201

lunch Wednesday Dec. 13th, 1 p.m. in Board Room:

RO	No: Goldberger
Federov	Pittendrigh (may join before lunch)
Fresco	<i>Lee</i>
Wigner	<i>Pais</i>
Dyson	
Strömngren	
<i>Honig.</i>	
<i>Turkevich</i>	
<i>Vriiskitai</i>	

*1/2 small cornish hen
green beans
salad
ice*

when Federov is?

Feilchenfeld

May 8, 1941

Dear Professor Wilson:

I am delighted to hear of the work you are doing for refugees and am very interested in your account of Professor Feilchenfeld (Fales). I am sorry to say, however, that there would be no possibility of any appointment here at the Institute for the reason that we do not at present touch the subject of his specialty. My suggestion would be that you arrange to put him in touch with some of our graduate schools in education, particularly Harvard, Columbia and Chicago. We need men of his solid attainments in that subject.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Prof. Albert H. Wilson
The Cooperative College Workshop
Friends Meeting House
Buck Lane
Haverford, Pennsylvania

FA:MR

The Cooperative College Workshop

Educational Center:

FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE
BUCK LANE, HAVERFORD, PA.

Telephone
ARDMORE 1432

Social Center and Residence:

824 BUCK LANE
HAVERFORD, PA.

PROFESSOR ALBERT H. WILSON
Chairman of Faculty

CAROLINE G. NORMENT
Director

May 2, 1941.

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Knowing your interest in the scholars recently exiled from Europe, I feel sure that you have heard of the experiments undertaken during the last year by the American Friends Service Committee in its effort to fit a selected group of these men and women into American life. There is at present a group of such scholars in this neighborhood, who have for nearly six months availed themselves of the facilities of the neighboring colleges.

As a rule these scholars are not of the top rank, though all are able and genuine; but among them there are two or three who are outstanding, and there is one in particular whose prominence is sufficient to prompt me to take the liberty of bringing his case before you, in the hope that perhaps you may have some suggestion to make with regard to placing him.

Walter Feilchenfeld has adopted the name of Walter Fales for American use. He is forty-four years old, an honors Ph.D. from Berlin in Pedagogy and Ethics. His main life work has been the editing of the critical Pestalozzi publications, a monumental work of some thirty-two large volumes. Pestalozzi left this material in the form of about one hundred thousand loose sheets of manuscript, in the utmost disorder, and so nearly illegible that they remained until recently undeciphered. Walter Fales is one of the two or three in Germany who have had the necessary scholarship and determination to arrange, decipher and edit this material, and every word of this great work has been due to him, although the name of a collaborator appears on the title page. After his exile from Germany, his name was suppressed in subsequent volumes, but the manuscript had been completed by him. He has also published other works in adjacent fields.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE—Refugee Committee
20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

RUFUS M. JONES, Chairman

CLARENCE E. PICKETT, Executive Secretary

Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Director

-2-

May 2, 1941

There is no doubt that he is a profoundly gifted scholar in this field, which has been so actively but so superficially pursued in the United States. It seems to us a tragedy that such a man should be allowed to go to waste in any position obviously unsuited to his training. He is personally acceptable, and his wife is not only a charming lady, but also an able scholar and teacher.

You can decide quickly, I feel sure, whether or not the circumstances warrant your attention. If so, I should be very happy to have him call on you. If you think it worth while, would you kindly let me know?

Very sincerely yours,

Albert H. Wilson

Albert H. Wilson,
Chairman of Faculty.

AHW:EP

Ernst H. Feilchenfeld

Oxford, November 25th 1938.

Memorandum on a book,
now in preparation, on

THE PREDECESSORS AND THE BEGINNINGS OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW.

The study of International Economic Law is concerned with the legal and legislative aspects of international and of world economics. Work in this new field has now been under way for about twelve years. International Economic Law is a broader field than International Commercial Law and its study is guided by a different emphasis. It comprises the study of:

- Economic Factors and their Legal Status;
- Economic Processes and their Legal Treatment;
- Legal transactions of an international economic character;
- Economic Opportunities and their Regulation;
- Acquisitions, their Risks and their Protection;
- Legal and other Remedies;
- Reform Problems.

The book now in preparation will precede the completion of ^a textbook or outline presumably to be entitled: "The Main Problems of International Economic Law." It will be concerned with the history of this legal field. In a first book on this new subject it will not be possible to do much more than to lay the foundations for most periods; further work will have to be left largely to the future work of historical specialists. On the other hand such specialising is not likely to be forthcoming or to be guided by the proper emphasis unless somebody undertakes first to cover all main periods and to show the main historical problems and connections. A more detailed treatment is, however, both possible and desirable for the more recent developments which lead to the present situation.

International Economic Law is concerned with the solution of present problems, and these problems ^{arise from} the economic supply of interdependent multitudes among ^{from} a considerable division of labour has developed. Historical work in the field is now largely undertaken in order to obtain guidance for present work from past experience. Such guidance is most directly obtained from the history of periods in which approximately similar conditions prevailed; there will be, consequently, in the book now in preparation more emphasis on classical periods than on primitive periods. It is intended to ~~include~~ in the survey of the predecessors of International Economic Law discussions of the International Economic Law of China, of ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia, of the Greco-Roman and of the Byzantine periods. The survey of the beginnings of modern International Economic Law will include the legal developments accompanying the growth of a system of global world economics, and then in greater detail the legal history of the nineteenth and the present centuries. It will end with a brief description of the present legal situation and the legislative problems now facing us.

April 15, 1940

Mr. Arthur W. Feldman
70 Brookledge Street
Roxbury, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Feldman:

In response to your inquiry of
April 1, I am sending you a copy of the most
recent bulletin of the Institute. As you will
see in reading this bulletin, the Ph.D. degree
is a requirement for admission to the Institute.

I should judge from what you say of
your work that it lies somewhat outside the
scope of the Institute.

Very truly yours,

MARIE C. EICHELSER

Assistant Secretary

70 Brookledge Street
Roxbury, Massachusetts
April 1, 1940

Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey.

Dear Sir,

Would you kindly send me information regarding the requirements for admission and the possibilities of receiving financial aid to continue research work.

At present I am working for the Master of Arts degree at Harvard, which I will receive this June. The subject of my doctorate research problem deals with the contributions that Science, Medicine in particular, made to French sixteenth century literature. My training to date has consisted in studying two years in Les Sciences naturelles et medicales at the University of Liege, Belgium, one summer at the Institute at Tours, two years at Colby College, Maine, where I received the Bachelor of Science degree.

I feel capable and well qualified to pursue this work but unfortunately have not the means to continue. Your counsel and advice would be deeply appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Arthur W. Feldman

Arthur W. Feldman.

BROWN UNIVERSITY
PROVIDENCE 12, RHODE ISLAND

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

January 16, 1962

*subject
Feldman
General?*

Professor Robert Oppenheimer
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Oppie:

While it is not completely clear to me that there will be an opening in our department for a theorist for next year, the existence and nature of such an opening will depend strongly on the availability of good candidates. Accordingly, I should once again appreciate your keeping us in mind at such time as any of the young people at the Institute start looking for jobs.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

David Feldman

David Feldman
Professor of Physics

DF:SG

November 27, 1940

Dear Mr. Feldman:

In reply to your letter of inquiry I am very glad to send you, under separate cover, the bulletin of the Institute for Advanced Study. I regret to say, however, that we do not grant degrees and that membership in the Institute is open only to those who have taken the Ph.D. or its equivalent and demonstrated as well unusual capacity for independent research.

I am very glad that you are interested in the Institute, however, and hope that we may see you here some day when you have reached that stage of your studies.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Mr. Herbert Feldman
29 Andover Street
Hartford, Connecticut

FA/MCE

29 Audover St.
Hartford, Conn.
Nov. 22, 1940

Dear Sir,

Will you kindly send me a description of the courses and facilities which you offer graduate students, together with an application for admission blank. I am interested in doing work in mathematics and physics which shall lead to a higher degree.

Sincerely yours,
Herbert Feldman

Fels

October 23, 1933

Dear Mr. Fels:

Professor McClenahan called to see me Saturday morning to convey your invitation to Professor Einstein to be present on the opening of the planetarium which you have so generously presented to the Franklin Institute. Knowing well, as I do, your broad philanthropic and generous spirit, I am sure you will believe me when I say nothing would give me greater pleasure than to conform to any desire that you may express. But I have been asked by the authorities at Washington, as well as by Professor Einstein himself, to do everything in my power to avoid public appearances on his part. That is, indeed, the only method by which his personal safety can be assured, and his scientific work carried on under more favorable conditions than he has enjoyed abroad. I hope the time may come when I may have the pleasure of bringing you together, but for the present it is Professor Einstein's wish, reinforced by that of the authorities in this country, that he accept no outside appointments.

With profound appreciation of your kindness and beneficence,

I am

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Samuel S. Fels
39th and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
AF:GB

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

SAMUEL S. FELS
39TH AND WALNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA

October 25, 1933.

Dear Dr. Flexner,

Many thanks for your letter of
yesterday.

I appreciate the situation fully
and agree with you that, under the circumstances, he
should not come to the opening of the Planetarium.

I have never had the pleasure of
meeting Prof. Einstein personally and am going to
take advantage of your suggestion of bringing us
together at some future time.

Very sincerely yours,

M

Samuel S. Fels,

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
Princeton, N.J.

Fels, Samuel S.

January 20, 1945

Dear Mr. Fels:

Many thanks for your letter of January nineteenth. I should be glad to take advantage of your kind permission to talk the matter over with you and I hope also to arrange a conversation between you and Professor Einstein.

I did not necessarily have in mind a permanent professorship. I think the endowment of a chair for a certain number of years would make a great contribution to the continuation of Professor Einstein's work.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Mr. Samuel S. Fels
39th and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia 4, Pa.

PA:KK

SAMUEL S. FELS
39TH AND WALNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA 4

January 19, 1945.

Dr. Frank Aydelotte,
The Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

I have your letter asking whether the Fels Fund or I would be interested in establishing at the Institute a professorship in mathematical physics in the name of Professor Einstein.

As yet, the Fund has established no permanent professorships and I doubt whether the Board would want to change its methods, at least for the present.

I, myself, now have so many connections that it has been found necessary not to add any more to the list; therefore, I also am, for the time being, kept away from considering it.

When you are next in Philadelphia, it will give me pleasure to talk over the matter with you, and if the opportunity arises, to discuss it with Professor Einstein.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

Samuel S. Fels,

COPY FOR JACOB BILLIKOPF

January 11, 1945

Samuel Fels, Esq.
39th and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Fels:

Would you be interested or would the Fels Foundation be interested in establishing here at the Institute a Professorship in Mathematical Physics in the name of Professor Einstein? This could be done either on a permanent basis with an endowment or on a temporary basis for a limited number of years.

Professor Einstein is engaged in the greatest adventure of his life--the attempt to unify gravitation with electro-magnetic forces. Many scholars think that he will never succeed but Einstein himself believes that he is now on the way to success. We have extended the period of his active service from 65 to 70. More than that will be needed, however, and I am eager to have a Chair of Mathematical Physics to which Einstein's name can be attached, filled by a man who is capable of carrying on Einstein's work.

While I would not make an appointment to this Chair without taking the advice of mathematical physicists in this country and abroad, I think I have already in mind the man who by common consent would be selected to fill it. He is near enough to Einstein so that his common nickname is "Zweistein."

If you are at all interested, I should very greatly appreciate the privilege of coming over to Philadelphia to explain these plans in fuller detail, and at some later stage perhaps you would be interested in talking with Einstein also.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

FA:jsr

May 15, 1941

Dr. Imre Ferenczi
59 West 46th Street
New York City

My dear Dr. Ferenczi:

Dr. Aydelotte asks me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 14th and to tell you that he is very sorry he will not be able to see you while you are in Princeton on on May 16th and 17th. He is extremely busy preparing for his board meeting next Monday and at the same time he has to attend meetings of another conference which is being held here at that time.

Yours sincerely,

Secretary to Dr. Aydelotte

1707

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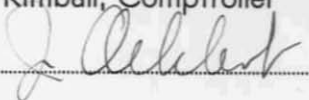
Received of Institute for Advanced Study

One hundred forty-two and 80/100 Dollars

for reimbursement for slides ordered by Dr. Herzfeld from R. B. Fleming

LeRoy E. Kimball, Comptroller

April 5, 1937

By 

New York, N. Y.
May 14, 1941

Professor Frank Aydelotte
Institute of Advanced Studies
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Professor Aydelotte:

The Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America offers me an opportunity to stay in Princeton on May 16th and 17th.

I should be glad, if you could at this occasion, fix an appointment for me.

I attach great importance to the occasion of explaining you the character and direction of my 30 years population studies, and the extraordinary timeliness of the book on which I am working since years (with the initial sponsorship of Mr. E. G. Winant, presently Ambassador of the United States in London).

Thanking you in anticipation, I am

Very truly yours,

Imre Ferenczi
Dr. Imre Ferenczi

*→ 6642
2-2-46
12-5*

*The Department
59 W. 46*

April 22, 1941

Dear Duggan:

Please pardon my delay in answering your letter of April 2. I have discussed the possibility of an appointment for Dr. Imre Ferenczi with the members of our School of Economics, but I am sorry to say that there seems to be no possibility of our arranging an appointment for him here. His work falls outside our field and we have been conscientious about not encouraging people to come to the Institute who do not fit directly into the work we are doing.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Stephen Duggan
2 West 45th Street
New York City

FA/MCE

INSTITUTE of INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Incorporated

2 WEST 45th STREET
VANDERBILT 6-1471



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CABLE ADDRESS "INTERED"

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April 2, 1941

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

Dear Aydelotte:

I am enclosing the curriculum vitae of Dr. Imre Ferenczi, an expert on the international aspect of population problems, who until recently was technical adviser on migration and population questions at the International Labour Office. I also enclose the letters of introduction from John G. Winant and Carter Goodrich which Ferenczi forwarded here several years ago.

Ferenczi has lectured under our auspices with a fair degree of success. It is likely that he would do better in research at such a place as the Institute for Advanced Study. If you had a place for him there, would you be interested to invite him?

Sincerely yours

Stephen Duggan
Director

SD:EL

Please return to

The Institute of International Education

BIOGRAPHY

National Activities:

[Dr. Imre Ferenczi, economist, sociologist] and statistician, was born in Nagykanizsa (Hungary) 1884. [Studied political sciences at Budapest, Lausanne and in Berlin.] At 21 years of age he won a prize of the University of Budapest on the following theme: "Strike and Social Policy" which was published (1907) with the aid of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. ^{in Hungary} This is still in ~~Hungary~~ a work which serves as well to introduce social policy theoretically to young people as a basis of practical politics. [His studies on the housing question (1906 and 1908) ^{written after a visit to} 29 towns abroad were the point of departure for the well-known housing scheme of Budapest (1908-1914) producing more than 10,000 dwellings, garden cities and Rowton-hotels for the people.]

In view of these and other studies (concerning home ^{industry} work, unemployment, trade unions, chambers of labour, etc.) a special post was created for Dr. Ferenczi with the title "technical adviser of social policy of the Municipality of Budapest".

He then contributed to the development of the labor legislation of the country and to the planning of various municipal social institutions, and realised e.g. also a model system for unemployment censuses executed by members of trade unions, free of remuneration, (see The Census of Unemployed in Budapest 1914, Jena 1915).

As member of the Economic War Council of Hungary, the Advisory Council for Disabled Soldiers, etc. he worked in a practical and literary way for the victims of the war.

In 1916 he was nominated at the Law Department of Budapest University as professorial lecturer.

After the war, Dr. Ferenczi became reporter of the International Committee for aid to Hungary (at the International Red Cross) and exercised this activity until he was invited to go to the International Labour Office, Geneva.

International Activities:

In the field of international policy Dr. Ferenczi was elected 1913 vice-chairman of the International Housing Congress at the Hague. Furthermore, he represented at the various international conventions the "Hungarian section of the International Association on Unemployment" and the "International Association on Labour Legislation" since 1908 on. His report on "Unemployment and International Migrations" (published in French, Paris, 1912 and in German, Jena, 1913), included propositions, which were adopted by the Ghent Congress 1913, discussed during the war and its essence adopted by the first International Labor Conference, Washington 1919 as a basis of action. A special migration section was founded in the new International Labor Office and Dr. Ferenczi was a first international expert to be invited to Geneva among the group of vanquished nations.

In this capacity he became acting chief of the migration section during the years 1923-28.

His study "Migration Movements" 1923 I.L.O. 1924, led to the first fruitful co-operation between the I.L.O. and important American scientific organisations.

The result of this co-operation was: "International Migrations" Vol. I Statistics, Nat. Bur. of Ec. Research New York City 1929. The work found full appreciation of the Board of Directors and Prof. Wesley C. Mitchell, expressed this in the following terms:

"Both Gay and I are much gratified by their quality. Clearly Ferenczi has done a thorough piece of work with which every one interested not merely in migration but also in population problems and in modern history and economics will have to deal. My congratulations!"

Congratulations were also expressed to Dr. Ferenczi by decision of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. (4.X.1929). Outstanding specialists characterised the inquiry as a standard work.

The subsequent "Conference of Migration Statisticians", 1931 was the first occasion at which the United States were officially represented

in the frame work of I.L.O. Thanks were addressed by this conference to Dr. Ferenczi for the preparation (see Migration Statistics. Definitions-Methods-Classifications, I.L.O. 1932)

After this conference Dr. Ferenczi was commissioned by Director Albert Thomas to undertake primary studies of relations between population and labor problems in the various countries. (Unfortunately without any collaborator!) In this new field the following studies have been completed and published:

"World's Alien Statistics, a Comparative Study of Census Returns 1910-1920-30, I.L.O. 1936, generally recognized as "indispensable for students of relevant problems".

"The Synthetic Optimum of Population, An Outline of an International Demographic Policy", International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, League of Nations, ^{Paris,} 1938, was written by invitation of the International Studies Conference (Paris 1937) as the general report on population problems on their agenda. ("Peaceful solutions of certain international problems").

The results of this study served as the basic source for the report of the Economic Section of the League of Nations (see C.233.M.133. 1938, II.B.) on "a scheme of work for the study of the demographic problems", the organisation of a committee of experts for research problems and finally of an article on "Social Policy and Population" published by the International Labour Review (March 1939).

Three further population studies of the author ^{in question} have been officially included in the program for publication in the International Labour Review when on account of the forced economies further demographic studies at the I.L.O. had to be suppressed.

Actually Dr. Ferenczi continues to work on population problems begun years ago and connected with the present crisis.

It may be finally mentioned that outside of his ^{scientific} official competence, Dr. Ferenczi wrote also personal studies which led to the adoption and extension of the Office's scope in various directions. 1. Housing Memorandum and draft resolutions for the International Labour Conference

1922 published also in "Soziale Praxis" (12th Oct. 1922) "Die Wohnungsfrage und Internationale Arbeitsorganisation," 2. Unemployment of intellectual workers. Report for the International Association of Unemployment, Luxemburg 1923 and Prague 1926. 3. Personal contributions in order to prove the necessity of international studies on population and connected problems have been published from 1927 onwards in more than 10 European and extra-European languages.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE

Dr. Imre Ferenczi formerly professorial lecturer of social policy at the ^{Budapest} University and advisor on the same subject of the Municipality of Budapest (1908-1920). Later technical adviser in migration and population questions at the International Labour Office, Geneva (1920-1939). ^{I. F.} ~~He~~ will spend a year in this country and will be available ^{as} ~~for~~ visiting professorship for a term ^{to give} courses or single lectures from October 15th 1940.

Dr. Ferenczi's most known publication is "International Migrations" Vol. I, National Bureau of Economic Research 1929. He contributed articles to the Encyclopaedia Britannica and the Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences and published about a hundred books, articles, reports, etc. in his sphere of studies.

Dr. Ferenczi has lectured successfully at Kiel University, Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, etc. Lecture subjects: The Synthetic Optimum of Population; Population and War; War and Labor; The Transfer of Minorities and Peace.

(COPY)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Geneva

September 28, 1939

My dear Professor Duggan:

Dr. Imre Ferenczi has informed me that he has written requesting your assistance in arranging university and other lectures in the United States, on problems of population with particular reference to their international aspects.

I feel sure that you are familiar with Professor Ferenczi's work, particularly since some of his more important publications have appeared in the United States. I believe there would be real interest in the United States in the discussion of population policies from the international viewpoint which Dr. Ferenczi represents.

As Director of the International Labor Office, I wish to say that we have real regret in losing the services of a scholar of international reputation and of thoroughly international spirit. We are letting him go only because of the severe budgetary cuts which have been forced upon us by the situation and because of the necessity of concentrating our reduced resources on problems closely connected with the international crisis.

Sincerely

(Signed) John G. Winant

Professor Stephen P. Duggan
Institute of International Education
2 West 45th Street
New York, N.Y.

(COPY)

UNITED STATES LABOR COMMISSIONER

Geneva, Switzerland

July 4, 1939

Professor Stephen T. Duggan
International Institute of Education
2 West 45th Street
New York City

My dear Professor Duggan:

Dr. Imre Ferenczi, of the International Labor Office, has asked me to write a note of introduction for him, in connection with his inquiry regarding the possibility of lecturing in the American universities. The note is scarcely necessary, since some of his most important work has been published in the United States, and since he is well-known to American scholars. Of all well-known writers on population questions, he is the one who has studied them most consistently from the international viewpoint.

I am sure that he would have real contributions to make to American students, particularly at a time when American interest in both international and population questions is unusually strong. I should be glad if you were to find it possible to make arrangements for him.

Sincerely yours

(Signed) Carter Goodrich

United States Labor Commissioner

November 7, 1940

Dear Wilson:

Many thanks for your letter concerning Dr. Ferenczi. I am very much interested in the suggestions which you make in connection with him and I shall make a point of having an interview with him sometime soon. There is, unfortunately, no possibility of our asking him to lecture here, because we have no one for him to lecture to.

I was about to write you a note of thanks for the very interesting suggestions which you made to me the other day. The whole matter is shaping up beautifully in my mind and I hope to have another talk with you when I have my plans a little more definite.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor E. B. Wilson
School of Public Health
Harvard University
55 Shattuck Street
Boston, Massachusetts

FA/MCE

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
55 SHATTUCK STREET

DEPARTMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS

Edwin B. Wilson
Carl R. Doering
Jane Worcester

11/4/40

Boston, Massachusetts

President Frank Aydelotte,
Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Aydelotte:

We have just had around here for a week as a visiting lecturer Dr. Imre Ferenczi, a Hungarian by nationality, who has been a long, long time at the League of Nations as a student of population policy. He is well acquainted with the population policies of the different countries and with their bearing on military and economic and social matters. He hasn't a very good command of English but it will do.

When you were here you didn't raise the question of what developments, if any, you might be interested in along the line of the social sciences. Had you done so I should probably have suggested that population policy was probably one of the matters which seemed to me to be likely to be more and more important over the next 25 years and that it might be that you would be interested in developing it with especial reference to the international field. We have a lot of good people in the national field in this country. One of the best is Notestine at Princeton. So far as I know we have really nobody in the international field. The little ventures that Lorimer has made in respect to international matters or his suggestions as to what our population policy should be seem to me to be guided largely by his background of training for the ministry and his consequent sympathy with social reform such as we have seen in Scandinavia and to ignore entirely the repercussions upon Scandinavia or upon us of the population policies of militaristic countries. Now it is precisely in this field that Ferenczi is an international authority.

I suppose your section on the social sciences is very largely directed toward international matters and it probably may well be because in the whole international field we have so little interest in this country and so little knowledge except with respect to international law, so-called. I do know that Earle is supposed to be primarily interested in the repercussions of military and naval policy of governments on the policies of their state departments and conversely. I take it that Riefler has a real interest in money and banking on the international side as well as on the national side and your third man, whose name I always forget, is I suppose interested in the international aspects of government and diplomacy. If you were interested in considering the possibility of adding a man who was a great international specialist in population you would probably first consider Ferenczi. He is going from here to Chicago University though I don't know just when. I suppose he is keeping in touch with Dr. Edgar J. Fisher of the Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street, because I understand it is the people there who are

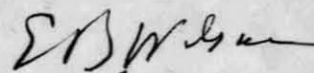
to ram
7

Dr. Aydelotte No.2

interested in seeing Ferenczi get opportunities to lecture. He wants \$50 for one lecture, \$75 for two lectures and \$100 for three lectures, it being understood that the three come within one week.

Apart from his attachment to the League Ferenczi has been connected with the University of Budapest. I don't suppose that he will want to go back to Budapest under present conditions if he can possibly avoid it. There is a possibility that with his knowledge of and enthusiasm for population movements and policies and their bearing on international relations he might build up at some institution in this country a very considerable school of young men trained for that important field which is just now beginning to attract attention.

Yours very sincerely,



November 15, 1939

Mr. James Fessler
4035 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

*Bulletins -
mailed 11/15/39*

My dear Mr. Fessler:

Before leaving for the south, Dr. Flex-
ner asked me to send you a complete set of the
Bulletins of the Institute. These are going
forward to you today under separate cover.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BALEY

ESB:MGH

Secretary

"Panmure Lodge"
921 Viers Mill Road
Rockville, Maryland

March 31, 1941

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte,

Permit me to intrude
once again, Sir, but only for the
purpose of thanking you for your
gracious letter of March 28.

Yours sincerely
Robert H. Fiedler
Fiedler

March 28, 1941

Dear Mr. Fiedler:

I have discussed your letter of March 1st very carefully with the members of our School of Economics and regret to say that it does not seem possible to offer you an appointment here at this time. The work at the Institute is rigorously specialized and we question whether you would find here what you are seeking.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Mr. Robert H. Fiedler
921 Viers Mill Road
Rockville, Maryland

FA/MCE

✓
Mr. Stewart and Mr. Riefler

~~No~~
WWS - Does not think there is
anything here.

WWR - Same as above.

"Panmure Lodge"
921 Viers Mill Road
Rockville, Maryland

March 1, 1941

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

My Dear Dr. Aydelotte,

I am taking the liberty of writing
without benefit of introduction, to inquire
if there is some phase of the administra-
tive or research activities of the Institute
in which the writer might possibly
render an effective service. Accordingly,
the enclosed biographical outline may
be of some pertinence. Since its composition
the applicable Treasury appropriation
has been exhausted and the writer
has qualified as a Senior Administra-
tive Analyst under a U. S. Civil Service
examination.

It is indeed with real trepidation
(over)

that a mere semi-professional hybrid devoid of any academic distinction essays so venturesomely. A possible defense (though perhaps by rationalization) is that some amateurs have contributed and this one seems to present a certain degree of scientific synthesis, tempered by a fundamentally practical experience. And this has made him especially aware of the limitations of his competence.

With due and earnest apologies for this precipitation which it is fully realized may be wholly destitute of the slightest degree of responsive justification, I am, Sir

Yours sincerely
R. H. T. Fiedler

After two years at Columbia University (Class of 1920), left to go to the war.

From 1919-1933 was with the Guaranty Trust and Manufacturers Trust Companies, New York, the last five years as a branch administrative officer and assistant secretary of the latter institution. Was one of the group of bank officials which appraised the loan and investment portfolios of the several institutions liquidated in New York City during 1931 and 1932, and was a member of the Board of Governors of the American Institute of Banking (New York City).

In the effort to acquire a less specialized and better integrated perspective, supplemented the above daily occupation by study in the sciences of accountancy, law, administration, economics, and sociology. Have no professional status in any of those fields, but have written and spoken on certain phases thereof under the auspices of professional groups, as well as the Foreign Affairs Forum and the National Broadcasting Company.

After considerable independent research, submitted (early in 1934) a plan of credit expansion and reemployment (the latter pertaining primarily to the construction industries) to the Treasury, the operating principles of which were incorporated in Title I of the National Housing Act. Subsequently came to Washington and composed some of the initial informational and publicity material relating to the Modernization Credit Program.

Have been with the Treasury Department (Procurement Division) since 1935 as an administrative officer. The duties of that post have related principally to the investigational and coordinative processes of administration (analysis of organization and operations, as well as field office and contractual liaison). Certain of the reports and findings pertaining thereto have been reviewed and commended by the staff of the Brookings Institution. In an administrative study made in December, 1937, called attention to certain limitations applying to procurement centralization in the Federal service.

The underlying techniques applicable to the work undertaken throughout the major part of the period from 1919 to the present have been factual determination, analysis, interpretation and synthesis, so objectively applied as to generally elicit the active cooperation of the individuals concerned.

Comments could be obtained from the following sources:

Mr. William M. Kingsley, Chairman, United States Trust Co., 45 Wall Street.

Mr. Robert L. Clarkson, Chairman, American Express Co., 65 Broadway.

Mr. Harold C. Richard, Director, Manufacturers Trust Co., 55 Broad Street.

Mr. Clifton Mack, Director of Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Ferester, Avner H.

July 24, 1946

Mr. Avner H. Ferester
1575 Townsend Avenue
New York 52, New York

Dear Mr. Ferester:

In reply to your postcard of July 7, I wish to say that the Institute offers no scheduled courses and grants no degrees. Only opportunities for post-doctorate research are available, the doctor's degree being required for admission. At present, we are out of our current bulletin; but if you are still interested, please let me know, and I shall be glad to send you a copy of our new edition in the fall.

However, I notice that your card is addressed to the "Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University"; and I am therefore forwarding it to the Graduate School of Princeton University in the hope that someone there may be able to give you the information you request.

Yours sincerely,

Madge P. Harper
Secretary

No card necessary

Ferrara, Mario

June 14, 1940

Federal Works Agency
Works Progress Administration
1100 S. Broad Street
Trenton, New Jersey

Dear Sirs:

Attention Mrs. Blanche G. Waters

Your letter of June 13, addressed to "Einstein School," but evidently intended for the Institute for Advanced Study, has come to me for reply.

Mario Ferrara was employed by our institution from October, 1939 to June 1, 1940, and was paid at the rate of \$80.00 a month. As we do not have need for a full force during the summer months, Mr. Ferrara left us on June 1 to accept another position for the summer.

Very truly yours,

MARIE C. EICHELSEY

Assistant Secretary

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION
NEW JERSEY

ROBERT W. ALLAN
STATE ADMINISTRATOR

1100 S. Broad Street
Trenton, N. J.

2
(BRANCH OR DIVISION)

June 13, 1940

Einstein School
Princeton
New Jersey

Gentlemen:

We have been informed that Mario Ferrara, 230 Witherspoon Street, Princeton, is employed by you. Will you kindly advise the amount of his weekly salary?

A member of this family has made application for W.P.A. employment. Your courtesy in this matter will enable us to determine the applicant's eligibility for employment on this program.

Very truly yours,


WALTER D. COUGLE
DISTRICT MANAGER

Please refer reply to:
Mrs. Blanche G. Waters
Intake Supervisor

Ferreira Jorge L.

July 28, 1952

Dear Mr. Ferreira:

Thank you for your letter of July 21st. Under separate cover, I am sending you the mimeographed notes you requested, with the exception of "The Structure and Representation of Continuous Groups" by Hermann Weyl. This particular set of lecture notes is no longer available, and we do not anticipate that they will be printed again. The total amount due for the ones I have sent you is \$10.45, and I would appreciate it if you would make your check payable to the Institute for Advanced Study and sent to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Doris Kostue
Director's Office

Mr. Jorge Leal Ferreira
Instituto de Fisica Teorica
Rua Pamplona, 145
Sao Paulo, Brazil

July 28, 1952

Payable to: Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Lectures on the Analytical Theory of Quadratic Forms by Carl L. Siegel	\$ 2.65
Seminar on Convex Sets by P. T. Bateman	1.60
Topics in Differential Geometry by S. S. Chern	2.00
Introduction to Analysis in the Large by Marston Morse	2.60
Harmonic Integrals by Georges de Rham and Kunihiko Kodaira	1.60
	<u>\$10.45</u>

Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N.J.
USA

São Paulo, July 21, 1952.

Dear ~~Miss~~ Miss Kostue:

I have been informed that you had (or probably have) at your Institute, some mimeographed lecture notes covering mathematical subjects in which I am very interested. I mean the following lecture notes:

- 1) WEYL: "the structure and representation of continuous groups".
- 2.00 ✓ 2) CHERN: "Topics in Differential Geometry".
- 2.65 ✓ 3) SIEGEL: "Lectures on the analytical theory of quadratic forms".
- 1.60 ✓ 4) de RHAM & KODAIRA: "Harmonic integrals".
- 1.60 ✓ 5) BATEMAN: "Seminar on Convex Sets".
- 2.60 ✓ 6) Marton MAROS: "Introduction to the analysis in the large".

I would like to ask you to send me, if you please, a proforma invoice (covering what is available in my list), with which I'll be able to remit the corresponding payment.

I thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,
Jorge Leal Ferreira

JORGE LEAL FERREIRA.
- INSTITUTO de FÍSICA TEÓRICA -
Rua Pamplona, 145 / São Paulo / Brasil.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ITHACA, NEW YORK

LABORATORY OF NUCLEAR STUDIES

January 16, 1947

Professor Frank Aydelotte
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Professor Aydelotte:

After some deliberation, I have decided to remain at Cornell University. I sincerely appreciate the very fine offer you made and your consideration in allowing me to take so much time in arriving at a decision. This was a difficult choice to make, but it seems best that I remain here.

Sincerely yours,

R. P. Feynman

R. P. Feynman

Copy to:

Alexander

Einstein

Morse

von Neumann

Siegel

Veblen

Weyl

December 9, 1946

Dr. Richard P. Feynman
Department of Physics
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

Dear Dr. Feynman:

It gives us great pleasure to offer you a half-time appointment as a member of the Institute for Advanced Study as from July 1, 1947 with a stipend of \$3,000 per year, subject to the approval of our Board of Trustees, and in accordance with the arrangement agreed upon between us and Princeton University by which your time and your salary should be divided between us. I am sure you will agree with the conclusion we have reached that this division should be made by terms or even by years so that you will devote your whole time in a given term to teaching at Princeton and the next term to research at the Institute rather than to try to carry on teaching and research simultaneously.

We are making your appointment to membership for three years corresponding to the term of your appointment at the University with the expectation that if and when you are put on permanent tenure at Princeton University you will be made a permanent member of the Institute.

Our appointment carries with it the provision that the Institute pays 5% of your stipend to the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association for the accumulation of a fund to provide you with a pension at age sixty-five which is our retiring age. I understand from Professor Smyth that Princeton University has a similar arrangement but I must ask you to get official confirmation of this from the University.

Looking forward with great pleasure to the prospect of having you as a member of our group, I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte
Director

Copy to Professor H. D. Smyth

Miss Miller

PALMER PHYSICAL LABORATORY
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

December 7, 1946

Dr. Richard P. Feynman
Department of Physics
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

Dear Feynman:

Confirming and amplifying my telephone conversation yesterday, I want to write you about the position which we are offering you here in conjunction with the Institute for Advanced Study. First, for the sake of the record, I have to make it clear that the University's part in the proposal which I am describing still has to be ratified by the Board of Trustees of the University. It is therefore not a final official offer. However, I do not recall any case where this rather formal ratification has failed after a recommendation has been endorsed as completely as this has by the administration of the University.

We propose that you should be appointed an Associate Professor in the University for a period of three years simultaneously with a similar appointment in the Institute for Advanced Study, that you should spend one term of each academic year at the University and the other term at the Institute with no specification as to summers. During the term you spent at the University you would carry a teaching load corresponding to those of others in the department of similar rank and position. In terms of past and present practice in this department that would be probably six to nine hours a week, possibly less. We have not yet discussed which of the two terms should be spent at the Institute and which at the University. I believe it might change from year to year. The first term of the University runs from about the 20th of September to about the first of February, the second term from about the first of February to about the 15th of June.

The University would pay you \$3000 a year and the Institute another \$3000, making a total salary of \$6000 a year.

As I told you on the phone, the three-year term of appointment is the University custom when men are appointed to the rank of Associate Professor from outside the University. Since the rank of Associate Professor carries permanent tenure for those who are promoted within the University or for those who are appointed after a three-year term, there is a very high presumption of permanent tenure.

After a period of considerable confusion this fall, resulting from a very large enrolment and a large number of new members of the staff, I feel that we are settling down and I am extremely pleased with the ability

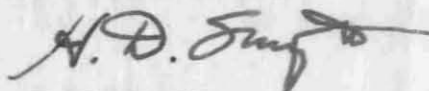
Dr. R. P. Feynman
12/7/46

2

and attitude of all the new young men in the department. I also believe that the question of Wigner's and Wheeler's future here is now assured. Also, the administration has been very cooperative in approving our requests during the past year and in accepting our plans for the future. I have high hopes that we can maintain and enhance our past position in the field of physics and I know that we will be much more likely to do so if you accept this offer. Both personally and professionally I sincerely hope that you do.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely yours,



H. D. Smyth

HDS:em

copy - Dr. Aydelotte ✓

Fidelity Union Trust Co.

April 5, 1940

Mr. W. L. Brower
Trust Department
Fidelity Union Trust Company
Newark, New Jersey

Dear Sir:

Your letter of March 30, 1940, to Mr. Samuel D. Leidesdorf asking for signatures of any officers of the Institute for Advanced Study appointed since April 19, 1937, has been referred to me for reply. I am accordingly sending you herewith certified statement as to officers elected on May 22, 1939, and authorized signatures of new officers.

Very truly yours,

signatures of
Ira A. Schur
Leah Harris
Marie C. Eichelser

ESTHER S. ~~Schwartz~~

Secretary

ESB

C O P Y

FIDELITY UNION TRUST COMPANY

Newark, N. J.

March 30, 1940

Re: Institute for Advanced Study

Mr. Samuel D. Leidesdorf, Treasurer
Institute for Advanced Study
100 East 42nd Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Upon checking our records in connection with the Custodian account for Institute for Advanced Study, we find that the latest signature card of the officers is dated June 19, 1937 and that the resolution showing the election or appointment of such officers is dated April 19, 1937.

If any changes in the officers since that time have been made, will you please let us have their signatures, together with the necessary resolutions showing their appointment. A signature card is enclosed for your convenience.

Very truly yours,

(signed) W. L. BROWER
Trust Department

WLB:HB
Encls.

Field, Richard M.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS
COMMITTEE ON THE SOCIAL VALUE OF THE EARTH SCIENCES

B. HELLAND-HANSEN (Norway), President, IUGG
C. F. BAESCHLIN (Switzerland)
GINO CASSINIS (Italy)
SYDNEY CHAPMAN (Great Britain)
JEAN COULOMB (France)
G. LENOX-CONYNGHAM (Great Britain)
F. A. VENING MEINESZ (Netherlands)
H. SOLBERG (Norway)

HANS PETTERSSON (Sweden)
N. E. NÖRLUND (Denmark)
N. J. OGILVIE (Canada)
JEAN ROTHÉ (France)
PEDRO C. SANCHEZ (Mexico)
W. T. THOM, JR. (U. S. A.)
THOMAS G. THOMPSON (U. S. A.)

RICHARD M. FIELD (U. S. A.), Chairman

November 16, 1948

Dr. John A. Wheeler
Palmer Physical Laboratory
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Wheeler:

Thank you for your quick reply of November 11th which arrived at South Duxbury this morning.

May I also thank you on behalf of our Committee for your permission to quote from the letter that you wrote last year to Dr. Gibbs of the U. S. National Research Council about your trip to Poland. As soon as the section of our report on national and international education is typed I will send it to you to "check for unsuspected implications of what you were trying to say."

In the meantime may we both hope that Dr. Gibbs may find time to reply to your letter of last year.

I am glad to hear that you have been able to help arrange with the Institute of Advance Study for the advanced study of two Polish mathematicians and one Polish physicist.

Sincerely and gratefully yours,



Richard M. Field

Cc: R. Oppenheimer ✓
J. A. Fleming
H. H. Hess

RMF:DMF

15 February 1955

Dear Mr. Fields:

Your letter of January 31st, enclosing photographs of your work, crossed with Mrs. Russell's letter to you explaining that we could not make any arrangements through this office for you to sculpt our Professors or Members. As I imagine that you would, under these circumstances, wish to have your photographs back, I am enclosing them herewith.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Wilder Hobson)
Secretary to the Director

Mr. Mitchell Fields
38 Morton Street
New York 14, New York

enclosures

11/31/55

My dear Dr Oppenheimer

In the package are some photos of my work. Several of them are not pertinent to the proposed task, tho perhaps they may in some other way be revealing.

I would have sent you these things sooner but they were out and have just been returned to me..

Thank you for looking at the pictures and please forgive the intrusion if such it is.. Cordially
Mitchell Dulus

January 31, 1955

Dear Mr. Fields:

Dr. Oppenheimer has asked me to acknowledge and thank you for your good letter of January 20th. He appreciates very much the interest you have; but it is his feeling that our office could not make any arrangements with our Professors or Members to participate in your project. It has been our policy not to interfere with the individual desires of our members or to put any pressures on them in any such requests. But you surely can feel free to approach anyone directly in whom you have a particular interest and wish to sculpture. We regret that we cannot act as a sponsor, and hope you will understand that our policy is one from which we cannot deviate.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Russell

Mr. Mitchell Fields
38 Morton Street
New York 14, N. Y.

Courteous no. Would have to be arranged with individual.

Jan. 20, 1955

Mitchell Fields
38 Morton Street
New York 14, New York

My dear Mr Oppenheimer,

I would like to suggest a project quite different from the usual work of your Institute. I am a sculptor and I should like to do portrait busts of some of your colleagues... any you would suggest. I believe it could be done in or near your premises without in trusion on the accustomed routine.

If you should find the suggestion feasible and desirable you might make in quires about me from Mr. Henry Allen Moe, of the Juggenheim Foundation. He may have a kind word for me. In any case I should be very happy to send you photos of some of my work. I do hope the project may prove possite.

My congratulations on your inspired Columbia address.
Cordially,
Mitchell Fields



The Trustees and the Faculty
of
Finch Junior College
request the honor of your presence
at the Inauguration of
Roland R. De Marco
as Second President of the College
Friday, November second
Nineteen hundred and fifty-one
Fifty-two East Seventy-eighth Street
New York, New York

The favor of a reply before
September twenty-first is requested

POST CARD

1 CENT
STAMP
HERE

THE INAUGURATION COMMITTEE
FINCH JUNIOR COLLEGE
52 East 78th Street
New York 21, New York

Finch Junior College

Delegates' Reservation Card

FINCH JUNIOR COLLEGE
Inaugural Ceremony for Roland R. De Marco
Friday, November 2, 1951

Institution..... Founded.....

Represented by.....
(please print)

Position and Highest Degree.....

PLEASE CHECK	TIME	PLACE
Delegates' Supper	6:15	Residence Lounge, 61 East 77 Street
Inaugural Ceremony	8:30	Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue at 73 Street
President's Reception	9:45	Residence Lounge, 61 East 77 Street

Would you like to have us aid you in securing hotel reservations? Yes..... No.....

Please bring academic costume

This card should be returned by October tenth

INAUGURAL PROGRAM FINCH JUNIOR COLLEGE

Friday, November 2, 1951

- 6:15 p.m. Buffet Supper for Official Delegates of Universities and Colleges and for Representatives of Learned Societies and Educational Associations. The Residence Lounge, 61 East 77th Street.
- 7:45 p.m. Academic Procession. Delegates assemble in The Finch Theatre, 52 East 78th Street.
- 8:30 p.m. Inaugural Ceremony. Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue at 73rd Street.

Introductions

Harold Brown Keyes, Chairman of the Inaugural Committee

The Reverend Joseph R. Sizoo, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Finch Junior College.

Greetings

Carroll V. Newsom, Associate Commissioner for Higher Education, New York State Education Department

Dorothy M. Bell, President, American Association of Junior Colleges

Address

Guest Speaker

Induction

The Reverend Joseph R. Sizoo

Inaugural Address

Roland R. De Marco, President, Finch Junior College

- 9:45 p.m. Reception for Delegates, Alumnae, and Guests. The Residence Lounge, 61 East 77th Street.

July 25, 1941

Mr. Paul Smith
First National Bank
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Mr. Smith:

I send you herewith a list of persons connected with the Institute for Advanced Study, who have not yet been naturalized. It has taken a little time to procure the data because some are away from Princeton and it is about time for them to receive their final papers, so that I had to ask them.

Very truly yours,

ESB

July 25, 1941

Persons connected with the Institute for Advanced Study in 1940-1941
 who are not American citizens

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address in Princeton</u>
Swiss	Dr. Felix Adler	28 Vandeventer Avenue
German	Dr. Valentin Bargmann	36 Vandeventer Avenue
German	Dr. Peter G. Bergmann	27 William Street
German	Dr. Alfred T. Brauer	24 Wilton Street
Korean	Dr. Kei-won Chung	33 Witherspoon Street
Hungarian	Dr. Charles de Tolnay	293 Nassau Street
German	Dr. Paul Frankl	19 Vandeventer Avenue
Italian	Prof. Ghido Fubini-Ghiron	94 Bayard Lane
German	Dr. Felix Gilbert	345 Nassau Street
Austrian (German subject)	Dr. Kurt Gödel	245 Nassau Street
German	Prof. Ernst Herzfeld	10 Bayard Lane
Japanese	Prof. Shiruo Kakutani	56 Jefferson Road
Austrian (German subject)	Dr. Robert A. Kamm	Fuld Hall
Austrian (German subject)	Prof. Wolfgang Pauli	15 West Palmer Square
Austrian (German subject)	Dr. Stefan T. Possony	Fuld Hall
German	Dr. Herbert Rosinski	243 Jefferson Road
Austrian (German subject)	Dr. A. Raubitschek	32 Chambers Street
German	Prof. Carl L. Siegel	162 Springdale Road
German	Dr. Hans Swarzenski	347 Nassau Street
Austrian (German subject)	Dr. Paul Tedesco	75 Harrison Street
Russian (no nationality)	Miss Valentine P. Tschebotareff	162 Springdale Road
German	Dr. Hans Samelson	359 Nassau Street

*Just Gen First National Bank
(own folder)*

October 27, 1959

TO: Dr. Oppenheimer
FROM: Minot C. Morgan, Jr.
SUBJECT: Local Banks

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

For a number of years various officers of the First National Bank have made overtures to get some of our business. They finally got to Mr. Linder indirectly through one of their correspondent banks in New York City.

He called me the other day and asked about the local banking situation. I told him that there were two banks of about equal size and reputation.

His inclination was to suggest that we do give the First National Bank some off-hour business, but he is leaving the decision up to you.

Our current practice is that we have two accounts at the Princeton Bank and Trust Company: an Operating Account and a Payroll Account. The Payroll Account carries a continuous balance of \$5,000; the Operating Account fluctuates from as much as \$150,000 early in the month down to a few thousand dollars at the end of the month.

It would be a very simple matter to transfer the Payroll Account to the First National Bank; perhaps raising the minimum balance to \$10,000. In the time that I have been here the Operating Account reimbursement figure has been raised first from \$100,000 to \$125,000 and then to \$150,000 so that the loss of a \$10,000 fixed balance would not cause the Princeton Bank and Trust to raise much of a fuss.

We have on hand about enough payroll checks to get us through this fiscal year. I would recommend the change.

Respectfully submitted,

Minot

Minot C. Morgan, Jr.

MCM:lw

*suggested savings account - 1/4 - 1/2 million
was heard -*

Just for

Fix

9 September 1961

The Institute for Advanced Study
Office of the Director
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mrs. Jeffers:

Thank you for your prompt reply of 8 September to my letter of 7 September. I plan to drive from New Haven to Princeton early Friday morning, September 15th, and expect to arrive there between nine and ten o'clock. I am looking forward to meeting and talking with Mrs. Hobson.

Thank you for this opportunity.

Sincerely,

David Fix .

DAVID FIX
401 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown Street
New Haven, Connecticut

8 September 1961

Dear Mr. Fix:

Thank you for your letter of 7 September.
Dr. Oppenheimer will be away from the Institute
on Friday, September 15, but Mrs. Hobson, his
secretary, will be pleased to meet with you
and discuss your project.

*per
RO*

We look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Bonnie Jeffers
Office of the Director

Mr. David Fix
401 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown Street
New Haven, Connecticut

U.H.

7 September 1961

Institute for Advanced Study
Fuld Hall
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Sirs:

As a fourth-year student of architecture at Yale, I must submit a thesis project to fulfill the requirements for my degree. This project represents a summing-up of the student's formal architectural training in that it reflects his ability to deal with and propose an architectural solution for an actual building program of his own choosing. The project occupies one full semester of the student's final year and is supervised by permanent faculty members and visiting critics. It is presented at its completion before an open jury of faculty and visiting architects, critics and engineers, with whom its final judgement rests.

For my own thesis project I would like to imagine myself the architect commissioned to design the Institute for Advanced Study on its existing site at Princeton. My reasons are many and I will attempt to outline only the most important here. I am particularly interested in the problems involved in producing an environment in which the highly creative person can work effectively and which provides for his optimum physical and psychological well-being. To what extent does physical environment act on the creative person and influence his productivity, to what extent can these conditions and limitations be defined, and how can they be expressed architecturally? The Institute for Advanced Study poses a unique opportunity to investigate these questions in that it seeks to provide a complete environment directed towards creative effort, in which the individual or group lives and works, and finds recreation and association with others. As an architect I am interested in the order that underlies this varied and complex environment and in its expression as an architectural totality.

To gain some first-hand information into the workings of the Institute and to prepare a detailed program of requirements

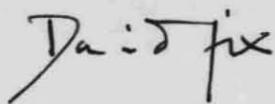
page one

for the project, I would like to visit the Institute during the morning and early afternoon of Friday, September 15th. If there is no objection to my proposed program, would it be possible for me to meet with someone at that time who could discuss the project with me and give me as much programmatic information as possible?

I realize that the Institute is not the place for a nuisance, especially since it was created to avoid nuisances, and although I am certain to inconvenience you somewhat, I will make my presence and inquiries as unobtrusive as possible.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,



DAVID FIX
401 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown Street
New Haven, Connecticut

Just you *Fix*

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram	
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

1206 (4-55)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHORE-SHIP	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

David Fix
401 1/2 Crown Street
New Haven, Conn.

f Mr Morgan letter
sorry

sent 2/6/62

Dr. Oppenheimer/unable see you tomorrow. ~~Some other time next week~~

~~Suggest~~ Please telephone if you want appointment next week.

Verna Hobson
Secretary

2/1/62

David Fix, architecture student at Yale, is doing a project on an institute for advanced study. He came down last fall and saw vh and Mike. Came down again Wednesday 31st, and saw Mike. He would like to talk with RO.

Make tentative appt. for Wednesday 7th at 4 or 4:30. Told him if we did not let him know it would be ok, but said also that it was not at all unlikely that we would put it off.

401 1/2 Crown Street, New Haven. LO 2-2476

put off

Wm. Filene's Sons Company

Washington, Summer, Hawley, Franklin Streets

Boston

Office of President

March 21, 1935

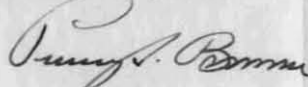
Abraham Flexner, Director,
The Institute For Advanced Study
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Flexner:

Mr. Filene read your letter of the 16th and asked me to express his appreciation for your offer to keep him informed about developments in connection with The Institute For Advanced Study.

He wishes you all possible success.

Sincerely yours



Percy S. Brown
Associate of Edward A. Filene

PSB:MJK

Wm. Filene's Sons Company

Washington, Summer, Hawley, Franklin Streets

Boston

March 13, 1935

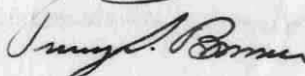
Office of President

School of Economics and Politics
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Gentlemen:

Mr. Filene would like to know whether the School of Economics and Politics has yet worked out its program and, if it has, whether you would care to send him a copy, together with any other data which you could properly let him have regarding the School and its work.

Sincerely yours



Percy S. Brown
Associate of Edward A. Filene

PSB:MJK

Referred by mistake to the Department of Economics
at the University.

March 16, 1935

Dear Mr. Brown:

I have your kind note of March 13th, written in behalf of Mr. Filene. The program of the School of Economics and Politics has not yet been worked out. We have appointed to the staff of the School three able and promising young men, who possess open minds, and we have promised them all the leisure and opportunities that they need to prosecute such enquiries as they may determine upon. The three men have not themselves yet met and will not come together until next autumn. I suspect that they will spend the next year in conferences with one another and with friends in this country and perhaps in Europe before they decide upon even a tentative program.

Please assure Mr. Filene that I profoundly appreciate his interest and that he will receive any information about the School that is ready to be given out. I know of his great interest in problems of this character, and it may well be that one or the other of the staff may like to have the opportunity to sit down and talk with him if he is willing.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Percy S. Brown
c/o Wm. Filene's Sons Company
Boston, Massachusetts
AP/MCK

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

November 14, 1938

Dear Dr. Finley:

A few weeks ago Miss Mildred Adams sent me a draft of a manuscript dealing with the Institute for Advanced Study and Princeton University, which she hoped would be printed in the New York Times Sunday Magazine. It instituted comparisons and singled out personalities in such a way that nothing would have been more natural than that some sort of resentment might have resulted. President Dodds and I have succeeded in keeping the relationship of these two institutions on the highest possible basis and we have done it by avoiding comparisons. I made a number of changes in the article, but I confess that I did not feel even then that it would be wise to print it. After making the changes I showed the article to President Dodds, who agreed with me that though the changes had somewhat modified it, the article itself was still likely to make trouble or to cause displeasure.

Miss Adams writes me this morning that the article was turned over "long since" to the editor of the New York Times Sunday Magazine. I am wondering if President Dodds and I may not count upon your friendship to the extent of asking you to suggest to the editor that it would be unfortunate to print it.

Dr. Finley

November 14, 1938

- 2 -

In these last weeks I have not envied the editor of a great newspaper. It must be extremely difficult for you to think or speak with restraint of the barbarities that are taking place in Europe.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. John H. Finley
New York Times
229 West 43rd Street
New York City

AF/MCE

March 31, 1938

Dear Dr. Finley:

Thank you for your very kind note. I shall certainly take advantage of your invitation and drop in to see you the very next time I am in New York.

As a matter of fact, I get to New York very rarely.

This Institute is a lusty infant and absorbs all the time and energy I can devote to it. I am going to send you in a few days a brief bulletin which describes what is going on here in the higher reaches of mathematics and humanistic studies, and I think you will be both pleased and surprised. We are looking forward to doing something similar in the field of economics and politics in the near future, for that is a field in which the world certainly needs all the expert guidance that it can possibly procure.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. John H. Finley
The New York Times
229 West 43rd Street
New York City

AF/MCE

The New York Times

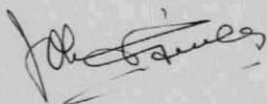
March 28 / 1938

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I am glad to
hear from you in a
round-about way: I've
had a note from
former Chancellor Kirk
Coad.

I hope that you
will look in at the
Times when you are
passing this way:

Sincerely yours



To

Dr. Abraham Flexner.

May 1, 1935

Dear Dr. Finley:

I am enclosing, for the exclusive use of the New York Times a brief memorial notice written by Professor Einstein regarding Professor Emmy Noether, the greatest woman mathematician in history, who died recently at Bryn Mawr after a brief illness. In the present state of the learned world it seemed to us all here fitting that Professor Einstein should pay a tribute to this great woman.

You may be interested to know that next autumn we are taking a further step in the development of the Institute for Advanced Study by creating a School of Humanistic Studies, to the faculty of which two appointments have been made, one an American, Professor Benjamin D. Meritt, who, after a series of quick promotions, has for the last two years occupied Gildersleeve's chair at Johns Hopkins; the other a German exile, Professor Erwin Panofsky, one of the most distinguished art historians in the world. There is a brief account of this school in Monday's Times.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Dr. John H. Finley
The New York Times
229 West 43rd Street
New York City

ABRAHAM FLEXNER



The New York Times

Oct. 15, 1932

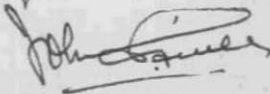
Dear Dr. Flexner:

Thank you for the message
which came by telephone, about the
Times's presentation of the news ~~concerning~~^{concerning}
your new institution. May I not have
a sentence or two and your signature
about your "dream" to put into the volume

of "The Universities" that you gave me
 (and initials) that I may send it to
 my Colley (Knox) for preservation in
 a permanent collection of other auto-
 graphed books which I am presenting
 to the Colley Library? I shall venture
 to put with it the anonymous editorial
 that appeared in the Times.

With cordial congratulations
 and best wishes.

Yours truly,



To

Dr. Abraham Flexner.

J. H. Finley

March 21, 1934

Dear Dr. Finley:

I am sending you herewith Bulletin No. 3 of the Institute for Advanced Study. I think, as a former Princeton professor, you will be interested in several points:

- (1) The list of workers (students), all Ph.D.'s, and many of them here on leave of absence from important academic posts
- (2) The list of professors, three of whom - Einstein, von Neumann, and Weyl - we owe to the folly of the present German Government
- (3) The appointment of Dirac, a recent Nobel Prizeman, thirty-two years of age, who comes from Cambridge to be visiting professor of mathematical physics next year
- (4) The relation to Princeton, which, I think, is something quite unique and which has worked perfectly.

The easy-going method of study and lack of formality are of course things which I learned in Baltimore when I was a student there in the early 80's. These I owe entirely to my contact with President Gilman, Dr. Welch, and Professor Mall, and others.

We are finding Princeton a delightful place in which to live. It is simple, hospitable, and unpretentious.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM F. FRYNER

Dr. John H. Finley
The New York Times
229 West 43d Street
New York City

September 25, 1933

Dear Doctor Finley:

I have just had such an unpleasant experience with Mrs. Barnard of your Sunday Department, that I am appealing to you in order not to be compelled to ask the courts to enjoin the publication which, in violation of a distinct promise on her part, she has prepared for next Sunday's paper.

A few weeks ago Mrs. Barnard asked me for an interview on the subject of the new Institute for Advanced Study. I declined to see her, as I have declined to see other newspaper people, for all those connected with the Institute wish a quiet beginning. My point of view is made entirely clear in a letter which I wrote her dated September 5, 1933. When she told me that she was going to write an article anyway, I thought that I could help her to avoid errors by seeing her and getting her to agree to let me read what she had written before it was published, but I made the stipulation then, and when she came to see me, that under no conditions was I to be quoted. To these stipulations she agreed over the telephone and when she saw me at home. Instead of preparing the article in good time and giving me a chance to revise it, she sent my secretary the article last night - Sunday night - by Special Delivery, with a note saying that it would have to go to press today.

Dr. John H. Finley - 2

September 25, 1933

The article is inaccurate, boastful, and what is worse "quotes" things some of which I said and many of which I did not say at all. Last night Dean Eisenhart and I went over it together and removed the quotation marks and corrected the worst inaccuracies - the style was so bad that we did not consider it part of our business to interfere with that. Mrs. Barnard has just promised me over the telephone to correct the inaccuracies and not to quote me, but after my experience with her, I confess I do not attach much importance to this assurance. I am sure that in a court of law I could stop the publication of the article, but I do not wish any such notoriety either for The Times or for myself. May I beg you, as a friend of mine, of the Institute, and Princeton University which would justly feel aggrieved if I were quoted as uttering such flamboyant nonsense, to intervene so that no further steps on my part will be necessary?

I should be happy if you would telegraph me to the address of the Institute, 20 Nassau Street, Princeton, reassuring me with reference to the whole matter.

With all good wishes and warmest regards,

Yours sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. John H. Finley, Editor
New York Times
229 West 43d Street
New York City
AF:GB

P.S. I enclose copies of Mrs. Barnard's original letter to me of August 25, and of my reply dated September 5.

October 13, 1933

Dear Dr. Finley:

I do not know whether the editors of The Times read The Times as conscientiously as some of the subscribers. In case they do not, I am enclosing a clipping from this morning's Times, which if somebody elaborated - without quoting me - might furnish you sometime or other the occasion for another editorial on the Hitler regime, similar in its morale to that which appeared this morning and to the morale of the superb and courageous address made by Ambassador Dodd.

What happened in the Weyl case is as follows:

For almost one hundred years there has been at Göttingen a mathematical faculty, which has made Göttingen the mathematical center of the world. In unbroken succession Gauss, Riemann, Felix Klein, Hilbert (now living in retirement), and his successor, Weyl, have been the leading mathematicians of the world. After deciding to start with the School of Mathematics, my first step was to offer a professorship to Weyl. Partly for personal reasons, largely, however, in consequence of pressure from students, colleagues, and the Government, Weyl declined. This happened a little over a year ago. When Hitler came into power, almost the first act of his ridiculous Minister of Education was to begin dismissing professors of mathematics at Göttingen, some of whom, though not all, were Jews. The Christians, who were not dismissed, thereupon either resigned or protested

Dr. Finley

October 13, 1933

2

most vigorously. One of them, Neugebauer, has been called to the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, another, Born, has been called to the University of Cambridge, England. Others have gone elsewhere. Weyl loyally endeavored to carry on work for the following semester in the hope that the storm would blow over. At the end of the spring semester he went to Italy and wrote American colleagues that he would under no circumstance return to Germany and that he was indeed considering a call to Madrid. I thereupon offered him once more a professorship in the Institute for Advanced Study, which he has accepted. He sails for America shortly, first to give a course of lectures in Swarthmore, for which he had previously obtained leave of absence, then to take up his residence permanently at Princeton. Weyl is not a Jew and has never taken any part in politics. Like Spranger of Berlin and others, he simply found that the present German Government has no use for or conception of the higher education, which has really made modern Germany - much more so than the army.

Should you make any use of this account, please so veil it that my part in transmitting the facts may not even be suspected.

With all good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. John H. Finley
The New York Times
229 West 43d Street
New York City

AF:ESB

March 24, 1934

Dear Dr. Finley:

Please accept my very grateful thanks for the skill with which you and the City Editor corrected the misapprehension caused by the notice in yesterday's Times. Your editorial was gratifying because it showed a thorough appreciation of what we are trying to do, and will, I am certain, be highly appreciated by Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld, to whom I am sending it.

Now do come down some time and see with your own eyes just what we are doing.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. John H. Finley
New York Times
229 West 43d Street
New York City

AP/LCE

J. H. Finley

October 22, 1932

Dear Dr. Finley:

I have your kind note of the 15th. If you will send the book by a messenger, I shall be delighted to add something to it that may give it the sort of value that you desire.

I have heard on all hands the highest approbation of the sympathetic as well as restrained editorial which you wrote on the subject of the new Institute.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Dr. John H. Finley
The New York Times
New York, N. Y.

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

October 7, 1932

Dear Dr. Finley:

I am sending you confidentially the report which I shall present at the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study on Monday next. It is a brief resume of points that we discussed the other day.

I cannot tell you how deeply I appreciate your interest in this project, but I don't want to count and I should not wish you to count any unhatched chickens. The Institute is at most an opportunity, and like the Hopkins of our own day it will make its way on the basis of what it actually does.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. John H. Finley
New York Times
229 West 43d Street
New York, N. Y.

AF:EBB

October 5, 1932

Dear Dr. Finley:

I want in the first place to thank you and your colleagues for your extraordinarily courteous and hospitable reception yesterday. I am now sending you the sort of material for which you asked, as follows:

1. Bulletin No. 1, in which (pages 7-14) I described to the Board my initial conception of the institution.
2. A confidential memorandum prepared for the Trustees after many conferences with scholars and scientists in this country and Europe.
3. A copy of the Atlantic Monthly containing an article on our graduate schools.
4. A copy of the book on Universities, which I hope you will keep for your own library with my compliments. Pages 207 and 217 bear particularly on the proposed Institute.

May I venture to repeat what I said yesterday, that I hope that, in anything you write, you will "soft-pedal" me? It is the idea which I should like to see expounded, and I am firmly convinced that the less made of me personally the better for the object which we have at heart. I think too that, while we should not wish any definite statement made as to salaries, it would be wholesome to emphasize the fact that salaries, retiring allowances, and widows' pensions will be such that the teaching staff will refrain from activities undertaken

Dr. Finley

Oct. 5, 1932

2

solely for remuneration.

With all good wishes and renewed appreciation,

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

P.S.

The meeting will take place at noon Monday, so that no publicity can be given to the Institute until Tuesday, October 11.

A.F.

Dr. John H. Finley
New York Times
229 West 43d Street
New York, N. Y.

AF:RSB

October 9, 1932