

HARKNESS ESTATE PUT AT \$93,514,887

Taxes Cut Net Valuation to
\$37,414,351—Residue
in Trust for Widow

INSTITUTIONS TO BENEFIT

Commonwealth Fund Gets Half,
11 Others Share Remainder
Upon Death of Mrs. Harkness

Charitable, religious and educational institutions will share eventually the bulk of the \$97,070,933 estate left by Edward Stephen Harkness, financier and philanthropist, who died on Jan. 24, 1940. This was disclosed yesterday in an estate tax appraisal filed by Deputy Tax Commissioner and New York County Appraiser Louis J. Lefkowitz.

The estate was reduced by funeral and administration expenses of \$1,282,619 and debts of \$2,273,425, leaving a net estate of \$93,514,887 which was further reduced by a Federal estate tax of \$26,627,875, a New York estate tax of \$10,773,225, an Ohio tax of \$4,161, a Connecticut tax of \$9,090 and possibly a possible levy by Utah, which is seeking to impose a non-resident tax on some of the corporations in which the decedent had holdings.

After making bequests totaling \$1,250,000 to seventy-eight employes, Mr. Harkness left his residuary estate in trust for the benefit of his widow, Mary Stillman Harkness. Upon her death the charities share the principal of her trust. One-half will go to the Commonwealth Fund, a foundation established by the decedent's mother, Mrs. Stephen S. Harkness, in 1918.

Mankind to Benefit

This fund was created by Mrs. Harkness for the benefit of mankind. It has a division of education which provides British Fellowship; other divisions for rural hospitals, medical research, mental hygiene and public health, which cooperates with State and county public health organizations and which publishes the result of medical research that otherwise would go unpublished.

One-quarter of the principal of the trust goes to the Presbyterian Hospital on the death of Mrs. Harkness, and the remaining quarter will be divided among ten institutions. These are Columbia University for the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Yale University, Atlanta University, the New York Public Library, Harvard College, St. Paul's School, the Hampton Norcal and Agricultural Institute, the New York Association of Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the Charity Organization Society, the last two now being known as the Community Service Society of New York.

All real property owned by Mr. Harkness also was bequeathed to his widow. Their home at 1 East Seventy-fifth Street, which contains thirty-two rooms and nine baths, was appraised at \$275,000 and their residence at North Hills, L. I., at \$237,000. The widow also receives the life use of furnishings in the New York City home and on her death the books and manuscripts, appraised at \$32,860, go to the New York Public Library-Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, while the furniture and objects of art, valued at \$325,300 are bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

In his will drawn on Jan. 13, 1938, just six years ago, Mr. Harkness named Mrs. Harkness and his business associate, Malcolm P. Aldrich, as executors and trustee of his estate. Mr. Aldrich who was a star athlete at Yale, receives an outright bequest of \$400,000 and commissions of \$500,000.

The schedules filed by William E. Birdsall of Sage, Gray, Todd & Sims, attorneys for the estate, contained a statement that during his life Mr. Harkness made 384 gifts of \$50,000 or more to charitable, religious and educational institutions, for a total of \$117,741,101, and noted that such gifts exceeded the gross estate. Mr. Birdsall estimated that the institutions eventually would receive approximately \$55,000,000 from the estate.

Mr. Birdsall pointed out that Mr. Harkness had made many other smaller gifts during his life and that the total of his bequests to charitable and public institutions, if recorded, probably would exceed \$225,000,000.

Gifts Are Listed

The list of recorded bequests made by Mr. Harkness showed he had given \$66,921,460 to universities, colleges and schools; \$21,860,766 to hospitals and medical organizations; \$18,477,536 to foundations; \$3,486,224 to welfare organizations; \$3,072,731 to libraries and museums; \$2,499,291 to religious organizations, and \$1,423,000 for miscellaneous purposes.

Among those receiving more than \$500,000 were Yale University, which received \$23,907,425; Presbyterian Hospital, \$17,561,039; Harvard University, \$13,465,890; Columbia University, \$9,444,112; the Commonwealth Fund, \$8,477,536; Phillips Exeter Academy, \$5,607,500; Johns Hopkins University, \$4,365,000; Union Theological Seminary, \$1,750,000; Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee, \$1,300,000; New York Public Library, \$1,211,000; the Cleveland Medical Center and the Near East College Association, \$1,000,000 each.

The Pilgrim Trust was established in 1930 by Mr. Harkness with a fund of \$10,000,000, as a token of his admiration for the manner in which Great Britain incurred and bore the burdens of World War I and to help her people eto meet the pressing needs after it. Mr. Harkness later made

Continued on Page Thirty-four

HARKNESS ESTATE PUT AT \$93,514,887

Continued From Page Twenty-one

other grants to the fund which were not recorded.

Other institutions benefiting by Mr. Harkness' generosity were: The Library of Congress, \$993,000; Phillips Andover Academy, \$945,000; Atlanta University, \$882,000; Babies' Hospital, New York, \$832,500; California Institute of Technology, \$761,192; Memorial Hospital of New York, \$750,000; Lawrenceville School, \$691,250; St. Andrews University, \$614,936; St. Paul's School, Andover, N. H., \$565,500; Save the Redwood League, \$550,000; United War Work Camp Fund, \$507,550; Taft School Corporation, \$500,000, and Swarthmore College, \$500,000.

At the time of his death Mr. Harkness held real estate appraised at \$547,000; stocks and bonds valued at \$92,358,003; cash and mortgages, \$2,764,352, and miscellaneous property appraised at \$1,401,577. Among Mr. Harkness' large security holdings were: 1,033,773 shares of Standard Oil of New Jersey, \$43,046,307; 381,450 shares Standard Oil of Indiana, \$9,794,110; 330,700 shares Standard Oil of California, \$7,871,089; 34,276 shares American Telephone and Telegraph, \$5,672,403; 40,000 shares General Electric, \$1,471,560; 14,600 New York Trust Company, \$1,587,967; 142,700 shares Standard Oil of Kentucky, \$2,710,358.

Other holdings were: 80,000 shares capital stock Natural Fuel Gas Company, \$956,816; 50,875 shares capital stock New York Central Railroad, \$798,437; 17,386 shares capital stock Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company, \$966,612; 10,000 shares common stock Union Pacific Railroad, \$927,396; 30,000 shares Union Tank Car Company, \$748,125; 5,000 shares \$6 cumulative Electric Bond and Share, \$335,000; 7,000 shares Class B, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, \$306,093; 875 Mahoning Coal Railroad Company, \$398,770; 33,900 shares Southern Pacific Company, \$428,743; 5,000 shares General Motors, \$264,062; 33,600 shares ordinary stock Canadian Pacific Railroad, \$165,900; 3,000 capital stock Canadian Southern Railroad Company, \$117,750.

The estate held New York City bonds valued at \$5,266,655 and New York State bonds valued at

Jobs Await Them, War Veterans Assured By Retail Dry Goods Men in Session Here

The National Retail Dry Goods Association left no doubt yesterday of the intention of its 7,000 members to welcome home and restore to their former jobs returning veterans of the war. Their guarantee of former jobs to service men was stated by Edward N. Allen, president of the association and president of Sage-Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn., at the Victory and Post-War Conference of the association at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

"I should like to interrupt the proceedings for a moment in order to make a brief statement which has been authorized by the board of directors," Mr. Allen said. "During the panel discussion held Tuesday evening in this room, on the subject of 'Building a Firm Foundation for the Post-War Period,' a member of the panel made an entirely proper statement which, unfortunately, was misconstrued by some of his listeners.

\$1,422,085. There was \$2,062,996 in cash in five checking accounts at the time of Mr. Harkness's death.

Mr. Harkness inherited his vast fortune from his parents and his brother, Charles W. Harkness. His father, Stephen V. Harkness, was one of John D. Rockefeller's original partners in the Standard Oil Company. He joined the organization when it was in the most serious crisis of Mr. Rockefeller's career, contributing his entire savings of \$70,000 to keep the oil concern going.

In his will Mr. Harkness directed that all estate taxes be paid as an administration expense, hence individual legatees will be paid in full.

Mr. Harkness' private railroad car, the Pelham, was valued at \$10,000. Among the books were General Washington's copy of poems by Philip Freneau, a first edition inscribed by the author, valued at \$2,000; three volumes originally owned by Washington, of Jenkinson's collection of Treaties Between Great Britain and Other Powers, each volume with Washington's bookplate and autograph, appraised at \$6,000, and eight volumes, once owned by Washington, of The Political State of Europe from 1872 to 1874, valued at \$5,000.

An oil painting by A. Pollaiuolo,

"This speaker was criticizing the training program in our stores and, to lend point to his remarks, called attention to the fact that in many instances people who had to be put in to take the place of employees taken away from the stores by the war effort had done surprisingly good work and he wondered why the abilities of these folks had not been recognized before war conditions revealed them.

"I wish to make the statement definitely and unequivocally that the retailers of this association are going to be especially happy to welcome home and to their former jobs the men and women now serving with the armed forces. It is the conviction of this association that no more important obligation confronts us all in the time after the war than the rapid reassimilation of the men who have made such great sacrifices for the rest of us, retailers will go the limit to insure that these heroes will get their jobs back."

of a young lady was valued at \$125,000; a Hans Holbein portrait of a young man was appraised at \$60,000 and a painting of the Countess of Derby by Sir Thomas Lawrence was valued at \$80,000.

2,458 Deer Bagged in Jersey

TRENTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—New Jersey hunters bagged 2,458 deer during the four-day season in December, only seventy-four fewer than the record kill of 1942 when ammunition and nimrods were more plentiful, the State Fish and Game Commission reported today. Aside from the legal kill, the commission said, State game wardens found the carcasses of fifty-five does and other illegal deer in the woods.

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Dinner Session 8 p. m. No charge. For literature, phone or write Dale Carnegie Institute, 50 E. 42 St., N. Y. C. MU. 2-4422

PUBLIC SPEAKING

You are invited to see Dale Carnegie conduct a Demonstration Session of the Dale Carnegie Course in Effective Speaking, Personality Development and Human Relations TONIGHT; also Mon., Jan. 17, Hotel Sheraton, Lexington Ave. at 37th St., N. Y. C. Dinner Session 8 to 7:45 p. m. (Dinner \$1.60 inc. tip). After literature, phone or write Dale Carnegie Institute, 50 E. 42 St., N. Y. C. MU. 2-4422

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STANFORD UNIVERSITY

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA
December 30, 1936

Dr. Abraham Flexner
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I read with keen interest the booklets you gave me on the Institute. Although I had known something of the work you are directing through the Institute, not until I had the booklets in my hand did I have a full comprehension of the scope and importance of the Institute. You deserve, not alone because of your present work but also for the distinguished service you have rendered higher education, to see the Institute become the most powerful force for advanced study in the world. Certainly the start you have made and the faculty you have assembled augur well for its future.

I had pleasant contacts with Drs. Jessup of the Carnegie Foundation and Day of the Rockefeller Foundation. Indeed, all my contacts in New York were highly profitable. I left Columbia University loaded with important material. My entire trip was satisfactory. The officials of all the institutions I visited went out of their way to be hospitable and helpful. I am deeply indebted to them, as I am to you, for their many kindnesses.

I found a warm interest in your Institute among those with whom I talked all along the way. American higher education gives you and the Institute its endorsement and wishes you well.

Best wishes for a fine year in 1937.

Sincerely yours,

Rex F. Harlow

Rex Francis Harlow

RFH:B

3720 Avenue L,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

November 29, 1933

Dr. Abraham Flexner
The Institute for Advanced Study
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Flexner:

As Miss Eggleston has informed you, it was necessary that I resign my position, on account of family considerations, as Assistant Treasurer in the Peiping Union Medical College, Peiping, China. I am now in the United States seeking suitable employment and take the liberty of communicating with you with a hope that if you have no immediate vacancy on your staff for a man of my qualifications you may hear or learn of an opening elsewhere, for which I may be considered. I beg to record a synopsis of my personal and business record.

Name: Floyd P. Harned
Address: 3720 Avenue L, Brooklyn, New York
Telephone: Nightingale 4-1034
Age: 39 - Married - 4 children
Education: 2 years high school - Euclid Business School

Business record:

1910-1912 - Fire insurance

Crum & Foster - City survey files clerk
R. A. Corroon - Assistant placer

1912-1916 - Quaker Lace Company

Stock clerk and assistant to city salesman

1916-1928 - The Rockefeller Foundation

Voucher clerk, bookkeeper, all shipping - domestic and export; and transportation manager - in charge of all travel for fellowship holders, administrative and field staff - 1924-28

1928-1933 - Peiping Union Medical College

Assistant Comptroller and, during last year of employment, Assistant Treasurer - General business management of the institution, including routine accounting, budget control departmental and physical plant supervision

Any inquiries made on my behalf, leads furnished, or advice given me will be much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Floyd P. Harned

Floyd P. Harned

Harned

CHINA MEDICAL BOARD, INC.
49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK

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November 21, 1933

Dear Mrs. Bailey:

By any chance would the new Institute have a place for Mr. Floyd P. Harned, who has been Assistant Comptroller and then Assistant Treasurer of the Peiping Union Medical College for some years past? I attach a copy of a letter which Mr. Greene has written about him and a memorandum of his record.

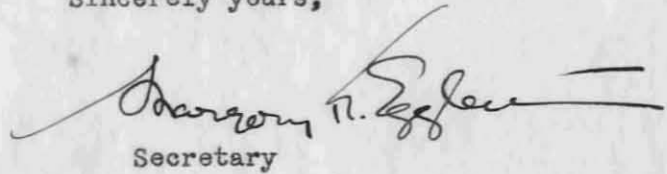
I am sure you must remember Mr. Harned, who was with the Foundation for a great many years before he went to China. He has returned and is now looking around for an appropriate position. I am sure that if you want a general business manager to take care of a variety of things--transportation, shipping, and general accounting-- Mr. Harned would be a very valuable man.

I hear Miss Blake was in the other day looking very happy and most enthusiastic about her work. I am sorry I was out of the office that day.

I hope you are all well. Do come in and see me if you are up here at any time.

With cordial regards, I am

Sincerely yours,



Secretary

Mrs. Esther Bailey
Assistant Secretary
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey
MKE:LM Enc.: RSG, 11/18/33; memo.

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Voucher clerk, bookkeeper; export shipping
clerk, in charge of stores and warehouse;
transportation manager, in charge of all
transportation for fellowship holders,
administrative and field staff - 1924-28.
1928-1933 - Peiping Union Medical College
Assistant Comptroller and, during last
year of employment, Assistant Treasurer -
General business management of the
institution, including routine accounting,
budget control, departmental and physical
plant supervision

Remarks:

My work during the past eighteen years has been most diversified. I believe that with the executive experience and knowledge of institutional work obtained during the past five years while engaged in the College, whose annual budget approximated \$800,000 and which employed some 1500 workers of all kinds, I can successfully business manage any hospital, medical school, or general office. Salary received during the past five years has been at the rate of \$4,500 per annum, and prior to leaving for China I had received as transportation manager of The Rockefeller Foundation a salary of \$4,100. I am temporarily residing in Brooklyn until suitable employment has been obtained and am quite agreeable to accepting a post anywhere in the United States.

November 18, 1933

To Whom It May Concern:

Mr. Floyd P. Harned was employed by the Peiping Union Medical College from 1928 to 1933, first as Assistant Comptroller and during the last year as Assistant Treasurer. These posts involved general business management for the institution, including routine accounting and budget control, supervision of purchases and physical plant, etc. As the College had an annual budget of approximately \$800,000 and employed some 1500 workers of all kinds, Mr. Harned's work involved rather heavy responsibility.

Mr. Harned was an unusually conscientious and loyal worker with a capacity for getting his work done quickly. The College would have been glad to retain his services longer, but he was compelled to return to the United States by family affairs. I can heartily recommend Mr. Harned to anyone requiring a loyal, intelligent, and expeditious worker in the capacities above mentioned.

(signed) Roger S. Greene

Acting Director,
Peiping Union Medical College

RSG:AMP

November 23, 1933

Dear Miss Eggleston:

Thank you so much for your letter of the 21st calling to our attention Mr. Floyd P. Harned, whom I remember very well. At present the Institute is so small that Dr. Flexner, Mr. Leidesdorf (our Treasurer) and I have been able to take care of such matters as you mention. I do not know when the Institute will expand, but we shall be happy to bear Mr. Harned in mind and let him know if we hear of an opening in Princeton or elsewhere.

Thank you for your kind invitation. I should love to call on you at 49 West 49th Street, and you may be sure that I shall do so as soon as possible.

With kind regards and all good wishes, in which Dr. Flexner would join if he were here, I am

Sincerely yours,

Miss Margery K. Eggleston
China Medical Board, Inc.
49 West 49th Street
New York City

ESTHER S. SAILBY

Just you Harper

20 October 1961

Dear Mr. Harper:

Thank you for your letter of October 17th. Before answering your specific questions, I believe that I should outline again the difference in the relation to the Institute of our permanent and temporary members.

Permanent members are employees of the Institute, on salary. This category includes the Professors, or active faculty, who at present have a retirement age of 70. After 70, they continue to be permanent members. Temporary members are invited for one year at a time. There is no commitment to extend his membership, or to renew it in a later year. If a temporary member receives money from the Institute, it is in the form of a grant-in-aid, to defray the expenses of his sojourn, and not for services rendered.

As to your questions:

1. The Institute has no procedure for terminating a professorship or a permanent membership. There have been one or two occasions when, on their own initiative, permanent members have resigned, or, at their request, been given extended leave of absence without pay.

2. With the exception of the *Annals of Mathematics*, published jointly by the Institute and Princeton University, and multilithed preprints of mathematics and physics papers, the Institute does not do any publishing itself. Our budget includes an item called the Publications Fund, administered by the Director, which is used to support publication in learned journals, or book publication by university presses, of work done by our members. In the case of book publication, this is usually for books in the field of archaeology or art history, which are so expensive to publish that they do not pay for themselves. Royalties revert to the Publications Fund.

In connection with our 25th anniversary, in 1955, we published a volume, *THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY, PUBLICATIONS OF MEMBERS*. This was widely distributed to university and public libraries, and you could probably find a copy locally.

3. Income earned by a faculty member arising from his Institute activities is kept by him.

4. Under each heading there are three answers, A) Permanent Members, B) Temporary Members, and C) staff (which includes secretaries, business office, housing staff, grounds, transportation, etc.):

- Housing - A. subsidized by low-interest mortgages, and sale of land to Professor below market value with recovery clause.
B. apartments provided at below-cost rental.
C. free housing for Director, and 2 or 3 resident maintenance and superintendent staff.

- 2 -

Food - A. Cafeteria sells lunch all year and dinner in term time at below cost.

B. same

C. same

Transportation - A. Free bus service between campus and Princeton several times a day

B. Same

C. Same

Travel allowance - A. Professors have \$1,000 a year, cumulative to \$3,000, for professional travel.

B. none

C. none, except on Institute business.

Office services - A. Office space as needed; secretary if wanted; academic assistant if wanted.

B. Limited secretarial services from school secretaries; office space which may have to be shared with one other.

C. varies

Fringe benefits A. TIAA contributory pension plan; NJ Blue Cross-Blue Shield; Social Security and TIAA Major Medical paid entirely by Institute.

B. none

C. TIAA contributory pension plan; NJ Blue Cross-Blue Shield; Social Security and TIAA Major Medical paid entirely by Institute; 1 month vacation plus week at Christmas.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Wilder Hobson)
Secretary to the Director

Mr. F. A. Harper
Box 113
Burlingame, California

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October 17, 1961

Dear Mrs. Hobson:

Many thanks for the courtesy of your time during my visit yesterday. A few questions came to mind, however, after later review of my notes and the materials you gave me.

1. Who decides, or how is it decided, that a Professor should be terminated in his connection with the Institute? Is there some specified procedure for this decision, as there is for joining?
2. As to publications, to what extent do you publish in the name of the Institute? (For both faculty and others?) What method is used to decide whether a manuscript will be accepted for publication by the Institute or not? Any restrictions of any kind on faculty members publishing outside the Institute? Does the faculty member or the Institute pay the costs of Institute publications of his? If you have a list for the last year (or few years) of Institute publications, I would like it.
3. If a faculty member has income during the Institute year that arises from Institute activities and responsibilities (honoraria, pay for articles, and the like) is that kept by him or turned over to the Institute?
4. In skeleton outline, what services or used facilities of the Institute are provided faculty (or other personnel, like students and secretarial) vs. Charged to them as used — housing, food, transportation, etc.?

Many thanks.

F. A. Harper
Box 113
Burlingame, Calif.

10/13/61 call from F. A. Harper, representing group in California who are about to incorporate to form an institute for advanced study in the social sciences. Wanted to come and see IAS, specifically to ask about our structure and arrangements for providing right atmosphere for scholarly work.

Came to Inst. 10/16, spoke with vh. Took copy articles of incorporation and by-laws, and copy of 59-60 draft budget, also booklet.

His address is Box 113, Burlingame, California.

Harper, Lawrence

18 June 1943

Dear Professor Harper:

Please pardon my delay in answering your letter of June 3rd. I understand perfectly the situation in which you find yourself. The uncertainty is not serious so far as we are concerned. I should be glad to let our invitation stand and to have you write to me when you are clearer as to your own plans.

Looking forward with pleasure to having you here, I am

Yours sincerely,

Professor Lawrence A. Harper
Department of History
University of California
Berkeley, California

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

June 3, 1943

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

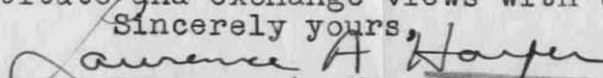
Thank you for your letter of May 14 and Bulletin No. 10 of the Institute for Advanced Study. I have delayed writing, because I thought that within a few days it might be possible for me to know more definitely what my plans are to be during the next academic year. However, in the last week, my plans have changed three times; so that it seemed wisest for me to write any way, to explain that my course of action continues to be uncertain.

At present I am teaching the premeteorology students who are enrolled here at Berkeley. A contingent of naval students, in whose program American history is to be included, will arrive July 1; and I have just been informed that a group of Army engineers is arriving June 14. The burden being thrown upon the American history staff makes it seem unwise for me to leave at the moment; I am leaving the ultimate decision up to the President of the University and the chairman of the department. What it will be still remains to be seen, but at the moment it appears likely that I shall defer my work under the fellowship, at least for the present.

It was good news to learn that it may be possible to obtain your cooperation in finding funds for traveling expenses between here and Princeton. When I have an opportunity to begin work on the fellowship in earnest, it will be important for me to spend a considerable portion of my time here in Berkeley, because of the microfilm and other records which we have assembled here, from England and elsewhere. Also, I have a number of student assistants who are engaged in working out various compilations from the data that has been prepared by the W.P.A. and other assistants. It will also be necessary for me to visit some of the manuscript collections in the East. At the same time, I am most anxious to consult with scholars such as those you have gathered at Princeton, as the stimulus of such contacts will be invaluable in the formulation of my ideas.

Please accept my humble apologies for the most unsatisfactory responses which I have been giving you. They arise not from my lack of appreciation of the opportunity offered, but from the complexities which keep arising under present circumstances. If it should prove to be more advantageous from your point of view to withdraw the offer or to readjust my status in view of the peculiar circumstances, please do not hesitate to do so. I am sure that in some way or other we can make arrangements so that I shall be able to meet the members of the Institute and exchange views with them.

Sincerely yours,


Lawrence A. Harper

LAH:is

May 14, 1943

Dear Professor Harper:

I am very glad indeed to have your letter of April 21st and hope that your plans may work out in such a way that it will be possible for you to spend part or all of next year as a member of the Institute for Advanced Study. I understand the complications due to the war and the demands of the University for teaching and am glad to make your appointment to the Institute flexible as to time, so as to fit in with the needs of the military program.

If it should work out best for your study here to be interrupted, so that extra trips were necessary to and from California, please let me know and I shall be glad to consider the question as to whether funds could not be found to help you out with traveling expenses. We look forward with great pleasure to having you as a member of our group in Princeton and are anxious to do everything in our power to facilitate your work.

Under separate cover I am forwarding you a copy of our Bulletin No. 10, together with a supplement which brings the directory up to date and gives the dates of our terms for 1943-1944. These dates, however, are largely a fiction, since members of the Institute are free to go and come as they wish during term time and are likely to be in residence throughout the vacations.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Professor Lawrence A. Harper
University of California
Berkeley, California

FA/MCE

April 27, 1943

Dear Professor Harper:

I am very glad to receive your letter of April 21 and hasten to say that our arrangements here at the Institute are extremely flexible and could, I think, readily be adjusted to your own plans for teaching and research. Obviously, any kind of war service in which you can be useful should take precedence over other plans, though I think that men who are not needed for war work can in these days, when there is practically no demand for ordinary university teaching, usefully employ their time in research.

I suggest that you keep me informed as to your situation at Berkeley, your plans for taking up your Guggenheim Fellowship, and the approximate dates when you could work advantageously in Princeton. It is convenient for us to have notice as long in advance as possible for the sake of saving a place for you to work.

Looking forward with great pleasure to seeing you here, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Professor Lawrence A. Harper
Department of History
University of California
Berkeley, California

FA/MCE

Bellington - reports

Harpe - accepts ✓

Harrington - accept'

Lewis - reports

Wester - reports ✓

Athenaeum
551 South Hill Avenue
Pasadena, California

21 April 1943

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

Thank you for your very kind letter, suggesting a visit to the Institute while I'm finishing my book. If I were on the Eastern seaboard I should certainly accept, with hearty pleasure, but since I have unpacked my notes and dug in here at the Huntington Library I shall probably stay put at least till the first draft is done, that is, about mid-August. The exact date of my return to teaching is not yet fixed: the new academic year is still being revised, but some time in October is the likely date. I have a notion of coming east for a few weeks in September, and if my visit at that time would be of assistance in any way I should be happy to make it. My own ideas would be better clarified, and with the final manuscript to prepare I should be able to learn much and no doubt correct much. May I write you later about this plan?

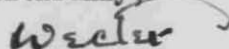
Athenaeum
551 South Hill Avenue
Pasadena, California

In the mean time I shall write to Professor Walter Stewart, to see whether we can exchange notes and ideas by mail. I feel sure that I for one should profit by the barter.

The subject seems to catch the editorial eye these days. Since the title was listed among the Guggenheim renewals I've had half a dozen inquiries from publishers; last year, with the now discarded Roosevelt social history project, I didn't have a single one. Many people, I know, are working on the problem of demobilization and soldier-civilian relationships; to get in touch with your staff members will be of great help.

With hearty thanks,

Yours faithfully,



Dixon Wecter

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

C
o
p
y

Smith College
Northampton, Massachusetts
Department of History

April 20, 1943

Mr. Henry Allen Moe
Secretary General
Guggenheim Memorial Foundation
New York City

Dear Mr. Moe:

The suggestion from Dr. Aydelotte, which you were kind enough to pass on to me, has inspired a week of debate and agitated thinking in our household. I am fully aware of the honor of being singled out for work at the Institute, and particularly of the opportunities offered by such a stimulating environment. Yet I have been forced to a reluctant negative decision. The move to Princeton would mean giving up a home for which we have already contracted, with a corresponding financial loss, and the products of a Victory garden which is already under way (and on which I intend to squander the months vacation allowed Fellows a few hours at a time). More important, however, is my belief that the change to a new scene, and the period of adjustment necessary, would take more time from my work than simply staying here. Here the library facilities have been already explored and I know that I can make real progress in a year free from academic interruptions. Hence I will have to ask you to convey my regrets and appreciation to Dr. Aydelotte.

I have arranged to have the necessary physical examination for the fellowship within the next few days, and will send you the doctor's report at that time.

Again my thanks and appreciation for forwarding the Institute's suggestion.

Sincerely yours,

Ray A. Billington (signed)

copy to Mr. Stewart

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

April 21, 1943

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Dr. Moe wrote me of your kind invitation to work at the Institute for Advanced Study in connection with the project for which I received a Guggenheim award. I greatly appreciate this opportunity to become acquainted with scholars who will be working there in kindred fields, and shall be happy to accept your kind offer if the conditions under which I may find myself do not interfere with the plans which you had in mind.

Because of the nature of my material and the fact that we have acquired here at Berkeley so much material in microfilm form from the archives in England, I shall be able to do only part of my work at Princeton. Also the problem of adjusting the University of California instruction in history to wartime needs may force me to delay commencement of my work under the Fellowship. Subsequent to my application for a Fellowship and prior to its award I undertook to instruct the pre-meteorology course in history and government, in addition to my regular work here at Berkeley. If present reports are correct, we may have some 1700 sailors in addition to the 300 meteorologists by next term. If they also take courses in United States history it may be unfair for me to take a leave at this moment. Dr. Moe was kind enough to explain that the attitude of the Foundation would be very liberal toward any kind of war service, and that consequently if the University wished me to stay, I would be able to defer the commencement of work upon my Fellowship. Since all plans concerning the military program are still uncertain I cannot now tell you when I am likely to be at Princeton, and I realize, of course, that if the commencement of my scholarship is long delayed, circumstances may change and it may no longer be possible for you to extend the invitation to work at the Institute.

May I also take this opportunity to thank you for the confidence which you and other members of the committee of selection placed in me, and to express the hope that I shall prove to be worthy of your trust.

Sincerely yours,


Lawrence A. Harper

LAH:pr

Just you Harris

To thank you for
your kindness and sympathy
at a time when it was
deeply appreciated

My dear Dr. & Mrs. Oppenheimer-

I shall now be able to tell you how much your many kindnesses to Mr. Harris enriched his association with the Institute. Peter's visits, Toni's riding lessons, and his chats, (which were too infrequent) were detailed when I would come home. I am only sorry that Mother's illness, and later, Jack's condition, kept me from knowing you, who filled his days.

The yellow roses were so bright and greatly helped, to get me thru those trying last hours - may some of the kind things you have done, reflect back to brighten the future for you -

Sincerely - Grace B. Harris

Harris, John

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

June 7, 1950

Memorandum to Mr. Bradley:

This morning I talked to Mr. Harris along the lines of what we agreed. I told him we thought it was wrong, both for him and for the Institute, for him to have regular employment. I said that we would give him a pension of \$1,000 a year, which we hoped would be adequate so that he could work when he felt well and not work when he did not. I made no commitment that we would ask him to do any work for us, except to preside over the punch bowl at our Spring dance, if he was well enough. But I did make it clear that if he did work for us, that would be paid for over and above his pension. I mentioned no specific dates; but think that beginning with the new fiscal year, the new arrangements should start. Mr. Harris was sad, but he seemed to feel that we were treating him well.

Robert Oppenheimer

Copy to Miss Trinterud

*Inst. Gen. Harris, Kerr,
Forster & Co.*

CROSS REFERENCE

FILE: *Inst. Gen. - Harris, Kerr, Forster & Company*

RE:

LETTER DATED:

SEE: *Inst. Gen. - Inst. Study of Housekeeping Rep.*

Harris, Leah

May 24, 1939

Miss Leah Harris
c/o Messrs. Maass and Davidson
20 Exchange Place
New York City

My dear Miss Harris:

I have the pleasure of informing
you that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees
of the Institute for Advanced Study held on
May 22, 1939, you were elected Assistant Secretary.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BANLEY

Secretary

ESB

March 29, 1937

My dear Miss Harris:

Referring to our telephone conversation of this morning, one of our professors began working at the Institute in December 1933. His payments to the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America from December 1, 1933, to February 28, 1937, amount to \$2,437.50. The Institute has paid the same amount to the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America for this professor. He was born in 1885, and will retire at 65 years of age unless his term is prolonged by mutual consent.

I send you herewith Handbook of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, dated January 1, 1936.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Leah Harris
c/o Mr. Herbert H. Maass

ESTHER S. BAILEY

ESB

April 20, 1937

Dear Mr. Harris:

I have your very interesting letters regarding insurance annuity plans. I have been unable to examine them with care, because I was getting ready for a meeting which took place yesterday. This afternoon I am going to Washington, to be gone the rest of the week. On my return I will read your communications carefully and let you hear from me at the earliest possible opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Sol J. Harris
Home Life Insurance Company
99 John Street
New York City

AF/MCE



99 John Street,
New York City.

April 16, 1937.

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
20 Nassau Street,
Princeton, New Jersey.

Dear Dr. Flexner:-

Since speaking with you concerning Professor Einstein, I have given much thought to this problem and believe we are in a position to render him a real service anyway and one which he would appreciate.

Following are 6 salient features that can be accomplished.

1. We could make his \$50,000.00 immediately worth 40% more (\$70,500.00) to his daughter in the event of death.
2. Inheritance and estate taxes could be avoided.
3. When the policy becomes a claim, the daughter would be guaranteed an income for her life, which might not be possible to receive with safety through investments elsewhere at that time, and it would relieve her of the burden of shifting from time to time her investments to obtain a fair return with safety. In other words, a definite minimum guaranteed income for her life could be determined now and the condition of future investment markets would be no factor.
4. It would provide a means for his daughter of getting cash quickly, if necessary, without the liquidation of any securities in a possibly low market and at a sacrifice.
5. It would place at the professor's disposal at his retirement age a sum 24% in excess of what he now deposits.
6. It would give to him, if he lived to the maturity of the policy (age 75), a sum 81% in excess of the original deposit.

There will be no annual premiums to be paid,- the single premium being the only one. I have assumed that Professor Einstein's present age is 55 in this presentation.



Dr. Abraham Flexner

-2-

April 16, 1937.

I have explained all of the foregoing to Mr. Maass
and he suggested that I write this letter to you.

Very truly yours,



99 John Street,
New York City.

April 16, 1937.

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
20 Nassau Street,
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Dr. Flexner:-

At the request of Mr. Maass, I am herewith sending to you study regarding Insurance plus Income for the instructors for your consideration.

I have worked out in detail a case at age 34 showing death benefits to dependents and Income to Instructors at age 65. Also, I have prepared a summary sheet showing death benefit and income plan taken out at ages 33, 35, 40, 45 and 50.

I am convinced that we can accomplish two important things with the premium outlay now being made purely for Retirement Income at 65 -- that is, Income to Dependents through Insurance should death occur before age 65 and Income for Insured at age 65 with little or no sacrifice from income as compared with the plan now in force.

An early opportunity of going further into this would be appreciated, as the plan entails investment features which the Insurance Companies are fast taking out of the market.

Very truly yours,

Sol J. Harris

SJH/m
Encl's

INCORPORATED 1860

Home Life Insurance Company of New York

JOHN J. GORDON, GENERAL AGENT
SUITE 1402-5 256 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N. Y.

SOL J. HARRIS, SPECIAL AGENT

TELEPHONE: BARCLAY 7-1525

March 22, 1935.

Dr. Abraham Flexner
%Institute for Advanced Study
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Dr. Flexner:-

Mr. Maass was good enough to ask me to call you up next week. Inasmuch as I expect to be in Princeton next Wednesday, March 27th, to see Mrs. Weyl may I call on you at the same time.

I am With kindest regards to you and Mrs. Bailey,

Sincerely yours, .



SJH/MM

Harrison, Charles H.

144 West 70 Street
New York 23, N. Y.
September 17, 1951

Director Robert Oppenheimer
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Director Oppenheimer:

The inclosed statement concerns a new development in hundreds of schools and colleges this coming term. If it would be of assistance to your students in the Institute for Advanced Study, for their personal note-taking, no effort would be spared to help you in every possible way.

Very truly yours,

Charles H. Harrison

Charles H. Harrison, Ph.D.

Inclosure

October 28, 1939

Professor J. E. Harry
Bard College
Annandale-on-Hudson
New York

My dear Professor Harry:

I have your application of
October 20. I have consulted the classical
group in the Institute, and I regret to say that
there is no opening. I am returning the letters
and pamphlets herewith.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

FA:ESB

Bard College
Annandale-on-Hudson
New York

Columbia University

October 20, 1939

My dear President Aydelotte: I am at present "professor emeritus in residence", but next year I shall be free and I have been wondering whether you might have something for me to do. Our trustees, of course, would not permit my occupying a chair anywhere; but they would not object, I imagine, to my doing some work to augment my income a bit as they certainly know that my pension is not sufficient to support both my wife and myself.

One of my students - an extraordinary scholar - will graduate next June and he would like to be wherever I happen to be, so that I can continue to guide him in his studies. He knows as much Greek now as most professors in this country actuellement. If I were in Princeton I could also complete my magnum opus, on which I have been working so many years.

I am sending you, under separate cover, my latest article and my "Record"; also a few of the hundreds of letters I have received from scholars all over the world. Kindly return them after reading.

Sincerely yours
J. E. Harry

President Frank Aydelotte
Princeton, New Jersey

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

October 3, 1936.

Dear Mrs. Bailey,

I enclose a letter which came to me from Professor Harry of Bard College. There is no good reason, I think, why we should publish his book, but I refer the whole matter to your office.

Sincerely yours,
Ben

Harry

Bard College
Annandale-on-Hudson
New York

Columbia University

October 2, 1936

Dear Professor Meritt:

My new book on Enripides - emendations, new interpretations and critical notes - is now completed. Would the "Institute" like to publish it?

I have an article in the January number of the Revue de Philologie, and another, rather long and, I think, important will appear in a short time.

Sincerely yours
J. E. Harry

Professor B. D. Meritt
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey -

October 5, 1936

Professor J. E. Harry
Bard College
Annandale-on-Hudson
New York

My dear Professor Harry:

Professor Meritt has referred your letter of the second to me for reply. I regret to say that the Institute for Advanced Study has no funds which can be used for the purpose which you suggest, as this lies outside the field in which the Institute can operate under its charter.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF GREEK

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE

ANNANDALE-ON-HUDSON

NEW YORK

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

October 17, 1930

Dear Huxner:

I had to make an address yesterday in Poughkeepsie as representative of Phi Beta Kappa at the Vergilian Bimillennial celebration and could not write and tell you how interested I was to see you quoted in the Times as desiring to establish a seat of learning which would be something like the Johns Hopkins that was — when we were there in 1884.

I have been here four years and have tried to develop a real interest in the Greek language and get some of our young men to enter upon their inheritance, as Vergil did — the glory of Greek literature — and I have now the largest department in that subject in the United States. I have one student who is truly remarkable. He is coming up for honors in June and President Bell and I are very much interested in his future. I can doubtless get a fellowship for him in some university. But, alas! there are no more Gildersleeves. He says he wishes he could study those three years under my guidance, and Dr. Bell says he doesn't see why he shouldn't. But I feel that he should make other contacts (I have only one assistant). Do you plan to have a Greek department? And a real Hellenist at the head?

Since my return from lecturing at the Sorbonne I have continued my work in Greek literature, and I have now to my credit two hundred articles in the journals of Italy, France, Germany, England, and America besides many books. I have a sixteen page

DEPARTMENT OF GREEK

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE
ANNANDALE-ON-HUDSON
NEW YORK

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

article this month in the Revue de Philologie and one in the American Journal of Philology, which was founded by Schildersleeve. Also a series of articles coming out in France and one in the new journal of the Università di Torino, Il Mondo Classico! I shall send you reprints when they arrive.

My monumental work, on which I have been engaged thirty years, will be ready for the press within six or seven months. It is, indeed, an opus magnum, so magnum that no one hitherto has had the courage to address himself to such a huge task.

Faithfully yours

J. E. Harkness

Hoffman professor of the Greek Language
and Literature

October 23, 1930

Professor J. E. Harry
St. Stephen's College
Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

My dear Professor Harry:

Dr. Flexner has asked me to acknowledge your letter of the seventeenth. As the Board of Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study met for the first time this month, it will be some time before the work of the Institute starts. Indeed, the fields of study to be pursued have not yet been determined upon. Thus it is quite impossible for Dr. Flexner to give out any information.

Very truly yours,

~~ESTHER S. BAILEY~~
ESTHER S. BAILEY

Secretary

January 20, 1940

Lt. Colonel E. G. Hart, D.S.O.,
Shinfield Park
Reading, Berks
England

Dear Sir:

I have read very carefully your letter of December 29, and realize how unfortunate it is that you should be at present in a position that gives you no opportunity for following out your interests in art and in organization.

I regret to say, however, that there is no possibility that the Institute for Advanced Study could do anything to assist you. We have already entered upon certain definite lines of advanced research, and these are expanding so rapidly that they absorb at present the entire budget of the Institute. You will realize that our own best course of action is to do as well as possible those things which we have undertaken and wait for some expansion of our endowment before we consider extending the range of our subjects.

With many regrets that we cannot consider your application, I am

Yours very truly,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

FA/MCE

ADDRESS after January 13th to
SHINFIELD PARK
READING BERKS

PHONE MARKET DRAYTON 2121.

BUNTINGSDALE HALL,
MARKET DRAYTON,
SALOP.

From Lt.Colonel E.G.Hart, D.S.O., M.A.(Dublin)

29th Dec. 1939

Dear Sir,

For the past 33 years I have been making a study of the art and science of organization as well as practising the same in the army. No one has yet attempted this on the same scale as I have, judging by the fact that neither the Encyclopedia Britannica nor any other carries an article on the subject of organization. I have written a book of some 120,000 words on the subject which was thought sufficiently well of by a London publisher to send over to the U.S. for opinion in 1931. Unfortunately the depression then caused an adverse opinion on the matter to be given. A 13,000 word resume of this was published in the London " Human Factor " in their Oct.-Nov. numbers in 1933 and republished in pamphlet form by a Portsmouth publisher without cost to me on a half profits basis next year, a copy of which I can furnish if desired. An opinion on this by Mr James Moody, author of that fine book " Onward Industry " is attached.

In my leisure I have always worked at art, and have taken this up more fully since my retirement from the Army in 1924. I am beginning to have some slight success, having had coloured masks exhibited at the Paris Salon in 1936 and 1938, sculpture at the

PHONE MARKET DRAYTON 2421.

BUNTINGSDALE HALL,
MARKET DRAYTON,
SALOP.

2.

Royal Hibernian Academy, Dublin on four occasions between 1931 and 1937, and portraits and still lifes in oils at Southampton and Brockenhurst. I recently sold my first portrait for five guineas

I have a pension of £ 434 p.a. and some savings which have brought me in £150 p.a. once, but last year this was only £66 and this year I do not expect it to be so much. From 1926 till 1938 I held the chair of Arabic, Persian and Urdu at Dublin University and Readership in Indian History for which I received a salary of £250 p.a. with rooms. From 1931 on this post was held under prospect of its being abolished, as it was finally last year on the Indian Government deciding no longer to send students for the Indian Civil Service to Dublin, and thus stopping the subsidy from which my salary was paid.

From 1933 I have been partly responsible for the support of my mother, and from 1936 wholly so on her income from the coffee estate ceasing to give any return. Up till 1933 she was accustomed to an income of £600 p.a. and now at 81 it is hard for her to have to live on under £400 a year for our joint home.

I have at present a temporary post as a Cipher officer with the Royal Air Force at a salary which, after income tax has been deducted on the full scale in view of my pension, leaves me less

PHONE MARKET DRAYTON 2121.

BUNTINGSDALE HALL,
MARKET DRAYTON,
SALOP.

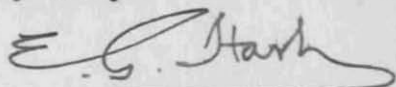
3

nett income than that enjoyed by the most junior officers, on which I have to live away from my home at Southampton, and doing work which will be of little value to me either in art or in organization, with the prospect of nothing when the war finishes. In looking for work during the year which intervened and in expenses incurred in so doing I ran up an overdraft of £300 which is very fully covered by my small capital, but that has so diminished in value that I am unwilling to sell out until prices have recovered.

From the above it can be seen that the atmosphere is hardly favourable for my getting on either with my work on organization or in art, and in view of my age of 61 it is impossible to get work in spite of my splendid health which enabled me to pass the very stiff medical test for my present work. Here in England there is no opening for a free language organizer or efficiency expert - I have spent a large amount of money in trying to get my foot in.

I believe my case is one which may deserve consideration at the hands of your organization. An allowance of £250 p.a. till my mother dies would make me feel secure enough to get on both with my book - to which I should be glad to assign all rights to you and my art.

Yours very truly


E. G. Hark

PHONE MARKET DRAYTON 2121.

BUNTINGSDALE HALL,
MARKET DRAYTON,
SALOP.

P.S. Please see the British Who's Who and Debrett's Companionage
etc, in both of which I am listed.

I am author of Gandhi and the Indian Problem, published by Hutchin-
son, London, in 1931.

I might mention that I am neither a linguist nor a historian : such
success as I have had in these lines has been due to my ability
to organize my efforts. I hold that organization applies to every
branch of life, not merely to business, and it is on these lines
that I have written

EH.

(COPY)

JAMES D. MOONEY
1775 Broadway
New York

December 3, 1937

Dear Colonel Hart,

I wish to express to you my thanks and appreciation for your kind letter and also for your monograph on The Art and Science of Organization, which I have read with deep interest.

I have been deeply impressed with your account of how you became cognizant of the underlying principles of organization, and their fundamental importance, through your military experience. This is of intense interest to me, as I had my own military experience in France during the war - an experience that taught me much concerning the vital importance of organization and efficiency in the attainment of any objective.

Your definition of organization - " How so to organize matters so as to achieve the desired end well and quickly " - is that of a practicalist, but after all the final test is always the practical test, and I could not improve on that definition, no matter how hard I might try. Likewise your insistence on vision as the essential quality of the organizer is no whit less important. These and many other points in your monograph have interested me more from the structural standpoint. I have always been mindful of the fact, however, that the psychics of organization are the things that finally matter,

In view of your emphasis on these points I am exceedingly interested in the larger work on organization that you have written and I most earnestly hope that some day it will be published.

Sincerely yours

(sd) James D. Mooney

(Vice President of General Motors and head of the Overseas Export dept : author of Onward Industry)

Inst memo: Hartman
Niemann Apts. 8-15
Norman, Oklahoma
3 September 1963

Director, The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

booklet
sent
9/20/63
P.

Dear Sir:

Please send me information concerning opportunities for study and research with the Institute. I am especially concerned with those available in conjunction with the graduate program in mathematical physics at Princeton University.

Sincerely,
Theodore J. Hartman

HARVARD EDUCATIONAL REVIEW

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Editor

HOWARD E. WILSON

Advisory Editor

HENRY W. HOLMES

Associate Editors

ROBERT ULICH
PHILLIP J. RULON

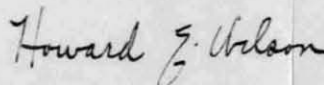
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

March 9, 1937

Dear Mr. Flexner:

Thank you for your letter of the 8th. While we naturally regret that we may not have the pleasure of publishing an article of yours in the near future, I can quite understand your feeling concerning the Institute. I hope that you will keep us in mind and if at any time you feel the hour is ripe, let us have your article. I can assure you that both the editors and the readers of the magazine will appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,



Howard E. Wilson

Mr. Abraham Flexner
The Institute for Advanced Study

March 8, 1937

Dear Mr. Wilson:

I have just returned from a visit to the far west and find your letter and a copy of the "Harvard Educational Review". I shall take it home with me this evening and read it. A really critical scholarly journal dealing with the subject of education is badly needed in this country, and I hope that the "Harvard Educational Review" will satisfy this need.

I wish I could undertake to accept your suggestion that I prepare an article for the Review dealing with the Institute for Advanced Study. There is, however, very little to be said about the Institute. It has hardly more than made a start and I have the feeling that it ought to be allowed to develop more fully before an article of the kind you propose is published. Perhaps after the lapse of two or three years the time will have come when a paper of this sort would be helpful and timely. In that event I should be happy to prepare one.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Howard E. Wilson
Graduate School of Education
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts
AF/MCE

February 20, 1937

Mr. Howard E. Wilson
Harvard University
Graduate School of Education
Cambridge, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Wilson:

In the absence of Dr. Flexner I have received your letter of the eighteenth and a copy of the first issue of the Harvard Educational Review, which he will be very glad to have.

Upon Dr. Flexner's return he will write to you regarding the article concerning the Institute for Advanced Study which you suggest that he prepare for the Review.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Secretary

ESB

THE SOCIETY OF FELLOWS

The managing body of the Society shall be the Senior Fellows, consisting of the President of the University and the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, *ex-officio*, and of a Chairman and four others appointed by the Corporation and confirmed by the Board of Overseers. The appointments shall be made without limit of time, but subject to change by the Governing Boards.

The Senior Fellows shall every year select Junior Prize Fellows and recommend them to the Corporation for appointment. These men shall be selected for their promise of notable contribution to knowledge and thought, by such methods as in the opinion of the Senior Fellows shall seem most likely to measure their future capacity. They shall devote their whole time to productive scholarship, and preparation therefor, free from academic regulations for degrees. They shall have all the privileges of any instruction given in the University, but shall receive no credit for courses and shall not be candidates for any degree. They shall enjoy the use of any library or laboratory they may need for their research; the University paying from the income of the fund for the Society any expense for equipment and supplies caused thereby.

The first appointment of Junior Fellows shall be for three years, and at the end of that term a Junior Fellow who still gives a strong indication of production of a fundamental nature may, on the recommendation of the Senior Fellows, be reappointed by the Corporation for a second term not exceeding three years, but not hereafter. Such a reappointment shall not be treated as normal, but as a result of marked progress toward substantial results. During the first two years of the Society appointments may be made directly to the second term, and very exceptionally thereafter.

First appointments shall not be made after the age of twenty-five, and it is hoped that they may be made younger, frequently at graduation from College. In making them no regard shall be paid to a distribution over academic subjects, but solely to the personal prospect of serious achievement in any field.

The total number of Junior Fellows shall not exceed twenty-four at a time. Each shall be assigned to a House and shall be given,

free of charge, rooms and board there. Married Junior Fellows on the second term may be given seven hundred and fifty dollars in commutation for rooms and board, but shall also be assigned to a House and entitled to take there free of charge as many meals as they please. Each Junior Fellow shall receive in addition during his first term \$1250 a year, and during the second \$1500. The Chairman of the Senior Fellows shall receive \$1000 a year, and the other elected Senior Fellows \$500, — besides proper expenses for conducting the examinations and other needful assistance. On the recommendation of the Senior Fellows the Corporation may make appropriations from the income of the fund for the Society for apparatus, travel and other reasonable expenditures by the Junior Fellows required for the prosecution of their researches.

During term time there shall be a weekly dinner in the rooms of the Society, the cost to be defrayed from the income of its fund. The value of the Society will depend much on the substantial regularity of attendance by both Senior and Junior Fellows. Other meals for the Society may be arranged in the rooms as the Senior Fellows think wise.

The appointment of any Junior Fellow may on the advice of the Senior Fellows be revoked by the Corporation.

After an experience of seven years, or at any time thereafter, these regulations may be changed by the Corporation and substantial changes shall not be made earlier.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM
CONCERNING
NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS
AT HARVARD

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CAMBRIDGE

THE HARVARD NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS

AN INITIAL statement concerning the Harvard National Scholarships, with which this document will attempt more fully to deal, has already been made by the President and Fellows in a pamphlet entitled "The 300th Anniversary Fund to Strengthen the Life of the University and Increase the National Scope of Its Usefulness." This pamphlet says in part: "As a separate but supplemental step to increase the national service of Harvard, it is proposed to establish a considerable number of well-endowed scholarships to be offered to the most promising men *in every state of the Union.*"

The proposed Harvard National Scholarships are to yield in each case as much as may be needed up to \$1,000 in the Freshman year and \$1,200 in each succeeding year. It is proposed to award these Scholarships for the duration of the recipient's student career rather than award them year by year, in so far as

this can be done with confidence. Thus a Freshman scholarship holder will be relieved from the necessity of seeking employment to cover his expenses for that year, and, if his first year's work is satisfactory, the grant will be renewed for three years at the beginning of the Sophomore year, with the same or slightly larger benefits, unless he forfeits it by unsatisfactory work later in his course. It is the intention to award these scholarships under a similar plan in all Graduate Schools.

THE ADEQUATE MAINTENANCE FEATURE OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS

The first aspect of the proposed National Scholarships that deserves notice is that they will furnish a stipend sufficient in size to make it unnecessary for the incumbents to do outside work in order to cover their college expenses. There has long been a popular belief in this country that it is an excellent thing for a boy to "work his way through college," earning money by mowing lawns, tending furnaces, or doing other jobs that have no connection with his college course. This sort of work has hardened the moral fiber of many youths, and it is true that many men whose names brighten the pages of our history have earned their way to an education by such means. But conditions have changed more than is generally understood. It is less easy than it was thirty years ago for a student to find suitable and sufficiently remunerative employment. Furthermore, academic standards have been raised, requirements have been stiffened, and the total length of the educational process has been increased by the great development of the graduate schools. The amount of devotion to study that is now required of a student to make use of his academic opportunities at a university like Har-

vard precludes the possibility of his spending much energy in earning money, except at the expense of his studies or his health or both. Such time as he can spare from study had better be spent in the society of fellow students and tutors, or in reasonable recreation. His spare time would be no more than it is good for him to spend in such ways, and if he is zealous in his college work, its exactions will develop his character and self-reliance no less than non-intellectual tasks.

This is not mere opinion, for a realistic study of the experiences of scholarship holders who are forced to earn a considerable part of their expenses has brought to light case after case of men who are in distress. Some are too burdened with outside work to fulfill the high promise of their earlier years. Some, failing to keep their scholastic average up even to the minimum level required of holders of scholarships, are deprived of this assistance and forced to abandon, for a time at least, their scholarly careers. Some maintain their studies above the minimum level only at a strain that overtaxes their strength and leads to a breakdown. Whatever advantages this stern regime may have for some young men of exceptional endurance, it involves much social waste in many other cases. Liberal provisions for a number of needy young men would in reality do no more than restore the opportunities of thirty or more years ago, when it was possible for any boy to get his education with the help of moderate grants in aid.

Examples might easily be multiplied. A few will be cited.

Recently a student of superior ability who had a brilliant mind and also unusual literary talent was discovered holding down a night job in Boston to supplement a tuition scholarship. His health was to some extent impaired before the case was discovered and sufficient additional assistance given to enable him

to drop his job. He later graduated with high honors and has achieved success in his field after graduation, but his health was more or less permanently affected because of the near breakdown in his Sophomore year. Another example is of an extremely capable student who made a straight A record while holding down an outside job which required practically half of his time to supplement his scholarship. Before his college career was ended, he had to drop out of college for a few years to earn money. Later he returned and with his scholarship and savings was able to complete a year without too much outside work. In his Senior year his funds again ran short and it was necessary to do a considerable amount of work, thus reducing the benefits which he could derive from his final year, such as more intensive study with his tutor and more time for the preparation of an honors thesis. Since this man's achievement left no doubt regarding his ability, it would have been much better if he had been given a scholarship of \$800, \$900, or \$1,000 instead of the smaller grant which he received, thus freeing him from the necessity of doing so much outside work.

THE LONG-TENURE FEATURE OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS

Next it will be noted that it is the theory of these Scholarships that the students who, by reason of exceptional ability and promise, seem to be entitled to an award shall be assured that, so long as their performance reasonably justifies expectations, the stipend will continue throughout the college course. This establishes a principle which, in the administration of American college scholarships, has not hitherto been applied. As a general rule, American scholarships have been awarded for no more than one year at a time, although a few so-called fellowships for graduate study

or for research and travel, which have latterly been awarded by some universities and foundations and which assure tenure for more than one year, ought to be mentioned as significant departures from the prevailing practice. Frequently the typical American scholarship is not even awarded for a whole year, but is assigned provisionally at the beginning of an academic term and is later allotted, for the remainder of the year, on the basis of the first months' performance. President Conant has pointed out that one unfortunate consequence of this procedure has been to encourage the very men whose development and education demands the soundest possible preparation for ultimate service to society to shy away from difficult studies which they ought to pursue, in order to take courses in which they feel confident of obtaining high grades. Men who have been dependent on scholarships that were allotted to them for terms of one year at a time have been known to plan their work solely with the view to obtaining high marks and avoid the study of subjects in which they were not especially gifted, for fear that one relatively inferior mark might terminate their college careers. Accordingly, when one of the proposed National Scholarships is awarded to a Freshman it will be understood that at the end of the Freshman year the grant is to be renewed for three years more with the same or slightly larger benefits unless the incumbent, when judged according to his total performance, forfeits his claim to consideration.

NEED FOR SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS FOR GRADUATE SCHOOLS

It is the desire of the President and Fellows to have National Scholarships available for men in all the Graduate Schools as well as in the College. For the graduate student perhaps even more than

for the undergraduate, uninterrupted time for study and research is of the utmost importance. Some of the Graduate Schools have lately begun to award scholarships in varying amounts according to need, but only in rare instances can the outstanding student be assured of continuous support such as is planned for the holders of the National Scholarships.

THE SCHOLARSHIPS NOT TO BE A BADGE OF POVERTY

In most American colleges the acceptance of a scholarship by a student has been, generally speaking, tantamount to a declaration of poverty. Although no one would admit that poverty is discreditable, this has undoubtedly contributed to foster a sophomoric notion that has, at various times and places, unfortunately prevailed among American undergraduates. The idea has persisted that high scholars are presumably "greasy grinds" and that Grade C is "a gentleman's mark" — as if mediocrity could ever be the mark of a gentleman! Without doubt this strange notion has been partly attributable to the fact that scholarship holders were so often also under the necessity of earning more money by outside work, and consequently had no time at all for athletics or any of the pleasant social activities of the college world. But it is also the fact that, generally, none but the students who were in need were eligible for scholarship awards and therefore none but these were distinguished by receiving the awards.

Fortunately the prejudice fostered by such conditions has gradually but certainly been disappearing during recent years. The change has been accelerated by the conscious efforts of college administrators to disassociate academic honors and awards from the earlier exclusive connection with aids to the needy.

These efforts have been pursued in Cambridge for over thirty years. The result is that respect for scholarship among Harvard undergraduates has latterly increased to such a point that over 40% of the upper-classmen in the year 1934-35 were trying for honors, and about 37% of the men who were candidates for degrees in June, 1935, received them with honors. It is now the intention that the new National Scholarships shall enlist the ambition of men of the highest ability from *every* social and economic level, and that these Scholarships shall further assist in disassociating achievement in college studies from every connotation except that of ability and character. Men of means who can pay their way will not be excluded from competition for these Scholarships.

Accordingly, each young man who wins one of these National Scholarships will receive *some* stipend, in no case less than \$100 or \$200 a year. Beyond that figure the stipend will be limited to the amount which is required to meet the student's essential needs without encouraging any luxury or self-indulgence. If a scholarship holder can in some measure meet these needs from his own or his family's resources, his stipend will be regulated accordingly; but in the announcement of the awards no mention will be made of the amount of the stipend. Any savings made in this way will be allotted to other men. Thus safeguarded, there is no reason to fear that adequate scholarships will have any unfavorable effect upon the individual's industry or self-reliance or self-esteem. He will owe the aid which he received to his own efforts and honorable achievement. He will enjoy the opportunities which Harvard then places at his disposal as the reward for academic work that will be more appropriate for him than would be any non-scholastic money getting.

In short, the proposed National Scholarships, available alike to the rich and to those of limited means, in their possible full-term tenure of four years will be regarded as an honor as well as a help. The names of all recipients of National Scholarships will be published annually in the College catalogue, although the amounts of the individual award will not be published.

THE SELECTION OF SCHOLARS AND THE RESULTS OF AN EXPERIMENT

The selection of National Scholarship holders will be undertaken with the greatest care. Previous experience in the selection of recipients of academic awards in other universities and by such institutions as the Cecil Rhodes Fund and the Guggenheim Scholarship Committee, as well as Harvard's own records and experience with analogous problems, all indicate that when a truly careful examination of all available data concerning an applicant can be made, it provides a good working basis for selection. Some mistakes will doubtless occur; but the margin of probable error may be expected to be small. Furthermore, a particular experiment has been made which, though brief, has proved very encouraging. This test is worth describing because it will, incidentally, illustrate and make clear by example how the National Scholarships will be administered and what the results may be.

In the spring of 1934, anticipating the announcement of a large program for National Scholarships, the President and Fellows managed to make available, from existing student aid funds, sufficient money to support six Prize Fellowships (provisionally so-called) on the full scale proposed for the National Scholarships and to use these Fellowships as experimental models. It

was determined to award these in the autumn of 1934 to Freshmen entering from schools in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

This group of states was selected for the experiment because the money available was not sufficient to take care of candidates from an indefinite area; because these states possess good secondary schools which keep significant records of their scholars; because relatively few of their schools are already preparing the majority of their boys for Harvard and other eastern colleges; and because these states are not too remote from Cambridge. A summary account of the ensuing course of events may be quoted from a report by Mr. W. J. Bender, Assistant Dean of Harvard College.

"Announcements were sent out in February, 1934, to all the schools in the region and to state education officers and similar officials. The newspapers were circularized and Harvard Clubs and interested individuals coöperated. Altogether 250 persons sent in Fellowship applications and 160 carried out all the requirements.

"The problem of selection was not an easy one. Every candidate was required to take the Scholastic Aptitude Test of the College Entrance Board. The decisive factors in choosing were: the rating on this test, the weighted average in the entrance examinations where they were taken, the school record (that is, rank in class and in specific subjects), personal interviews when possible, and the information gleaned from the five questionnaires filled out for each candidate by his principal, two teachers, and two other persons.* Dean Leighton and I went west in late

* Special "questionnaire recommendations" for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the principals and teachers of the students applying for Fellowships emphasize such questions as the following: "What specific evidence can be presented to show that the candidate

May and interviewed thirty or forty candidates apiece, and talked to school principals and teachers. Almost all of the most promising candidates were interviewed by us or by other Harvard representatives who lived in the vicinity.

“These interviews and the questionnaires were designed to give us information about the less purely intellectual sides of the applicants — character, personality, etc. — which seemed to us just as important as their scholastic ability. We did not want to get men who could absorb information and regurgitate it on examination papers very efficiently, but could do nothing else. We wanted to avoid subsidizing grade-getting machines. We wanted to get men who would be especially good scholars but who would also have qualities of intellectual integrity and independence, vitality, imagination, and creativeness. The trouble is that there are very few people who possess all these qualities and it is especially hard to tell what a boy of sixteen or seventeen really has in him. Questionnaires and necessarily brief interviews are obviously not conclusive evidence on these matters. And I see no possibility of developing standardized tests to measure a student’s character, integrity, or imagination. Nevertheless, we put more time and care on this aspect of our choosing than on any other.” Ten of the candidates were awarded Prize Fellowships (hereafter to be called National Scholarships); 14

has unusual originality, imagination, or native ability?” “How many students have graduated from your school or have you taught in the last five years who surpassed the candidate in general academic achievement?” “Among the 5 highest ranking students in the candidate’s class what would be the candidate’s ranking on the following traits: intellectual curiosity, originality, retentiveness of memory, perseverance, accuracy, dependability, ability to concentrate, soundness of judgment, forcefulness, social-mindedness, emotional stability?” “In what field of study has the candidate done his best work?” “Has the candidate done outstanding work in one or two fields or is he nearly equally gifted in all?” “Has he pursued any study or investigation independent of his school course?” “What prizes or honors has the candidate won?” etc.

others were awarded general scholarships; and 4 were aided by scholarships furnished by Harvard Clubs.

Many of the boys who applied for the Prize Fellowships in 1934 were in schools which had not previously sent students to Harvard. The majority of the applications came from boys whose fathers’ incomes were below \$2,500. Most of the candidates did not have more than \$400 to \$500 available for their college expenses and a number had practically nothing.

How did these men acquit themselves during their first year at Harvard (1934–35)? The results achieved by the Prize Fellows and by the runners-up who were awarded regular or Harvard Club Scholarships have been most gratifying to the authorities. Of the ten Fellowship holders, two made Group I in the Rank List, seven made Group II, and one Group III for the year 1934–35. (Group I requires three and one-half A’s, and one-half B. But it should be repeated here that grades alone will not be used to determine a National Scholarship holder’s fitness to continue at any time to enjoy the benefits of his award.) Of the runners-up, two made Group I, four made Group II, eight made Group III, three made Group IV, and one made Group V. Furthermore, virtually all the Prize Fellowship holders and a fair percentage of the runners-up enjoyed considerable success in outside activities; a number of them athletes of distinction, and others with literary, glee club, debating, etc., interests. The scholarships held by the ten men constituting the first group of Prize Fellows have all been reawarded for the remainder of the college course. For the year 1935–36 eleven Prize Fellowships have been awarded to a second group of Freshmen after the careful consideration of 189 applicants, of whom 143 carried out all the preliminary requirements of the competition.

All this leads to the conviction that this should be no more than a beginning; that a very large number of promising young men throughout the nation are ready to apply for the National Scholarships, once they are established on a country-wide basis; and that with adequate care it is possible, within no alarming margin of error, to select the best material. The plan seems to be entirely workable. The experiment supports the belief which underlies the whole project — "There will always be a few young men of exceptional promise, but wholly without the means of paying for a university education, to whom it is well worth society's while to furnish every opportunity."

CONCLUSION — AMOUNT OF MONEY DESIRED

To provide a National Scholarship of an average size of \$1,000 a year will require (for an assumed earning of 4%) \$25,000. Since these Scholarships are intended to carry a student through four years of college, it will be necessary to have four times that endowment (\$100,000) if one new scholar is to be appointed each year from any particular region or state. While it is possible that some holders may drop out without completing a college career, and certain that the full award will not have to be made in cases where the recipient does not actually need it, nevertheless there will be many others who will attend a Graduate School and thus hold their Scholarships for seven or even eight years. For these reasons a four-year average tenure at an average stipend of \$1,000 a year seems a reasonable assumption.

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HARVARD UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

February 18, 1937

Mr. Abraham Flexner
Institute for Advance Study
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Mr. Flexner:

I am sending you under separate cover a copy of the first issue of the Harvard Educational Review. As is indicated in the magazine, we are hoping to make of the Review a critical and penetrating quarterly in the general field of education.

At the suggestion of our mutual friend, Paul Hanus, I am writing to ask whether it would be possible for you to prepare for the Review an article dealing with the development of the Institute for Advance Study. The Institute's purposes and developments are of very great interest to American education generally, and I am certain that the editors and readers of the Review would greatly appreciate a statement concerning them from you.

Sincerely,

Howard G. Wilson

HEW:PM

From: Charles H. Harrison, Ph.D., 144 West 70 St., New York 23, N. Y.
To: Educators in Classical and Professional Institutions
Subject: Articles on "Shorthand for Personal Note-taking"

A series of 15 articles on "Shorthand for Personal Note-taking" (in the Harrison system) will start with the first issue of the coming term in "Canadian High News," 237 Yonge Street, Toronto 1, Ontario. These are the principal relevant facts:

1. Nature of magazine and articles

Although the magazine is primarily for high-school people (and has the largest circulation in the world in this field — 25,000 preliminary announcements), the articles themselves are suitable for either high-school or college use.

2. Length of series

3 preliminary issues (weekly) give information on the system (Harrison Shorthand); 15 issues (weekly) give the lessons. No other text is needed for the present purpose.

3. Time needed

Two classes and two hours of preparation, weekly.

4. Who can teach

Anyone who will drill on the material (bicolumnar — longhand and shorthand) given in the lessons. Supplementary graded material, for dictation is furnished to schools without charge. For this, write to me at 144 West 70 Street, New York 23, N. Y.

5. Skill attained

Used from the first lesson; and while entirely adequate for rapid personal note-taking, may also later be used, if desired, as the basis for the most expert secretarial and reporting training.

6. Cost — Three offers:

- a. One-year subscription to "Canadian High News" for \$2.00 (either Canadian or American, for purpose of this offer).
- b. Half-year subscription (to cover articles): Canadian, \$1.00; American, \$1.25.
- c. For class use, bundles of 15 or more of each issue, delivered to one address, Canadian or American, for 3c a copy, express prepaid.

7. How to remit

In advance, by express or postal money order (Canadian or American). If for bundles, send 3c a copy for the number of copies and issues desired.

REPLY COUPON

"Canadian High News," 237 Yonge Street, Toronto 1, Ontario

I inclose money order for \$_____ for (underscore which): Offer 6-a, 6-b, 6-c.

If for 6-c, _____ copies of _____ issues.

 Name City or Town, Province or State

 Street Address Institution

File

HARVARD EDUCATIONAL REVIEW

LAWRENCE HALL, KIRKLAND STREET
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

August 12, 1957

Miss Velma A. Mumper
Office of the Director
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Miss Mumper:

The Editorial Board of the Harvard Educational Review would like to thank you, Mrs. Hobson, and Dr. Oppenheimer very much for all of the trouble to which you have gone concerning the Buranelli article. On the basis of Dr. Oppenheimer's opinion we have decided to not publish it, nor to ask the author to rewrite.

Consequently we would like the copy in your possession sent to us for return to the author.

We are still very much interested in a competent article about the Institute, and will write Dr. Oppenheimer concerning this.

Again, with thanks.

Very truly yours,

Douglas Porter

Douglas Porter
Member, Editorial Board

DP:ij

Inst Gen Publicity

*c/R Inst Gen Buranelli
" " Harvard
Educ. Review*

29 July 1957

Dear Mr. Porter:

Mrs. Hobson sent the Buranelli article to Dr. Oppenheimer, and we have now had word from him. His opinion is that the article (1) has far too many factual errors and (2) too completely misses the actual role of the Institute in contemporary intellectual and academic life, to be appropriate for publication in the Harvard Educational Review in anything like its present form. Dr. Oppenheimer also advised that he will be glad to discuss it at a later time.

Would you like us to return the copy that you sent us, or would you prefer that we keep it here?

Sincerely yours,

Velma A. Mumper
Office of the Director

Mr. Douglas Porter
Harvard Educational Review
Lawrence Hall
Kirkland Street
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

HARVARD EDUCATIONAL REVIEW

LAWRENCE HALL, KIRKLAND STREET
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

July 15, 1957

Mrs. Wilder Hobson
Secretary to the Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mrs. Hobson:

Unfortunately, there is a publication deadline for the manuscript. We would like to include it in the forthcoming Summer issue of the REVIEW. Is there another person competent to pass judgment in Dr. Oppenheimer's absence? If so, could he be prevailed upon to do the job? If not, do you have any further suggestions?

Personally, I would hate to disturb the Oppenheimer's vacation unless they, generally, expect to receive business communications from home. If you do think it would be appropriate to send the manuscript on to him and could expect a reply within three to four weeks we are willing, of course, to pay postage, etc. But I feel this should be done only as a last resort.

Thank you very much for your kind help in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Douglas Porter

Douglas Porter

DP:J

*too many errors of fact
too little understanding of form*

HARVARD EDUCATIONAL REVIEW

LAWRENCE HALL, KIRKLAND STREET
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

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Thank you very much for your kind help in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Douglas Porter

Douglas Porter

DP:j

copy to RW 7/12/57

HARVARD EDUCATIONAL REVIEW

LAWRENCE HALL, KIRKLAND STREET
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

July 8, 1957

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

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer,

The Harvard Educational Review is contemplating publication of the enclosed manuscript which describes The Institute for Advanced Study. Before a final decision to publish, we feel, that in order to protect our readers and the Institute, your evaluation of the manuscript should be obtained.

Could you give us your opinion on the following points? Any comments you care to make will be kept entirely in confidence.

1. Factual accuracy of the article.
2. How valid an impression of the total atmosphere of the Institute is created.
3. Whether you have any objection whatsoever to our publishing the article.

Enclosed find an addressed, stamped envelope for return of the manuscript.

Thank you very much for your assistance.

Very truly yours,

Douglas Porter

Douglas Porter

DP/sh

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

10 July 1957

Dear Mr. Porter:

Thank you for your letter of July 8th, and the manuscript of the article about the Institute, which have arrived in Dr. Oppenheimer's absence. He is in the Caribbean for the summer, and will not be back in Princeton until late August. Since you do not mention a deadline in your letter, I hope that it will be agreeable to you if we hold the article until that time. The Oppenheims are moving about, and the mails are not either fast or entirely trustworthy.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Wilder Hobson)
Secretary to the Director

Mr. Douglas Porter
Harvard Educational Review
Lawrence Hall, Kirkland Street
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

NOTE TO DR. OPPENHEIMER: This is the Buranelli article.

*Inst Gen Harvard Educ.
Review*

YR Inst Gen Buranelli

10 September 1957

Dear Mr. Porter:

Enclosed is the Buranelli article, which you asked us to return to you. I am sorry that it was not sent to you more promptly. We are all just back from vacation, and still catching up.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Wilder Hobson)
Secretary to the Director

Mr. Douglas Porter
Editorial Board
Harvard Educational Review
Lawrence Hall, Kirkland Street
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

enclosure

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE SECTION
(Department of Economics and Social Institutions)

re Edward F. Harvey

2

Princeton New Jersey

May 7th, 1934

Dr. Abraham Flexner
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I have read over hurriedly the memorandum of Edward F. Harvey which you sent me a couple days ago. While the writer appears to be a man of some intelligence and while a number of his generalizations appear to be sound, it seems to me that on the whole the memorandum is vague and visionary and I doubt very much if any study that he would make along the line suggested would have much practical value or would contribute much to the advance of economic thought. The author is either a genius or a sophomoric visionary. I am inclined to believe he is the latter, but in the field of economics it often requires a genius to recognize a genius, and here I cannot qualify. My own judgment, therefore, is that the memorandum should not be taken very seriously.

Cordially yours,

E. W. Kemmerer
E. W. Kemmerer *II#.*

Encl.

May 8, 1954

Dear Professor Kemmerer:

Thank you very much for your kind note of the 7th with reference to Mr. Harvey's memorandum. I get a lot of these things, and somehow I have the feeling that your position that they are not to be taken too seriously is sound.

With all good wishes and deep appreciation,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor E. W. Kemmerer
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

AF/LCE

May 4, 1934

Dear Professor Kemmerer:

The enclosed has been sent to me by its author. I wonder if you would glance over it and tell me in a few words whether it is to be taken seriously or not. I get a great many communications of this sort, but they are generally so lengthy that I do not ask any one to read them. This, however, will require only a few moments.

With much appreciation,

Sincerely yours,

^{E. W.}
Professor M. S. Kemmerer
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

1 Encl.
AF/MCB

Enclosure was paper from Edward F. Harvey, Gwynedd Valley, Pa., on economics.

file

SWEDESFORD ROAD
GWYNEDD VALLEY, PA.

E. F. Harvey

May 3, 1934.

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
The Institute for Advanced Study,
20 Nassau Street,
Princeton, N. J.

My dear Dr. Flexner:

In reply to your kind note of the 1st inst. I would say that my talk with you in New York, somewhat over a year ago, had to do with certain phases of the economic situation. I am now enclosing a short memorandum in reference to them, which may clarify my point of view. This has been developed as a result of an intensive study of industrial and financial problems from the standpoint of a long commercial and banking experience, rather than from an academic viewpoint.

Frankly, it must be apparent to everyone that the present approach to these problems is political and sectional, rather than scientific. I am very anxious to develop more fully than I have been able to alone a line of research which should clarify some of the economic problems from the practical standpoint.

The prime necessity seems to be coordination of data, already in existence, to show the relationship which groups of phenomena bear to one another. To the lack of this may be attributed the weaknesses which are evident in existing policies. What I have in mind should neither be costly, nor take much time, but I am satisfied that it will lay a foundation for sounder economic policies.

It is my experience that an exchange of views is more effective in establishing a contact of minds than any written statement, and therefore I hope that you will be able to spare me the time, and give me the pleasure of an interview in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

Edward F. Harvey

May 4, 1934

Dear Mr. Harvey:

I am deeply obliged to you for your kind favor of May 3rd. We are not yet in a position to take any steps in regard to the organization of the School of Economics and Politics. I shall read your memorandum at the very first opportunity and return it to you if you so desire.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER.

Mr. Edward F. Harvey
Swedesford Road
Gwynedd Valley, Pennsylvania

AF/MGE

May 1, 1934

Dear Mr. Harvey:

I have your kind note of April 30th.

Inasmuch as my presence here in Princeton will be irregular from now on, may I ask you to recall to me the subject of our interview in New York, and I shall try to make an appointment with you subsequently.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Edward F. Harvey
Swedesford Road
Gwynedd Valley, Pennsylvania

AF/MCE

SWEDESFORD ROAD
GWYNEDD VALLEY, PA.

April 30, 1934.

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
The Institute for Advanced Study,
20 Nassau Street,
Princeton, N. J.

My dear Dr. Flexner:

I would like very much to have the opportunity of calling upon you in Princeton in reference to a matter which I discussed tentatively with you in your New York office, prior to your moving to Princeton.

If you will kindly intimate to me any time that would suit you during this week, or the following, I shall have pleasure in driving over and calling upon you.

Yours very truly,

Edward F. Harvey

MEMORANDUM

by -
Edward F. Harvey,
Gwynedd Valley,
Pennsylvania.

A certain line of research that has so far apparently not been undertaken seems to offer material that should clarify the existing financial problems. The following is an endeavor to present very briefly this line of research.

Broadly speaking the basic economic problem of the day is generally recognized as one of distribution rather than of production.

The elements that enter into this problem require examination from a fresh angle. That angle is expressed in an analysis of the changes in industrial and financial conditions, which recent technological advance has wrought, and in relating them systematically to past experience. Briefly the following fundamental changes may be cited.

Mass production to be justified requires distribution in mass. This again implies purchasing power distributed evenly, both as to time and volume.

Prior to the inception of the present technological age, production and consumption went hand in hand. Departures from the normal were due chiefly to climatic or political condi-

tions. Modern banking developed primarily as a means of providing the medium of exchange for producing and distributing consumers goods, but the need of credit or capital money for technological developments has introduced increasingly an element into the monetary system which is foreign to its evolved mechanism. The expansion and contraction of this capital money influences values through purely financial fluctuations and has to a great extent vitiated the more direct interplay of supply and demand.

Apart from the effect of psychological influences, such as speculation, upon the behavior of circulating money and prices, there are one or two characteristics inherent in the system that call for close examination.

They may be summed up as follows. Before so large a volume of credit money was required for capital developments most bank money was self-liquidating through the flow of trade. All new capital money is also dependent upon the flow of trade in consumption or semi-consumption goods for its ultimate liquidation and its replacement for the production of new capital goods, but this throws a double burden upon the self-liquidating features of the consumption-production-financial cycle.

A delayed but none the less compelling volume of additional indebtedness has developed, which unfortunately tends to expand more rapidly when prices are high, resulting in rigid debts that are based upon valuations exceeding realizable values arising from average earning capacity through effective demand. Potential demand and supply are seldom realized. If they were, the added burden of the fixed debt structure would not be so destructive.

It is essential to establish a sound ratio for credit as between consumption account credits and capital account credits. American banking technique has certainly not developed a reliable ratio between them, and it will be almost impossible to do so unless two variables are brought under closer regulation. One of these is the speed and volume of goods going into consumption, the other is the fluctuation in price levels, money volume, and paper wealth brought about by trading in purely monetary values. European banking systems have been better regulated, but also have not been called upon to face this problem in the same degree.

It is apparent that the policies of the present Administration are due to the lack of understanding of the requirements of an industrial system properly balanced between the consumption-production cycle and the capital goods supply.

It seems to be abundantly proved by past experience that the creation of national spendable income through an overplus of capital goods is fatal to the maintenance of a sound system. And yet many leading economists plead for continuance of this condition as the solution of the welfare of the nation.

Another very vital point in the financial cycle is the relation between the debt structure and the price level. It has been demonstrated that the volume of debts increases more rapidly than the actual production of goods upon which they depend for liquidation.* A problem seeking analysis and solution is how to reverse the direction of this tendency.

Tied closely to it is the adequate diffusion of na-

*See "Recent Economic Changes" Hoover Committee
"The Internal Debts of the U. S." Evans Clark.

tional spendable income. Does the existing financial mechanism meet the obvious requirement that mass production imposes?

There are several schools of thought at present regarded as outside of orthodoxy, that propose various means of diffusing buying power. They answer the above question emphatically in the negative and present interesting statistical evidence in support of their standpoint as well as several more or less radical policies. Much of their evidence is authentic.

What is the middle of the road that will reach the clear necessity of squaring an advancing technological era with increasing social enlightenment? It can scarcely be denied that financial health is dependent upon industrial health and industrial health upon a widely diffused spendable income.

I further suggest that the position of gold as a monetary base is dependent upon the actualities of credit movements rather than the reverse. If gold is to fulfill its normal and (if I may say so) necessary function, none of the ideas now visible to the naked eye will suffice. Gold is a commodity, credit is not a commodity. Each commodity may be expressed in terms of any other commodity at any given time and one commodity (gold) may be accepted as the primary commodity, but its solvent must be standardized. Credit money as at present existing is not a standard solvent. Hence neither commodities nor gold possess definite relationships, and gold manipulation is futile.

The following requirements may be deduced as essential

1) A credit system that will reflect the credit base.

At present it really only reflects the price level, which is largely

dependent on it.

2) A national spendable income so diffused that it will sustain a progressive industrial advance.

3) A credit system that does not recall circulating money on a falling price level, and will not permit an inflation of money through speculative activities leading to a rise in prices and overproduction.

N.B. - It is submitted that the advantage of an industrial economy that steadily replaces man-power by the scientific application of natural forces is lost when indebtedness crushes buying power.

Some of the new economic functions which have been introduced by technological advance are -

1) The tendency of production to outrun consumption when an upturn in demand becomes established. This builds inventories, slows down money velocity, delays liquidation, and adds to costs through continuing carrying charges. It also periodically results in a deflation of inventories, accompanied by a general slowing up of industry and reduction in buying power.

2) Coupled with this is the more active and probably the more destructive tendency of rising industrial activity to stimulate over-production and speculation in capital values. It is apparent that the credit system as **at present** operated is a prominent factor in aggravating this condition.

It creates and destroys monetary wealth with great rapidity, and fosters highly deceptive social conditions.

It appears that a modified system for providing the

medium of exchange is essential to

(a) maintaining and distributing spendable income in harmony with industrial capacity. This implies the overcoming of time lag in the diffusion of buying power, and preventing the rise of prices that accompanies artificial stimulation.

(b) The broadening of the base of effective demand.

(c) The counteracting of the now automatic contraction of spendable money as prices fall.

(d) The search for a fair ratio between the money circulating for consumer goods and the requirements of money for capital goods, and in particular, channels for new investments in accord with the creation of effective wealth.

(e) The prevention of purely financial operations from destroying the natural workings of supply and demand.

In proposing the above program as a fruitful line of research, there are several final comments that I would like to make - as follows:

Debts are incurred for two purposes, 1) to distribute consumption goods, and 2) to provide capital goods. But the latter has only one source of ultimate liquidation, namely, the reserves or savings derived from consumable goods. All costs of industry are in the final analysis represented in the price of goods at retail. If consumable goods flow at the rate of 30 billions a year and capital goods at the same rate, the debt charge on the consumer would be based on 60 billions, plus accruals on account of the second class from previous years. The

payment of 30 billions is postponed. How long should it be postponed?

The effect of this process on prices and demand is highly disturbing. It leads to the undue enhancement of both on the upswing and a downward plunge when the circulation of credit money shrinks.

The capacity to issue and liquidate new indebtedness is measured by the speed of liquidation of the prior commitments. And this is based upon volume production and consumption which should result in surplus earnings not in surplus commodities. It should also result in a constant tendency to lower costs of production and distribution and lead to a constant broadening of the base of spendable income rather than a periodical reconcentration of wealth.

Governments as well as all individuals that comprise the nation are equally interested in stabilized economy as a source of liquid money. Stabilized income is the base of all true prosperity. The diffusion of this income is equally important. If it is concentrated as it has been, too much of it becomes short circuited into re-investment, and delays the effective demand for consumption goods, at the same time that it tends to overproduce these goods.

THREE PROPOSITIONS

- 1) This machine or power age has resulted in mass production which cannot be successful financially or socially unless its products are distributed on a scale commensurate with its capacity to produce.

2) The capacity of this nation to utilize its own production to a far greater extent than has been feasible in the past appears self evident.

3) The present method of issuing money through bank loans, and which constitutes the buying power or means of consumption is faulty in that it fails to diffuse enough spendable income to pay for the goods produced, and in addition it builds up a steadily accruing volume of debt which cannot be liquidated except by a full schedule of production.

On the truth or falsity of the above propositions hangs the whole future of industrial society. If true, a technique of finance to fit them is essential. If untrue, the cause of the failure of our system to operate successfully is far to seek. But it must be sought and solved, or the system will destroy itself.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Washington 25, D. C.

December 31, 1959

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

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

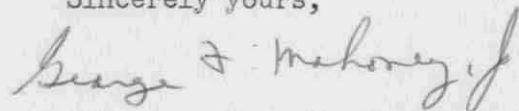
RE: PIO/P 91-98-104-1-80244
Mr. Fakhru H. HASHMI

Mr. Hashmi of Pakistan, who will complete his graduate study in Fundamental Physics at the University of Michigan in January 1960, would like to visit your Physics Group for two days, February 10 and 11, 1960.

Enclosed is a copy of Mr. Hashmi's bio data for your review. He will return to a position with the Atomic Energy Commission of Pakistan in February 1960.

Your kind assistance in arranging the visit for Mr. Hashmi will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,



George F. Mahoney, Jr., Project Manager
Development and Management Studies Branch
Office of Industrial Resources

Attachment - 1

BIO-DATA

ACTION
INFO.

[Handwritten signature]

14507

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

On Technical Cooperation Participants

TO BE COMPLETED BY U. S. O. M.

DATE SENT
DATE RECEIVED
ATTACHMENTS

PIO/P NO. **91-98-104-1-80244**
 ACTIVITY TITLE **Atomic Energy Research and Development**
 COUNTRY **Pakistan**
 FIELD OF ACTIVITY **Fundamental Physics of Elementary Particles.**
 PROPOSED ARRIVAL DATE U. S. **As soon as possible**
 PROPOSED DURATION OF VISIT **12 months**

INSTRUCTIONS TO PARTICIPANTS: Prepare this form on a typewriter in English. In order to prevent delay and to assist in planning your program, answer every question clearly and completely. If more space is needed, use continuation sheet Page 3.

INFORMATION REGARDING PARTICIPANT

1. NAME (Last or Surname in capital letters) **HASANI** (First) **Fakhrul** (Middle) **Hasan** SEX (M or F) **Male**
 2. ADDRESS (Street) **2/3-K, P.E.C.H.S., Ltd.,** (City or Town) **Karachi** (Country) **Pakistan**
 3. BIRTH DATE (Day, Month, Year) **20 9 22** 4. BIRTH PLACE (City & Country) **Dehra Dun, India** 5. COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP **Pakistan.**

6. PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FOR YOUR SPOUSE, YOUR FATHER, AND YOUR MOTHER

SPOUSE	NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH
MOTHER	Ishrat Elahi Begum	1910	Amroha, Distt. Meerut, India.
FATHER	S. Jamil-ur Rahman	1900	-do- Occupation Govt. Pensioner.

7. PERSON AT HOME TO BE NOTIFIED IN CASE OF EMERGENCY (Name, Address and Relationship)
S. Jamil-ur Rahman, 2/3-K, P.E.C.H.S., Ltd., Karachi-29, Pakistan, (Father).
 8. PERSON IN U. S. TO BE NOTIFIED IN CASE OF EMERGENCY (Name, Address and Relationship)
Embassy of Pakistan in Washington.

9. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN IN THE U. S.? IF SO, WHEN, WHERE, FOR HOW LONG AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE?
 -
 10. HAVE YOU EVER TRAVELLED TO COUNTRIES OTHER THAN U. S., IF SO, WHEN, WHERE, AND FOR HOW LONG? (Include travel for educational purposes as well as pleasure)
 -
 11. HAVE YOU PARTICIPATED IN OR APPLIED FOR ANY OTHER U. S., U. N., OR PRIVATE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITY? IF SO, SPECIFY:
 -
 12. LIST MEMBERSHIP IN EDUCATIONAL, PROFESSIONAL, AGRICULTURAL, LABOR OR OTHER TYPES OF ORGANIZATIONS AND SOCIETIES OF A SIMILAR NATURE. IF YOU HOLD OFFICE IN ANY OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS, SPECIFY.
 -

13. OBJECT OF PROPOSED VISIT. BE SPECIFIC. INDICATE FIELD OF ENDEAVOR, CROP, PRODUCT, PROCESS, TECHNIQUE, ETC. TO BE OBSERVED, STUDIED, OR WORKED ON. E. G. MILK MARKETING ETC.

Training in Nuclear Physics.

[Handwritten signature]

NAME OF PARTICIPANT **Fakhrul Hasan Hashmi** COUNTRY **Pakistan** DATE OF BIRTH **9th December 1935**

14. EDUCATION: INCLUDE INFORMATION CONCERNING PREPARATORY OR SECONDARY SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF EQUIVALENT RANKS, IF YOU ATTENDED A TRADE OR VOCATIONAL SCHOOL OR COMPLETED APPRENTICESHIP INCLUDE THAT ALSO.

SCHOOLS ATTENDED	TYPE	COURSE OF STUDY OR MAJOR	DEGREES, DIPLOMAS OR CERTIFICATES	DATE	
				FROM	TO
Govt. High School	High School	Matriculation	Certificate	1947	1952
D.J. Science College.	Degree College.	Inter-Science	Certificate	1952	1954
University of Karachi.	University	B.Sc (Hons) & M.Sc.	Degrees	1954	1958

15. EMPLOYMENT **Karachi. No.**

(A) EXACT TITLE OF YOUR PRESENT POSITION _____ DATE EMPLOYED FROM _____ TO PRESENT TIME _____

PRESENT EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS _____ APPROXIMATE SIZE OF BUSINESS OR ORGANIZATION (Number of employees or volume of business) _____

KIND OF BUSINESS OR ORGANIZATION (Foundry, Milk Marketing, Cotton Textile Mfg., etc.) _____ MACHINES OPERATED (if applicable) _____ NUMBER AND KIND OF EMPLOYEES YOU SUPERVISE, IF ANY _____

DESCRIPTION OF YOUR DUTIES _____

(B) DO YOU EXPECT TO RETURN TO THIS SAME POSITION? () YES () NO IF NOT, HOW IS THE PROGRAM RELATED TO YOUR STUDIES AND FUTURE PLANS?

(C) EXACT TITLE OF YOUR LAST PREVIOUS POSITION **Student in the Department of Physics of the Karachi University, Karachi.** DATES EMPLOYED FROM _____ TO _____

PREVIOUS EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS _____ APPROXIMATE SIZE OF BUSINESS OR ORGANIZATION (Number of employees or volume of business) _____

KIND OF BUSINESS OR ORGANIZATION (Foundry, Milk Marketing, Cotton Textile Mfg., etc.) _____ MACHINES OPERATED (if applicable) _____ NUMBER AND KIND OF EMPLOYEES YOU SUPERVISED, IF ANY _____

DESCRIPTION OF YOUR DUTIES _____

16. LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY	READING			SPEAKING			UNDERSTANDING		
	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR
ENGLISH	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-
OTHER Urdu	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-
Arabic.	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes.

BEFORE SIGNING THIS FORM CHECK BACK OVER IT TO MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE ANSWERED ALL QUESTIONS CORRECTLY.

I CERTIFY that I have reviewed the statements made in this application and that they are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and are made in good faith. I further agree that if I am accepted under this program, I will follow diligently the program arranged as requested by my government and will not seek extension of the period of my program. I further agree that upon completion of my training, I will return to my country without delay and will endeavor to utilize, for the benefit of my country, the training acquired under this program.

F. H. Hashmi SIGNATURE OF PARTICIPANT DATE **2/10/58**

LANGUAGE CERTIFICATION: I CONCUR IN ITEM 16 ENTRIES FOR ENGLISH () YES () NO. IF "NO", EXPLAIN:

OFFICIAL TITLE _____ SIGNATURE OF OFFICIAL _____ DATE _____

ICA-13-91 (7-56)

USOM FORWARD TO ICA/W **Dr. M. A. Siddiqi** **2/10/58**

Haseman, J. D.

January 2, 1947

Mr. J. D. Haseman
Linton
Indiana

Dear Mr. Haseman:

Thank you for your letter of December 28th which has come during Dr. Aydelotte's absence. I am very sorry to say that the Institute for Advanced Study offers no facilities for research in the fields of biology and biochemistry in which you are interested. As you will see from the Bulletin, a copy of which is being sent to you under separate cover, the three lines of study pursued at the Institute are humanistic studies, economics and politics and mathematics.

Yours sincerely,

Jane S. Richardson
Secretary to Dr. Aydelotte

Sep. cov. 1

Linton, Ind.,
Dec. 28, 1946.

Dr. Frank Adloytte,
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Dr. Adloytte :-

I wonder if your Institute of Advance Learning would be interested in my new view of the origin and dispersal of species - based on my past 28 years of field and laboratory observations on both radio and activated carbon and activated silicon containing materials that free energy to make active hydrogens of different energy levels. -----

During World War I I found asphalt synthesized in situ from humic acid carbohydrates made from plants by said energy and have duplicated this natural find here in tests made on water plants with Florida black sand metals, activated Texas lignitic carbon and activated Death Valley bentonite .

I proved that fullers earth does not bleach acid-alkali treated oils by adsorption but by producing active hydrogen that replaces the sodium in the colloidal color compound which then precipitates. Hence selective adsorption is a monstrous hoax when used to explain any chemical reactions which ensue under vital temperature and pressure in the presence of any activated carbon or silicon containing material that has been energized or activated by proper acid and heat treatment. This includes also enzymes. They all free energy.

I found that active hydrogen made by activated fullers earth precipitated the red coloring matter in oils while the active hydrogen made by hydrogen gas passing thru thin metal cans into red polarine oil made more color and produced some water . Hence I know that there are more than one kind of active hydrogen.

If there be, as I am now convinced from chemical, electrical, bleaching, electroscopic, magnetometric, photographic and tests of meical Xrays and ultra-violet rays on activated carbon and silicon containing materials, ~~that~~ various kinds of both super and sub-normal energy levels of active hydrogen, then I have a means to explain not only exactly how a muscle contracts, how a nerve impulse is propagated and how a fire-fly luminescence but also how the energy yielding material of environments can change the energy levels of the active hydrogens made by the germplasmic activated carbon containing materials.

It will also explain what the gene theory cannot, namely when a hermit carb pincher is broken off, it always regenerates another claw but if you cut off the tip of the regenerating bag of protoplasm and puncture its side you can make it grow into a clawed leg, etc. It is silly to say you put in the genes of the walking leg , swimmerette, etc. and cut out the normal pincher gene. It is a change in the energy levels of the active hydrogens made by the activated carbon containing materials and not a hypothetical piece of a chromosome.

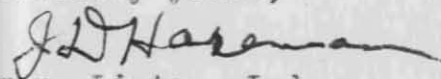
You can readily see that this view will also explain the succession of fossils which accompanied each major change in the earth's geologic uplift as both activated carbon and activated silicon containing energy yielding materials as well as radio active materials such as thorium and cerium are found concentrated in the major existing and past geosynclines of the earth .

It will for the first time harmonize the mechanistic and vitalistic concept of energy and matter. Naturally , it must be quite revolutionary to do this . And physical chemists, biologists and nuclear physicists each will have to drop some of their pet views .

For example, a noble prize winner in physics told me in the presence of a noble prize winner in zoology if I lived 10,000 years that I would not get enough energy from the black sand metals of the Florida coast (containing Thorium silicate said to be used in making uranium 239 of the atomic bomb) to change enough plant cellulose into heavy hydrocarbons of petroleum oils to get a test. He was in error because I later made a test and in one year I obtained ample heavy hydrocarbons from water plants sealed in jars with Florida black sands to prove the 1917 views suggested from my find in my Florida vandyke brown mine. I turned over these tests to U.S. Peoria Lab to continue the tests to get motor fuels from farm waste when our oil sands are all drained .

I have written you at random some of the salient points which I hope to write up some day into a complete report of my major life work started when I took charge of the Carnegie Museum Expedition to S. America in 1917. I might gather some new suggestion from such a discussion . And the physical chemists, biologists, and nuclear physicists will in turn get a new slant at energy and matter that does chemical work within the realm of relatively low temperatures and low pressures--- commonly called catalytic reactions due to energies of activation.

Sincerely yours,



J.D. Haseman, Linton, Ind.

OAKLAND.
OCT 26
7 30 PM
1944
CALIF.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

The Secretary.
Institute of Advanced Studies
Princeton.
N. J.

VIA AIR MAIL

116 Montecito Avenue
Oakland Co.
California.

Dear Sir.

I would be grateful if you
would send to me an Admission Form &
particulars of fellowships available at
the Institute.

Truly
Yours
A. S. Nash

Hash, A. S.

October 28, 1944

Mr. A. S. Hash
116 Montecito Avenue
Oakland Island, California

Dear Mr. Hash:

Under separate cover I am sending you
a copy of Bulletin No. 10 describing the
work of the Institute and the conditions
for membership together with a copy of our
latest Directory. I hope this will give you
the information you need.

Yours very truly,

Jane S. Richardson
Secretary to the Director

Sep. cov. 1

Haskin Service

THE HASKIN SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Br. 1
sent 12/21/48*

THE HASKIN INFORMATION SERVICE
THE HASKIN BOOKS

W. R. FAIRFIELD, *General Manager*
NAGEL HASKIN, *Assistant Manager*

December 16, 1948.

Princeton University,
The Institute For Advanced Study,
Princeton, N.J.

Gentlemen:

We would appreciate any general information you
have on the origin, history and objectives of your
Institute.

Yours very truly,

The Haskin Service

Attention: Mrs. O'Brien.
ob-l-has

March 6, 1943

Dear Mr. Haskin:

Your letter of March 1st to Princeton University, inquiring about the Einstein Tower, has been forwarded to me here. The Einstein Tower which was built at Pottsdam, I think about 1919, was designed by Eric Mendelsohn, who is now residing at 2 Park Avenue, New York City. For detailed information about the Tower I suggest that your correspondent write directly to Mr. Mendelsohn.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Mr. Frederic J. Haskin
The Haskin Information Service
Washington, D. C.

FA/MCE

The Haskin Information Service

Frederic J. Haskin, Director
Washington, D. C.

3-1-43

Princeton University,
Princeton, N. J.

Gentlemen:

We would appreciate your sending us any data you may have on the following questions, which have been received in this Office:

"Please give me information about the Einstein Tower.

"I should like to know location, date of founding, how financed, chief work done there, names of directors, etc.

"My class in college astronomy is trying to get all the information they can about this Tower. I have not been able to obtain much information about it."

Truly,

Frederic J. Haskin

g-has

*Eric Mendelsohn
2 Park Ave, NYC*

COPY

CONGREGATION EMANU-EL
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Fifth Avenue at Sixty-Fifth Street

Office of
Rabbi Nathan A. Perilman

July 7th, 1941.

Dear Mr. Leidesdorf:

I am writing to you on behalf of Dr. Ludwik Hausknecht who is anxious to have an interview with you in your capacity as Trustee for the "Institute for Advanced Study" at Princeton. Dr. Hausknecht during 1940 was research associate at New York University in the School of Education in the Department of Foreign Languages and Literature. He has been sponsored by Professor Boaz of Columbia University in connection with other work. His field is in the language and literature of Greece and Persia and he is qualified to teach also in Latin and Russian. He can set forth his qualifications far better than I can and would be grateful to you if you would see him. I have seen him several times and I am favorably impressed with him personally and urgently hope that you will be able to grant him this interview and be of some assistance to him.

Dr. Hausknecht can be reached through the International House, 500 Riverside Drive, New York City.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Nathan A. Perilman

Dr. Samuel D. Leidesdorf
125 Park Avenue
New York City

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE

(DR. LUDWIK HAUSKNECHT)

Mr.

Samuel D. Leidesdorf

500 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK

June 30, 1941

Member of the Standing
Committee of the Board of Trustees
Member of the Executive Committee
Chairman of the Budget Committee

Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton,
New Jersey

My dear Sir,

Allow me, please, to ask you
for a fellowship in order to
do research work in the
Institute for Advanced Study
in the department of Professor

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE

500 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK

Benjamin J. MERITT (Greek inscriptions) or in a related field of classical culture, linguistics or ancient history. I shall deeply appreciate any help given me.

Reference:

- 1) Prof. Dr. Rafael Taubenschlag, New School for Social Research (Ancient History, Papyrology). He was my teacher in Poland.
- 2) Dr. Adam HANON, lecturer in the New York University, 1939. He invited me at that time to lecture several times in his classes on Jewish problems in Poland.
- 3) Dr. Harold Korn, Member of

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE

500 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK

District 1 General Committee of the
B'nai B'rith, Member of the Fellowship
Council of New York University

4) Professor Dr. FRANZ BOAS,
Department of Anthropology, Columbia
University

5) Professor Dr. ROLLIN H. TANNER,
Director, Department for Foreign
Languages and Literatures, New
York University. I did research under him.

6) Professor Dr. ARTHUR UPHAM
POPE, Director, The Iranian
(Persian) Institute, 724 - 5 Avenue
New York City. I will lecture in that Institute
in Autumn 1941, without payment.

7) Professor Dr. Benjamin D. MERITT,
Institute for Advanced Study,

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE

- 4 -

500 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK

Princeton, New Jersey

8) The National Refugee Service,
165 # 46, N.Y.C. have been for long
time supported by that Institu-
tion. My case worker is Miss
Sylvia SACHS. I am getting
now \$32.40 (30 dollars and 40 cents)
monthly.

9) Dr. John MOTT, Director of the
International House, New York City.

Believe me
faithfully yours

Dr. Ludwik Hauskrecht

- 1 enclosure -

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

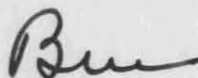
June 26, 1941

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

I wish I had had a chance to talk this man over with you, but I have seen Herzfeld and quite apart from financial considerations, we have come to the conclusion that we can do nothing for him.

I hope you approve the letter which I wrote. I wanted to get his credentials back to him.

Sincerely yours,



B. D. Meritt

Enclosure

June 26, 1941

Dr. Ludwik Hausknecht
International House
500 Riverside Drive
New York City

Dear Dr. Hausknecht:

Professor Hitti has referred to me your credentials and your letter saying that you want to study at the Institute and to prepare a book on Iran in Greek Thought and Literature.

I have discussed this whole matter with the Humanities faculty and am sorry to say that we have no facilities for giving you any help next year.

I am returning to you the papers which Professor Hitti sent to me.

With very best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

B. D. Meritt

Enclosures

4th August, 1941

Dear Professor Pauli:

Will you kindly return the Professor
Peter Havas letter and the attached data to Dr. Aydelotte
when you have finished with it? Thank you.

Very truly yours,

RAM

Professor Wolfgang Pauli
Physics Department
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Mich.

2nd August, 1941

Dear Professor von Neumann:

Dr. Aydelotte

asked me to forward to you the enclosed data
which he was discussing with you over the
phone this morning.

Very truly yours,

BAM

Professor John von Neumann
26 Westcott Road
Princeton, N. J.

Handwritten:
Peter Havas letter of 7/25/41 + data - ^{to Prof.} 8/4/41
B. Chandrag Khan letter 7/23/41 - ^{rec'd} 8/4/41
(*Handwritten:* Encl.)

F-100-41

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

Lieber Jonny,

Der Fall Haas liegt so; er hat mir geschrieben, persön-
lich kann ich ihm nicht, publiziert hat er nur eine ganz
kleine Arbeit, ich kann also nicht feststellen, ob er gut ist
oder nicht. Ich schreib Haas, er solle sich an Bydell'sche wen-
den, um ^{diesem} ~~die~~ Rolle des lieben Gottes spielen zu
lassen: man kann ^{Haas} ~~zu~~ entweder abweisen oder ihm
eine Chance geben, seine Qualitäten zu zeigen, in dem man
ihm zunächst bis Weihnachten (1. Termin) belässt. Also: "in Joker
Hand".

Viele Grüße, wir gehen nun bald nach Californien
Heils Ihr W. Pauli

P. Flavas
c/o Farway
27 West 96th Street
New York, N.Y.

New York, 7/25/1941.

Sir,

Professor Pauli, whom I asked for the favour of continuing my work in theoretical physics under his direction, advised me to write you and apply for admission at the Institute for Advanced Study. I should be happy if I could work here and therefore ask you to have the kindness to give me the authorization.

I have studied Applied Mathematics and Physics at the Technische Hochschule Wien (Austria) from 1934-1938. 1937-1938 I worked in the laboratory of Professor Rattausch on mass-spectrometry, and from 1938 till now at the Institut de Physique Atomique at Lyon (France). I include a description of my research work.

Yours respectfully

Peter Flavas

Peter Havas

After having studied Technical Physics at the Polytechnics in Vienna, my first experimental work was in the laboratory of Prof. Mattauch about mass-spectrography. I worked on the construction of a mass-spectrometer without magnetic field with a Smythe-velocity-filter, a modification of the original apparatus of Smythe and Mattauch. In this connection I had to carry out calculations on electron-optics, especially about the second-order ~~errors~~ ^{aberrations} of electric cylindrical lenses. The occupation of Austria forced me to discontinue this work and I came to Lyon. Here I worked first with the linear amplifier of Thibaud and Comparat and continued their research about the nuclear levels of the compound N₁₅. After the discovery of the fission of Uranium, I participated in the measurements of range and energy of the fission products. I then carried out some measurements of the distribution of the emission of α -particles by Polonium. From spring 1940 on I built up a generator of neutrons, based on the D-Li reaction and working with a tension of 250000 V.

Besides of the calculations about electron-optics, I started theoretical work with an investigation together with Prof. G. Beck about the ~~dissim~~ dissymmetry of the distribution of fission products. I then studied the passage of the fission products in gases, explaining the discrepancy between range measurements by ionization and by other methods and the aspect of the Wilson-tracks by the assumption of a rapid neutralization of the heavy ions by non-radiative capture of electrons. I then studied the quantum-theory of static fields. Based on a recent theory of Mr. G. Beck about the proper field of electrons and positrons, I am actually investigating the proper field of protons and neutrons and the problem of nuclear forces.

Publications:

- G. Beck and P. Havas: La dissymétrie de la rupture de l'uranium.
Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Sciences, 208, 1939, p. 1084.
- G. Beck and P. Havas: Sur le ralentissement dans l'air des fragments atomiques résultant de l'explosion de l'uranium.
Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Sciences, 208, 1939, p. 1643.
- P. Havas: Sur le ralentissement des ions lourds dans la matière: application à la rupture de l'uranium.
Le Journal de Physique et le Radium, VIII/I, 1940, p. 146.

Just from Hawaii, Univ of

March 22, 1963

Dr. Arthur Feraru, Director
Institute of Advanced Projects
University of Hawaii
Honolulu 14, Hawaii

Dear Dr. Feraru:

Dr. Oppenheimer has asked me to reply to your letter to him, copy of which you also sent to me. I shall be happy to see you on the 13th or 14th of May. If after our preliminary talk you would like also to see Dr. Oppenheimer, he will be happy to see you if he is in Princeton on those days.

We have very little printed matter concerning the Institute. I enclose our most recent bulletin. This is the nearest thing we have to a catalogue.

Cordially yours,

Minot C. Morgan, Jr.
General Manager

MCM:lw
Enclosure



CENTER FOR
CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE
BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

Institute of Advanced Projects

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII Honolulu 14, Hawaii • Cable address EASWESGEN

March 18, 1963

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

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

I am writing to introduce myself and to request an appointment to talk to you about the work of the Institute for Advanced Study. I plan to be on the mainland early in May and hope to be able to see you during the week of May 13. If your schedule allows it, I would like to visit the Institute for Advanced Study on May 13 and 14.

The enclosed mimeographed statement about the Institute of Advanced Projects describes our present status and future goals. I am also enclosing a copy of the Center's Second Annual Report. I feel certain that meeting you and talking with members of your staff would provide much information which would be of great assistance to us in the operation of the Institute here at the East-West Center.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Minot Morgan, who was referred to me by Dr. Joseph McLean, Director of Conferences and Symposia, here at the Institute. Am I correct in thinking that Mr. Morgan is the man to talk to about administrative matters at the Institute for Advanced Study?

If it is convenient, I would appreciate receiving copies of any printed materials you have which describe the operation and administration of the Institute.

I look forward to meeting you in May.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Feraru
Director

AF/ht

cc: Mr. Minot Morgan



CENTER FOR
CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE
BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

Institute of Advanced Projects

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII Honolulu 14, Hawaii • Cable address EASWESGEN

PROGRESS REPORT

Edward W. Weidner, Vice Chancellor

In the last nine months, the Institute of Advanced Projects has moved rapidly to identify its permanent mission, spell out its programs and appoint permanent staff. During the first two years of its existence, the Institute of Advanced Projects was under the able leadership of Dr. Neal Bowers, who served as acting Director. On July 1, 1962, the first permanent appointments were made: Dr. Edward W. Weidner as Vice Chancellor, Dr. Minoru Shinoda as Director of Research Translations, and Dr. Raymond Nunn as Director of Research Collections.

In October John Kyle joined IAP as Director of the East West Center Press. With the new year, two others swelled the ranks: Dr. Arthur Feraru as Director of the Institute and in charge of the Scholars in Residence Program and Dr. Robert Zumwinkle as Director of the International Development Fellowships. February 1963 found Dr. Joseph McLean coming as Director of Conferences and Symposia. Finally, Dr. Margaret Cormack, Professor of Education at Brooklyn College, has just been appointed Director of Reference Research and Information, effective next September.

In turn, the directors have recruited an able professional and clerical staff in support of their programs. By fall, the basic staffing pattern will have been completed in all seven programs. An eighth program of grants for field research jointly carried out by American and Asian or Pacific scholars is to be launched in late 1964.

This is a preliminary copy of material contained in the April 1963 issue of the East West Center News.

Thus, in sum, there are four exchange of persons programs in the IAP, namely, Scholars in Residence, International Development Fellowships, Conferences and Symposia, and Joint Field Research. Complementing these are the four programs devoted to exchange or dissemination of knowledge, i. e. , Research Collections, Research Translations, East West Center Press, and Reference Research and Information.

The mission of the Institute for Advanced Projects is to carry out programs of educational exchange at the advanced professional and scholarly levels, consistent with and contributing to the Center's objectives of more fully achieving international understanding and human betterment. In some respects the IAP's programs can be thought of as ivory tower in nature. However, it is an ivory towerishness that is firmly rooted in the problems that beset the world today. The IAP programs are aimed at assisting those scholars and institutions in the United States, the Pacific, and Asia that want to enlarge upon their intellectual interests in regard to some of the major problems facing mankind: international development and peaceful relations among the peoples of different countries.

These are, of course, broad areas for intellectual concern. To date, the Institute has identified nine more specific problem areas for special emphasis: development education, development economics, development administration, development politics and law, the problems of individual adaptation in the modernization process, effectiveness in working abroad, international trade, the process of educational exchange, and the general significance of cross cultural contacts. All these problem areas are thought of in interdisciplinary terms. Supplementing these special emphases from time to time, the IAP will be active on a less intensive scale in other problem areas of international development and cross cultural relations such as development problems as they relate to

public health or agriculture, the modernization process and how it affects the visual and performing arts and literature, and the exchange of scientific information.

The programs of the Institute are based upon three other criteria. First, everything the Institute does must be directly related to educational exchange between the Asia-Pacific area and the United States. The more fully that educational exchange is furthered by an activity, the higher the priority that is given to it. For example, the Institute does not normally bring lone individuals to the Center as Scholars in Residence. It feels that the principle of educational exchange will be much more fully recognized if scholars sharing similar intellectual interests are invited in small groups to be in residence at the same time.

Second, one of the things that distinguishes the East West Center's program from those of most other educational exchange efforts is that the Center has a unique physical presence. The facilities available to the Institute on the campus of the University of Hawaii permit it to carry on unusual programs of interchange. The Institute's programs are thus heavily weighted toward activities that take advantage of such facilities, although not confined to them. For example, a majority of its international seminars and symposia are held in Honolulu. The Scholar in Residence Program is also located at the Center as are the Research Collections.

Third, in order to make a maximum contribution, the Institute's program must be related to the intellectual interests and plans of American and Asian universities and institutes. The resources of the Center can effectively contribute to the objectives of an academic department or faculty by giving its members opportunities to participate in a many-faceted program of educational exchange. This can be accomplished through long-range and rather comprehensive institutional agreements between the Institute and a department or faculty, or by shorter-range, more ad hoc joint undertakings. For example, the Institute is now prepared to enter into long-range

agreements that could specify the number of opportunities for scholars in residence to be made available to an institution in a particular field over a five-year period; the scope of interchange in regard to fellowships, the nature of its participation in regard to reference and dissemination activities, etc. Ad hoc arrangements may provide for joint sponsorship of conferences, support for research or translation undertakings, or one or more other activities.

In carrying out its several programs, the Institute receives advice from three major sources outside the Center. National advisory panels in the several Asian countries are being established, to provide an orderly method of receiving nominations of fellows, scholars, and symposia members, to provide a method of securing a review of nominations received from other sources, and to make it possible to construct a country program--in other words, adaptation of the Institute program to the special characteristics of each country. The first panel has already been appointed in Japan, and its first formal meeting will take place in June.

Under a substantial program of institutional agreements, the IAP will receive a large portion of its nominations from universities, institutes, and government agencies with which it has regular formal relationships. It will also contract for a number of services in the same manner. The first general institutional agreements are to be announced this spring.

Finally, several part-time continuing consultants are being appointed to give the Institute the necessary backstopping in each of the nine major problem areas upon which it is concentrating. To date, three have been selected: Dr. Cole Brembeck of Michigan State University in development education, Dr. Gabriel Almond of Yale University in development politics, and Dr. Ferrel Heady of the University of Michigan in development administration.

SCHOLARS-IN-RESIDENCE

Arthur Feraru, Director

The goal of the Scholars-in-Residence Program is the further strengthening of a community of scholars through the exchange of ideas and information, within the areas of international development and cross-cultural relations, among faculty members and professional personnel of Asia and American institutions of higher education, professional organizations, and government agencies.

Under the Scholars-in-Residence Program, scholars come to the Center for reflection, research, and writing in an international academic community. Efforts are made to draw groups of scholars together in the same or related fields of study so as to provide a common ground for association and research. It is expected that this pattern will result in major contributions to the several problem areas of international development and cross-cultural relations, as groups of scholars from the United States and Asia are formed year after year in similar problem areas.

To permit the further development of a significant program, within necessary budgetary limitations, the present subject-matter emphasis is on scholarly research and writing in the nine problem areas that the Institute is stressing within the general themes of international development and cross-cultural relations. As necessary, there may be some departure from these to include work in such functional problems as public health and agriculture, as well as the role of the visual and performing arts and literature, in international development and cross-cultural relations.

Among the twenty or more now in residence at the Center are four scholars--from the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam and the United States--involved in research on the role of public administration in economic and social change, and three philosophers from India and the United States,

until recently joined by a fourth from Japan, involved in an investigation of the relationship between logic and language in Eastern and Western philosophy. During the coming year, groups of scholars will investigate such topics as the processes of change with particular attention to urbanization among Pacific cultures, the cultural and development variables that affect labor-management relations in the United States and Japan, public health problems in countries undergoing rapid changes, and education and public administration as they relate to development.

Scholars most commonly come for periods of from five to ten months, although shorter or longer periods are possible. In the case of scholars from the United States, a grant is made equivalent to the salary a professor receives at home, plus transportation for himself, his wife and minor children. In the case of scholars from Asia or the Pacific area, the grant is equivalent to what the scholar would receive at a major American university if he were employed there, plus transportation for himself, his wife and minor children. The scholars from Asia and the Pacific area may, if it is appropriate to their research, also undertake a brief trip to the mainland of the United States.

Participation in this Program is determined on an invitational basis. The major sources of nominations for the Scholars-in-Residence Program are continuing consultants to the Institute in the major problem areas of concern, international and national advisory panels, and institutional contract arrangements between Asian and U. S. institutions and the Institute.

The Institute provides each scholar with a private office, secretarial services, and office supplies. When invited, each scholar is asked what special research materials, if any, he or she will need and efforts are made to obtain them, if they are not already on hand. He is also asked to specify what research or translation assistance he will require. Finally, each scholar is invited to bring one or two of his or her

advanced graduate students at the doctoral dissertation level. The Center provides scholarships to permit these students to write their theses here, presumably in the same field in which the scholar is carrying out research.

FELLOWSHIPS IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Robert G. Zumwinkle, Director

With the aim of contributing to the supply of scholars and high-level practitioners dealing with international development problems, the Institute of Advanced Projects has initiated a program of fellowships in international development. The program fills an educational gap of long standing in the effort to marshal intellectual and material resources for dealing with the crucial problems of the less developed societies. Because the program is closely integrated with the graduate programs of the Institute's affiliated institutions, it capitalizes on the strengths of existing institutions of higher education in Asia, the Pacific area, and the United States.

In content the International Development Fellowship Program is concerned primarily with the social and behavioral sciences as they apply to the problem areas of development administration, development economics, development education, development politics, and the individual's problems of adaptation to the development process.

The fellowships provide financial support for: (a) M.A. and Ph. D. candidates to conduct library research in the Institute's Research Collections and field research in the countries of Asia and the Pacific area; (b) Asian/Pacific Ph. D. candidates to engage in graduate study at a university affiliated with the Institute, preceded by a period of preliminary study and orientation at the Institute; (c) professional persons to engage in non-degree, post-M.A. study in international development; (d) recent Ph. D. recipients to participate in an interdisciplinary seminar on

international development at the Institute; and (e) young post-Ph. D. scholars in international development to spend up to nine months at the Institute in research, reflection, writing, and exchange of thinking and information with others, including senior scholars.

Grants to pre-Ph. D. international development fellows cover necessary travel expenses, instructional and administrative services, and basic living expenses for the fellows themselves but not for dependents. For post-Ph. D. fellows a monthly stipend is provided which is approximately equivalent to the fellow's normal salary. A modest allowance is also provided for research materials and supplies.

The Institute actively seeks out those persons in Asia, the Pacific area, and the United States who are likely to make a contribution to development. The direction of the selection process is determined in large measure by the country programming which is developed with the counsel of national advisory panels. Relying heavily upon affiliated institutions and key professional people, the Institute requests nominations, gathers extensive data on each nominee, and extends fellowship invitations to those selected.

Nominations for the following academic year must be submitted not later than November 1. A standard nomination form is available, but a detailed letter is acceptable. Nominations should be submitted to the Director of International Development Fellowships, Institute of Advanced Projects, East West Center, Honolulu 14, Hawaii. The Institute extends fellowship invitations by January 15 for programs beginning before September 1, and by March 1 for programs beginning on or after September 1.

The East West Center, through the Office of Student Programs, a unit comparable to the Institute of Advanced Projects, administers an extensive program of student grants. A student at the master's level who is interested in international development studies and who does not

meet the requirements of one of the fellowship programs may be eligible for a student grant. Inquiry may be directed to the Office of Student Programs, East West Center, Honolulu 14, Hawaii.

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

Joseph E. McLean, Director

In any program of cultural and technical interchange, both the written and the spoken word are of great importance. We cannot say that one is more important than the other, but for most of us the spoken word--especially in the relative intimacy of the conference room and with all the vital significance of face-to-face confrontation--can be a rather dynamic way to dramatize this interchange of knowledge, backgrounds, opinions, and experiences, and may point the way to new knowledge. What it sometimes hides may be quite as revealing as what it brings forth.

The conference and symposium program emphasizes the long-range interests and goals of the Center and is an important part of its activities. The conference topics, naturally, fit in with the over-all purposes or mission of the Center and of the Institute of Advanced Projects. Hence, there is emphasis on international development and cross-cultural relations, and more particularly on the nine major problem areas on which Institute activities heavily concentrate. This is not a completely limiting factor, however; and conference topics that, although not immediately considered in the direct target zone of the Institute, could nevertheless have a bearing on the over-all purposes of the Institute and the Center are occasionally sponsored.

The reasons for holding a conference are primarily educational (exchanging knowledge, building upon existing knowledge, pointing the way toward new ideas or creating new concepts). Conferences may open

the door to new knowledge or may develop the contacts that in turn will contribute to a new understanding. Depending upon the subject matter and the objective in view, a conference may be of long or short duration, may involve a handful of participants or as many as thirty, and may be essentially academic in tone or be oriented toward policy or action goals. Action-oriented conferences of the Institute are usually devoted to stimulating further educational and cultural exchange activities and are normally of short duration (perhaps three days) and may involve a relatively large number of participants (perhaps as many as twenty or thirty). A conference with academic goals, designed to report upon research or outline next steps for research may be of slightly longer duration (perhaps five days). The longer scholarly conference (perhaps better termed symposium or seminar) that aims at exploring new frontiers of knowledge or developing new research designs involves few participants (ten or twelve), but may last three to ten weeks, thus permitting greater use of library and research facilities.

A conference or seminar, generally speaking, is not an end in itself. It is not an isolated event, but, rather, a piece of something bigger. One conference may be the kick-off leading to a half dozen other conferences, all on related subjects. Conferences and symposia are closely related to the other major programs of the Institute. There is an obvious inter-dependence with the activities of the Press, Translations, Research Collections, Scholars-in-Residence and other programs of the Institute.

A conference basic to much of the future program of IAP as well as of Conferences and Symposia will be held this spring. Entitled "Strengthening the Community of Scholarship between Asia and the United States," it will attempt to define the most urgent needs for institutional or other action that will facilitate more rapid and effective progress toward such an end. It is intended that conclusions stemming

from this conference be a guide for both co-sponsors--the East West Center and Education and World Affairs, Inc.

The topics of various other conferences (past or scheduled) suggest the nature and scope of the program: "Development of Research on Effectiveness in Working Abroad;" "Japanese Research Translations;" "Southeast Asia Research Resources;" and "International Trade." Possible future topics or areas include development engineering; legal sociology; and science information. Quite obviously, most of these topics concern international development and/or cross-cultural relations.

A basic feature of the conference program is the effort to build co-sponsorship or multi-sponsorship of a conference or symposium. This helps to build a broader institutional participation in East-West cultural and technical interchange. At the same time, such joint sponsorship helps materially in building new institutions or intellectual interests and in strengthening existing ones in the various countries involved.

It should be noted, finally, that the Conferences and Symposia unit of IAP also includes the East West Center lecture series and a modest activity in the realm of the performing arts. The lecture series brings a half dozen distinguished statesmen or scholars to the Center each year. A series of three or four lectures is given by every speaker. Generally, the lectures in each series are published and widely distributed.

RESEARCH COLLECTIONS

Raymond Nunn, Director

Research Collections consists of a General Collection and four regional collections. The General Collection includes materials in all languages relating to international development and cross-cultural

relations. It is being selected to serve working and reference purposes, and excludes all materials which belong properly to the regional collections.

The China and Korea Collection is the strongest of the four regional resources. It has established strengths in traditional Chinese literature, religion, philosophy and history. During the past two years there has been a great increase in materials on modern social problems in mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan. The Korea Collection has quadrupled in size, and its new materials are largely concerned with contemporary Korea.

The Japan and Ryukyu Collection is also strong in traditional Japanese studies in literature, religion, philosophy and history. During the past two years a great number of periodical files, government publications, and social science material has been added. The Ryukyu Collection is one of the finest in the world, and is being rapidly expanded through microfilming.

Research materials from fifteen different countries in as many languages are being brought together to form the Southeast Asia Collection. The acquisition of materials from this region is an operation of extreme difficulty, but it has proceeded steadily over the past two years.

The Library of Congress Public Law 480 program for India and Pakistan has until recently provided the bulk of the materials in the South Asia Collection. Through this program over eighty newspapers, six hundred periodicals and three to four thousand books are received annually. These materials are being supplemented by government publications, periodicals and extensive files of newspapers on microfilm.

Research Collections has brought together a distinguished staff. The Director, Dr. G. Raymond Nunn, was formerly Head of

the Asia Library at the University of Michigan, and Chairman of the Association for Asian Studies Committee on American Library Resources on the Far East from 1958-1963; Mr. Francis Schork, the Associate Director, was until recently Director of the Library of the School of Advanced International Studies; Dr. David de Queljoe was formerly associated with the National Economic Council of Indonesia; Miss Lan-hiang Tan was formerly Head of the Sinological Library of the University of Indonesia; Dr. Walter Maurer came six months ago from the South Asia Section of the Library of Congress; and Dr. Hiroko Ikeda is a folklorist of distinction. Fluency in the spoken and written forms of twelve major Asian and western languages are among the accomplishments of Research Collections twenty-five specialist staff.

Collection strengths now total 120,000 volumes, including 70,000 in the China and Korea Collection, 40,000 in the Japan and Ryukyu Collection, 4,000 in the Southeast Asia Collection, 4,000 in the South Asia Collection, and 2,000 in the General Collection. There are 7,000 reels of microfilm of newspapers, periodicals, official gazettes, archival materials and clipping files.

RESEARCH TRANSLATIONS

Minoru Shinoda, Director

Research Translations endeavors through translation projects to further the aims of the East West Center and, in particular, the objectives of the Institute of Advanced Projects. Specifically, it endeavors to increase mutual understanding between the United States and the countries of Asia and the Pacific and to increase the flow of translations of scholarly works in the broad intellectual areas to which the Institute of Advanced Projects gives special attention: international development and cross-cultural relations.

Currently, the major effort of Research Translations in regard to the Institute's subject emphases in international development and cross-cultural relations lies in the following three projects: (1) the publication of a journal featuring translations in abstract or in full of scholarly articles from Asian-language journals; (2) the compilation of annotated bibliographies in the several aspects of international development and cross-cultural relations; and (3) the translation and publication of from two to four full-length books a year.

As an aid to determining areas of scholarship where translations are needed and in avoiding costly duplication of effort, Research Translations maintains constant contact with organizations interested in translations throughout the world. Through such contacts and through participation by the director in annual and special meetings of academic and cultural societies, Research Translations compiles a comprehensive, up-to-date file on major translation projects, permitting it to perform a clearinghouse function in regard to translation for the entire Pacific area.

Research Translations continues to give much attention to bilingual dictionaries as a tool for research and as a teaching aid. In addition to the Dictionary of Chinese Current Terminology, which was compiled last year, a unique project combining the features of a monolingual and bilingual dictionary for the learning of Indonesian will be launched this June. When completed, the dictionary will serve as a model for dictionaries for other Asian languages.

Research Translations also services the needs of the scholars in residence. The French manuscript of a senior scholar from Vietnam is being translated into English for future publication. The checking and editing of a 568-page temporary edition of a book on Buddhism of a senior scholar from Japan was also done by this office.

Check-editing of book-length manuscripts is another important activity of Research Translations. Such a service was rendered to the Human Relations Area Files, Inc., of New Haven and the Institute of Asian Economic Affairs of Tokyo.

In view of the plans to publish a journal, a series of bibliographies, and several book-length translations, Research Translations is presently engaged in hiring a small corps of permanent researchers in four major language areas (Japanese, Chinese, Indonesian-Dutch, and Vietnamese-French). Research Translations will continue to use research assistants who are foreign graduate students to augment and complement the work of the permanent staff.

For some of its major projects, Research Translations calls upon the Scholars-in-Residence Program to invite outstanding scholars to the Institute. Two such projects are currently underway, and a third is scheduled for June.

For much of its work, Research Translations relies on the contract method, calling upon individual scholars or research institutes to carry out specific translation projects. In this way qualified scholars and research institutes in the United States and abroad can be drawn into the work of the Center. In the dissemination of translations executed by Research Translations, this office relies not only on its journal but on other media as well. In the past the Human Relations Area Files, the Institute of Asian Economic Affairs, and the Hawaii Institute of Geophysics have distributed translations rendered by this office.

However, the main outlet for the results of projects undertaken by Research Translations will be the East West Center Press. This includes the journal, dictionaries, bibliographies, and book-length translations described above.

EAST WEST CENTER PRESS

John Kyle, Director

One day this May, with the appearance of a volume entitled *DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY*, the publication program of the newly established East West Center Press will be officially underway. The 128-page bibliography, compiled by Allan A. Spitz of the Legislative Reference Bureau, University of Hawaii, and Edward W. Weidner, Vice Chancellor in charge of the Institute of Advanced Projects, is the first of several volumes scheduled for publication during the Press's initial year of operation. The second, *TRANS-PACIFIC SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING*, which sets forth the papers presented at a conference sponsored by the East West Center and the University last summer, is already in production and will be published in June. Edited by Thomas C. Nickerson, Director of the University of Hawaii Press, the 300-page book examines problems facing publishers in the exchange of scholarly information among countries bordering on the Pacific, and suggests some first steps toward their solution.

Next to appear in this first year is *WAYS OF THINKING OF EASTERN PEOPLES*, written, translated, and revised by Hajime Nakamura, and edited by Philip Wiener, both Scholars in Residence in Philosophy at the Institute.

John H. Kyle, Director of the Press, has set forth the goals of its ambitious program: "The Press's basic list of new publications reflects directly the research conducted at the Institute of Advanced Projects. Each year we will issue books and occasional papers by the Scholars in Residence; books and pamphlets from the Conference Program; bibliographies from Research Collections; and materials from Research Translations." Supplementing this major emphasis, however, are the Press's extramural activities: "Moving beyond the walls of the Center,

the Press welcomes manuscripts in the area of technical and cultural interchange within the Center's geographical sphere of interest, whether in the social sciences, the natural sciences, or the humanities. These manuscripts may be whole studies by independent scholars, or they may be symposia sponsored by other institutions or associations. "

In addition to the publication of books and monographs in their original languages, Mr. Kyle sees as a part of the East West Center Press's international role the publication of English translations of works from Asian languages. These would come not only from the Institute's office of Research Translations but from outside agencies and individuals as well.

Another goal high on the Press's list of priorities is the elimination of such barriers to scholarly interchange between East and West as the high cost of Western books in Asia, monetary exchange problems, and the failure of most publishers to make available to their readers the works of scholars in other countries. The Press will be able to make excellent use of the Center's unique location and program resources in combating these problems. To this end, the Press has already begun to investigate such possibilities as the importation of Asian books to America, the provision of inexpensive Asian paperback editions of American books sorely needed by Asian scholars, and the establishment of several reprint series to make expensive, rare, and out-of-print books on Asian studies more readily available to all scholars. In the future the Press will examine ways which would promote the Center's goals through the publication and distribution of microfilm, recordings, and motion pictures.

Prof. P. Hashmi

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

REQUISITION FOR PAYMENT

Date 17 February 1960

Pay to Professor Pais

Address

Approved by (Signature) Amount \$1.15

To be charged to General Entertainment

In payment of (Itemize)

Reimbursement for entertaining
Mr. Hashmi for lunch, Feb. 11.....\$1.15

Check No.

Batch No.

Extensions Chkd

Entered By

Just you Hashmi

26 January 1960

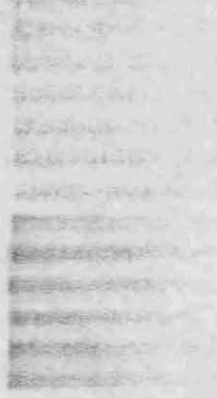
Dear Mr. Mahoney:

Dr. Oppenheimer has asked me to send you his thanks for your letter of December 31st, and to say that we will expect the visit of Mr. Hashmi on February 11th.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Wilder Hobson
Secretary to the Director

Mr. George F. Mahoney, Project Manager
Development and Management Studies Branch
Office of Industrial Resources
International Cooperation Administration
Washington 25, D. C.



Prof. Dyson 10.45
Prof. Pais 12.30 - lunch
Re 1.30

April 18, 1936

Professor Carlton J. H. Hayes
427 West 117th Street
New York City

My dear Professor Hayes:

We are sending you under separate
cover a complete set of the Bulletins of the
Institute for Advanced Study, which please accept
with the compliments of Professor Edward Mead Earle.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY
Secretary

M. H. Hays

Apartment 802,
1722 Nineteenth St. N. W.,
Washington, D. C.,
February 5, 1931

Institute for Advanced Study,
100 East Forty Second St.,
New York, N. Y.

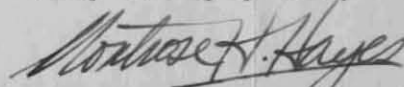
Gentlemen:

At the suggestion of Mr. Leland of the American Council of Learned Societies I am writing to you to inquire as to the possibilities of securing a fellowship or a research assistantship in public administration, municipal government, or any of the other phases of political science.

In June of 1930 I graduated from the University of Chicago with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and have since completed, at the George Washington University, all of the work for a Master of Arts degree in political science, which will be conferred February 23. It is my desire to secure something in the field of research, and, whenever possible, to continue work towards a Ph. D. Mr. Leland has suggested that you may sometime have, or know, of such a possibility. If such is the case, I will appreciate any information you may be able to give me. In the case of a position, I am willing to go anyplace, and to take any salary on which I can live.

I wish to thank you for your kindness.

Very truly yours,



Montrose H. Hays

February 7, 1931

Dear Mr. Hayes:

Thank you for your kind note of February 5. Up to the present moment we have not come to any decision as to the fields in which the Institute for Advanced Study will operate, so that unfortunately I am unable to give you a definite reply. I am sending you a copy of the only publication which we have issued.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Montrose H. Hayes
Apartment 802
1722 Nineteenth St. N. W.
Washington, D. C.

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:MSB

11-28

file

HENRY B. HAZARD
18 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 23, 1939.

Doctor Abraham Flexner,
The Institute for Advanced Study,
20 Nassau Street,
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Doctor Flexner:

My associate, Mr. J. H. Wagner, has been good enough to show me your letter of February 13, 1939, to him, with which you enclosed a communication dated February 10, from Dean R. G. D. Richardson of the Graduate School, Brown University, Providence, R. I., concerning Mr. Jaenicke.

Mr. Wagner will keep me informed of any further report which you may be able to make concerning Princeton after the middle of March.

May I express to you my own deep sense of gratitude of the manner in which you have gone so far to aid a student, whom I am led to believe will repay through scholarly achievement the deep interest which has been shown in his case. I hope that in some way I may be able to show how much your action is really appreciated.

Very sincerely,

Henry B. Hazard

Henry B. Hazard,
Adjunct Professor of Political Science,
Graduate School, The American University.

February 13, 1939

Dear Mr. Wagner:

I am enclosing a letter from Dean Richardson of Brown University. My own feeling is that in a small institution like Brown University Mr. Jaenicke would find more guidance and more stimulus than he is likely to obtain in one of the larger institutions.

I shall let you know as soon as I hear further from Princeton, but that will not be, as I told you, until about the middle of March.

Please let me know if there is anything further you would like me to do.

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Honorable J. H. Wagner
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

AF/MCE

February 13, 1939

Dear Dean Richardson:

Thank you very much for your letter of the 10th. I shall send it to Mr. Wagner, who brought Mr. Jaenicke to my attention.

I am very happy indeed that Brown has added Neugebauer to its faculty, and it will give me the keenest pleasure if on his first visit to Princeton you can come with him.

With many thanks to you and President Wriston,

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dean R. G. D. Richardson
Brown University
Providence, Rhode Island
AF/MCE

Copy

BROWN UNIVERSITY
Providence, Rhode Island

The Graduate School

February 10, 1939

Dr. Abraham Flexner
Institute for Advanced Study
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Flexner:

Since receiving your letter of January 30 regarding Mr. Jaenicke, I have discussed the matter with our department of government and with President Wriston. While we have an excellent library in this field, our staff is not very large. There are, however, excellent opportunities for observing government since we are almost what the Greeks would call a "city-state". The processes of government both for Rhode Island and Providence are carried on within a mile of our campus.

We have written the young man that we will be glad to extend to him all the privileges of the University without fees and to give him an honorary fellowship (without stipend), and to help him find some sort of employment after he arrives. There may be places where he would be better off and where they could do more for him, but if he comes to Brown we shall accept him into our small circle and do what we can for him.

I was in Princeton on the 4th. It was my firm intention to call and pay my respects to you but my conferences with the various people - Eisenhart, Bohnenblust, Veblen, and Morse - were so protracted that before I was through, the hour was too late. I have hopes for better luck next time. I wanted to see Bohr and must try to do so before he returns to Europe.

Neugebauer must call on you as soon as he gets himself oriented. It would be a pleasure for me to introduce him to you if that opportunity can be embraced.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) R.G.D. Richardson,
Dean

RGDR:DM

January 30, 1939

Dear Mr. Wagner:

I have had a talk with Dean Eisenhart of Princeton University about Mr. Jaenicke. He tells me that it will be the middle of March before decisions are reached on applications of this sort. I am therefore going to have the papers you sent me copied and I shall forward the copies to Dean Richardson of Brown University. I shall let you hear from me again as soon as I have an answer from him.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

J. H. Wagner, Esq.
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

AF/MCE

Jaenicke

January 30, 1939

Dear Dean Richardson:

I received from you some time ago the circular announcing the creation of a number of graduate scholarships and fellowships. I have recently had a letter from Mr. J. H. Wagner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Labor, Washington, as well as one from Mr. Henry B. Hazard of The American University, Washington, regarding a young man who is anxious to enter a graduate school in this country. I am sending you herewith copies of these letters. One of our own men, Dr. Herz, knows young Jaenicke and tells me that he is excellent. I do not myself know him personally.

If he seems to you the sort of person who might be valuable in the development of your graduate work, I shall be very happy to transmit to Mr. Wagner any communication or information that you wish to send to him.

I congratulate you on the accession of Neugebauer. That was a great stroke.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dean R. G. D. Richardson
Graduate School, Brown University
Providence, Rhode Island

AF/MCE

January 19, 1939

Dear Eisenhart:

I spoke to you yesterday over the telephone about a young German, Joachim Jaenicke, and I am now sending you the memorandum and letter which have come to me regarding him from the Assistant Commissioner of Immigration, and a letter from Professor Henry B. Hazard of The American University at Washington. Mr. Jaenicke is also personally known to Dr. Heinrich Herz, who is working with Professor Whitton.

If it is possible for the University to assist him I feel certain that he will prove a competent and energetic student.

Always sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dean Luther P. Eisenhart
Nassau Hall
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

AF/MCE

January 3, 1939

Dear Mr. Wagner:

Thank you for your delightful and most gracious letter of December 28. I cannot pretend that I am insensible to the value which you place upon my activities, though I am in all conscience bound to tell you that you overrate me. At a time when Hitler and Mussolini are throwing out of positions the most eminent scholars in the world, it does not require a wizard to take advantage of their follies.

I have read with great interest Miss Hine's letter regarding Joachim Jaenicke. At the moment I am the only member of the Institute in Princeton, and I am here only for the day in order to catch up with my mail so that I will not be overwhelmed with it when the vacation is over. About the middle of the month, when the Institute is again in session, I shall show your letter and the excerpt from Miss Hine's letter to the faculty of the School of Economics and Politics and get their opinion as to what we can do for Mr. Jaenicke or what can be done for him elsewhere. I am not myself in position to say where he had best work, but I do not believe that the problem of finding the necessary support will prove insuperable.

This note carries you my deepest appreciation of your coöperation upon so many occasions and my heartiest good wishes for a happy New Year for you and your family.

Sincerely yours, ABRAHAM FLEXNER

1909 North Capitol St.,
Washington, D.C.,
December 28/1938

Dear Dr. Flexner:

While spending the holiday week at home, taking a little vacation, Dr. Hazard dropped in to extend his Yuletide greetings and we "talked shop."

Dr. Hazard is Assistant to the Commissioner, in charge, principally, of our work on immigrant education and is on the graduate faculty of American University here.

He developed our Educational program prior to the merging of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

He read to me a most extraordinary story from Miss Mary Lee Hines, of Geneva - one of the outstanding graduates

of American University, now studying under a scholarship at Geneva. Dr Hazard is personally acquainted with a number of the outstanding educators whom Miss Hine mentioned in her letter, having met them in connection with his University work, both in Geneva and in the United States. Dr Hazard is familiar with the Geneva scene from several trips there representing the United States Government.

Dr Hazard wondered if I had come in contact with anyone, in the course of our dealings with educational institutions for foreign students, who might offer some solution for the young man Miss Hine so ably described in the attached copy of her letter. I told him I consider you the genius of the age in collecting together the outstanding intellectual and scientific wizards of the world upon whom future generations probably would depend for their material existence and comforts.

So I pass on to you the opportunity to tell us whether you think Miss Hine

is on the right track, or,
could you suggest a means
by which Joachim Jaenicke
can obtain a scholarship
or fellowship in the
United States, on which he
could live and learn for a
year or so.

With the coming of the New
year, may all the best
things life can give us,
be continually yours. The
great work you are doing
deserves the greatest blessings.

Sincerely

J. Henry Wagner
Dr. Abram Flexner,
Institute for Advanced Learning,
Princeton, N.J.

Please Ref

(Excerpt from letter from Miss Mary Lee Hine, Le Foyer
Quaker des Étudiants Palais Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland)

* * * * *

Living here at the Hostel is a young German, Joachim Jaenicke, twenty-three years of age and of Aryan descent. From early adolescence he has had daily contact with political life during the active political career of his father as governor and member of Parliament. This youthful interest in politics broadened into a more vital interest in international relations when, from 1933-35, he lived in China and Japan while his father was an administrative adviser to the National Government of China, an appointment confirmed by the League. Since his father's necessary retirement from active political life Joe has retained his status of "auslandsdeutscher," German residing abroad, living in Geneva while continuing his studies at the University and at the Graduate Institute. He has obtained his "Licencees sciences politiques (mention etudes internationales)" after three years' study at the two institutions. His examinations for the "Licence" covered the following fields: General Introduction to Law, Economics, Statistics, Geography, Sociology, Public International Law, International Institutions, International Jiridical and Political Problems, International Economic and Financial Problems, Political and Economic History of the United States since 1814, and one or two others. At present Joe is continuing his work at the Institute as the holder of an Institute Scholarship. His thesis, being written under the direction of Professors Rappard, Mantoux, and Bourquin, is on the subject, "The French Attitude toward the Problem of Sanctions in the Italo-Ethiopian Conflict," and is being written in French. Joe's work in the field of international relations has included work in international law under Professors Bourquin, Guggenheim, Whitton, and Wehberg; work in international organization under Professors Wehberg, Potter, Quincy Wright, Rappard, and Guggenheim, and lectures and seminars on comparative constitutional law, imperialism, international economics, and foreign policy. He is efficient in French and English, as well as German. In 1937 he attended the August session of the Hague Academy for International Law. He has travelled extensively in France, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and the far East. It should be particularly emphasized that Joe is not a "refugee", either political, racial, or religious.

I believe though that you will understand how important it would be to Joe to carry on his studies in America, for at least a year. Last year he applied for scholarships from various American colleges and universities. At that time, however, he was only just finishing his work for his "Licence" and was not awarded a scholarship at any of the institutions to which he had applied. Now, however, his qualifications are of a much more advanced character. He expects to get his Doctorate from the Institute this summer. He is very highly thought of by all his professors at the Institute and

- 2 -

receives splendid recommendations from them. Everyone at the Hostel likes him immensely. It is easy to see that he comes from a cultured, very high type of family.

In consultation with some of his professors and friends Joe has written to the following Universities for application blanks for scholarships for the coming academic year: Harvard, Princeton, University of Chicago, Columbia, Fletcher, University of California, Yale, University of Wisconsin, University of Minnesota, Ohio State University, University of Michigan, American University Graduate School, University of Pennsylvania, New York University, and Brown University.

Several of us Americans, in talking over the problem with Jose, agree that the chances of his getting a fellowship which would cover tuition and living expenses are much less than the chances of his getting tuition or just above a tuition scholarship. In a few instances we are quite certain that we could arrange through various friends and contacts to have him taken in by some family for the academic year. We know that this could be arranged in Chicago where one of the young women here teaches in the public schools and lives at home. She has offered to accomodate Joe for the year if he could get a scholarship at the University of Chicago. I feel certain that I could get in touch with friends in both Boston and New York through whom it might be possible to make such an arrangement. One of the girls at the Hostel who has relatives and close friends in Providence, R. I., and in Philadelphia has written to them concerning possibilities of placing Joe with a family in either city. I am writing to a former professor of mine at Western Reserve University who worked under Dr. Quincy Wright, and to Dr. Stowell in regard to scholarships at American University Graduate School. I am also contemplating writing to Dr. George Grafton Wilson and to Mr. Finch.

Joe would be perfectly willing to do any sort or amount of work; he has been working on the cleaning staff of the Hostel, and he would be able to give language lessons. As you know, there is no limitation on money being spent in Germany so that Joe's passage can easily be provided; and Joe has been able to save enough out of his earnings over a period of years to assure him enough to cover the incidental expenses of a year in the United States. One further factor in connection with which I will merely quote his own words, "My activities would be strictly limited to those of an intellectual and scientific nature."

HENRY B. HAZARD
18 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 11, 1939.

Doctor Abraham Flexner,
Director of the Institute for Advanced Study,
20 Nassau Street,
Princeton, N. J.

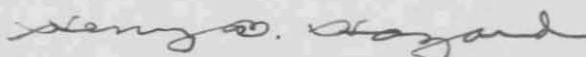
Dear Doctor Flexner:

It would be ungrateful of me if I did not express my very warm appreciation to you for the interest which you have taken in the case of Mr. Joachim Jaenicke, Geneva, Switzerland, to whom reference is made in a letter which I received during December from Miss Mary Lee Hine, one of my graduate students from the Graduate School, The American University, here, who is now at Le Foyer Quaker des Étudiants, Palais Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland. Mr. J. H. Wagner, to whom you wrote on January 3, 1939, concerning Mr. Jaenicke, has shown me your encouraging letter which gives hope that possibly about the middle of this month some action may be possible in Mr. Jaenicke's case. The facts concerning Mr. Jaenicke would not have been mentioned by me to Mr. Wagner had not his preparation and other qualifications for effective work seemed to be so unusual and because of the high confidence which I have in Miss Hine, who is an unusually fine research student as well as a very lovely character.

As Adjunct Professor of Political Science in the above Graduate School, it has been my privilege and pleasure to recommend for scholarships a few outstanding students such as Miss Hine, and my experience in representing this Government on a number of occasions in international matters at Geneva and Paris has convinced me of the contributions to better world understanding and peace which such persons are able to make.

With best wishes to you in your most important undertakings, and again thanking you, I am

Very sincerely,



Henry B. Hazard,
Adjunct Professor of Political Science,
Graduate School, The American University.

Copy

1909 North Capitol St.,
Washington, D. C.
December 28, 1938

Dear Dr. Flexner:

While spending the holiday week at home, taking a little vacation, Dr. Hazard dropped in to extend his Yuletide greetings and we "talked shop".

Dr. Hazard is Assistant to the Commissioner, in charge, principally, of our work on immigrant education and is on the graduate faculty of American University here. He developed our educational program prior to the merging of the Bureaus of Immigration and Naturalization.

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With the coming of the New Year, may all the best things life can give us, be continually yours. The great work you are doing deserves the greatest blessings.

Sincerely,

(Signed) J. Henry Wagner

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

(Excerpt from letter from Miss Mary Lee Hine, Le Foyer
Quaker des Etudiants Palais Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland)

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Copy

Henry B. Hazard
18 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

January 11, 1939

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Director of the Institute for Advanced Study,
20 Nassau Street,
Princeton, N. J.

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With best wishes to you in your most important undertakings, and again thanking you, I am

Very sincerely,

(Signed) Henry B. Hazard

Adjunct Professor of Political Science
Graduate School, The American University

~~F.B. Kirkbride~~
Hazeltine

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BOWLING GREEN
9-6681
CABLE ADDRESS
KIRKBRIDE

April eighteenth
1932

Dr. Abraham Flexner, Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
100 East 42nd Street
New York City.

Dear Dr. Flexner,

I enclose a line to Alan Hazeltine. Don't be surprised if he acts like a grizzly bear. He is really a unique and delightful personality and one of the great mathematical geniuses of our generation. He was for many years, a professor at Stevens Tech. His development of the Hazeltine Neutrodyne came through his mathematical work. He has, for the time being, dropped out of sight in order to devote himself to the higher mathematics. Some day I hope we can again lure him to Castle Point.

I am enclosing my file copy of the first draft of a sketch of Hazeltine which some day will be released for publication. It will give you a picture of the man. Will your secretary be good enough to return the manuscript to me?

I am looking forward with keen interest to seeing you on your return from Europe.

With warmest regards,

Very sincerely yours

F. B. Kirkbride

FBK:EH
Enclosures: letter of introduction.
ms. - Alan Hazeltine.

CABLE ADDRESS KIRKBRIDE, N.Y.
A.B.C. 5th EDITION, BENTLEY'S CODES

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GREEN

MAYBEL G. JONES
MANAGER

CONSULTING ASSOCIATES
JOSEPH W. BURDEN
43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK
A. VERE SHAW
1 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK

April fifteenth
1932

Dr. Abraham Flexner, Director
Institute for Advanced Study
100 East 42nd Street
New York

Dear Dr. Flexner,

It is good of you to have written me while you are in the midst of your preparations for your European trip.

I will look forward to having you lunch with me at the Century on your return from Europe. I am not only anxious to renew a valued friendship but to sit at your feet and learn about the interesting educational program you are developing. I am all the more anxious to talk to you, as I have read your Atlantic Monthly article and am now deep in your last book.

Do you expect to be in Paris while you are on the other side? If you are going to be there I should like very much to have you meet a former professor at Stevens Tech, who, having cashed in, is now devoting his life to higher mathematics. Alan Hazeltine is living at 5 Sq. du Trocadero, and I am sure he would find a call from you tremendously stimulating.

With warmest regards,

Very sincerely yours

F. B. Kirkbride

FBK:PS

April 16, 1932

Dear Mr. Kiribride:

I shall be in Paris early in May. Won't you be kind enough to send me a card of introduction to Mr. Hazeltine? I should like to meet him on your account and also because I am very much interested in his subject.

I shall let you know promptly upon my return so that we can have our luncheon together.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. F. B. Kiribride
74 Trinity Place
New York

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

Hazlett, Olive C.

COPY FOR DR. AYDELOTTE - Reply to a letter of Feb. 8/42 addressed to
Prof. Veblen

February 19, 1942

Dear Miss Hazlett:

It was a pleasure to hear from you again after so many years, and I hope that you will manage somehow or other to have and to enjoy your sabbatical year. I am sorry, however, that there is not the least chance that the Institute will be able to contribute anything in the way of a stipend. We should be glad to have you spend all or a part of this free time in Princeton. But we are so fully engaged with other obligations, and our available funds are so much less than they formerly were, that it would not be right for me to hold out any hope of a stipend.

My wife joins me in best greetings.

Yours sincerely,

Oswald Veblen

Professor Olive C. Hazlett
Box 574
Station A
Champaign, Illinois

P.S. Dr. Aydelotte has just turned over to us your letter of February 17 with formal application.