

II-29

(Dirac-17)
H Heald

March 16, 1934

Dear Sir Henry:

As Anne has written in her letter to your wife, Professor Dirac of Cambridge is coming to the Institute as visiting professor next year. The entire group agreed upon him as far the most desirable addition that we could make now that the trustees have created a visiting professorship, which will enable us to borrow distinguished persons from year to year.

I wish that I could find the words to tell you how beautifully things have gone in the School of Mathematics this year. The Princeton people have been extremely kind and helpful. They have given us all the space we want in Fine Hall, a memorial building to one of their late professors of mathematics, erected by a grateful pupil. It is, I think, probably the best academic building in the United States, simple and in admirable taste. In the professors' room there is a fine mantel-piece with an inscription which Einstein composed: "^{Cunning}Raffiniert ist der Herr Gott aber ^{nahezu}boshaft ist er nicht." The Princeton mathematicians and our group are indiscriminately mingled together. Some of them conduct seminars together and they almost all attend one another's lectures, as they are not too frequent. Our white hope, so to speak, is a Hungarian, von Neumann, just passed thirty - a brilliant boy, charming and modest, and much like your own Dirac. Einstein, of course, has been the center of curiosity, of which he is altogether unconscious. When I went to congratulate him the other day on his birthday he said,

"I have been happy and satisfied here beyond anything I have experienced anywhere in my whole life." Our own students are twenty-four in number, almost all of them men in the early thirties who are on leave of absence from good academic posts. They select, as they would at Oxford or Cambridge, the teacher with whom they are most interested to work, and make their individual arrangements for conferences and guidance. Of course, they all attend the lectures of practically the entire group. I let the whole thing alone and confine myself to doing errands and answering mail, for there is nothing that I can really do for the mathematicians. You will see from this description how much I owe to Cambridge and Oxford. Actually, the atmosphere of the whole place is, in its informality, much more like Oxford or Cambridge than like any American university. A German professor who visited us a week or so ago told Dean Eisenhart of Princeton as he left Fine Hall, "This is surely an Island of the Blessed." Think of the felly of Germany. Of our five professors three are Germans and two Americans. It is interesting to note that there are repercussions in other American universities. We are, of course, counting no unhatched chickens, but I feel sure that in this atmosphere and environment something is bound to come forth.

Anne shared Lady Head's letter with me, and I enjoyed it greatly.

I am glad to say that with the encoming of spring, after the most terrible winter in the last sixty years, my neuritis is disappearing, and I am feeling better in general, but I have been pulling against the stream all winter long.

With love to you both,

Ever affectionately,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Sir Henry Head
Hartley Court
Near Reading, England
AF/MCE

October 5, 1933

Dear Sir Henry:

Realizing your great interest in this new adventure of mine, I am sending you an account published in the New York Times of October 1. It is of course journalistic. The young woman, who wrote it, did really catch the spirit of what we are trying to do and with a little argument was induced to forego a good deal of palaver to which journalists usually resort. I thought you and Lady Head might enjoy reading it.

We have found the transition from New York to Princeton an extremely grateful one - very much like going from London to Boar's Hill. Princeton is beyond question the leveliest of American universities. The town is negligible, consisting practically of one small street, on which all shops are situated. The residences are mostly simple with large gardens and splendid old trees. The college buildings are not altogether unlike the old Oxford buildings, though I should myself prefer a native type of architecture. The trees and the ivy are already in a fair way to conceal the stone. The Princeton people have welcomed us simply but charmingly, so that Anne and I have frequently remarked that the nearest thing to Princeton in our experience is the number of glorious weeks which we spent in Oxford in 1928. The cloud over the whole thing is the German situation, by which I have been racked since last summer. I find now, greatly to their credit, that

Sir Henry Head

Oct. 5, 1933

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Christian scholars and scientists are as anxious to get away from Germany as their Jewish colleagues, whose displacement they resent. The leading and remaining member of the great Göttingen Mathematical Faculty is a Christian, who spent his summer vacation in Italy and wrote one of the men here that he would never return to Germany. I have offered him a professorship, which he has accepted and is sailing for America with his family within a week or ten days. The professor of mediaeval studies at Jena, who spent the summer in Germany, dined with me last Saturday. He said that Germany was not being governed even by the proletariat but by the dregs and scum of society, and that there was no scholar or scientist who could find subsistence elsewhere who will not gladly leave Germany. No such calamity has befallen the human race within the memory of men.

With love to you and your wife and ^{with} all good wishes,

Ever affectionately,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Sir Henry Head
Hartley Court
near Reading
England

AF:ESB

December 27, 1932

Dear Lady Head:

Anne will be writing you in answer to your charming Christmas message, but I am writing myself to express my intense satisfaction that you and your husband approve my first move in getting Einstein. Since then I have added to my string of mathematicians, for I have procured Professor Hermann Weyl of Göttingen, the most distinguished mathematician in Germany, and two of the foremost American mathematicians, Veblen and Alexander, so instead of a one-man department, which we have generally had in this country, we shall start mathematics with a group of four outstanding figures, ranging in age from 40 to 52, so that there is little danger of either sterility or sudden collapse.

For the present I shall do nothing more on account of the financial situation. The Institute's securities are practically intact, but there is so much uncertainty in the land that I want to leave a very wide margin of security before going further.

I wish that you and all our English friends might know how thoroughly thinking Americans disapprove of the stupid and stubborn position which Congress and the Administration have taken in respect to the war debts and how disgusted we are with Roosevelt for saying that it is no concern of his up to the fourth of March. Well, unless he and Hoover do something between now and the fourth of

Lady Head

Dec. 27, 1932

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March, the baby will be sicker then than it is now, and it will be on Roosevelt's
doorstep, not on Hoover's. I have felt for years that there was only one decent
and feasible path to pursue, namely, to wipe out the whole wretched thing. We
wiped out lives. Why should we not wipe out dollars? But governing a democracy
is a solemn and perilous business and is utterly impracticable, unless there are
brave leaders which, alas, there are none in sight. In this country we should have
to travel back to my boyhood and resurrect Grover Cleveland in order to find a man
who would rather be right than popular.

Our best wishes for the new year to you both.

Ever affectionately,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Lady Head
Hartley Court
near Reading
England

AF:ESB

Head Di. 1931.

Oct: 19: 31.

TELEPHONE
SPENCER'S WOOD 16.

HARTLEY COURT,
NEAR READING.

My dear Flexner,

I am extremely grateful to you for
letting me see your memorandum, setting
forth the sort of thing you have in mind to do
and the spirit in which they ought to be done.

Through your kindness I am already familiar
with the greater number of your aims, but I am
much interested to see that you now include
Economics in your scheme, for I imagine that
it will be much more difficult to obtain the
right kind of man for this subject than for
Mathematics.

I was much interested also in your account
of how the right kind of students are to be
obtained, and I think you might be able to
amplify what you say on P. 8 for the sake of these

HARTLEY COURT

DEAR HEADING

Who, like myself, are not familiar with the conditions of student-life in America.

I imagine that at first and for many years the number of men capable of studying Higher Mathematics will be scanty.

I have absolutely no criticisms to make, but there is one sentence on p. 7 which I have marked with a tick which I do not understand. You mention a voluntary commission composed of scholars and laymen which has undertaken the study of the problems sufficiently dealt with by the last Royal Commission. I presume this alludes to those members of the University of Oxford who under the leadership of the Master of Balliol are pushing for further reforms.

TELEPHONE
SPENCER'S WOOD 16.

HARTLEY COURT,
NEAR READING.

I must thank you again for your kind-
ness know the various steps in your most
remarkable plan of action. You know how
much you have my sympathy in your life-
long efforts to improve higher teaching.

With all good wishes from us both,

Believe me,

Yours most sincerely

Henry Head



We are so glad you had so lovely a
Summer in Canada and returned
to work like giants refreshed by slumber.
We shall look out for your son's book
published by the Oxford Press. We send you both
our love

Paul Head

October 7, 1931

Dear Sir Henry:

You will recall our last talk on the subject of the Institute for Advanced Study, when I mentioned to you the fact that I was disposed to begin its work with mathematics. Since then my thoughts have crystallized somewhat further, and I have prepared a memorandum setting forth somewhat more fully and definitely the sort of things I have in mind to do and the spirit in which they ought to be done. You will notice and perhaps be surprised that I include economics. Several considerations have operated to suggest this move. In the first place, the world is economically topsy-turvy and practically everybody who is thinking of economic problems is forced to think from the standpoint of his own or some immediate interest. In the second place, here in America very little really clear-headed, fearless work has been done, because the economists are for the most part part-time men. They are on the payroll of banks, utility companies, and other industrial enterprises with the result that there is a widespread feeling - I do not know how far it is justified - that their professional function is a secondary matter. For these and other reasons I should like to place this contentious subject upon a basis where it may enlist first-rate, impartial, and disinterested brains.

Sir Henry Head

October 7, 1931

If in reading this memorandum anything occurs to you which you think may interest me in the direction of making the Institute a more effective instrument for the fearless pursuit and enunciation of truth, do let your good wife write me a line. If, on the other hand, you think I have gone astray at one point or another, I beg you to let me know most candidly.

We had in Canada a very lovely summer, perhaps the loveliest that we have ever had - week after week of gentle warmth, when it was a joy to be out of doors. Anne and Eleanor did not return from Bayreuth until early August, so that they missed three or four weeks of delicious rest. I thought them both a little tired, but the five weeks which they spent in Canada restored them completely. Anne is, as she will doubtless soon be writing Lady Head, as busy as a bee, and Eleanor is torn between homesickness for England and the desire to be active here. Jean and her husband are comfortably domiciled in Swarthmore College where Paul is an assistant professor of history. The Oxford Press will shortly be bringing out a book of his, representing a fearless exposition, not to say, exposure, of our American Negro problem in its social, political, and economic aspects.

May I ask you either to return the memorandum or destroy it? In its present form I am submitting it only to a few understanding souls, among them you and Lady Head.

October 7, 1931

With affectionate greetings from all the family and with best wishes,

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Sir Henry Head
Hartley Court
near Reading
England

AF:ESB



DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY • Public Health Service
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH • Bethesda 14, Md.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASES
NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL RESEARCH
NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH
NATIONAL MICROBIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES AND BLINDNESS
THE CLINICAL CENTER
DIVISION OF RESEARCH GRANTS

Library
August 25, 1958

Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Sir:

The Library of the National Institutes of Health gratefully
acknowledges your gift of the following publication: Some Introductory
Information.

Very sincerely yours,

Scott Adams
(7/19/58)

Scott Adams
Librarian

Please send a sample copy of the following: PROD

requested 9/5/58

P. S. We will appreciate the return of the enclosed carbon copy
with your publication or reply.

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON

October 13, 1958

Mrs. W. Hobson
Assistant to the Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mrs. Hobson;

Thank you for your prompt return of the card-form in the "Survey of Opening (Fall) Enrollment: 1958". We are aware that the Institution for Advanced Study is different from other institutions of higher education. For purposes of reports of the Office of Education, your students correspond to the category termed "graduate".

The only part of the enclosed form that is applicable to your institution is the total degree-credit enrollment (line 1). We should appreciate it very much if you would supply the two figures (men and women) requested on line 1 of the present report.

Your cooperation will be very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert S. Conrad

Herbert S. Conrad, Director
Research and Statistical
Services Branch

Enclosure
VAT/ecb

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done 10/25

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
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W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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

Mrs. Hobson
 The Institute for Advanced Study
 Princeton, N.J.

FROM: Wash. D.C. Gov. unclassified

10/24/58

Would greatly appreciate reply to our letter of October 13, 1958 asking for verification or revision of report from your institution in ~~the~~ a "survey of opening fall enrollment 1958". Tabulations for special early publication must close soon. Extremely desirable that data for each institution be accurately enclosed in this publication. If your report is not already in the mail, please wire data collect.

Herbert S. Conrad
 Research and Statistical Services
 Branch Office of Education

SURVEY OF OPENING (FALL) ENROLLMENT: 1958

1. Please report data as of the earliest date on which the enrollment becomes stabilized; normally this is within 2 weeks after the opening of the term.
2. Report all "degree-credit" students, i. e., all students whose current program in your institution consists wholly or principally of *work which is normally creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree—either in your own institution, or by transfer (as from a junior college to a 4-year institution).** Include "special and unclassified" students who are taking such work—because the classification of students in this survey rests on *the nature of the work taken*, not on formal eligibility for a degree or on students' intentions regarding a degree. "Degree-credit" students may be undergraduate, graduate, special, unclassified, extension, etc. They may be studying full time or part time, during day or evening, on the campus, at a branch campus, at an extension center, etc. See paragraph 3 below.
3. **DO NOT INCLUDE IN THE PRESENT REPORT** students in the following categories, even though some students in certain of these categories may in your institution be "degree-credit students" (as defined above):
 - a. Students in "technical institutes" and in "terminal-occupational programs" or "organized occupational curriculums."
 - b. Students taking courses at home by mail, radio, or TV.
 - c. Students enrolled for *individual lessons only* (as in art, music, speech, etc.).
 - d. Students enrolled only for "short courses."
 - e. Auditors.
 - f. Pupils in nursery, elementary, and secondary grades of a training, laboratory, or preparatory school of your institution.
4. A *first-time* degree-credit student is one who has *not previously* been a degree-credit student in your institution or in *any* institution of higher education.
5. Please complete the form below promptly, detach, and mail. No postage is required. The reverse side of this card is for your files.

*Include students pursuing a professional curriculum at theological institutions of higher education, even if such students receive ecclesiastical recognition (such as ordination) rather than a degree.

SURVEY OF OPENING (FALL) ENROLLMENT: 1958

NUMBER OF STUDENTS TAKING WORK NORMALLY CREDITABLE TOWARD A BACHELOR'S OR HIGHER DEGREE
INCLUDE all appropriate groups of students (*see paragraph 2 on the other side*). For groups NOT to be included in the present report, *see paragraph 3*. If, for any reason, exact data are lacking for a group of students that *should be included* (for example, extension students taking degree-credit courses), please *include your best estimate* for the group. If you are not able to make an estimate at this time, check here , and name the group(s) omitted:

TYPE OF STUDENT	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Total "degree-credit" students (taking work normally creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree—see paragraphs 2 and 3 on the other side)...	90	5	95
Number of students <i>reported above</i> who are <i>first-time</i> students (not previously enrolled in your institution or in any college—see paragraph 4)...			

**THIS IS YOUR FILE COPY
MAIL LOWER HALF OF THIS FORM**

If your institution has NO branches, please check here

This report *includes* branches located at:

.....

This report *excludes* branches located at:

.....

Information supplied by (Name) (Title) (Date)

April 25, 1942

Dear Mr. Heath:

It was very kind of you to leave the revised manuscript of your monograph here and I only wish I had time to study it with the care which I am sure it deserves. I am sorry to say that additional burdens thrown on me by the war emergency will make it out of the question in the very near future. I am accordingly returning your manuscript to you by American Express. I should be grateful if you would let me know if it reaches you safely. I hope for an opportunity of examining it at some later time, but since no one knows what the immediate future has in store I do not feel justified in keeping it here for that purpose, thinking that you might want to be using it meanwhile.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Spencer Heath, Esq.
Roadsend Gardens
Elkridge, Maryland

FA/MCE

THE SCIENCE OF SOCIETY FOUNDATION

ROADSEND GARDENS, ELKRIDGE, MARYLAND

SOCIETY
AS A
NATURAL
PHENOMENON—
SOCIAL
ORGANIZATION
FROM THE
STANDPOINT OF
SCIENCE
AND
BEAUTYSPENCER HEATH, LL. B., LL. M.
DIRECTOR

March 3, 1942

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Remembering your kind hospitality and engaging conversation of some months ago, on which occasion I made reference to having formulated an "Energy Concept of Population", I had the pleasure last Wednesday, February the 25th, of leaving with your secretary, Miss Eichelser, a somewhat extended outline, in which you had kindly indicated your interest. Since leaving the above for you I have prepared (tentatively) a topical outline which indicates in highly condensed form the general plan and arrangement and something of the manner of treatment, thinking this may be of immediate interest to you, before perusing more of the matter. I am enclosing herewith a copy of the topical outline referred to, with the request that it be attached to and made part of the matter you have already in hand.

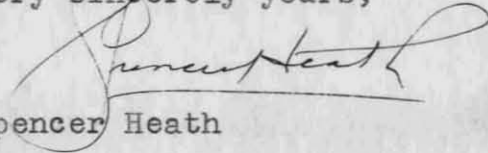
Dr. Aydelotte, if I did not feel very sure that your ideas, aspirations for mankind, and general point of view were very similar to my own, I would by no means intrude upon your time and attention with these perhaps very imperfectly-formulated ideas and conceptions of the life and processes of mankind, and of the individual therein. I have probably a fundamentally academic mind but the course of my life has been along highly objective and practical lines. I believe that this has given me a higher degree of objectivity in my quest for the fundamental basis of the social phenomenon than I could otherwise have employed.

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

March 3
1942

I do not write to you soliciting material aid of any kind, but rather in the hope, and even in the expectation, that you will participate in the esthetic, not to say spiritual, reaction that I have experienced through unfolding some of the transcendent beauty with which the order of nature and of mankind is so divinely informed.

Very sincerely yours,



Spencer Heath

SH:ct
Enc.: Inspiration
of Beauty.
Society and its
Services.
Outline: "Energy Concept".

service that the public owners alone can most profitably perform. It is the one community service that private business and employment most needs and out of its expanding productivity would enormously reward in rising rents and values. Just as it is the business of the owners of a private community such as a hotel, with all its common services similar to those of a town, to conduct it in the interest of those who pay rent, so it is the peculiar and exclusive business of the owners of the larger public communities not only to make a social distribution of their spaces and resources but also to guard the private occupants against destructive taxation and provide them with all protection and other public service needful to their security and productivity.

When those immunities and services are obtained and performed for the occupants of the larger communities that lie wholly out of doors, the owners of these will be recompensed in rising rents and values upon a scale proportionate to the productivity released and prosperity enjoyed. Every dollar of unnecessary taxation lifted will not only be restored to its producers, but will release new production doubtless to the amount of several dollars more. The portion of this new exemption and new production that will present itself in the market as new demand for land will eventually exceed all former rent and all former taxes combined.

There will be no destruction of existing, but only the creation of new values. The new rent fund created by curbing the community servants will be more than ample to pay them, and it will of necessity and by self interest be so employed. Government by depredation and destruction will be transformed into the administration of community property by community owners for the creation of community services and community income and values. And none but the public areas and community properties will come under public or community control. Private property and spaces, exempt from taxation, will be inviolate, and if the public owners, through their profitable administration of the public business, shall become the "greatest of all," it will be only as they become the common benefactors of their communities through giving their services to all.

Henry George proposed "to abolish all taxation save that on land values." The exception was well taken. It is not necessary to abolish the taxes on land value. Such taxation abolishes itself, once labor and capital are made free.

Just as the taxation of industry prevents production and thereby destroys rent, so will its abolition release

new rents and values. With taxation of tenants abolished, land owners perforce must maintain public services or lose all their gains. To furnish the necessary services and funds for such maintenance would be only a normal cost of carrying on their business, and in no sense taxation, for it would be voluntary and purposeful and not compulsory or destructive but advantageous. If tenants could no longer be taxed to maintain public services, it would be economic suicide for land owners to let them run down.

But if the present taxation of land values should be indefinitely increased, as Henry George urged, then contractual rent would be degraded progressively into compulsory taxation. Land owners would cease to function and land users, as wealth producers, instead of being exempt from taxation, would end up with paying taxes compulsorily to politicians as public officers instead of paying rent by contract and consent to land owners as the public proprietors. Their last state would be far worse than their first.

Henry George wrote the briefest and only perfect prescription for the emancipation of mankind—essentially only three words, "abolish all taxation." He dreamed deeply of abundance, freedom and peace. But in his wrath at wreck and wrong, his clouded vision conceived a dragon in the way and that mankind must be saved through evil being attacked and destroyed instead of by services being performed and exchanged. And so, to destroy what he dreamed as a dragon, namely, property in land, he fitly urged an evil means to so evil an end. He invoked the same evil instrument,—taxation,—the abolition of which his sound and practical prescription proposed. His fair philosophy of freedom was tarnished and dishonored by his false and irrelevant doctrine of force instead of enlightenment and service. This it was that raised against his beneficent and constructive proposal, "to abolish all taxation," such bitter opposition in his own day and that condemns it to indifference and neglect in ours.

The employment of rent instead of taxes as the honest and proper recompense for community services is *the very heart and essence of the Georgian ideal*. When it is discovered that property in land is a community service, a socially distributive or merchandising service given for value received, and that rent now arises in response to and because of this service, it can be seen that the service precedes and is the cause of the recompense. This is the natural law of recompense, of association in service—the same law that George expounds with respect to labor always preceding and being the source of wages and the cause of their being paid.

But the instrument that George proposed to employ to have all public services supported out of rent instead of taxation was itself taxation, the tool of tyranny, and not any instrument of service. All values are the products of services and all true services create the values that recompense them. Social salvation must come through services, and yet more services, to create new values and yet more values, and not through the taxation that is the technique of tyranny and always destroys values.

Henry George was not wholly unmindful of the services performed by land owners and he approved of their retaining recompense for their services. But when he proposed so enormous a public service as the abolition of taxation, he did not propose that anyone should be recompensed for this great service. He failed to observe that land owners alone are in a sole and special position to perform it and that none others would be recompensed for it. He suggested that if millionaires should make free gifts to cities, this would only raise rents; but it did not occur to him that if the owners of the cities should provide further great services, such as the abolition or even a mitigation of taxation, the further new rents and great values that would arise would be their natural and proper recompense for such services. He did not perceive that his proposition in what he called its "practical form" would be self-enacting, self-executing and, best of all, self-liquidating. Lacking this clear insight, he urged a compulsive technique of taxation and not a truly educational technique of enlightenment and service.

Henry George, the dreamer, the mystic, poet of freedom, herald of the social dawn, visioning beauty and beneficence and abundance in the order of man, he fired the fainting hearts and renewed the languished hopes of many men. And he put his "proposition into practical form;" but he burdened it with a moralistic, destructive and belligerent propaganda against property in land that obscured its natural and transcendent virtue, arrayed against it "the classes most to be benefited by it" and foreclosed its healing beauty from the sound and sober counsel of the world. — He sought to "establish general principles" and he charged his readers to make further application of them than he had done. When this trust has been fulfilled, when the splendors of his constructive ideal are allowed to shine, then his proposal to abolish all taxation will find wide acceptance and will redeem to peace and beauty this dark and bleeding world.

Spencer Heath

Roadsend Gardens,
Elkridge, Md., August 7, 1940.

SOCIETY AND ITS SERVICES

Why The Henry George Idea Does Not Prevail

THE SCIENCE OF SOCIETY FOUNDATION

Roadsend Gardens, Elkridge, Maryland
U. S. A.

New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

In compliance with your request..... I submit the following:-

All labor that commands a recompense and, therefore, has value, takes the form of services.

All voluntary exchanges are exchanges of some kind of services.

Services are of two kinds: Services by production (physical) and services by exchange or distribution (social and contractual).

All services of production are applied physically to land and incorporated in it or applied to some product from land (capital) and incorporated therein.

All services of distribution are performed socially—by making and executing contracts or exchange agreements with respect to the ownership and use of land or with respect to products that have been made out of land and into capital.

Land ownership provides for the social (non-political) allocation and distribution of land. It is a defense and protection against and a refuge from the evils inherent in political control over the distribution of sites and resources.

The practice of land ownership or administration is the performing of these distributive services by contract and consent for value received and not politically by coercion and compulsion and without specific consent.

Ground rent is the voluntary and spontaneous recompense that the served members in a community pay in order to obtain this service and thus have protection against private violence and disorder on the one hand, and against the monopolization of sites and resources under the control of political favorites on the other.

When the land owning real estate interest extends its services to include the protection of its land using tenants and purchasers against taxation and other political compulsions, then new ground rent automatically will arise in ample amount to finance this extended public service and to compensate them for performing it.

This will not only diminish and finally remove the blight of taxation, but it will, at the same time, introduce a positive and profitable process for supplying all public protection and safety, and security against aggression from without or political despotism from within.

Further, it affords a sound and practicable procedure for the financing of every public improvement and community facility having use and value to the community and, therefore, making the community

ing ample ground rent for the maintaining of such public improvements and facilities.

Thus may public needs be met and public affairs carried on by a public authority with entire freedom of contract and consent on both sides and without resort to compulsions or confiscations of any kind.

Social order can exist only so far as the members of the society serve and receive services by the voluntary engagements of exchange and consent. It is in this practice of contract and consent—this freedom of property and exchange with respect to public services and advantages as well as to private one—that the natural law of society must be fulfilled. In the words of Henry George, we must seek the "laws which are a part of that system or arrangement which constitutes the social organism or body economic, as distinguished from the body politic or state . . . These natural laws . . . though they may be crossed by human enactment, can never be annulled . . ." (Sci. Pol. Econ. p. 428). "To freedom alone is given the spell of power which summons the genii in whose keeping are the treasures of the earth and the viewless forces of the air." (Progress and Poverty p. 523.)

What I have endeavored to condense would be abundant in its content for a lengthy treatise. I am, therefore, attaching to this letter a more extended statement for your possible further interest and consideration.

Very truly yours,
Spencer Heath

Roadsend Gardens,
Elkridge, Md., August 7, 1940.

SOCIETY AND ITS SERVICES

Society is the association of men performing and exchanging services for each other.

A society can exist only in a community—a place where its members have something in common, (1) the public portions of the place, set apart for the purposes of communication and common use upon equal terms and conditions, and (2) the private or proprietary portions held in separate and exclusive possession and affording the use of the public parts with their public facilities.

When these private portions are *owned*, when they have proprietors, accepted and acknowledged as such, then and then only their use and possession can be held or distributed *socially* and democratically by contract and consent of the market, by a

merchandising process and, therefore, to all upon equal terms. Any alternative to this democratic possession and transfer by contract and consent would be possession by force, private or public, under either anarchy or despotism, barbarism or slavery.

The society, therefore, creates and maintains itself, its very life from its inception, by establishing and recognizing proprietors to perform the vital service of making a social and democratic, instead of an arbitrary and compulsive, distribution among its members of all its sites and resources for which there is any present or prospective rivalry or economic demand. The recompense which the society spontaneously awards, by all its members' consent, to its proprietary officers in return for this vital service of social distribution is called economic or ground rent.

Because this distributive service is performed socially by proprietors (however unknowingly), it is possible for land users to produce and exchange wealth and services with each other and out of this production to recompense the proprietors for their distributive services. Accordingly, where production is high, rent is high, where it is low, rent is low, and where there is no production, the land being out of use, there is no rent. This failure to produce is why an idle site or resource yields no rent and, therefore, has no *present* if, indeed, *any* value.

This service of social distribution by ownership and proprietary administration is not any cause of land lying out of use; it is the only means whereby it can be peaceably apportioned and securely possessed and, thereby, come into productive use. What causes land and resources to lie idle is the "schemes of taxation which drain the wages of labor and the earnings of capital as the vampire bat is said to suck the life blood of its victims." (Prog. and Poverty p. 426.)

Land ownership protects the land user against the arbitrary allocation of land by political (coercive) authority and, thereby, prevents monopolization of the desirable sites and resources by political persons or by their special privilegees. *Land ownership keeps an open market for land* and thus prevents its arbitrary monopolization; but although land owners have lately been purged of all their historic political and despotic power, they have not yet extended to their tenants and purchasers any protection against the political appropriation by taxation, and the like compulsive procedures, of their wealth and capital values. This fast advancing blight on the use and employment of capital destroys the economic demand for land and its resources and thus renders it idle and sets all its values into progressive decline.

When the land owning interests have become sufficiently enlightened, they will extend their present merely distributive services to the protection of their communities against the ravages of political government and eventually put into practice that noble prescription of Henry George: "To abolish all taxation save that on land value." To carry out this program will be seen as the peculiar office and function of the land owning interest as such, for this interest has no other business wherewith to concern or profit itself but the interest and welfare of the community that it serves and upon the productivity and prosperity of which it depends for every increase of its present or prospective incomes and values.

Every land-using interest or business, of whatever kind, has its own private capital to administer and its special clients, customers and patrons to serve. It is in business to receive and employ the services of others and to transmit those services, together with its own, to its own clients and customers. It is not its business to administer those services, either public or private, that it must buy, but only those that it *has* bought and must sell. There is no social process involved in serving one's self, but only in serving others, and being served by others in exchange.

Individual users of land with their several diverse interests must have public services performed for them. They cannot perform private services for others (their customers) and also public services for themselves at the same time. Only the general land-owning interest that depends on public welfare for its public values can properly perform the public services. This interest, as such, conducts no private enterprise or business. It has none but public services to perform and public revenue to receive. It is, by its nature, set apart and specialized for the *social* (non-political) distribution of sites and resources, for the protection of its sources of revenue, and for the business of administering the public capital and improvements into authentic public services.

Land-owners (as *land-owners*) do not own any of the private improvements on land, but they are the *beneficial* owners of the public capital improvements by which the private sites and resources are served; for if and when the public capital affords any income, it can flow only to them. The private business of a community is done on its private property. The public business belongs on the public property and might well be so restricted and confined. It is not the private land-users' business to attend to the public business. To do that would be to serve public services to himself. His business is private business.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

March 5, 1942

To: Dr. Aydelotte

From: R. B. Warren

This study is thoughtful, cosmic, and radical.

Mr. Heath is a thoughtful person, who has pondered the meaning of life and has reached a philosophy of society. This philosophy, as would be expected, is heavily shaded with Quaker theology.

His study is cosmic, in the sense that it takes up many of the basic but ignored problems of the period -- problems of population and age distribution, the problem of what he calls contractual freedom, the social utility of proprietorship. But his presentation of these problems does not show any acquaintance with them except as they have occurred in his own experience or thinking. They are forceful, realistic, but totally inadequate.

His conclusion is radical, since it returns to the oldest of concepts -- land as the prime capital of humanity, and the landlord as the appropriate administrator of society. His view of land is in many respects similar to Henry George, but he shows no familiarity with "Progress and Poverty," just as his idea of "contractual freedom" is the old Adam Smith concept of the market, although he shows no acquaintance with the "Wealth of Nations." His description of the

-2-

present economy of land is novel and forceful, but presented as mere opinion. It is the only original element of the book, because land has been completely neglected by formal economists for 50 years. But the presentation is weakened by special pleading. His argument in effect is that land-owners are now the most penalized group in the community; his solution is that the association of land owners should recreate an almost feudal control over society. In other words, from a Henry George premise, he comes out at a 180 degree anti-Henry George conclusion.

His partial remedy is, therefor, instead of the Single Tax, complete tax-exemption for land.

I don't know what can be made of this. It is thoughtful, narrow, opinionated, clearly selfish; but it is the work of a mind cultured, humane, unread and ignorant of any except limited personal experience. Yet he must be a lovable person, and he has penetrated some of the most profound and neglected questions of our time. If he were 50 years younger, I would wish he could be a member of the Institute. But my experience with Rushmore does not encourage me to believe that a man of that age is capable of an unfamiliar discipline.

SPENCER HEATH
THE SCIENCE OF SOCIETY
ROADSEND GARDENS, ELKRIDGE, MARYLAND
U. S. A.

SOCIAL
ORGANIZATION
FROM THE
STANDPOINT OF
SCIENCE
AND
BEAUTY
—
SOCIETY
AS A
NATURAL
PHENOMENON

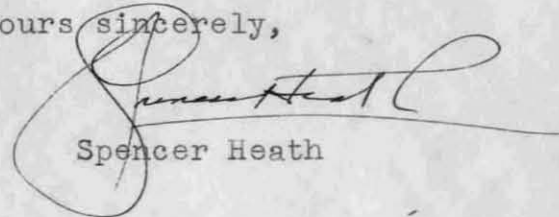
May 3, 1941.

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

Dear Doctor Aydelotte:-

I shall be very happy to accept
your kind invitation of May 2nd to lunch
with you on Thursday, May 8th, at one
o'clock. I shall expect to find you at
the Institute unless otherwise advised.

Yours sincerely,



Spencer Heath

SH:ML

May 2, 1941

Dear Mr. Heath:

Unfortunately, I have to be in New York all day May 9th. If you found it possible to stop for luncheon with me on Thursday, the 8th, at one o'clock, I should be most happy to see you.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Spencer Heath, Esq.
The Science of Society
Roadsend Gardens
Elkridge, Maryland

FA:MR

SPENCER HEATH
THE SCIENCE OF SOCIETY
ROADSEND GARDENS, ELKRIDGE, MARYLAND
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SOCIAL
ORGANIZATION
FROM THE
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May 1, 1941.

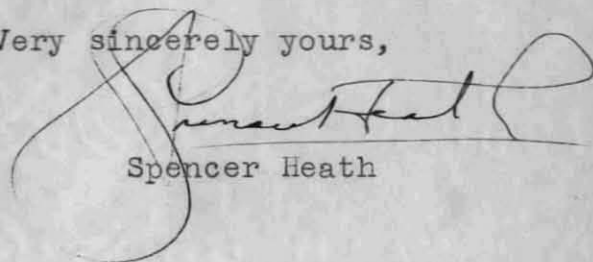
Dr. Frank Aydelotte,
The Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Doctor Aydelotte:-

Replying to your inquiry as to my chance of coming your way during May, I am pleased to advise that I am arranging to be in New York for a week or more beginning the late evening of May 9th. I shall be driving northward on that day, and it would please me very much to have an opportunity of stopping off in Princeton in accordance with your kind suggestions.

If Friday, the 9th, should not be a suitable time, I could rearrange my schedule so as to arrive in New York on Thursday, the 8th, instead of Friday, the 9th.

Very sincerely yours,



Spencer Heath

SH:ML
Enc.

April 4, 1941

Dear Mr. Heath:

I am sorry to say that the week of April 14th is almost impossible for me. I have been laid up with a cold, had to cut a number of engagements and change others, so that the period from the middle of April to the end is absolutely filled up. Is there any chance that you could come this way sometime in May?

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Spencer Heath, Esquire
Roadsend Gardens
Elkridge, Maryland

FA:MR

SPENCER HEATH
THE SCIENCE OF SOCIETY
ROADSEND GARDENS, ELKBRIDGE, MARYLAND
U. S. A.

SOCIAL
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FROM THE
STANDPOINT OF
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PHENOMENON

April 1, 1941.

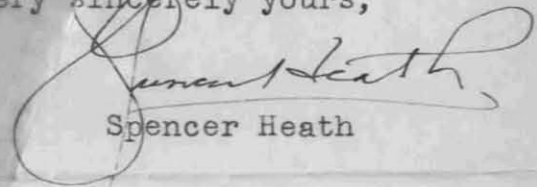
Dr. Frank Aydelotte,
The Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Doctor Aydelotte:-

I have in mind your kind letter of March 11th, suggesting the possibility of seeing you in Princeton some time about the second week of April.

I find that I have occasion to be in New York on April 16th, and am wondering whether Tuesday, the 15th, or, perhaps, Monday, the 14th, would be too late in the month for seeing you. If this should be a suitable time, I shall certainly be happy to stop off in Princeton to see you, in accordance with the suggestion contained in your letter of Feb. 27th. If neither of these dates will be suitable for you, I will appreciate your further suggestion of either an earlier or later time, and will arrange my plans accordingly.

Very sincerely yours,


Spencer Heath

SH:ML

April 2, 1941

My dear Mr. Heath:

I return herewith a letter
which came this morning in an envelope
addressed to Dr. Aydelotte and which
was evidently sent to him by mistake.

Yours truly,

Secretary to Dr. Aydelotte

Mr. Spencer Heath
Roadsend Gardens
Elkridge, Maryland

MR

March 11, 1941

Dear Mr. Heath:

I have your letter of the 10th and regret to say that I shall not be here on Friday, for I have to keep an important engagement in Washington. I shall also be away from Princeton all the week of the 17th except Monday. If you could manage to come sometime about the second week of April that would be the best time for me.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Mr. Spencer Heath
Elkridge, Maryland

FA/MCE

SPENCER HEATH
THE SCIENCE OF SOCIETY
ROADSEND GARDENS, ELKRIDGE, MARYLAND
U. S. A.

SOCIAL
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NATURAL
PHENOMENON

March 10, 1941.

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

Dear Doctor Aydelotte:-

I thank you very much for your note of the 27th indicating the possibility of my seeing you in Princeton on March 14th if your partial arrangement to be in New York at that time should not be completed.

I expect to be driving up, leaving here early in the day on the 14th, and am looking forward with pleasure to the possibility of seeing you. If, however, your plans do not permit, I trust I may have that pleasure at some time during the latter part of the week of March 17th at or about which time I expect to be returning from New York. My address while in New York will be Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd St.

Very sincerely yours,

Spencer Heath
Spencer Heath

SH:ML

*11-2-17 + M
21-2-17 P. 6h*

February 27, 1941

Dear Mr. Heath:

I have your letter and should be most happy to see you in Princeton. I am sorry to say, however, that I have just promised to go to New York for a dinner on the 14th provided some other individuals concerned can meet on that day. This may not come through. If it does not I should be very happy to have you stop here that day on your way to New York and suggest that you come to the Institute for tea that afternoon.

I am making a note to let you know definitely a few days beforehand as to whether I will be here on the 14th.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Mr. Spencer Heath
Elkridge, Maryland

FA/MCE

SPENCER HEATH
THE SCIENCE OF SOCIETY
ROADSEND GARDENS, ELKRIDGE, MARYLAND
U. S. A.

SOCIAL
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PHENOMENON

February 26, 1941.

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

Dear Doctor Aydelotte:-

I wish to thank you for your letter of the 20th and your consent that I call to see you even though your activities are highly specialized and, apparently, not directly concerned with communal affairs.

In a few days I will be returning to my home in Maryland, but without opportunity of stopping over at Princeton. However, I expect to return to New York about the 14th of March and remain here for about ten days. I should, therefore, appreciate the opportunity of calling on you enroute Northward in the afternoon or evening of the 14th, or returning on or about March 24th. In case of the latter date, I could be in Princeton conveniently at any time of the day or evening from 11 A.M.

Doctor Aydelotte, a Light shines in the minds of men. It shows itself divinely, creatively, in their lives. It gives them all they have that its withholding denies the brute. To this we owe every amenity of the arts and the graces of life, and by this we build, consciously or not, every thought and thing in which value lies and beauty shines. This Light coming to us as feeling creates deep sympathies and high desires. When ordered, measured and consciously arranged in the mind, it becomes science, the open sesame to a divine rebuilding of the world, and to the consummation of spiritual desire. In many fields, the natural sciences, the divine Light has been ordered and arranged, and it has given the minds of men a vast potential mastery over physical and material things. By it the relation between men and the earth has been wholly transformed. From creatures into creators men have been born. But in their relations to one another, their social relations, the Light which has brought them thus far into the kingdom has not been ordered and arranged. It is the high mission of men's minds to open their eyes to the divine Light which has subtly, silently and almost all unknown guided them into the relationships of service and exchange whence comes physical abundance and all the strength and beauty of their lives. In all our non-

Dr. Frank Aydelotte

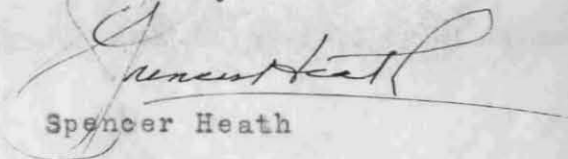
-2-

2/26/41.

political affairs this has been true, but the public, the communal, business, has not been so enlightened and endowed. We perceive the creative relationships of our general lives as through a glass darkly, but in the political and governmental field, we hardly find or perceive them at all. It is my delight and desire to aid in the ordering and arranging in our minds of the divine Light that is dimly but still truly serving us now. It is my vision that when we awake to the creative relationships of service through contract and consent, as they serve us now in the non-public field, then we can and we will, with the utmost ease, extend them into public and political affairs.

I know that to you there is no greater and grander, no more joyous thing than the spreading of the Light. I hope we may take each other by the hand.

In all sincerity,



Spencer Heath

SH:ML

February 20, 1941

Dear Mr. Heath:

I wish to thank you for your letter of January 17th and to say that I should be glad to see you here, though I do not believe that this is the kind of group which could help you in the effort you are making. Our activities are very highly specialized and very individual, whereas you need to cooperate with groups of men who are interested in working at communal problems.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Spencer Heath, Esq.
Elkridge, Maryland

FA/MCE

SPENCER HEATH

THE SCIENCE OF SOCIETY

ROADSEND GARDENS, ELKRIDGE, MARYLAND

U. S. A.

January 17, 1941.

SOCIAL
ORGANIZATION
FROM THE
STANDPOINT OF
SCIENCE
AND
BEAUTY
—
SOCIETY
AS A
NATURAL
PHENOMENON

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

Dear Doctor Aydelotte:-

For several years past I have been, from time to time, inspired by reading different accounts of your ideals and activities in connection with Swarthmore College and in connection with the advancement of public and community life in general. I realize that in common with so many others, you are seeking for a workable answer to that query so poignantly propounded by Dr. Harold W. Dodds, namely, "How can we arrange our public and community affairs so that they can be conducted without resort to violence and war?" This question has been on my mind from a very early period in my life, and during recent years, has had my almost exclusive thought. I have tried to approach the phenomenon of community association in the same dispassionate manner and with the same methods of examination that have been so fruitfully employed by modern science in the examination of natural phenomenon. In this quest, I seem to find only two basic relationships between the units or individuals involved - those which tend to disorganization, disintegration and death, and those which tend towards organization, integration, growth and life. In the former, we find no permanence, no enduring reality; in the latter, we find evolvment, growth, an inherent power of permanency and, therefore, abiding reality. There seems to be no third, or alternative form of relationship as between those which are essentially disintegrative and impermanent and those which are vital and abiding.

At the social level, men must either divide or unite. Every relationship of compulsion or force divides - sends men out of the harmonies of association, lower in the scale of being and, ultimately, to death. Every relationship of consent and agreement, every contractual commitment expresses itself in the form of services voluntarily exchanged, each serving the other as he would be served. This unites men in the social and spiritual bonds of creative service, gives birth to and maintains the vitality of community life.

With respect to private and individual affairs,
we value and practice contractual technique of giving

Dr. Frank Aydelotte

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1/17/41.

services to many and receiving many services in exchange, and by this spiritual technique, create all the wealth and material values that we have, but with respect to those things which community members must have in common, such as means of communication with each other, and all that is commonly comprised under public services, we appear not to have learned how to extend the contractual technique. Government, in all its forms, appears to be fundamentally coercive both at home and abroad.

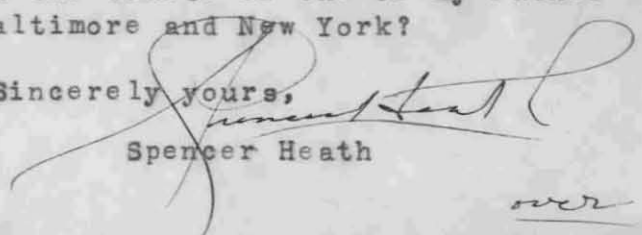
So accustomed are we to government based on the Roman concept of rule, we are prone to doubt even the possibility of public services being performed by means of purely contractual and consensual relationships as private services are. It has been my privilege, however, to discover in the organization of every community, a basic contractual relationship by means of which its sites and resources are constantly distributed and redistributed through contractual engagements and without resort to violence or war. I believe this institution has been too little, if at all, understood - its services not at all recognized or appreciated, and its potentialities, therefore, entirely overlooked.

We accept the benefits of proprietorship and proprietary administration and distribution of private properties and services in the interest of clients, patrons and customers from whom all proprietary revenue and recompense must be voluntarily obtained, but with respect to the public community and property, we have not yet become conscious that the community proprietors are now giving a social and contractual distribution of and access to all these things and being voluntarily recompensed in ground rent and values therefore. We have, therefore, not been able in our thinking to extend the principle of proprietary administration by contractual and non-coercive engagements, over the common community properties and affairs.

It is my keen desire to engage the interest of a few competent minds, not otherwise entirely engaged, towards an examination of the possibilities residing in an extension of the proprietary relationship and its functions, into the conduct of the common services which are necessary to community life.

Frankly, I am going to ask your aid in discovering such persons and bringing to their attention such information as I have been able to gather and interpret along these lines. To this end, may I have the pleasure of a brief conference with you in the course of one of my rather frequent journeys between Baltimore and New York?

Sincerely yours,


Spencer Heath

SH:ML

P.S.

over

Dr. Frank Aydelotte

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1/17/41.

P.S. Please let me assure you that my interest in all of the above matters is wholly aesthetic and intellectual and that I do not seek nor contemplate obtaining from any source any material aid or personal prestige.

S.H.

encl
January 20, 1941

Spencer Heath, Esquire
The Science of Society
Roadsend Gardens
Elkridge, Maryland

My dear Mr. Heath:

In Dr. Aydelotte's absence, I acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 17, together with its various enclosures. I shall bring these to the attention of Dr. Aydelotte when he returns at the end of this week.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Dr. Frank Aydelotte

Eidelson
Mm

c/o Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N. J.

January 27, 1943

Director
Local Draft Board, Mercer County
6 Massau Street
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Sir:

To the best of my knowledge and belief, Dr.

Per Hedenius and his wife, formerly Miss Hambro,

left this country around the end of March 1942 and
duly reached Sweden.

I am sending you this note at the suggestion
of Dr. Aydelotte.

Yours very truly,

Martin Hill

mh/bwf

*Other correspondence re Per Hedenius
in F. A. personal files*

21.
E. R. Hedrick

ROBERT G. SPROUL
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT LOS ANGELES

ERNEST C. MOORE
VICE-PRESIDENT AND PROVOST

NOVEMBER 28 1934

Miss E. S. Bailey
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, N.J.

My dear Miss Bailey:

I have your kind letter of November 22 with which you enclose a sheet showing the appointment of Professor Marston Morse at the Institute for Advanced Study to take effect in the fall of 1935.

I am very glad to have this information and I shall insert a notice about it in the next possible issue of the Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society, that is, in the January issue.

Hoping that you will send me any further information of this sort from time to time, and with my thanks for this, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

E. R. Hedrick
E. R. HEDRICK

ERH
A'D

November 23, 1934

Professor E. R. Hedrick
University of California at Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California

My dear Professor Hedrick:

I am sending you herewith a news
release in which you may be interested.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

Professor Marston Morse notice

March 14, 1934

Professor E. R. Hedrick
University of California at Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California

My dear Professor Hedrick:

Dr. Flexner has asked me to inform you that Professor P. A. M. Dirac of the University of Cambridge, England, will be Visiting Professor of Mathematical Physics at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, in the academic year 1934-1935.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

ROBERT G. SPROUL
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT LOS ANGELES

ERNEST C. MOORE
VICE-PRESIDENT AND PROVOST

DECEMBER 2 1933

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

My dear Dr. Flexner:


I have your kind letter of November 27 with which you send me the names of the additional persons who have been appointed as research workers in the School of Mathematics of the Institute for Advanced Study.

I am tremendously interested to know that Professor Weyl of Göttingen has accepted the appointment as full professor in Mathematics in the Institute beginning December 1, 1933. I have known Professor Weyl rather well and have also become acquainted with his wife during their stay in California a couple of years ago. I feel sure that they will be a very welcome addition to your group not only from the scientific standpoint which goes without saying, but also from the standpoint of their personality.

I shall be glad to make these announcements in the January issue of the Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society.

With my regards

Sincerely yours,



E. R. HEDRICK

ERH
A'D

November 27, 1933

Dear Professor Hedrick:

Thank you for your kind letter of the fifteenth.

The following are research workers in the School of Mathematics of the Institute for Advanced Study, whose names were not included in the lists previously sent:

Dr. Robert L. Echols
Dr. D. H. Lehman
Dr. Habel F. Schmeiser
Dr. Anna A. Stafford
Dr. I. J. Schoenberg

You may also be interested to know that Professor Hermann Weyl of Göttingen has accepted a full professorship in the Institute for Advanced Study, appointment to begin December 1, 1933.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor E. R. Hedrick
University of California at Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California

AF:ESB

ROBERT G. SPROUL
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT LOS ANGELES

ERNEST C. MOORE
VICE-PRESIDENT AND PROVOST

NOVEMBER 15 1933

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

My dear Dr. Flexner:

In the spring and in the summer you sent me Notes concerning the men who had been appointed in mathematics for work in the Institute for this year. These names I have already published in the Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society. I learn now that at least one other young man, Dr. D. H. Lehmer, has such an appointment. I should be glad to have you confirm this and I should be glad to have you send me the names of any other young men who have been appointed in the study of mathematics since the date of your previous announcements.

Very sincerely yours,



E. R. HEDRICK

ERH
A'D

E. R. Hedrick

ROBERT G. SPROUL
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT LOS ANGELES

ERNEST C. MOORE
VICE-PRESIDENT AND PROVOST

August 8, 1933

Dr. Abraham Flexner
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I have your kind letter of July 29 in which you gave me supplementary names to be added to the list of those who will work at the Institute for Advanced Study during the academic year 1933-34.

I must apologize for the statement in my previous letter which would indicate that I thought the previous list applied to the present summer. That arose through a mistake in dictation and I did not realize that it was in the letter when I sent it. In any case there was no chance that I would publish it incorrectly for I realized the fact as you now restate it.

Thanking you again, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

E. R. Hedrick

E. R. HEDRICK

ERH:ER

July 29, 1933

Dr. E. R. Hedrick
Univ. of Calif. at Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California

My dear Dr. Hedrick:

Thank you for your kind letter of the twenty-first. The list I sent you refers to scholars who will work at the Institute for Advanced Study during the academic year 1933-1934, not this summer. The following names may be added to the list:

Dr. Leonard M. Blumenthal, Rice Institute,
Houston, Texas
Dr. Arnold N. Lowan, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y.
and Columbia University
Dr. T. S. Peterson, Ohio State University, University
of Michigan, and California Institute
of Technology
Dr. H. S. Ruse, University of Edinburgh

With kind regards and renewed appreciation,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

ROBERT G. SPROUL
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT LOS ANGELES

ERNEST C. MOORE
VICE-PRESIDENT AND PROVOST

July 28, 1933


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

My dear Dr. Flexner:

Referring again to your letter of May 29, which I had answered hastily on July 21, may I say that I am very anxious to have the list of those who will be at the Institute for work in Mathematics for next year as complete as may be. Since I am unable to insert this notice in the Bulletin until the September issue, I am writing to ask you if you will not send me any additional information up to about August 15.

Thanking you for your previous letter and for any further information which you can give me, I remain

Sincerely yours,


E. R. HEDRICK

ERH:ER

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE:

D. R. CURTISS
W. R. LONGLEY
E. R. HEDRICK, CHAIRMAN
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE BULLETIN

BULLETIN

OF THE

American Mathematical Society

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JULY 21 1933

UNIV. OF CALIF. AT LOS ANGELES
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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

My dear Dr. Flexner:

I have your kind note of May 29 with which you send me a list of those who are engaged in work at the Institute for Advanced Study for the present summer.

I am very glad to have these names and I shall insert a note in the September issue of the Bulletin of the Society concerning them. In general, I shall make every effort to insert in the Bulletin any notes which you may care to send me concerning the progress of the Institute and concerning appointments made there.

With my regards,

Sincerely yours,



E. R. HEDRICK

ERH
A'D

Science
Grand Central Terminal
New York City

May 29, 1933

Professor E. R. Hedrick
University of California
Los Angeles, California

Dear Professor Hedrick:

You may be interested to know that
in the small number of those who will work during
the coming year in the School of Mathematics of the
Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton are the
following:

Dr. A. A. Albert, University of Chicago
Dr. K. Gödel, University of Vienna
Dr. Jessen, University of Copenhagen
Dr. L. S. Pontrjagin, University of Moscow
Dr. Meyer Salkover, University of Cincinnati
Dr. T. W. Thomas, Princeton University
Dr. E. R. van Kampen, Johns Hopkins University
Dr. R. L. Wilder, University of Michigan
W. E. Bleick, Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER FLEXNER

AF:ESB

Address - St. Margarets, 52 Glisson Road, Cambridge,
England

Fritz Heichelheim, born May 6, 1901, in Giessen (Hessen)

Married Gerta Oppenheimer May 10, 1934

69 ALEXANDER STREET
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Feb. 19, 1937.

Dear Mrs. Bailey,

I had just mailed a letter to Heichelheim when your dossier came over to me. He is a first-rate man. It seems to me that we humanists ought to get together here and make up our minds (if we can) about the desirability of having a new colleague. It is only part of our understanding of our own problem, and we ought to have some judgment about it, quite irrespective of Heichelheim or anyone else.

Sincerely yours,
Ben

St. Margarets,

52, Gillingham Road,
Cambridge
1937

and archaeological studies and collecting material. The
first is the production of "Regesten der römischen Kaiserzeit" on
University of Princeton
the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton, which is under your
direction, might be possible for me as a specialist in
Ancient Economic History and Papyrology. I have enclosed my curriculum vitae
together with a list of my published works. My works in
print, my projects for the future and a selection
of my publications. I am sure you will find them of
interest. My main task in research this year will be work
on a book "The Public Finances of the Hellenistic Empires",
for which I have a grant from the Leon Committee of the
University of London expiring in October 1937 and which
will be dedicated to the memory of my friend, Professor
A. M. Andreades of Athens. I have also in hand the
preparation of the chapter on Syria for T. Frank's Economic
Survey of Ancient Rome (vol. IV) and the editing of a group
of Ptolemaic and Early Imperial Papyri for Rylands Papyri
vol. IV.

St. Margarets

When these tasks are completed I am anxious to carry out three research plans for which I have for a long time been making papyrological, epigraphical, numismatic and archaeological studies and collecting material. The first is the production of "Regesten der nichtliterarischen

Schriftquellen Ägyptens von Alexander bis zum Islam" on

which I have written an article "Bericht über eine Papyrus-

verzeichnis nach Gauen, Archiven und Jahrhunderten geordnet.

Chronique d'Egypte 7 (1932) 137 ff. and which might be

helpful for papyrological and general classical studies.

The second is a history of prices in the ancient

world. The family of the late Professor Glotz of the Sorbonne

have most generously placed at my disposal the large and

important collection of evidence which he used in writing

his "Le travail dans la Grèce ancienne". The task of a

comprehensive history of prices from Ancient Oriental to

Byzantine times has become a possible undertaking in the

present state of research and its importance would extend

to many sides of ancient history.

The third plan is the edition of the "Ostraca of

Giessen". I had nearly finished the reading of these Ostraca

when I left Giessen. I have photographs of all the pieces

and have now to correct my readings and to write a commentary

to the documents.

-2-

Of scholars who are familiar with my work I may mention in the United States Professor T. Frank, The Johns Hopkins University and Professor A. C. Johnson, Princeton University, in England Professor F. E. Adcock, King's College, Professor of Ancient History in the University of Cambridge, and Dr. H. I. Bell, Department of Manuscripts, British Museum, London W. C. 1, in German speaking Universities Professor Felix Stähelin, 15 Benkenstrasse, Basel and Professor Artur Stein, German University of Prague, Prague I 216.

Yours faithfully

Dr. Fritz M. Heichelheim

Fritz M. Heichelheim

Lebenslauf.

Geboren bin ich, Fritz Heichelheim, am 6. Mai 1901 in Giessen (Hessen) als Sohn des Bankdirektors Albert Heichelheim. Ich bin seit 10. Mai 1934 mit Gerta geb. Oppenheimer verheiratet. Seit April 1919 widmete ich mich in Giessen, Berlin und München dem Studium der Alten Geschichte, der klassischen Philologie, der Orientalia und der zugehörigen Hilfsfächer.

Im Juli 1925 wurde ich auf Grund sehr gut bestandener Prüfung nach Veröffentlichung meiner Schrift "Die auswärtige Bevölkerung im Ptolemäerreich" zum Dr. phil. der Universität Giessen promoviert. Meine Doktordissertation erhielt einen ehrenden Druckzuschuss der Giessener Hochschulgesellschaft und wurde als selbständiges Buch unter die Beihefte der deutschen althistorischen Fachzeitschrift Klio als Beiheft Nr. 18 aufgenommen.

Im Februar 1929 habilitierte ich mich in Giessen für das Fach der Alten Geschichte und war bis 1933 seitdem als Privatdozent an der Universität Giessen tätig. Meine Habilitationsschrift "Wirtschaftliche Schwankungen der Zeit von Alexander bis Augustus" erschien 1930 als Buch in der von Professor Spiethoff in Bonn herausgegebenen Schriftenreihe "Beiträge zur Erforschung der wirtschaftlichen Wechsellagen". Sie wurde von der Notgemeinschaft der deutschen Wissenschaft eines Druckzuschusses für würdig befunden. Bei Berufungskommissionen in Graz und Innsbruck wurde ich ehrend genannt.

Von wissenschaftlichen Lehrern, die meine Forschungsrichtung entscheidend durch persönliche Einwirkung beeinflussten, nenne ich für Alte Geschichte Professor Laqueur, jetzt in Halle, Geheimrat Eduard Meyer (gestorben), Geheimrat Wilcken in Berlin, Geheimrat Lehmann-Haupt in Innsbruck, für klassische Philologie Professor R. Herzog, jetzt in München, Geheimrat

von Wilamowitz-Möllendorff (gestorben), Geheimrat Eduard Norden in Berlin und Professor Werner Jäger, jetzt in Chicago, für Orientalia (Arabisch, Syrisch, Koptisch, Keilschrift, Hieroglyphen und Hebräisch) Professor Kahle, jetzt in Bonn, für Papyrologie Geheimrat Wilcken in Berlin und Professor Schubart in Berlin, für griechische Epigraphik Professor Hiller von Gartringen in Berlin, für römische Epigraphik Professor Dessau (gestorben), für griechische und römische Numismatik Professor Regling (gestorben), für klassische Archäologie Professor Rodenwaldt, jetzt in Berlin, für Prähistorie und römisch-germanische Archäologie Professor Drexel (gestorben), für antike Religionsgeschichte Professor Bousset (gestorben), für Wirtschaftsgeschichte und Nationalökonomie des Altertums Professor Max Weber (gestorben), Professor Spiethoff in Bonn und Professor Oppenheimer, zuletzt in Frankfurt/Main.

Im Mai 1933 wurde mir auf Grund der neuen deutschen Beamtengesetze meine Privatdozentur in Giessen entzogen. Im August 1933 erhielt ich für die Zeit vom Oktober 1933 bis zum Oktober 1934 ein Forschungstipendium der Classical Faculty der Universität Cambridge und der Rockefeller Foundation zur Vollendung meiner damals halbvollendeten "Wirtschaftsgeschichte des Altertums" (vergl. S. 3: Schriftenverzeichnis I 3), im Mai 1936 für die Zeit vom Oktober 1936 bis zum Oktober 1937 ein weiteres Forschungstipendium des Leon Committee an der University of London zur selbständigen Ausarbeitung einer Darstellung der hellenistischen Staatswirtschaft (vergl. S. 3: Schriftenverzeichnis I 4). Seit September 1933 bin ich von Giessen nach Cambridge übersiedelt und dort ansässig.

Schriftenverzeichnis von Dr. Fritz M. Heichelheim.

I. Bücher.

1. Die auswärtige Bevölkerung im Ptolemäerreich. 1925 (Nachträge dazu II 4/5).
2. Wirtschaftliche Schwankungen der Zeit von Alexander bis Augustus. 1930.
3. Wirtschaftsgeschichte des Altertums von der älteren Steinzeit bis zur Völkerwanderung der Germanen, Slaven und zum Islam (vgl. darüber die Aufsätze II 7, 13, 21. Druckfertig und vor dem Druck). 1000 - 1200 Druckseiten.
4. The Public Finances of the Hellenistic Empires (Manuskript im Auftrag des Leon Committee of the University of London).
5. Syria (Manuskript bestimmt für T. Frank, An Economic Survey of Ancient Rome IV).
6. Ptolemaic and Augustean Papyri (Manuskript für Rylands Papyri IV).
7. Preisgeschichte des Altertums (Manuskript in Vorbereitung, zugehörig ein umfangreiches von Professor Gustave Glotz, Sorbonne (Paris) hinterlassenes Manuskript, mir zur Vollendung, Fertigstellung und Publikation von seiner Familie überlassen).
8. Regesten der nichtliterarischen Schriftenquellen Aegyptens von Alexander bis zum Islam (Manuskript in Vorbereitung. Vgl. darüber den Aufsatz II 10).
9. Giessener Ostraka (Manuskript in Vorbereitung. Vgl. darüber K. Preisendanz, Papyruskunde und Papyrusforschung (1933) 208, 276).

II. Aufsätze.

1. Ein Isokratesfragment Hermes 60 (1925) 372.
2. Zum Weiterleben der griechischen Zahlenbuchstaben. Ztschr. d. Dt. Morgenl. Ges. VI (1926) 78 ff.
3. Zum Verfassungsdiagramma von Kyrene. Klio 21 (1927) 175 ff.
- 4./5. Nachtrag zur Prosopographie der auswärtigen Bevölkerung im Ptolemäerreich I. Arch. f. Pap. IX (1928) 47 ff.; Nachtrag II. Ebda XII (1936) 54 ff.
6. Zwei historische Daten im 1. Jahrzehnt der Pentekontaetie. Zt. f. Num. 40 (1930) 16 ff.
7. Die Ausbreitung der Münzgeldwirtschaft und der Wirtschaftsstil im archaischen Griechenland. Schmollers Jahrb. 55 (1931) 229 ff.
8. Zum Traumglauben und Traumverständnis in der Antike auf Grund urkundl. Traumberichte aus der Ptolemäerzeit (mit Storch). Zentralbl. für Psychotherapie IV (1931) 559 ff.
9. Zu Pap. Bad. 37, ein Beitrag zur römischen Geldgeschichte unter Trajan. Klio 25 (1932) 124 ff.
10. Bericht über ein Papyrusverzeichnis nach Gauen, Archiven und Jahrhunderten geordnet. Chronique d'Egypte 7 (1932) 137 ff.
11. Strukturprobleme des Alexanderreiches und des Reiches der ersten Kalifen. Chronique d'Egypte 7 (1932) 172 ff.
12. Zum Ablauf der Währungskrise des römischen Imperiums im 3. Jhd. n. Chr. Klio 26 (1933) 96 ff.
13. Welthistorische Gesichtspunkte zu den vormittelalterlichen Wirtschaftsepochen. Schmollers Jahrb. 56,6 (1933) 994 ff. = Festgabe zum 70. Geb. Werner Sombarts (1933) 154 ff.
14. Zu Pap. Berol. 5883 + 5853. Aegyptus XIII (1933) 187 ff.
15. Zu Pap. Osl. 83. Symbolae Osloenses 14 (1935) 82 ff.
16. New Light on Currency and Inflation in Hellenistic-Roman Times from Inscriptions and Papyri. Economic History (1935) 1 ff.

17. Genii Cucullati. *Archaeologia Aeliana* 4. Ser. XII (1935) 187 ff.
18. A Clay Lamp of the First Century A. D. in the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge. *Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Commun.* 35 (1935) 139 ff.
19. Griechische Staatskunde von 1902-1932 (1934). *Bursians Jahresberichte über die Fortschritte der klass. Alt. Supl.* 250 (1935) 145-289.
20. On Unknown Roman Bronze Statuettes of Deities in the Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum at Cambridge. *Cambr. Antiq. Soc. Com* 37 (1937) (im Druck).
21. Wirtschaftshistorische Beiträge zur klassisch-griechischen und hellenistischen Münzhortstatistik. *The International Numismatic Congress and the Centenary of the Royal Numismatic Society (1937)* (im Druck).

III. Lexikonartikel.

1. Pauly-Wissowa R. E.: Umfassende wirtschaftshistorische Artikel und alle Artikel über keltische Götter von Ma und Su an (umfangreich und teilweise grundlegend Mars, Matres, Mercurius, Minerva, Monopole, Muttergottheiten, Nodens, Numidae, Nymphae, Sitos, Taranis, Tarvos Trigaranus, Tierdämonen).
2. *Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences*, New York. Art. Land tenure - ancient world, Public Domain, Tribute.

Besprechungen im Auszug von

I. F.Heichelheim, Die auswärtige Bevölkerung im Ptolemäerreich. 1925.

1. H.Willrich, Deutsche Literaturzeitung 2 (1925) 1814 ff.: Der Verfasser versteht es, die Dinge im großen Rahmen zu sehen. Das Vordringen des Hellenismus, sein Stillstand, die Reaktion des Orients, das sind die beherrschenden Linien in seinem Bilde. Daß er neben den Papyri auch das literarische und inschriftliche Material sorgfältig ausnutzt, ist selbstverständlich. Ebenso ist es unvermeidlich, daß er sich nicht auf die ptolemäische Zeit beschränkt, sondern auch die Zustände der römischen Periode überall zur Ergänzung heranzieht, wo das bei dem uns vorliegenden Material notwendig ist und Erfolg verspricht.

2. F.Geyer, Historische Zeitschrift 133 (1925) 345/6: Die unter den Auspizien Laqueurs, Gießen entstandene Untersuchung bringt uns wieder einen Schritt dem Ziele einer wirklich das gesamte staatliche und wirtschaftliche Leben des hellenistischen Aegyptens umfassenden Darstellung näher.

3. E.Bickermann, Gnomon 2 (1926) 608 ff.: Unsere Ausführungen stellen eher Fragen, als sie Antworten geben. Aber auch das wurde erst mit Hilfe von Heichelheims Prosopographie möglich. Möge der Verfasser darin den Beweis erblicken, daß seine Leistung auch von denen, die seine theoretischen Ansichten

nicht teilen können, mit dem gebührenden Dank angenommen wird.

4. W.Otto, Orientalistische Literaturzeitung 29 (1926) 633 ff.: Trotz der vielen Arbeiten, welche Probleme des Hellenismus behandeln, ist eines der wichtigsten, die Geschichte der griechischen Kolonisation in dieser Zeit, der dritten großen Wanderung, bei der Griechen in die weite Welt hinausgeführt worden sind, bisher im Zusammenhang noch nicht behandelt worden. Die kleine Schrift von Heichelheim stellt einen willkommenen Beitrag zu dieser wichtigen Frage dar.

5. P.Jouguet, Revue des études Grecques 39 (1926/7) 374 ff.: Qu'il y ait eu une réorganisation des classes de population au IIe siècle, c'est ce que personne ne niera après la lecture du mémoire de H. Qu'elle ait été exactement et dans tous ses détails, telle qu'il nous la représente, c'est ce qui est évidemment moins sûr. Mais l'idée est heureuse et juste d'avoir mis en relation et tenté d'expliquer l'un par l'autre les faits que nous révèlent les textes.

6. B.Laum, Jahrb.f.Nationalökonomie 70 (1926) H.4: Als Erstlingschrift verdient die Arbeit alles Lob. Sie zeigt umfassende Beherrschung der Quellen und kritische Begabung in ihrer Verwertung. Daß es im wesentlichen Kleinarbeit ist, liegt in der Natur der Sache und ist nur zu rühmen. - - Ich schließe mit dem wunsche, H. möge die römische und arabische Zeit in ebenso sorgfältiger Weise behandeln.

7. H.J.Bell, Journ.of Egypt.arch.13 (1927): On the whole however his work is excellently done, and the volume will be extremely useful. It is more than a collection of facts and evidence, for in several particulars it makes a real addition to knowledge.

II. F.Heichelheim, die Ausbreitung der Münzgeldwirtschaft und der Wirtschaftsstil im archaischen Griechenland. Schmoll.Jahrb.55 (1931) 229 ff.

U. Wilcken, Griechische Geschichte (1931) ³ S.238 zu S.70: Die Ausführungen über die Geldwirtschaft (so. des archaischen Griechenlands) stützen sich auf den wertvollen Aufsatz von F.Heichelheim in Schmoll. Jahrb.55 H.1 (1931).

III. F.Heichelheim, Zum Verfassungsdiagramme von Kyrene. Klio 21 (1927) 175 ff.

1. U.Wilcken, Sitzungsberichts der Preuß.Akademie d.Wissenschaften, Phil.-Histor.Klasse S.301: Heichelheim ist mit treffenden Gründen für die Datierung der kyrenäischen Inschrift in die Zeit des Ptolemaios I. (statt III.) eingetreten.

2. V.Ehrenberg, Hermes 65 (1930) 332: Heichelheim hat das besondere Verdienst, als Erster für das 4. Jhdt. eingetreten zu sein.

IV. F.Heichelheim, Zu Pap.Bad.37, ein Beitrag zur römischen Geldgeschichte unter Trajan. Klio 25 (1932) 124 ff.

W.Schwabacher, Numismatisches Literaturblatt 49 (1932) 2601: Der um die Verbindung wirtschaftsge-

schichtlicher Probleme mit numismatischen Fragestellungen bereits sehr verdiente, bekannte Gießener Gelehrte liefert hier einen neuen schlagenden Beweis dafür, welchen wissenschaftlichen Gewinn diese Forschungsgebiete aus einer vorsichtig kombinierten Auswertung mancher nach dieser Richtung noch gar nicht (oder z.T. auch unrichtig) interpretierten Papyri ziehen können.

V. F. Heichelheim, Bericht über ein Papyrusverzeichnis nach Gauen, Archiven und Jahrhunderten geordnet.
Ders., Strukturprobleme des Alexanderreiches und des Reiches der ersten Kalifen. Chronique d'Egypte 7 (1932) 137 ff., 172 ff.:

Wenger, Arch.f.Papyrusforschung 10 (1932) 294:
Von einem großen Unternehmen, dessen von vornherein einleuchtenden wissenschaftlichen Wert eine Reihe gut gewählter Belege stützen, berichtet Heichelheim. Es ist ein nach Gauen, Archiven und Jahrhunderten geordnetes Papyrusverzeichnis. Für seine bekannten Arbeiten hat der Verfasser selber ein solches Verzeichnis angelegt. - - - In einem Vortrag von beiden Perspektiven behandelt Heichelheim "Strukturprobleme des Alexanderreiches und des Reiches der ersten Kalifen". Eine eingehende Spezialuntersuchung der großzügig hingestellten Vergleichsmomente ist angekündigt.

VI. F.Heichelheim, Wirtschaftliche Schwankungen der
Zeit von Alexander bis Augustus (1930).

1. E.Salin, Schmoll.Jahrb.55 (1931) 143 ff.:
Diese kleine und anspruchelose Schrift ist ein
großer Wurf. In Heichelheim hat die Wissenschaft
der alten Geschichte in Deutschland endlich einen
Gelehrten gewonnen, der geschichtlichen Sinn und
geschichtliche Schulung mit wirtschaftstheoretischem
Verständnis vereint. - - Die antike Wirtschaftsge-
schichte darf daher von Heichelheim eine wesentliche
Förderung des längst notwendigen Ausbaues erwarten.

2. U.Kahrstedt, Göttinger Gelehrte Anzeigen (1931)
78 ff.: Ein Buch, das man mit großer Freude begrüßen,
aber eigentlich nur schwer besprechen kann. Es ist
so voll von gedrängt vorgelegtem Material, daß man
nie recht weiß, wie man exzerpieren soll, um einen
Begriff von Inhalt und Methode zu geben. Ueberall
haben wir klare und wichtige Ergebnisse, teils ganz
neue, teils Bestätigungen früher vermuteter Dinge.

3. F.Oertel, Savigny-Zeitschrift für Rechtsge-
schichte Romanist.Abt.51 (1931) 527-585: Daß die
Probleme gesehen und mit gutem wissenschaftlichem
Instinkt angepackt worden sind, daß der Verfasser
mit einer historischen eine nationalökonomische
Schulung verbindet, muß voll anerkannt werden.

4. F.Oertel, Deutsche Literaturzeitung 8 (1931)
940 ff.: Im ganzen ist Heichelheims Buch jedenfalls
eine Arbeit, die eine Fülle von Material vorlegt,
dieses Material unter fruchtbaren nationalökonomischer

Gesichtspunkten betrachtet und dadurch auch neue Wege zeigt. Sie ist eine wertvolle Bereicherung, auch wenn bei der Benutzung von Einzelheiten eine gewisse Vorsicht geboten ist.

5. J. Hasebroek, Vierteljahrsschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte 24 (1931) 310 ff.: Dieses Buch des Gießener Privatdozenten der alten Geschichte der schon früher durch verschiedene Arbeiten zur antiken Wirtschafts- und Gesellschaftsgeschichte hervorgetreten ist, stellt den Versuch dar, ein grundlegendes Kapitel der Wirtschaftsgeschichte des Hellenismus einer umfassenden Darstellung und Untersuchung zu unterziehen, nämlich die strukturellen Umlagerungen der Wirtschaft, wie sie aus der Geld-, Preis- und Lohngeschichte dieser Zeit uns noch greifbar sind. Das Buch zeigt gleichzeitig in erfreulicher Weise, wie jetzt auch in der deutschen Altertumswissenschaft Fragen der Wirtschaftsgeschichte, und zwar von einer Wirtin aus gestellt, wie sie dem heutigen Stand der Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften entspricht, allmählich mehr und mehr an Boden gewinnen. - - Es verdient doch rühmend hervorgehoben zu werden der Drang nach einheitlicher Sicht, der die ganze Arbeit durchzieht und den Verfasser nie der Gefahr ausgesetzt hat, die gerade bei dieser außergewöhnlich komplizierten und schwierigen Materie besteht, im Detail stecken zu bleiben oder sich im Belanglosen (wie nicht selten bei papyrologischen Arbeiten) zu verlieren. Das gilt insbesondere auch von den Versuchen, die einzelne wirtschaftliche Erscheinung nach Möglichkeit mit den großen politischen Er-

eignissen der betr. Zeit zu verknüpfen und sie als deren Symptom zu deuten. Und ganz abgesehen von dem inhaltlichen Wert des Buches: Reichelheims Arbeit zeigt uns an einem Beispiel, welcher Möglichkeiten auch das antike wirtschaftshistorische Ueberlieferungsmaterial bei richtiger Fragestellung und besonnener und scharfsinniger Behandlung fähig ist.

6. Wenger, Arch.f.Papyrusforschung 19 (1932) 59:
Eine für die einheitliche Auffassung von der antiken Rechtsgeschichte sehr wertvolle Unterstützung bietet die Konstatierung der engen Verbundenheit der Wirtschaftsverhältnisse im östlichen und westlichen Mittelmeergebiet.

7. K.Regling, Zeitschrift für Numismatik 41 (1931) 117 ff.: Im ersten geldgeschichtlichen Kapitel dieser Untersuchung zeigt der den Lesern der Zeitschrift für Numismatik aus seiner ergebnisreichen Anzeige in Bd.38 S.245 ff. bekannte Verfasser zunächst die Entwicklung des Wertverhältnisses von Silber zu Gold im ptolemäischen Reiche. - - Bei der großen Bedeutung, die solche wirklich geldgeschichtlichen Arbeiten von papyrologischer Seite für uns Numismatiker besitzen, habe ich diesen Abschnitt des Buches ausführlich besprochen und lasse vom Rest nur die Kapitelüberschriften folgen.

8. W.Esslin, Histor.Zeitschrift 147 (1933):
Doch, im ganzen kann man sagen, ist fruchtbringende Arbeit geleistet, so daß man mit berechtigtem Interesse die weiteren monographischen Untersuchungen,

die der Verfasser im Vorwort ankündigt, erwarten wird.

9. W.Schwabacher, Numismatisches Literaturblatt Nr.322/23 (1932): Die Ergebnisse dieser Untersuchung sind so vielseitig, und nicht nur auf numismatischem Gebiete bedeutsam, daß für zahlreiche neu auftauchende oder in fruchtbarer Weise neu aufgeworfene Probleme auf die ausführlichen Besprechungen verwiesen werden muß, die das Buch bereits an anderer Stelle gefunden hat. - - - In jedem Falle muß es als ein großes Verdienst des überaus fleißigen Verfassers angesprochen werden, zur Geldgeschichte des Hellenismus auf dem Wege neuer und fruchtbarer Urkundeninterpretation bei gleichzeitiger praktischer Erprobung am überkommenen Münzmaterial entscheidende Forschungsfortschritte erzielt und neue methodische Fingerzeige gegeben zu haben.

10. V.Ehrenberg, Frankfurter Zeitung, Literaturblatt, 16.Okt.1932: Heichelheims Buch, das mit großer Sachkenntnis geschrieben ist, hat zur Klärung der schwierigen Wirtschaftsgeschichtlichen Probleme des Hellenismus Wesentliches beigetragen.

11. J.G.Milne, Journ.of Egypt.arch.16 (1930) 267 ff.: Dr.Heichelheim has done a most useful piece of work in collecting and tabulating the evidence as to prices in the Near East during the Hellenistic period. - - - Though there is room for improvement here, however, the work as a whole is characterized by a sound economic judgment and a cautious statement of

conclusions which make it a valuable guide to the study of the sixteen tables of prices which are appended to it.

12. A. Calderini, *Aegyptus* 11 (1930/31) 93/4:
L'Heichelheim, già benemerito per ricerche di demografia tolemaica in Egitto, si è volto ora a studiare la storia economica del mondo antico. - - L'opera che si legge con vivo interesse e che è stata redatta con grande diligenza e certamente con non piccola fatica è di quelle che non mancheranno di suscitare discussioni e contrasti nel campo degli studiosi, soprattutto per i metodi adottati e le deduzioni che dai materiali raccolti l'Autore e i suoi maestri e consiglieri hanno creduto di trarre. - - Crederei dunque, concludendo, di segnalare agli studiosi lo sforzo dell'Heichelheim come un nobile sforzo diretto ad un fine certamente di grande importanza per lo studio del mondo antico.

13. A. Segré, *Revista di fil. class* 8 (1930) 513 ff.
F. Heichelheim ha tentato di dare una sintesi del movimento dei prezzi delle merci nell'età ellenistica per dedurne connessioni storiche ed economiche fra i vari paesi del bacino del Mediterraneo. Essendomi occupato per qualche anno dei problemi che interessano lo H., il quale nel suo la vero mi rimprovera molto spesso, manchevolezze che sono il primo a riconoscere, ma che a mio avviso sono molto più di carattere formale, che sostanziale, ritengo opportuno di precisare meglio alcuni miei punti di vista,

che credo dover mantenere di fronte alle critiche di H.

14. G.Glotz, Revue des études Grecques 45 (1932) 241-249: Je salue avec plaisir cet ouvrage sur les fluctuations économiques de la période comprise entre Alexandre et Auguste. C'est incontestablement le meilleur travail et le plus compréhensif qui ait été écrit d'après la méthode que j'ai préconisée depuis 1913, année où j'ai montré dans le Journal des Savants tout le parti que l'histoire peut tirer des prix consignés dans les comptes des hiéropes déliens.

15. E.Besta, Giornale Degli Economisti, März 1931: Il libro dello Heichelheim è ottima guida e sussidio indispensabile a tutti coloro, i quali vogliano rendersi conto delle condizioni economiche e sociali del periodo da lui considerato. Il rilievo delle perturbazioni, che sul vecchio mondo ellenico-orientale porto lo estendersi della egemonia romana su di esso, renderà tanto più interessante il constatare come e perchè riuscì ad Augusto di sanare parecchie di quelle piaghe che prima di lui si erano aperte.

16. H.M.R. Leopold, Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant, 8.Nov.1931: T'Is dan ook eigenlijk wel begrijpelijk, dat een Duitse uitgever juist nu een serie op touw zet onder den titel: Beiträge zur Erforschung der wirtschaftlichen Wechsellagen, Aufschwung, Krise, Stockung (Jena, Fischer). Meer zal het niet ingewijde publiek zich misschien verbazen als het hoort, dat bestudeerders van de klassieke oudheid het eerst

klar stonden hun bijdrage te leveren. Valuta- en loonkwesties, levensstandaard en afzetmarkten liggen al heel ver van de voorstelling, die men zich maakt van een "oud-philoloog". Dien immers ziet men bebukt over handschriften, "critische" edities en woordenboeken, in de hoop een van de onheilbare wonden, die de tijd sloeg in den tekst der klassieke dichters, te cureeren, ten hoogste verdenkt men hem van het bewerken van vertalingen. Ook hier is de werkelijkheid weer anders. Dit zal u blijken, indien u het geduld hebt te luisteren naar wat ik oververtellen wil uit het boek van Fr.Heichelheim over "Wirtschaftliche Schwankungen der Zeit von Alexander bis Augustus" ... met de aperte bedoeling u, de geheimenezelf moed in te spreken.

17. H.J.Bell, Orientalistische Literaturzeitung 34 (1931) 620 ff.: This is a most valuable contribution to the study of ancient economics. Heichelheim is, of course, by no means the first to deal with this aspect of Hellenistic history - to say nothing of numismatic studies, which were numerous, one need only refer to Glotz's articles on conditions in Delos and A.Segré's Circolazione monetaria, to both of which frequent reference is made; but, quite apart from the fact that he is able to draw upon later evidence (always an advantage in subjects which progress so rapidly as papyrology and epigraphy), Heichelheim embraces in his survey not one

region only of the Hellenistic world but several. This wider range is the more important because the result is to reveal a greater economic unity in the lands surrounding the eastern Mediterranean than might have been expected and than has, indeed often been assumed. - - Heichelheim is to be congratulated on a very thorough, acute, and informative piece of work, which will be of value not only to economists but to all students of the Hellenistic period.

18. M. Rostovtzeff, Zeitschrift für die gesamte Staatswissenschaft 89 (1930) 577 ff.: Doch gab es bis jetzt keine systematische Sammlung des ganzen Materials und keine zusammenhängende Erforschung im Lichte der modernen Geschichtsforschung. Beides zu geben hat Heichelheim, der sich durch seine Forschungen im Gebiete der sozialen Geschichte Aegyptens in ptolemäischer Zeit einen Namen gemacht hat, in dem hier zu besprechenden Buche versucht. Sein Versuch ist sehr lehrreich und ist mit großer Sorgfalt und mit Scharfsinn durchgeführt. In mehreren Punkten und in der Einstellung des Problems im allgemeinen kommt H. weit über seine Vorgänger hinaus. Schöne und teilweise sichere Teilresultate findet man in jedem Kapitel des Buches. Auch an allgemeinen Schlüssen und gut begründeten Hypothesen fehlt es nicht. Man muß den Autor zu seiner schönen Leistung beglückwünschen, und man wird mit Spannung seine versprochene Geschichte der hellenistischen Wirtschaft erwarten. Seine allgemeine geschichtliche und zu-

gleich wirtschaftliche Schulung verspricht gute Resultate. - - Zum Schlusse möchte ich wieder betonen, daß das Buch von H. höchst anregend ist und sicher von allen Forschern in Zukunft viel benutzt werden wird.

19. H. Bolkestein: Ten slotte mag ik nog vaststellen dat Heichelheim, die zich ook door ander werk (als laatste noem ik een bijdrage "Welthistorische Gesichtspunkte zu den vormittelalterlichen Wirtschaftsepochen" in de Festgabe für Werner Sombart van dit jaar) een der kundigste beoefenaars van de economische geschiedenis der Oudheid heeft betoond, bij zijn bespreking van afwijkende meeningen van vakgenooten de wellevendheid betracht die van beschaafde menschen verwacht mag worden, echter niet bij alle geleerden aanwezig is.

*III. J. de... Gesichtspunkte zu den vormittel-
alterlichen Wirtschaftsepochen. Lombartfestschrift (1933)*

Berlin-Lichterfelde, 5.III.1933.

Sehr verehrter Herr Kollege !

Eine solche Gabe wie die Ihrige verdient nicht bloß einen stummen Dank, auf den ich mich meist beschränken muß. Die große Anregung ward mir heute aus der Lektüre Ihrer Völker und Zeiten umfassenden Abhandlung zuteil. Es ist schwer in Worte zu kleiden, aber was alles haben Sie sich erarbeitet und kraft des Durchdenkens zu Eigenem gestaltet. Da wird man dem Werke, das Sie ankündigen, mit größten Erwartungen entgegensehen dürfen. Bei Wichtigem und Wertvollem denke ich stets, das hätte Wilamowitz noch erleben müssen. Sie nennen ihn ja gelegentlich. - - - Neulich las ich Ihren Artikel über den keltischen Mercurius in der R.E. und freute mich der Exaktheit, mit der Sie das Material vorlegen, sowie seiner Beurteilung. - - - Möchten Sie aus diesen Zeilen das Gefühl meiner Dankbarkeit ersehen. Ich erinnere mich noch eines gemeinsamen Weges in Lichterfelde. Das liegt viele Jahre zurück, blieb mir aber im Gedächtnis. Nun wünsche ich Ihnen weiterhin

Ihr aufrichtig ergebener

E.Norden

New Haven, 6.II.1933.

Sehr geehrter Herr Kollege !

Besten Dank für Ihren Aufsatz, Ihren Brief und die Rezensionen meines Buches. Es ist - ganz abgesehen von Ihrer Zustimmung zu einigen meiner Ausführungen, welche mir sehr angenehm ist - die beste Rezension, welche über mein Buch geschrieben worden ist. Viele der Rezensionen waren sehr freundlich, in keiner aber fand ich so ein klares Verständnis meiner Bestrebungen und meiner Ansichten. Aus Ihren kritischen Bemerkungen habe ich viel gelernt und werde sie berücksichtigen, wenn ich wieder einmal - vielleicht - eine neue Auflage meines Buches vorbereite. - - - Es würde mir eine große Freude bereiten, einmal mit Ihnen das Problem der Planwirtschaft öffentlich zu diskutieren, doch bin ich nicht imstande, dies jetzt zu tun. - - - Sobald ich Zeit habe, an meiner hellenistischen Wirtschaftsgeschichte wieder zu arbeiten (vielleicht im nächsten Jahre), werde ich bereit sein, das Problem mit Ihnen zu diskutieren. Sie werden wahrscheinlich nach München zum Papyrologenkongreß kommen, und wir können dann die Sache mündlich besprechen. - - -

Ihr ganz ergebener

M.Rostovtzeff.

March 18, 1937

Dear Dr. ^HEichelheim:

Returning to Princeton, I find your letter of February 5 applying for a post in the Institute as a specialist in Ancient Economic History and Papyrology. I very much regret that the Institute has not yet developed sufficiently in the field in which you are interested to make any appointments.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. Fritz Heichelheim
St. Margarets
52 Glisson Road
Cambridge, England

AF:ESB

October 24, 1950

Dear Mr. Casey:

Thank you for your letter of October 22nd. The Institute for Advanced Study is not officially connected with Princeton University, and it may be that you should redirect your enquiry to the University. We do not have a bookstore, nor do our Members purchase books for their work at the Institute. We have only a small, specialized library; and I do not know of an occasion that might arise where we would have surplus books available for contribution. I am sorry that we cannot be of help; but I am sure that Princeton University will be glad to hear from you and to try to be of help.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Russell,
Secretary to the Director

Mr. Edmund J. Casey
50 Boylston St.
Cambridge 38, Mass.

50 Boylston Street,
Cambridge, 38, Mass.,
22 October 1950

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, Director,
Institute for Advanced Studies,
Princeton University,
Princeton, N.J.

My Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

Last summer when I was at Harvard, a movement to collect books for Heidelberg was started and I wonder if the Institute for Advanced Studies would be interested in contributing to the restoration of this great German University.

I have communicated with the Rektor of Heidelberg and have consulted some Heidelberg students who were sent to Harvard on a State Department scholarship last year. Authorities at Heidelberg have provided me with lists of the books needed. Mr. R. G. Stern of the English Seminar of Heidelberg writes "Literary GIs borrowed the books on a permanent basis".

Since I am not at Harvard this fall, I have passed the administrative functions on to Mr. Robert Hyde, '51, of the Philips Brooks House. The Philips Brooks House has a collection of over two thousand books at this writing.

The "Harvard Crimson" has published articles informing the new students of the need for books at Heidelberg and six glass cases have been offered at the new Lamont Library of Harvard to exhibit photos and maps of Heidelberg before and after V-E day and also to exhibit samples of the books needed.

It is planned that the students will contribute their books when they are finished with them at the end of the first semester. Shipping expenses are provided free of charge.

We have written to two dozen leading American Universities and if the students are willing to contribute at least one book each at the end of the first semester, it will minimize the efforts of each participating university.

We will be very happy to send you photos and maps of Heidelberg to display them at your institute in conjunction with the publicity program of this effort.

Most sincerely yours,

Edmund J. Casey

Heilperin, Michael

HAMILTON COLLEGE
CLINTON, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

June 6, 1942

Miss Marie C. Eichelson
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Miss Eichelson:

May I inform you that I ^{am} planning to come to
Princeton for 10 days or a fortnight either in the middle of this
week or at the beginning of next week. I hope that I may be
allowed to use the Institute's Library during that visit the
purpose of which is some research connected with my next book.
I shall call on you after my arrival to find out if Dr. Aydelotte
is going to be in town sometime during my stay in Princeton.

I may venture to have my mail sent on c/o the
Institute; in that case would you be good enough to have it
kept for my arrival? Thank you very much.

Yours very truly,

Michael A. Heilperin

Michael A. Heilperin,
Associate Professor of Economics

HAMILTON COLLEGE
CLINTON, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

April 30th 1942

Miss Marie C. Eichelser
Secretary to Dr. Aydelotte
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Miss Eichelser,

Your note of April 28th arrived just as I was about to write to you to say that I am unexpectedly prevented from coming to Princeton on May 2nd as I had planned to do. I expect to be there in June and shall write ahead of time to make an appointment.

I appreciate very greatly your thoughtfulness in writing to me.

Yours very truly

Michael L. Heizer

April 28, 1942

Dr. Michael A. Heilperin
Hamilton College
Clinton, New York

Dear Dr. Heilperin:

I find a note on my calendar to let you know whether Dr. Aydelotte will be available on May 2nd. He will be in town and will be glad to see you if you are coming to Princeton. The end of the morning would perhaps suit him best, but if you are coming to town and will call me on your arrival I will be glad to make a definite appointment for you.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Dr. Aydelotte

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

March 11, 1942

Dear Walter:

I have talked Heilperin's case over with Riefler, who knows him and wishes him well. Riefler thinks Heilperin has real ability, that he is perhaps a little too facile, has had too many fellowships, and has not had the kind of development which comes from a steady hard grind at teaching. For this reason, Win is inclined to think that the Institute would not be a good place for Heilperin, but that some college like Hamilton or Bryn Mawr would be better for him.

Another reason why this is not a good place for him is that Loveday knows Heilperin and is very strongly opposed to him, with a certain amount of reason, which I need not try to explain in a letter. The situation is such that Win thinks it would be uncomfortable to have Heilperin here.

With all these considerations in mind, my inclination is to discourage Heilperin as far as coming to the Institute is concerned and to urge him upon Bryn Mawr or some other college.

Yours sincerely,



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

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WWS.

FA/MCE

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE
BRYN MAWR
PENNA

February 5, 1942

My dear Mr. Aydelotte,

Last Saturday I saw Dr. Michael Heilperin, who had a substitute position in Economics with us last year in the absence of Dr. Karl Anderson, and he told me something of his plans for next year. He had taken an appointment at Hamilton College for the current year, and I had hoped that it would be a permanent one, but though he has not yet had any information from President Cowley, he believes that with the drop in students which they expect he, as the new member of the department, is not likely to be reappointed. I think so highly of Dr. Heilperin, and I like him so much, that when he told me he wished to approach the Institute of Advanced Studies and obtain a Fellowship if it were in any way possible I at once said that I should be delighted to write you about him.

I enclose Dr. Heilperin's vita. He is a Polish Jew whose family have played a considerable part in Poland. His grandfather had come to this country at the time of the Civil War and, curiously enough, fought through the war in the Northern Army. He later returned to Poland, but they have had always a good many American connections. This particular member of the family was, as you see, for two years a Fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation and came back to America in 1938 to take a substitute position at the University of California for a semester. The next year he lectured for the Institute of International Education, and, as I said, he taught for us last year. He is a delightful fellow. The members of our faculty took him in at once, and he made many pleasant friends here, and not only among the members of the Social Science Departments. His teaching was excellent. He interested the students very much, and he was energetic in providing them with unusual material. On his own initiative he arranged the plan for the series of three lectures by members of each of the faculties of the three colleges which were given at Swarthmore and repeated at Haverford in the spring, and he gave himself the introductory lecture in each case. He belongs of course to an entirely different generation from Dr. Solomon, but he has reminded me of him in many ways intellectually and personally. He was, however, much more quickly in place in an American institution.

I asked Dr. Heilperin to write out for me the project which he has in mind. It is the writing of a book on "Economic Nationalism". I think I can do no better than to quote the paragraphs which concern this:

"The book which I should like to complete would deal with Economic Nationalism; it would be largely concerned with the inter-war period, 1919-39, but with an eye to the future; its last section would deal with post-war issues and with lessons which the past experiences teaches us

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE
BRYN MAWR
PENNA.

in the field of international economics. (It is too early to formulate the exact title of such a book, though its plan and general outline are quite clear to me).

I have worked in the general field for 10 years or so and have a number of publications relating to it. They include my book on 'International Monetary Economics' (Longmans, London & New York, 1939) and two reports prepared for the International Studies Conferences of 1937 and 1939 (both published by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation). My work on this particular project started in 1940. I need around a year (or a little less) to write the book. Princeton would be an ideal place for that work on account of the Economic Section of the League of Nations being there and because of the research facilities of the Institute for Advanced Study."

I asked him if he knew anyone at the Institute, and he told me he knew Dr. Riefler and Dr. Warren personally. He thinks that Professor Earle may know about the work he did for the International Studies Conference, when he acted as an expert at its Paris and Bergen Sessions, and that Dr. Stewart can get first-hand information about him from the Rockefeller Foundation. One reason he particularly would like to be in Princeton is the presence there of the Economics League. There he knows Dr. Hilgerdt and Dr. Nurkse. He has met Mr. Loveday and Mr. Rosenberg.

Two Bryn Mawr faculty members have been Fellows at the Institute - Mr. Arnold Hedlund, and last year Dr. Richard Bernheimer. From our experience here I should put Dr. Heilperin in precisely the same class as these young men; that is, as the ablest of the younger Bryn Mawr faculty. I know that Dr. Roger Wells, the head of the Department of Politics, and Dr. Mildred Northrop, who worked closely with Dr. Heilperin in Economics last year, would be glad to write you about him if there is any chance for him at the Institute at all.

Dr. Heilperin is to be in Princeton, he tells me, for a few days about the middle of March, and if you could see him then I am sure he would be very glad to call on you.

With kind regards, please believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

Marvin Park

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

February 6, 1942

Dear Miss Park:

Many thanks for your letter about Dr. Heilperin, which I shall be very glad to submit to the faculty of the School of Economics for consideration in connection with his application as soon as it is received. The vita which you mentioned failed to get enclosed. If you have it at hand I should be grateful if you would send it on to me, though Dr. Heilperin is, I think, already pretty well known to the members of our School of Economics.

Looking forward with great pleasure to next Thursday, I am

Yours sincerely,

President Marion Park
Bryn Mawr College
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

FA/MCE

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE
BRYN MAWR
PENNA.

February 10, 1942

My dear Dr. Aydelotte,

Miss Park has given me your
letter of February 6th.

I am very sorry indeed that
Dr. Heilperin's vita was not included
with her letter of February 5th, and I
am enclosing it with this.

Very sincerely yours,

Ruby Russell

Secretary, Office of the President.

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

MICHAEL A. HEILPERIN, D.Sc., *Lecturer in Economics.*

D.Sc. (Econ.) University of Geneva 1931. Lecturer in Currency and Finance, University of Geneva, 1932-33; Fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation, 1933-35; Assistant Professor in International Economic Relations, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, 1935-38; Lecturer in Economics, University of California, Berkeley, Semester II, 1938-39; Professor at the Academy of International Law, The Hague, 1939; Expert to the International Studies Conference, Paris 1937, Bergen 1939; Lecturer under the auspices of the Institute of International Education, 1939-40. Lecturer in Economics, Bryn Mawr College, 1940-41., and at Hamilton College, 1941-42.

March 12, 1942

Dear Miss Park:

I never did have an application from Heilperin but I have talked his case over with the members of our School of Economics, who know him well and admire his ability. Our men are, however, all agreed that Heilperin has had too many fellowships and too little of the kind of development which comes from the steady, hard grind of teaching. For this reason, it is the opinion of our group that the Institute would not be a good place for Heilperin, but that some college like Hamilton or Bryn Mawr would be much better. The thing to find for him is a teaching job, if that is possible.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

President Marion Park
Bryn Mawr College
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

FA/MCE

September 20, 1934

Mr. Laurence B. Heilprin
26 Conant Hall
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Heilprin:

Dr. Flexner has now returned from abroad,
and he will be glad to see you at his office,
20 Nassau Street, Princeton, any day next week
except Monday.

Very truly yours,

Merrill C. Eisenhower

attention, A.F.
26 Conant Hall
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass..
September 9, 1934.

Miss Marie C. Eidelser, Sec'y
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Miss Eidelser,

would you be so kind as to
inform me whether it would be possible
to see Dr. Flexner either in New York
or Princeton, between September 16th
and 20th? If it is not, when would
a call be convenient? as I wrote
you (July 14th) I have a letter of
introduction to Dr. Flexner from
Dr. Fabian Franklin.

Very Sincerely yours,

Laurence B. Heilprin

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Heindel, Richard H.

January 16, 1946

Dear Heindel:

Warmest thanks for your letter.
I am sorry to say that I have to leave Princeton January 18th for Europe and Palestine, and I am afraid there will be no opportunity for us to talk on this visit.

I shall be back sometime in April, shall probably be a good deal in Washington, and hope that I can then hear something about your plans.

With warmest good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Richard H. Heindel, Esq.
Division of Libraries and Institutes
OIC
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

FA:KK



STATION



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey.

55 West 11th Street
New York, N. Y.
April 28, 1944.

Dear Sir: -
Will you please send me
a catalogue of the Institute for
Advanced Study together with
requirements for admission
Yours truly
Ernest C. Heimbach

Heimbach, Ernest E.

April 29, 1944

Mr. Ernest E. Heimbach
55 West Eleventh Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Heimbach:

In reply to your inquiry Mr. Aydelotte asks me to send you under separate cover a copy of Bulletin No. 10, last issued in 1941, together with a directory for the academic year 1943-44. While a certain number of lectures and seminars are held each year at the Institute, most of the instruction is individual and informal, since persons admitted to membership are invariably pursuing their own researches and need only occasional advice and criticism.

The bulletin will answer any questions about requirements, but if there is any further information which you would like to have, Mr. Aydelotte would be very glad to have you write again.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to
Mr. Frank Aydelotte, Director

FA/KK

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON



INFORMAL

January 7, 1946

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Olden Manor
Olden Lane
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

It has been a long time since I have seen you but I hope that perhaps when I attend the conference of the United States International Book Association in Princeton on January 17th and 18th that we might have a few moments together. I will give you a call when I arrive to see whether we might be able to meet. There are many things that I would like to discuss with you concerning the overseas cultural affairs program.

In view of your long interest in this whole field I thought you might like to have a copy of the Departmental Order setting up the new office. You will note that the Division of Libraries and Institutes and the Division of Exchange of Persons practically blends in all of the functions of the former Division of Cultural Cooperation.

I was sorry that during the past three years I did not have the chance to see you when you were in London where I had established and directed the American Library in the Embassy. During those years I saw many of your friends among the Rhodes trustees and elsewhere.

Cordially yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Richard H. Heindel".

Richard H. Heindel
Acting Chief
Division of Libraries
and Institutes, OIC

Enclosure

*Private Copy
for
Dr. Aydelotte*

(Chapter for forthcoming book
on cultural relations and
prior magazine publication.)

United States Libraries Overseas

by

Dr. Richard H. Heindel

This country has pioneered in expanding library services for its own public. It turned naturally to explore the uses of libraries as an instrument in an international program. The many dislocations and demands of war sharpened the need for a professional library network overseas. Skilled and honest interpreters, working with a whole range of American publications -- the same as that used by Americans themselves -- could assist in projecting the knowledge, the experience, and the understanding of the United States for a United Nations victory in war and peace.

This has been an important development in the diffusion of information, especially in a world that was hungry for American data, more hungry than it at first knew. In many ways, it is just as dramatic as the advances made in the use of the press, radio, exhibits, or motion pictures. These libraries are active centers, not morgues or repositories. If run with imagination, it is hard to tell -- indeed, one should not be able to -- whether their greatest contribution is national or international, current or long-term. In doing an effective job, they are by necessity cognizant of valuable reciprocal relationships.

The objectives of these outpost libraries have been the same. They deal in facts and solidly documented explanations on the assumption that the more the truth about America is known and understood, the better for all concerned. They are not "good will" institutions but they have gained much good will. All of them from the first developed with the benefit of the cooperation of many non-government agencies at home and abroad, and under the scrutiny of experts from many fields. In varying degrees, depending on

their

- 2 -

their origins, adaptability to foreign situations, management, size, and experience, they blend the familiar characteristics of reading rooms, public and special libraries, reference centers, and information offices.

There were important examples for study. The American Library in Paris, founded in 1920, was one of the better known of the privately managed libraries abroad. The services of the British Library of Information in New York, an official agency, had been used by many persons.

The two principal pioneering projects were the Biblioteca Benjamin Franklin opened in Mexico City on Pan-American Day, April 13, 1942, and the American Library which began "utility" operations in the war-crowded Embassy in London in December, 1942. First in time, the American Library Association, with a grant in aid and on contract from the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, established the Mexico City unit, which belongs to a foreign corporation. The Office of War Information, with constant consultation, took direct responsibility for the London information library which may thus lay claim to being the first official library outside the continental United States, and still the only library in any embassy energetically open to the public. Governed by the same high motivations and professional conduct, these two units already illustrate the variety of techniques and influences.

There are now three model American public libraries below the Rio Grande -- at Mexico City, Managua and Montevideo. More than with the OWI libraries, they have many correlated activities such as English teaching classes, public forums, film showings, and social activities. Due to several circumstances, they stressed less the direct information and reference service to clients which OWI felt more suitable to its franchise.

These three libraries brought the democratic concept of a public library. In 1943, the Benjamin Franklin Library, supervised by a Board of Directors representing various interests, had registered 36,017 adult readers. Thirty-eight thousand books were borrowed for home use in the first six months of 1945 from a collection which contained 10,000 volumes and many periodicals and documents. Sixty percent of

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the readers were Mexican, 25% were U.S. citizens, and 15% represented other nationalities. As in the Biblioteca Artigas-Washington in Montevideo, Uruguay, and the unit at Managua, Nicaragua, special attention is given to children, and to loans through native institutions.

In some countries, the libraries themselves have become models and stimulate the training for and extension of library service. Persons were surprised that a home loan system would work in Nicaragua. The free service has had important results. Good use is made of the increasing amount of American materials in translation. The "take it or leave it" quality of a public library service, in areas which rely on private libraries, tends to create the feeling that a library is truly a cultural relations institution of the best sort. They are also good bases for stimulating projects of international value, for example, the Union Catalog of periodicals held by Mexican libraries. To the 40,000 persons and more in May 1945 who visited the three libraries which now have 38,000 volumes, American documentation is bringing new horizons. In addition, 22 American cultural centers and institutes rely heavily on their own library collections and activities.

The American Library in London performs a dynamic function in bringing significant American publications to the attention of government officials (remember London was the center for many European governments!), editors, educators, writers, and other leaders of British thought and action. The staff examines nearly every page and item which comes into the library with this question in mind -- What four or five persons should be notified immediately that such and such is here, and who can make the most use of it. It has developed relations with about 900 organizations and societies, with some 350 business firms, 175 libraries, and nearly all of the press and education system, with some regard for regional coverage in the British Isles. It is primarily a reference library, but some 1400 items a month go out under a system of controlled loans to institutions and individuals whose interest in a particular subject may produce helpful comment. The staff handles about 2200 individual services a month, including reference queries. An important British editor wrote recently that the library which started in a former gown shop "will become as much a part of London as St. Paul's Cathedral or the Bank".

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The OWI, in cooperation with the Department of State, the Library of Congress, and other agencies, soon decided to establish similar libraries in Sydney and Melbourne, Australia; Wellington, New Zealand; Johannesburg, Union of South Africa; and Bombay, India. Most of these really began with the arrival of two American experts for each --- even before the collections arrived --- late in 1943 and early 1944. To these were added units at Cairo and Capetown.

These libraries began with a basic collection of about one thousand reference books, four thousand Government documents, pamphlets, and reports covering all aspects of American life and research. They have relied heavily on American magazines because of the embarrassing shortage abroad of current material about America. These trim centers provide information which can best reach the masses of people through the national press and radio and educational institutions. They are not propaganda centers. They do no mass distribution but now and then a "spare" copy goes to those key places which the libraries have learned, in the course of their day's work, will fully use it.

With this small seed stock, kept up to date with the same spirit as cabled news, they encourage national institutions to increase their own communications with the United States and their own documentary resources about the United States. The libraries have been welcomed by the governments as well as the publics. In New Zealand, the director of the library was asked to direct and organize the first library school. Monthly attendance ranges from 1500 to 6000 persons, but many of the unrecorded, major achievements come by anticipating serious problems which a respected librarian can ascertain in consultation with his American and foreign colleagues.

Even at home, the range and location of official publications of the Federal Government are bewildering. If to this we add the many important items from the forty-eight States and our thousands of societies, we have a major problem in logistics. Many types of publications have never been used abroad, and the deficiency became greater during the war. The principles of selection for the collections have been usefulness (not just the first, obvious use), the meeting of special needs, anticipation of upcoming topics, and economy. In justifying, and, so far, in

receiving

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receiving these funds, the Department of State and OWI, by very practical and factual efforts, have carried the importance of libraries and books to the people and have raised them to a new and honorable prestige.

Foreign citizens and Americans working in London on information programs to reach the continent of Europe foresaw the important role of libraries and documentation as Europe opened up. Other arms of the information program needed to be backed up with solid documentation managed by persons familiar with many fields of scholarship and other media -- and a sense of public relations. Madrid already had a modest library operation based on the inheritance of American books which had been exhibited at Barcelona. Almost insuperable difficulties of communications faced the efforts to reach Berne and Stockholm with key collections which everybody agreed would be used with great results.

Anticipating the day of liberation, emergency, mobile collections were stockpiled. These were nuclear reference collections which could come in from London for northern and western Europe, and from Cairo for southern and eastern Europe. Some of these, it was expected, could grow into units which could be called libraries, which could be enlarged as local circumstances dictated.

The U.S. Information Service in Paris, supplementing the older collections at the American Library which began after World War I, opened without ceremony or heat. Here, and in branches throughout France, the rush on American data is hard to describe until we recall how shut off so much of Europe had been. Rome is the headquarters for ten reading rooms that have spread throughout Italy. The librarian at Rome had a most enviable spot for announcing the new services -- a radio interview between the first and second acts of Aida. In Brussels, and twenty other centers in Europe, the story is much the same. An almost overwhelming opportunity for the use of American publications! The desperate requests for scientific and technical collections broadened soon into comprehensive curiosity.

The libraries adapt themselves to non-English speaking countries. But their range increases with the spreading knowledge of English throughout the articulate groups of the world. Late in September, 1945, there were many reasons to believe that the

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few projected outpost libraries for China would, like the one in India, help to serve Asia.

Little has been said about the nature and trend of inquiries. The queries cover almost anything that one could imagine. Documentation is being referred to, in all countries, for increasingly serious purposes. The proportion of elementary questions is declining. More and more, increasingly different aspects of American life become significant, and that significance is urgent. People turn to a highly geared library, just as we do at home. Substitute names, places, and this typical day in the London library may illustrate any other day's reports from any of the other outposts....

A letter from Field Marshall Alexander in Italy expresses appreciation for a rare translation of a famous military classic by our General Staff School. Editorial conferences of London editors using photostat chapters from the one copy of Stettinius' Lend Lease which was in London four days before publication in the United States. Began assisting with professional advice His Majesty's Stationery Office which plans to act as sales agent for U.S. official documents. Assisted a Member of Parliament with a query that resulted in placing the famous Infant Care booklet in every important quarter in Great Britain. Short meeting with several teachers on the use of U.S. daily weather charts for classroom teaching and instruction for cartographers. Checking on responses to the children's book exhibit sent to a provincial city to coincide with a teachers' conference. Two publishers on their fortnightly scouting for new American books which they may wish to print in England in spite of the paper shortage.

To continue with the day's diary.

Telephone calls from four daily papers -- asking about Congressional committees, soil erosion, veterans' compensation, and TVA. Two architects studying pre-fabrication. Three Czechoslovakian officials planning itinerary to see certain manufacturing facilities in the U.S. Query from a new research group to learn about the activities of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. Preparing authoritative list on recent medical literature for a specialized library. Helped writer to study American magazines which might be interested in his manuscript. Officials from two refugee governments

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here to make up order list for books vital to the conduct of their affairs on return. Office of a Cabinet Minister calls for five biographical sketches of American leaders. Three school children and their teacher studying materials for discussion of domestic science teaching in the U.S. Two magazine editors have queries relating to American participation in international affairs. A piece of technical information for a government agency, supplied in part by an American expert found to be on his way through London, that forwarded a war project. Plans for exhibit of American history teaching materials for forthcoming conference of British history teachers. Supplied reference data for three American Army officers lecturing respectively at Cardiff, Glasgow, and Eton College. Two of the staff participate in lunchtime meetings at the Council for the Encouragement of Music and Art and at the Engineering Industries Association. And fourteen other queries not recorded, forty other readers not classified, thirty-two special loans, and distribution by mail of fifty "spares" to strategic users....

While reaching foreign communities, these libraries inevitably closely related themselves to our official, diplomatic and consular activities in wartime and demonstrated the value of a rapid library service from the United States to the extent that what has hitherto been relatively neglected, namely library service within and for our diplomatic and consular posts abroad, is placed in a new light. This emphasizes again the values of library service to the daily conduct of all affairs. Further, what Americans themselves use, overseas, to keep in touch with the United States, appears to foreigners to be natural for their own use.

Obviously, there are limits to the number of these libraries which can be established in key locales. To start, they have cost from \$7,000 to \$50,000 and annual running expenses may average, in key places, from \$23,000 to \$45,000. Not that, to reach strategic and large areas, one could not spend wisely more like \$75,000. The returns in service and understanding are great per dollar invested, and in this sense, libraries, run with vitality, honesty, and flexibility, are very economical. One might add, if it is not too crass, that it can be shown they also stimulate mutual profit in dollars and cents.

These libraries bring rapidly and efficiently to the peoples of the world a more adequate sampling of

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the American publications which contain our experience, creations, and opinions, the better to understand the United States, and often, to advance the fields of knowledge and well-being. Because they are units which can and do draw upon the manifold activities of the professional associations of the United States and the host country, they are lively agencies for increasing communications between nations. They are likely to become in peace even more than in war convenient working bases which will attract transient specialists. Like our better domestic libraries, they constantly experiment with correlated activities such as exhibits and film showings.

Every outpost library will, within two or three months of its establishment begin to have a different personality; otherwise it may not be fitting into the map of the country. The users really help to make the libraries, and every report, from the small documentation center at Ankara to the Biblioteca Artigas-Washington at Montevideo, shows that care is taken to see that the clientele represents comprehensive social and professional interests. This, in itself, is a contribution in many places to the standards of library service. These units affect the United States itself in many ways. For one thing, they require a highly competent personnel, with a blending of talents and training which our universities may wish to consider. So far, the American people cannot yet be fully aware of the overseas influences exerted by the printed matter which is so familiar to them. It is good to know about these influences which will differ in every quarter of the globe.

Whether one analyses the reports from Wellington or Manila, which opened September 26, 1945, it is clear that so long as the policy of operation is broad and honest, many national objectives can be obtained which are at the same time consonant with international goals and reciprocal relations. In the process of servicing these units from the home base, specific needs are shown which lead to vital exchanges of information, and to the building up of channels beyond the libraries. Just in the day's work, they must often appraise foreign documentation for home use, thus helping a two way process, and they must accumulate an intimate knowledge of their host country. As they develop, it will be found that we are contributing machinery which will help on many international projects -- conferences, documents exchanges, library reconstruction, bibliographical improvements, and so forth.

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS (OIC)

Purpose. This order is issued to reorganize the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs and to revise the assignment of functions among its constituent parts in order to provide for the increased responsibilities for international information assigned to the Department of State by Executive Order No. 9608 of August 31, 1945.

1 Functions. The Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs shall be responsible for:

- (a) The promotion among foreign peoples of a better understanding of the aims, policies, and institutions of the United States;
- (b) The coordination of policy and action for programs of the United States in the field of international information and cultural affairs;
- (c) The dissemination abroad of information about the United States through all appropriate media;
- (d) The promotion of freedom of information among peoples;
- (e) The furtherance of the international exchange of persons, knowledge, and skills;
- (f) The integration with over-all United States foreign policy of the programs and activities of other Federal Agencies involving international interchanges of persons, knowledge, and skills.

2 Organization of the Office. The Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs shall consist of the following organization units, with functions and responsibilities as indicated:

- (a) The Office of the Director.
The Program Planning and Evaluation Board
The Secretariat of the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation (routing symbol SCC);
- (b) The International Press and Publications Division (routing symbol INP);
- (c) The International Broadcasting Division (routing symbol IBD);

- (d) The International Motion Pictures Division (routing symbol IMP);
- (e) The Division of International Exchange of Persons (routing symbol IEP);
- (f) The Division of Libraries and Institutes (routing symbol ILI);
- (g) Area Division I (Europe) (routing symbol ADE);
- (h) Area Division II (Near East and Africa) (routing symbol ADN);
- (i) Area Division III (Far East) (routing symbol ADF);
- (j) Area Division IV (American Republics) (routing symbol ADA);
- (k) Area Division V (Occupied Areas) (routing symbol ADO);

3 Functions and Responsibilities.

- (a) The Office of the Director. The Office of the Director, including deputies, consultants, assistants, and necessary staff, shall be responsible for the direction and supervision of the operations of the constituent organization units of the Office;
- (b) The Program Planning and Evaluation Board. The Program Planning and Evaluation Board, under the chairmanship of the Director of the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, shall be responsible for the issuance of policy and program directives which shall govern the operations of the component parts of the Office and the conduct of its program abroad. The Board shall be composed of the Deputy Director, the Assistant Directors of the Office, the Chiefs of Divisions, and the Executive Director of the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation. The Board shall act as a reviewing, coordinating, approving, and evaluating body for policy and program directives, projects and information materials, which will, in most cases, originate in the area and media divisions. The responsibilities of the Board shall also include: (1) The continuing analysis and evaluation of the programs of the Office as carried out; and (2) The appropriate attestation (upon request) of the international educational character of films and recordings;
- (c) The Secretariat of the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation. The Secretariat, under the supervision of the Executive Director, shall have responsibility for the integration with over-all United States foreign policy, and with the policies of OIC, of the programs and activities of other Departments, agencies, and

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independent establishments of the Government involving international interchanges of persons, knowledge, and skills. In cooperation with representatives from other Government agencies participating in, or which may participate in, cooperative scientific, technical, and cultural activities abroad, it shall, on behalf of OIC, plan, coordinate, or initiate all such projects undertaken under the auspices of the United States Government. The Secretariat shall continue to review and evaluate such current and past projects and to facilitate the appraisal of future projects or proposals of participating agencies in close cooperation with the appropriate divisions in the Department of State.

The major functions of the Secretariat shall include:

- (1) Program Operations - The processing of all scientific, technical, and cultural projects of agencies participating with the Department of State on their activities abroad; recommending the allocation to participants of funds appropriated to the Department of State for such cooperative scientific, technical, and cultural projects with other countries; the handling of all requests for the detail of United States Government employees to foreign governments; correspondence with the missions on all aspects of the program involving participating agencies; and close liaison with operating units of Federal agencies having similar programs abroad not included in the budget of the Committee;
- (2) Program Control - The continuous analysis and evaluation of the appropriate portions of the program; the planning of new procedures and forms to insure that current information is easily available from and to all agencies; the facilitating of departmental and field clearance for all reports and publications of the cooperating agencies under this program; assistance in the preparation of justifications and the graphic presentation of the cooperative program to the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress.
- (d) The International Press and Publications Division. The International Press and Publications Division shall be responsible for the initial formulation of operational policy with respect to, and for the conduct of, the Department's participation in the international dissemination of information through the media of press, publications (excluding books), and related visual techniques.

The major functions of the Division shall include:

- (1) Preparation and issuance, including arrangements for transmission and reception abroad, in cooperation with the other interested Divisions of the Department, of

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- the daily radio bulletin addressed to our missions abroad;
- (2) Coverage of news from Government departments and agencies in Washington and, in cooperation with the Secretariat of the Interdepartmental Committee, of activities of Government departments abroad;
 - (3) Preparation of special articles, periodicals, and booklets, either for world wide distribution or of regional interest only, the distribution to be through our missions for re-publication abroad;
 - (4) Preparation and distribution of news letters on science, art, and other fields, written on a popular rather than a technical or professional level;
 - (5) Maintenance of necessary picture files, including procurement for accession to files and service to users;
 - (6) Planning, presentation, and creation of exhibits, both photographic and three dimensional;
 - (7) Preparation of film strips;
 - (8) Liaison with and assistance to visiting foreign journalists and foreign correspondents residing in the United States;
 - (9) Liaison with the publishers of magazines circulating abroad or containing materials which may be used abroad;
 - (10) In general, the preparation and dissemination of material of a mass media or popular nature, excluding radio, motion pictures, and books.

- (e) The International Broadcasting Division. The International Broadcasting Division shall be responsible for the initial formulation of operational policy with respect to and for the conduct of, the Department's participation in the international dissemination of information through the media of radio broadcasting.

The major functions of the Division shall include:

- (1) The planning, scheduling, writing, casting, production, and broadcasting of radio programs in such of the principal languages as required in accordance with guidances and directives from the Program Planning and Evaluation Board; the directing of the content of such programs to conform with such guidances and directives; arranging for contracts with privately-owned broadcasting organizations to produce and transmit such programs and the supervision of their production;

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- (2) The designing, building, installation, operating, and maintenance, in close cooperation with the Division of Foreign Buildings Operations, of the necessary technical facilities, in the United States and abroad, for broadcasting radio programs by short wave and relay; arranging for contracts for the use of privately-owned transmitters and communications facilities for such purposes and the arranging for commercial channels for the transmission of programs point-to-point, for re-broadcast locally by medium wave in the country of reception;
 - (3) The writing, editing, and maintenance of a continuous news file in English, based on news agency reports and newspapers procured by the International Press and Publications Division, as well as the reports of that Division, so that all radio desks may have available for translation and broadcast a news report in good radio style; the maintenance of a music department, a library of records, transcriptions, and scripts; a special events section, and other services essential to good broadcasting operation;
 - (4) The planning, writing, casting, and production of appropriate radio programs for transcription and the preparation of scripts for distribution abroad;
 - (5) The recording, by agreement with the networks and sponsors, of such domestic programs as may be suitable; the re-broadcasting of such programs by short wave or by shipment of transcriptions to radio stations abroad;
 - (6) Initial preparation of instructions to United States Foreign Service establishments on the over-all program of the International Broadcasting Division, particularly on the international exchange of radio programs, the placing of recorded programs and script material, and the scheduling of direct relays of short wave;
 - (7) Maintaining liaison with foreign radio correspondents in the United States, to aid and advise, and, when possible, to facilitate the transmission of their voiced reports for re-broadcast in their own countries;
 - (8) Cooperation with other Offices of the Department and other Government departments and agencies with respect to international radio broadcasting and press communication facilities.
- (f) The International Motion Pictures Division. The International Motion Pictures Division shall be responsible for the initial formulation of operational policy with respect to, and for the conduct of, the Department's participation in the international dissemination of information through the medium of motion pictures.

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The major functions of the Division shall include:

- (1) The initiation, planning, and development of motion picture projects designed to promote the objectives of this Government's information and cultural program in other countries;
 - (2) Representation on interdepartmental and intergovernmental committees concerned with the official use of motion pictures abroad;
 - (3) Advice to, and cooperation with, other officials of this Department with other Government agencies, in planning and developing programs as they involve the official use of motion pictures abroad;
 - (4) Advice to, and cooperation with, non-governmental agencies interested in such Government programs;
 - (5) In cooperation with area specialists and other appropriate officers of the Department, the shaping of such programs to fit the requirements of specific areas and activities; and the initial preparation of instructions to United States Foreign Service establishments with respect to the foregoing and the following matters:
 - (6) The development and maintenance of advisory liaison, with commercial and other private organizations and interests in motion pictures other than commercial policy aspects;
 - (7) Cooperation with other divisions of the Department with respect to regional and international conferences and meetings and in arranging and operating this Government's participation therein, in so far as motion pictures are concerned;
 - (8) Producing, procuring, adapting, editing, and re-scoring of materials for use in the program above described;
 - (9) Acquiring prints of approved productions and equipment as necessary to the presentation thereof;
 - (10) Preparing pertinent utilization materials;
 - (11) The distribution of such films, equipment, and materials for use abroad.
- (g) The Division of International Exchange of Persons. The Division of International Exchange of Persons shall be responsible for the initial formulation of operational policy with respect to, and the conduct of, the Department's

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participation in the international exchange of information knowledge, and skills in so far as such operations involve the exchange of students, professors, specialists, or other persons and relationships between organizations in the fields of the sciences, letters, and arts.

The major functions of the Division shall include:

- (1) The development and maintenance of relationships between the Department and scientific, technological, educational, professional, and artistic organizations, philanthropic institutions and foundations, and their counterparts in foreign countries in order to assist in effecting international exchanges of knowledge and skills. In connection with this function, it shall (a) inform these organizations of the ways in which private activities can be correlated with the United States Governmental programs, (b) keep in touch with American organizations which are privately supporting educational, scientific, medical, and philanthropic institutions abroad, and (c) advise all divisions of the Office regarding the various developments in American culture, -- scientific, artistic, social, educational, and literary;
- (2) The initial formulation of operational policy, and the initiation, coordination, putting into effect of programs of the Department of State relative to the international interchange of professors, teachers, specialists, and other experts; the planning of exchanges and their coordination with other programs of OIC; the cooperation with the private United States agencies and organizations which are concerned with such or similar exchanges; the conducting of relations with official, semi-official, and private agencies and institutions -- educational, learned, technical, and professional -- to promote such exchanges, coordinate information, and develop standards of policy and operations concerning them;
- (3) The initial formulation of operational policy, and the initiation, coordination, putting into effect, of programs of the Department of State relative to the international interchange of students in universities and trainees in industry; the conduct of the Department's relations with private agencies engaged in the international exchange of students and trainees; cooperation with private agencies and, through the Secretariat of the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation, with Government agencies in the

development of a coordinated body of standards of selection, placement, and supervision of students and trainees on international exchange; cooperation in all other matters connected with the interchange of students and trainees.

- (h) The Division of Libraries and Institutes. The Division of Libraries and Institutes shall be responsible for the initial formulation of operational policy with respect to, and the conduct of, the Department's participation in the international exchange of information, knowledge, and skills in so far as such operations involve the establishment of, assistance to, operation of, or the provision of books and other cultural materials for, libraries, cultural centers, schools, or other institutions in foreign lands and for other uses by the missions.

The major functions of the Division shall include:

- (1) The development and maintenance of programs designed to facilitate the interchange of information, knowledge, and skills by the procurement of printed materials and their dissemination through institutional activity and participation in cultural cooperation programs arising from international agreements;
 - (2) The interchange of publications, music, art, scientific equipment, and other cultural materials, and the maintenance of the necessary procedures to promote the rapid and effective interchange of cultural materials;
 - (3) Assistance in the establishment and effective maintenance of libraries, institutes, and centers for the OIC program;
 - (4) Assistance, on request, for correlative activities such as library services to diplomatic and consular establishments;
 - (5) Liaison with the book trade;
 - (6) Planning and management of the non-governmental translation program for the publication, in foreign languages, of selected materials in English; and, in English, of selected foreign materials;
 - (7) Assistance and counsel to organizations engaged in maintaining schools and other institutions in foreign countries.
- (i) Area Divisions I, II, III, IV, and V. Area Divisions I, II, III, IV, and V will be responsible, each in its assigned geographic area, for the initial planning of, and the general supervision of, all programs of the Office conducted in foreign lands. The administrative supervision and servicing

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of all Government employees abroad engaged in such programs shall be the responsibility of the Foreign Service of the United States. All program planning, supervision, and servicing shall be carried out in the closest cooperation with, and through the appropriate channels of, the Foreign Service of the United States and the Geographic Offices of the Department.

Area Division I (Europe) shall be responsible for the programs of OIC in countries under the jurisdiction of the Office of European Affairs with the exception of Germany and Austria.

Area Division II (Near East and Africa) shall be responsible for the programs of OIC in countries under the jurisdiction of the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs.

Area Division III (Far East) shall be responsible for the programs of OIC in countries under the jurisdiction of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs with the exception of Japan and Korea.

Area Division IV (Other American Republics) shall be responsible for the programs of OIC in countries under the jurisdiction of the Office of American Republic Affairs.

Area Division V (Occupied Areas) shall be responsible for the programs of OIC in Germany, Austria, Korea, and Japan.

The major functions of these divisions shall include:

- (1) Planning of the informational and cultural programs in their respective areas. While programs will be developed in the closest cooperation with the chiefs of the media divisions, the decision as to content of programs shall rest with the appropriate Area Division Chief, in accordance with the program and policy directives of the Program Planning and Evaluation Board;
- (2) Coordination of the various programs of OIC abroad at the operating stage and the establishment of controls over projects in operation, requests from the field for action, and proposals originating elsewhere in OIC or the Department;
- (3) Liaison with the appropriate Geographic Offices of the Department and their component divisions to insure that the information and cultural programs will harmonize with the over-all policies and objectives of the Department and that they are so planned as to aid the effective implementation of these policies;
- (4) In close cooperation with the Office of the Foreign Service, and other Offices and Divisions of the

Department, the recruitment, training, and supervision of the field employees engaged in the informational and cultural program;

- (5) Analytical studies of field reports concerned with program content and effectiveness to further the planning of more effective programs.

4 Functions Transferred.

- (a) The Interim International Information Service (established by Departmental Order 1337 of September 10, 1945) is hereby abolished and such of its functions as are enumerated in this order are hereby transferred to the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs and are assigned to the constituent parts of that Office in accordance with Section 3 above.
- (b) The Division of Cultural Cooperation of OIC is hereby abolished and its functions are assigned to the constituent parts of OIC in accordance with Section 3 above.
- (c) The International Information Division of OIC is hereby abolished and its functions are assigned to the constituent parts of OIC in accordance with Section 3 above.
- (d) The Central Translating Division of OIC is hereby transferred without change of functions to the Office of Departmental Administration.
- (e) The functions of the Special Assistant to the Secretary for Press Relations relating to the preparation and issuance of the daily radio bulletin, including arrangements for transmission and reception abroad, are hereby transferred to OIC.

5 Personnel, Records, Property, and Funds.

- (a) The transfers of functions in Section 4 above shall, in each instance, include the pertinent personnel, records, property, and funds.
- (b) The pertinent personnel, records, property, and funds required to enable the Office of Departmental Administration to provide the increased centralized personnel, management, administration, and communication services, including such services as may be necessary in New York and San Francisco resulting from the transfers of functions in Section 4 above, are hereby transferred to ODA and its constituent divisions.
- (c) The pertinent personnel, records, property, and funds required to enable the Office of Budget and Finance to provide the increased centralized budgetary and fiscal services,

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including such services as may be necessary in New York and San Francisco resulting from the transfers of functions in Section 4 above, are hereby transferred to the Office of Budget and Finance and its constituent divisions.

- (d) For the purpose of avoiding duplication of administrative staffs abroad and to simplify administrative processes in foreign lands, the personnel, records, property, and funds required abroad for the operation of the OIC program are hereby transferred, through the Office of Foreign Service, to the appropriate Foreign Service establishments abroad.
- (e) Such personnel, records, property, and funds as may be required to enable the Office of the Foreign Service to provide the increased administrative services within continental United States resulting from the issuance of this order are hereby transferred to the Office of the Foreign Service and its constituent divisions.

6 Departmental Orders Amended. Departmental Orders 1301 of December 20, 1944 and 1336 of August 31, 1945 and any other orders, the provisions of which are in conflict herewith, are accordingly amended.

7 Effective Date. This order shall be effective as of the close of business December 31, 1945.

Dean Acheson
Acting Secretary

December 20, 1945

Heinemann, Leopold

LEOPOLD HEINEMANN,
206 W 106 Street,
Tel. Riverside 9-9582.
New York 25, New York.

September 22, 1943.

Dr Frank Aydelott,
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Dr. Aydelott:

After having well prepared by a ten days ceremonial -though not voluntary - fast ,which is continuing at this time ,and could hardly be beaten by the example of Mr. Gandhi, I think it usefull before the ultimate collapse to write you this letter,and at the same time to submit enclosed copies.

You will find on pages 2/3 some testimony of my previous activities, which may have displeased some influential " American Firsters", but which -it seems to me-have been properly evaluated by some more intelligent people of good will.

It seems to me that the approach generally given to the German problem is wholly inadequate, and that if one does not approach in from a higher point of view than is currently done another generation may have to fight this war all over again. The mere analysis of Hitlerism is futile and serves no purpose.

It seems to me that it is necessary to make the people of this country understand that with the comparatively short era from Winckelmann-Lessing to Virchow the history of a liberal or democratic Germany, existing only in a thin crust of the educated middle~~st~~ class , is covered. Unfortunately it was only this short period which formed the opinion of former American and British alumni of German universities, though men like Haldane, John Morley, and Andrew Dickson White new better.

At all other periods of history the ways of the German mind have

been different and incomprehensible to the Western world.

It was not by sheer accident that Christianity reached Germany almost four hundred years later than it did Ireland or England, and that Germans of old had to be converted not by the words and thoughts of the Gospels but by compulsion, and that as late as the end of the 12th Century eastern Germany had to be converted by the Teutonic Order by almost Islamic means and methods. - The centuries of controversy between Kaiser and Pope, in which was fought for the right of the investiture of bishops by the temporal power were actually fought for the preponderance of the 13th Chapter of Paul's Romans over the gentle teaching of the Sermon on the Mount. And that struggle was ultimately lost in the Peace of Augsburg, of 1555 A.D., with the stipulation of the principle of "Cuius Regio Ejus religio" . The church which was established then and there was not an established Church, like the British, but a "Civil Service Church" , without any Canterbury or York, but with the King of Prussia as sole and supreme Bishop. Actually Kaiser Wilhelm was the last to hold that office. Now it is Hitler's turn to point to the "divine commandment" of Romans XIII, v.1 - 7 , and if there was no Hitler it would be someone else's turn.

To evaluate the question of the possibility of a "re-education" of Germans after this war it is necessary to grasp the significance of things. It was the early development, - think of the criminal national hero Siegfried of the "Nibelungenlied" for instance, too - which in the end led to a perverted "democratic republic" , that of 1918, which in its constitution could not dispense with the one time right of the absolute sovereign to dissolve and send home the Reichstag, any time it pleased him, and maintained that right for its President. That Republic that perverted proportional representation into an instrument to enable second rate politicians to continue in power indefinitely,

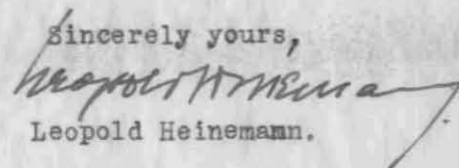
without grasping that by this method the reactionary opposition was perpetuated in its power, too.

I think it will not need much more than these few points to convince you that it is unwise to let a man with that mission die of starvation, but that he should be enabled to do this useful and necessary work. But without instant help he will hardly survive the next week, and, moreover, he will be evicted and find himself out in the street within the next days.

I understand that you are more or less the scientific conscience of America. Therefore, this letter needs no added apologies.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Leopold Heinemann', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Leopold Heinemann.

LEOPOLD HEINEMANN, Ph.D., Ec.D.,
206 West 106 St., New York 25, N.Y.
Telephone: RIVERSIDE 9 - 9582 .

Name: HEINEMANN, Leopold.

Profession: Economist and Statistician.
(Research & Analysis.)

Date of Birth: March 16, 1896

Place of Birth: Cassel, Germany.

Civil Status : First Paper No. 2-540 735 filed in New York
Southern District Court, October 22, 1937.

Draft Exempt Naturalization pending in Southern Distr.
(over age). Court of New York, Petition No. 439 164 of
January 30, 1943. (date of first hearing).

Personal description: male; white, single.
height: 5 ft 6 inches.
weight: 160 lbs.

Education: Doctor of Philosophy (Marburg.)
Doctor of Economics (Berlin University)

Career & Experience:

1924	Editor of Weekly Illustrated 'Hessenspiegel', Kassel, Germany.
1925-1930	Chief Reader & Adviser of Messrs. Th. Knaur Nachf., Book Publishers, Berlin W.50 at the same time: Editorial Writer of "Berliner Tageblatt"; contributor to "Vossische Zeitung", "Berliner Boersenzeitung", "Tagebuch", "Deutsche Stimmen" (Stresemann), "Weltbuehne" (Karl von Ossietzky), Voluminous scientific publications in: "Deutscher Oekonomist" ("German Economist"). "Militaerwochenblatt" ("Military Gazette"); "Verkehrstechnische Woche" (Official Weekly of German Federal Railroads on transportation -technics).
since 1925	Parliamentary Reporter attached to Office of Director General of German Federal Railways, later
1926-1933	Principal position: Economic and administrative Adviser to German Federal Railroads, while at the same time continuing as part time adviser to Messrs. Th. Knaur Nachf., and other activities listed above.
In 1933	as a result of Hitler policies removed from positions, held prisoner in concentration camps, and after confiscation of all property allowed to emigrate in 1935.
1935-1937	Lived in England, studying economics.
June 26, 1937	Received U.S.A. Quota Visa No. 2159 at American Consulate General of London, England.
July 20, 1937	Arrived in U.S.A., took out First Paper in Southern District Court of New York on October 22, 1937.
1937-1940	Travelling and Lecturing in Middle and South West.
1941/42	Research Fellowship with Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of History & Economics, Director Dr. James T. Shotwell, of 405 West 117th Street, New York City, Telephone: UNIVERSITY 4-1851.
Sept. 1942 to present.	Economic Research for private clients, among them: <u>Former Consul General Dr. Paul Schwarz, 230 Central Park West, New York, Office 25 Broad Street, New York (Tel. priv. Circle 6-2877; office Hannover 2-0537)</u> <u>Mr. Jacob Goldschmidt, banker, 761 Fifth Ave., NYC, Tel. PLaza 8-2814.</u>

Other References:

Mr. Max M. Warburg, banker, 52 William St, New York City, Tel.
Whitehall 3-6734.

(continued).

(continued)

Other References:

Mr. Frank L. Warrin, Executive, International Business Machines Corporation,
590, Madison Avenue, New York City, Tel. PLaza 3-1900.
Mr. William Allen White, Publisher & Editor, Emporia, Kansas.
Mr. Thomas F. Woodlock, Editor Wall Street Journal, 44 Broad Street, New
York City, HANNOVER 2-3115.

Copies of Credentials:

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

Division of Economics & History,
Director Dr. James T. Shotwell,
405 West 117th St., New York City,
Telephone: UNiversity 4-1850

December 28, 1942.

This is to certify that Mr. Leopold Heinemann was engaged in research work for the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment during the second half of the fiscal year 1941-1942. He is a man of high integrity and unlimited capacity for research. His field of special competence is that of transportation in Continental Europe, but he is also capable of research in other fields dealing with economic history. -He is loyal to this country, and will give faithful service, wherever he is employed. (signed) James T. Shotwell.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D.C.
Offices of Joseph B. Eastman, Commissioner.

April 24, 1939.

Re: Article " Basic Changes in Transportation and
Financial Consequences", in "Trusts and
Estates", March, 1939.

....I have now read your article and congratulate you on it. Not only is it very well written, but it shows a grasp of transportation problems in this country which is quite remarkable. I found myself in very general agreement with what you had to say,..... (signed) Joseph B. Eastman.

Opinions on American Lectures:

The Emporia Gazette,
W.A. WHITE, Editor & Owner,
Emporia, Kansas.

May 7, 1940.

I was the chairman of the Program Committee on the day that Leopold Heinemann talked to us. It was agreed by all hands that he gave us the most intelligent, impartial view of Europe and Germany that we had heard and made one of the best talks of the year. I have never listened to a man more fair minded and more conscientious in telling the truth. I recommend him to anyone desiring a good speaker. He is my friend. I hope he will be received as my friend. (signed) W.A. White.

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

School of Arts & Sciences, History Department,
Stillwater, Okla.

May 16, 1940.

Dr. Leopold Heinemann has given a series of lectures on this campus, and from all sources comes to me this response: He has given an impartial analysis of the profound movements now shaking Europe to its foundations.

He ranks with the greatest lecturers of America. We have had Prof. W.E. Dodd; Earl Russel Fish; A.B. Hart, and many others, and he is the equal, if not the superior of any lecturer we have had here in fourteen years.

(continued).

(continued).

.....His masterly analysis of the movements in Europe is unequalled.
(signed) T.H. Reynolds,
Head Hist.& Gov., Okla.A.& M. College.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB OF OKLAHOMA CITY.

May 3rd, 1940.

..... Your background and insight makes your address invaluable, and we hope that it may be heard by all our citizens... (signed) George H. Shirk,
1st Lt., FA-Res., Secretary, Army & Navy Club.

ROTARY CLUB OF NEW YORK,
The Commodore.

April 22, 1941.

.... There was a great deal of interest in your talk as evidenced by the close attention, and by the fact that so many remained following the meeting, to further discuss the matter with you. It was very gracious of you to remain to answer so many questions. (signed) Ella Clark, Acting Secretary.

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE,
Maryville, Missouri.

April 30, 1940.

I am writing to thank you for the very excellent service you rendered our institution on the occasion of your recent visit here. Your broad experience and scholarship, your penetrating analysis of the political and economic problems of Germany, as well as your genuine human understanding and sympathy, impressed our students faculty and townspeople profoundly and gave them a new point of view toward the vexing problems of European countries. (signed) J.L. Zwingle, Director of Personnel for Men.

Character References:

H.R. KNICKERBOCKER,
Chief Correspondent,
International News
Service.

June 9, 1937.

The American Consul General,
2, Harley Street, London W.1.

Dear Sir: I wish herewith to testify to the fact that I personally know Dr. Leopold Heinemann, now at 87, Greencroft Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.6, as a distinguished German economist and writer, and as a man of excellent character. I have been acquainted with him and his work during my nine years residence in Berlin. He held numerous important posts, among them that of financial and parliamentary reporter and adviser to the German National Railways.- His work as a contributor on economic subjects to the Berliner Tageblatt, Deutscher Oekonomist etc. was known and valued by many. Dr. Heinemann was for a long time a collaborator of the late, great Dr. Gustav Stresemann. -.....

(signed) H.R. Knickerbocker.

HUDOLF OLDEN,
late Foreign Editor,
Berliner Tageblatt.

July 29, 1939.

American Guild for German Cultural Freedom,
20 Vesey Street, New York, N.Y.

Dear Sirs: Dr. Leopold Heinemann has been well known to me in Germany as an economic writer of unusually wide knowledge and of most outstanding analytic ability. At the time when I was one of the editors of the "Berliner Tageblatt" he was considered as one of our most outstanding and most valued editorial collaborators.....

(signed) Rudolf Olden.

DEUTSCHE REICHSBAHN HAUPTVERWALTUNG,
(German National Railways, Central
Offices)

BERLIN W.8,
Vosstrasse 35.
January 1936.

Dr LEOPOLD HEINEMANN has during the years 1929 to 1933 been the reporter and adviser attached to the Central Administration of the Central Administration of the German National Railroads.

He has been able to acquire in this position a very considerable knowledge and experience in the various branches of railway administration, especially with regard to financial matters. His activities were mainly devoted to the questions of competition between the railroads on the one hand, and between inland waterways and motor-transportation, respectively, on the other hand.

His work and his reports in connection with these problems have resulted also in a great number of printed publications.

Dr. Heinemann was further entrusted with the compilation and setting up of a voluminous report on the relationship between the railways and the Reichstag, as well as on all matters related to railways which came up for discussion in the Reichstag during the years from 1925 to 1931, and he has fulfilled this task to our complete satisfaction. (signed by order) KRUSCHEN.

L.S.

List of principal publications.

ECONOMICS :

"Zur Frage des Gueterverkehrsmonopols" ("On Introduction of a Federal Freight- Transportation Monopoly.) Kraftverkehrsfeindschaft?-Nein ! ("Enmity between Rail and Road?-No !)	Berliner Boersenzeitung ,June 2,1932. Reprint: Pamphlet of Ministry of Transportation. Berliner Boersenzeitung,Febr.15,1933. Reprint: Pamphlet Ministry of Trans- portation.
General Report ueber das Rechtsverhaelt- niss zwischen Reichsbahn und Reichstag, sowie ueber alle Verkehrsfragen verhan- delt im Deutschen Reichstag in den Jah- ren von 1925 bis 1931.	not released to the public,under Ger- man Official Secrets Act.
Die Entwicklung der Oeffentlichen Aus- gaben in Deutschland.("Development of Public Expenditure in Germany".)	Die Wirtschaft und Das Recht, Stutt- gart, November ,1929.
Der Reichswehretat fuer das Jahr 1928. ("Army Budget 1928") Heereshaushalt 1930.(Army Budget 1930)	Berliner Tageblatt Dec.24,1928. Weltbuehne,(Ossietszky) May 20,1930.
Gedanken zur Reichsreform.	Deutsche Stimmen(Stresemann) Nov.20, 1928; May 6,1929.
Gedanken zur Reichsreform. (Commentary on reform planning of Ger- man administration.)	Tagebuch Dec. 12,20,28 , 1930.
Der Zusammenbruch der Deutschen Staedte. (Financial Breakdown of German Cities)	Tagebuch ,August 22,1931.
"Wohltaeter Deutsches Reich". (Critical Revue of 1931 Federal Budget)	Tagebuch Dec.12.20, 1930; Februar 1931 1931
Das Auswaertige Amt. (Budget of Foreign Offiwe 1931).	Tagebuch, Febr. 14,1931.
Die Leidende Sozialversicherung. (Analysis of German social security agencies.)	Tagebuch, May 9; 23, 1931; June 6, 1931.

- Tabackwirtschaft als Steuerdomaene. Deutscher Oekonomist, Oct.21; Nov.11;
(Survey of German Tobacco Industry, Dec.12, 1932.
and of Tobacco Taxation.)
- Laenderhaushalte und Lotteriekoncessionen. Deutscher Oekonomist May, 20, 1932.
("State Budgets and Lottery Con-
cessions").
- Zum Problem der Wiederaufwertung des Deutscher Oekonomist June 5, 1932.
Valutendisagios. (" On Revaluation of
the disagio on Pound Sterling")
- Zur Theorie & Praxis des Staatsbankerotts, Deutscher Oekonomist, February 5, 12;
("On Theory and Practice of State March 23, 1932.
Bankruptcies." Originally Dissertat-
ion for degree of Dr. od Economics,
Berlin University.)
- Zur Berliner Hafenpolitik. Deutscher Oekonomist ,Dec.2, 1932.
((Port Policy of the City of Berlin)
- Das Deutsche Landstrassenproblem. Deutscher Oekonomist, May 15, 1932.
((The Problems of German Highroads").
- Lagerhaltung und Rohstoffversorgung. Deutscher Oekonomist, June 5, 1932.
(Commodity Stocks and the Provision
of Germany with Raw Materials.)
- " Kanalromantik". Tagebuch, February 28, 1931.
(On inland-waterway transportation
and expenditure on building and
maintenance of German Waterways.)
- Der Schenker Vertrag. Tagebuch, April 18, 1931.
(On a National Forwarding Agency for
Germany).
- Deutscher Treibstoff. Tagebuch January 30, 1932,
(Comment on the financial side of
production of synthetic motor fuel
in Germany.)
- Der Internationale Kongress der Kraft- Verkehrstechnische Woche, March 1, 1933.
Verkehrswirtschaft zu Berlin, Febr.
15/16, 1933. (The International Con-
gress of the Motor Industries in
Berlin, Febr. 15-16, 1933.- I was
the official Deputy of the German
Railways.)
- Betrachtungen zur Elbschiffahrts Konfer- Verkehrstechnische Woche, Sept. 19, 1933.
enz 1934 in Magdeburg. (Report on the
River Elbe Conference. I was the offi-
cial deputy of the Railways. When the
report was printed I was already held
prisoner in a concentration camp.)
- Unterseeetunnelprojecte. Verkehrstechnische Woche, Dec. 19, 1934.
(The projects of submarine tunnels
under the English Channel and un-
der the Straits of Gibraltar.)
- Interessen der Landesverteidigung und Militaer-Wochenblatt, April 18; 25; 1933.
der Wettbewerb zwischen Reichsbahn und
Kraftwagen. (Defense of Germany and
the Competition between railways and mo-
tor transportation.)

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Trusts and Estates, March 1939.

Historic Publications.

Bismarck Und Die Kaiserin Friedrich.
(The Princess Royal and Bismarck).

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Lord Haldanes Memoiren.

Weltbuehne,1929.

Ueber Quellen , Urspruenge und Ge-
staltung der lyrischen Totenklage
deutscher Dichter bis zum Ausgange
der mittelhochdeutschen Zeit.

Dissertation Marburg University 1925.
Exists only in typewritten copies. Ow-
ing to inflation it was dispensed with
printing them.

Scientific Editions:

Montesquieu, De la Grandeur et de la
Decadence des Romains.

Weltgeistbuecher, translation into
German, with accompanying essay.
1927

Woodrow Wilson, Mere Literature.

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Thomas B. Macauley and Erich Marks,
The Younger Pitt.

do. 1928
do.

Wilhelm vom Humboldt, Vorrede zu
schillers Briefen.

edited and accompanied by an essay.
1928.

Buechmann , Gefluegelte Worte.

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pleted edition. 1926

Jacob Burckhardt, Die Kultur der
Renaissance in Italien.

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ion in collaboration with Wilhelm von
Bode, Director General of German Museums.
1929.

Gustav Freytag, Bilder aus der
Deutschen Vergangenheit.

Knauer Nachf., Berlin, Scientific Edition
in collaboration with Dr. Arnold Reimann,
Head Master of Grey Cloisters College,
Berlin, and Chairman of the Association
of German Historians. 1927-1929.