

1940

DOLLARD, CHARLES

Biographical

Charles Dollard was Assistant to the President, Carnegie Corporation, in 1940.

D File, Carnegie Corporation - 1940-1947

1941

8/21  
9/4

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

Foundations

✓ DOLLARD, CHARLES

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Dollard to Aydelotte, August 21, 1941.

He asks for space and facilities at the Institute in which Gunnar Myrdal with a staff of three or four may finish his study on the Negro in America sometime during 1942.

Aydelotte, on September 4, 1941, has to say that because of the size of Earle's committee and the Economic Section of the League, all housed in the Institute's building, there is no available space.

D File, Carnegie Corporation, 1940-1947

1945

10/24

DIRECTOR

Administration

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

HARDIN, JOHN R.

WEED, LEWIS H.

FULTON, JOHN F.

RUSSELL, JOHN

✓ DOLLARD, CHARLES.

For memorandum about Weed suggesting as new Director John Russell and Charles Dollard, see memorandum of the same date. (Other memo contains all references except the last two biographical names).

John F. Fulton, / Institute for Advanced Study, 1942-47

DOUGLAS, LEWIS WILLIAMS

Former ambassador

Born Bisbee, Arizona, July 2, 1894

Son of James Stuart and Josephine Leah (Williams) Douglas

Education: B. A., Amherst College, 1916

Student Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1916-17

Honors: LL. D., Amherst College and Harvard University, 1933,  
X Queens College, Princeton, Brown, N. Y. and Wesleyan  
Universities, 1938; University of Arizona, 1940

LL. D. Leeds (England) 1948

D. C. L., Oxford (England), 1948

Career: Instructor in history, Amherst College, 1920

Mining and general business Arizona since 1921

Members Arizona House of Representatives, 1923-25

Member 70th to 73d Congresses (1927-33), at large, Arizona

Resigned from Congress March 4, 1933, to become

Director of the Budget

Resigned as Director of Budget, August 31, 1934

Vice-President and member of Board of American Cyanamic Co.,  
1934-38

Prin. and vice chancellor McGill University, Montreal,  
January, 1938-December, 1939  
President Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,  
January 1940-March 1947  
Chairman of the Board since 1947

**Activities:** Department of War Shipping Administrator, May 1942-  
March, 1944.  
Appointed ambassador to Great Britain, March, 1947  
Director General Motors Corporation, Homestake  
Mining Company Chmn. Board Memorial Hospital  
Trustee Institute for Advanced Study, Amherst College,  
Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, American Museum of  
Natural History  
President and Trustee Academy of Political Science  
Entered O. T. C., San Francisco, May, 1917  
Comd. 2d Lt. F. A., U. S. Army, July 17, 1917  
Served as 1st Lt. France, with 91st Div. and on  
staff  
In action in Argonne and Flanders  
Citation from Gen. Pershing;  
Decorated Croix de Guerre (Belgium)

Who's Who in America, Vol. 27, 1952-53

Home, Sonoita, Ariz.

1939

6/16

1940

1/12

TRUSTEES

Corporation

✓ DOUGLAS, LEWIS

Biographical

STEWART, W. W.

FLEXNER, A.

AYDELOTTE, P.

Stewart to Flexner with letter from Douglas. Flexner had asked Douglas to join Trustees. Letter indicates he will.

January 12, 1940 Stewart to Aydelotte reminding him Nominating Committee seemed disposed to nominate Lew Douglas when it was discussed.

D, Stewart

1939

6/16

TRUSTEES

Corporation

✓ DOUGLAS

Biographical

STEWART, W. W.

FLEXNER, A.

Stewart to Flexner.

Douglas will be willing to serve as a trustee. Later,  
Stewart (1/12/40) raised Douglas' appointment with Aydelotte.

D, Stewart

1940

4/29

COMMITTEES (NOMINATING)

Corporation

TRUSTEES

ROSENWALD, LESSING

Biographical

✓ DOUGLAS, LEWIS

MOE, HENRY ALLEN

Aydelotte to Weed.

He is bringing to a conference with Weed the names of several men for the Board of Trustees as follows: Lessing Rosenwald of Sears, Roebuck, Lewis Douglas; Henry Allen Moe; Grenville Clark of Root Clark, Buckness and Howland; Douglas Freeman, Editor of the Richmond News Leader, Trustee of Rockefeller Foundation and Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Michael Schapp, President of Bloomingdales Department Store in New York, a friend of Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld whom Mrs. Fuld is particularly eager to have on the Board. (Michael Schapp was not elected until May, 1941).

A File, IAS (T)



1940

5/9

TRUSTEES

Corporation

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

RIEFLER, W. W.

BAMBERGER, L.

ROSENWALD

✓ DOUGLAS, L.

Aydelotte to Weed.

"I have had a talk with Mr. Bamberger and find that he would be a little happier if we did not go forward too rapidly with making changes in the Board. In deference to Mr. Bamberger's wishes I have arranged with Stewart and Riefler to postpone their resignations until next year, leaving us only two vacancies to fill on Monday. I suppose the Committee feel we had better select L. Rosenwald and Lewis Douglas for those places...We must keep Moe and Fulton in mind..."  
D, Weed

1940

5/27

11/22/43

TRUSTEES

Corporation

DOUGLAS, LEWIS W.

Douglas to Aydelotte, May 27, 1940.

Acknowledges the election as Trustee and says that he must think it over because his schedule is so heavy as to cause him to believe that he would not be very much in attendance, and not very much of an aid to the Institute of which he professes to know something, and with which he professes to be in accord through his conversations with W. W. Stewart.

His file in the Director's office shows sporadic attendance at Board meetings and at Nominating Committee meetings despite Aydelotte's assiduous cultivation.

Aydelotte to Lewis, November 22, 1943.

"Mr. Bamberger wants very much to meet you, and I wonder whether you could find the time some day to go with me over to Newark to lunch with him...Now past 80 years...difficult for him to go to New York, but he does come down to his office in Newark two or three times a week."

In February of 1942, Douglas was appointed Lend-Lease Administrator in  
England.

~~Maxwell~~

D File, Douglas, Lewis

1940

5/27

DOUGLAS, LEWIS

Biographical

STEWART, W.

Letter from Douglas to Aydelotte, May 27, 1940, saying he would like to accept the position to the Board of Trustees, but will have to have time to consider it.

Filed in Chronological File under 1940, 5/27.

A File, Lewis Douglas

1940

5/27

✓ DOUGLAS, LEWIS W.

Biographical

Douglas to Aydelotte, May 27, 1940, thanking him for  
the invitation to become a member of the Board of Trustees.

Filed in Chronological file under 1940, 5/27.

D, Douglas, L.

1944

3/24

TRUSTEES

Corporation

MOE, HENRY ALLEN

Biographical

✓ DOUGLAS, LEWIS

AYDELOTTE, F.

KELLEY, NICHOLAS

FREEMAN, DOUGLAS

Aydelotte suggests that Moe and he and Douglas get together as the Nominating Committee. He proposes discussion of Nicholas Kelley and Douglas Freeman.

D File. Henry Allen Moe

1945

1/19  
3/82

BENEFITS

Academic Personnel

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

DOUGLAS, LEWIS

HASS, HERBERT H.

Board of Trustees meeting, January 19, 1945, considered a report of the Policy Committee ~~as~~ of the Board of Trustees recommending, among other things, that the motion of the present Director to retire at age 65 had been considered, and that after an extensive period of consultation, with ~~the~~ individual members of the Faculty and also ~~a~~ <sup>with</sup> Committee of the Faculty subsequently, it had been decided to extend beyond age 65 the term of the present Director who should retire on his 67th birthday which would occur in October of 1947. There was much discussion, and, obviously, great dissention over this proposal. It was recognized that the Trustees had established the age of 65 for retirement of Faculty members, and that the Directors should, likewise, retire at 65 in the future, but that the confused circumstances engendered by the war and the financial conditions as well as scholastic considerations made it peculiarly difficult to

consider the replacement of Aydelotte at that time. Aydelotte, himself, said that he doubted that an extension of service of such a short period of time, that is two years, would be profitable to the Institute itself, and that he would want to consider further before saying it would be acceptable to him. This followed discussion as to whether or not retirement should be at 65, or, as the Policy Committee recommended, on the 67th birthday. In view of the conflict, the Board ultimately laid the matter on the table, and required that the Board meet again at a special meeting in a month's time and decide the matter. Members of the Policy Committee signing the report were Lewis Douglas, Maass as Chairman, Leidesdorf, Leo Wolman, and Henry Allen Roe.

At the meeting on March 2, the minutes of the previous meeting were corrected in a manner which showed Lewis Douglas as critical of the reflection of the discussion in the previous minutes, and Maass placing with a prepared statement which set forth in moderate terms the reasons why the Policy Committee recommended the action. Age 65 was decided upon as the retiring age for all future Directors, and the Policy Committee ~~recommended~~ recommended termination of Aydelotte's services as Director to occur on October 1 at the beginning of the academic year in 1947. This was carried.

Minutes Trustees, January 19, March 2, 1945



1945

5/18

EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

SALARIES (pensions)

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

✓ DOUGLAS, LEWIS W.

Aydelette to Douglas.

Notes that Douglas has returned from Germany, but temporarily, and asks whether his stay abroad will be protracted.

He raises the question as to whether or not Douglas' position will concern any question of provision of pensions for elderly German scholars, mostly Jews, who were exiled by the Nazi government and who are now living in the United States, England and other countries. "The situation of many of these men is pathetic. I could name you a great many cases of men of the highest eminence, now approaching 70 years of age, who can find no academic position, because no university is willing to face the odium of terminating a man's career, say at 70 or 75, without a pension, and at the same time no institution is justified in providing a pension for so short a period of active service."

"...I think the responsibility lies with the German government, and I very much hope that means can be found to compel that government to assume it."

D File, Lewis W. Douglas

1947

3/12

TRUSTEES

Corporation

✓ DOUGLAS, LEWIS W.

Biographical

Douglas has just been appointed American Ambassador to London, and will be unable to attend any meetings of the Board of the Institute (of which he has attended very few since he was elected in May of 1940). However, he does not resign categorically. In a note to Maass he says, "I leave myself entirely in your hands. Please be perfectly candid. If you believe that the Institute will be best served by making my place on the Board available to some person who could attend meetings and make a contribution, please do not hesitate to treat this letter as a resignation."

He has resigned as President of the English-Speaking Union of the United States on March 7, 1947. (Ibid.)

After taking the matter up with Maass and Leidesdorf, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ with an affirmative attitude, Aydelotte finally (April 23, 1947) informed the American Ambassador to London that the Board had refused to accept his resignation against the time when he would return and become a part of the Institute again.

~~D. Douglas, Lewis W.~~

He did resign, May 4, 1951, and it was accepted by the  
Board in that month.

D, Douglas, Lewis W.

TRUSTEES

Corporation

LEHMAN

Biographical

LEIDESDORF

✓ DOUGLAS, LEWIS W.

The members received no report from the Committee on Nominations, Leidesdorf stating that two members of the Committee were absent, and it was moved that the present officers and standing committees of the Board of Trustees be continued until the October meeting of the Board which would receive a report of the Committee on Nominations.

The Chairman reported a letter from Lewis W. Douglas offering to resign his membership on the Board if the Trustees considered it desirable. Mr. Haass had reported to Douglas that the Trustees were very glad to have him remain a member of the Board during the period of his service as American Ambassador to England and that they "looked forward eagerly to the time when his return to the United States would make it possible for him to be present at meetings of the Board." Mr. Haass expressed the opinion, concurred

in by other members of the Board, "that Mr. Douglas valued his association with the Institute" and would like if possible to retain his connection with it."

The members authorized the Chairman to inform Mr. Douglas that he was unanimously asked to continue his Trusteeship.

Lehman and Leidesdorf were re-elected for five-year terms expiring in 1952.

1947

10/4

/DOUGLAS, LEWIS

Biographical

Aydelotte to Leidesdorf.

Douglas pleased that we don't accept his resignation  
(despite service as Ambassador to St. James).

A, 10/18/56, Board of Trustees

~~NOMINATIONS~~ *Committees*

Corporation

✓ DOUGLAS, LEWIS

Biographical

Report of Nominating Committee postponed until later meeting of Board. Dr. Aydelotte read letter from Lewis W. Douglas expressing satisfaction in being permitted to remain member of Board during period of service as Ambassador to England.

Tr. Min. 10/9/47 - pp. 5-6



4/24  
1943

MEMBERS

Publications

WARREN, ROBERT

Biographical

✓ DOUGLAS, LEWIS W.

~~STEBBINS, HENRY E.~~

Henry E. Stebbins, first Secretary to the American Embassy in London to Mrs. Leary, Secretary IAS Trustees.

"Ambassador Douglas has asked if you have additional copies of Robert Warren's Money and Sovereignty which was issued as a reprint in 1943. He would like to have any number up to 20, and will be happy to send his check to cover the cost of them."

D File, Lewis W. Douglas

1951

5/4

TRUSTEES

Corporation

✓ DOUGLAS, LEWIS W.

Biographical

Douglas resigns since he feels that ~~his~~ his future life will not permit him to attend Board meetings and to Institute business any more than his past life has permitted. He contemplates spending much of his time in Arizona.

D File, Douglas, Lewis W.

1951

10/25

TRUSTEES

Corporation

AYDELOTTE, P.

Biographical

✓ DOUGLAS

Biographical

VEBLEN, O.

Douglas' resignation from the Trustees accepted.  
Aydelotte and Veblen made Honorary Trustees.

Rosenwald, Louis and Strauss elected to fill out the  
terms expiring in 1955. Schaepp, Fulton and Hack Weed  
re-elected to fill out terms expiring in 1956.

New Trustees appointed: Mitchell, Greenbaum and Lamont.

It was agreed in the future to distribute factual  
material on prospective trustees in advance of voting time.

Special Meeting of the Members of the Corporation, 10/25/51

1955

12/12

POLICIES

Administration

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

VEBLER, O.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

DOUGLAS, LEWIS

FLEXNER, A.

Interview with Professor Veblen, December 12, 1955.

Filed in Vertical File under Interviews.

Interview with Professor Veblen, 12/12/55.

1956

2/9

GUGGENHEIM

Foundations

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

NOE, HENRY ALLEN

DOUGLAS

WEED

Interview with Dr. Aydelotte, January 9, 1956

Filed in Vertical File under Interviews.

Interview with Dr. Aydelotte, 1/9/56

1956

1/31

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

STEWART, W. W.

FLEXNER, A.

VEBLÉN, O.

RIEPLER, W.

✓ DOUGLAS, LEWIS

OPPENHEIMER, R.

MOE, HENRY ALLEN

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

Interview with Walter W. Stewart, January 31, 1956.

Filed in Chronological file under Stewart Interviews.

Interview with W. W. Stewart, 1/31/56

1956

7/16

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES  
SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS  
PROFESSORS  
MEMBERS  
FACULTY  
PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION  
ECONOMICS  
HARVARD  
GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY  
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY  
GENERAL  
OPPENHEIMER  
FERGUSSON  
TOYNBEE  
ELIOT  
PLACZEK  
KENNAN  
DYSON  
STEWART  
VINER  
ALEXANDER

RIEPLER  
WARREN  
MAYER  
GODEL  
EARLE  
✓ DOUGLAS  
STRAUSS  
FRANKL

Academic Organisation

Academic Personnel

Academic Activities

Educational Institutions

Facilities

Relations WCAI

Publications

Biographical

Interview with Robert Oppenheimer, July 16, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Oppenheimer Interviews.

1936

1/31  
3/5

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organisation

CAMPBELL, SANDY

Biographical

STILLWELL, RICHARD

✓ DOWNEY, ROBERT EMORY GLANVILLE

*Princeton U.*

*Ref. WBAi*

Morey to Flexner, January 31, 1936.

Complains about release of information by Institute to newspapers that Sandy Campbell was appointed Field Archaeologist by the Trustees at its January meeting. Morey says this embarrassed Campbell greatly, since his leaving Wellesley for the Antioch excavations had not been arranged and could not take effect until after July 1, 1937 in any event, and also could not begin his service until the Antioch excavations were resumed.

Miss Avery of Wellesley had said in a three-cornered arrangement that they would offer Campbell a position at Wellesley in archeology.



but would release Campbell if the Institute came to a decision in February. They, therefore, were not prepared for any news Campbell was leaving to be made public at that time.

Flexner to Morey , March 19, 1936, regarding Wilbur.  
Mrs. Bailey has talked with Morey and informs Flexner on his return to the office, "I think your proposition an extremely generous one and am delighted to accept it, for I hope that the two departments can pull together cooperatively so perfectly that the world at large will never know whether a particular individual belongs to the Institute or to the University. We have fairly well accomplished this in mathematics, and I hope ~~it~~ that we can do fully as well in McCormick."

Morey to Flexner, March 25, 1936. Encloses the ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ scholastic records of Richard Stillwell and Robert Emory Chamville Downey, "as something that you will doubtless wish to have for your records in view of their entering the Institute on grants for the fiscal year 1936-1937." (Stillwell stayed until 1942; Downey until 1940). "I may add to the telephone conversation which we had that I had talked over the proposed arrangement with Penofsky

before I called you, and found him in entire agreement." (This is ironical. Flemer didn't know that anyone at the Institute had been consulted by Moroy, nor did he consult anyone, nor have the scholastic records of either man when he apparently agreed to them.

Downey and Stillwell are both research men rather than teachers with fine Classical training, and will be used at Antioch. Stillwell was in charge of the excavation at Corinth. Moroy plans if the excavation at Antioch is renewed to use Stillwell as the supervising architect and the general editor of the annual reports.

Flemer in acknowledging this letter on March 26, says he had assumed that Panofsky and Moroy had discussed it. (Apparently Moritt was away at this time, better check on this though because Moritt was supposed to have been unhappy over the Institute's financing Princeton's Antioch excavations and research).

D. Moroy, Cr.

1936

11/17

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

MODERN ART

Academic Activities

MOREY

Biographical

PANOFSKY

STILLWELL

✓ DOWNEY

ROWLEY

FORSYTHE

For memorandum on the above headings see Chronological  
file 1936, 11/17, or any of the first five headings listed above.

D, Humanistic Studies, *School of (Correspondence, Memoranda, Etc.)*

1937

1/11  
1/12

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

✓ DOWNEY, R. S. E.

Biographical

DODDS, H. W.

Dodds to Flexner, January 11, 1937.

"Professor Prentice has asked that his assistant, R. S. E. Downey, be given the formal title of Curator of the Epigraphical Museum to succeed Prentice who is not serving in that capacity. As I understand it Downey is living on a grant from you which is a grant-in-aid rather than payment of salary. For this reason I do not consider that to give him this title would infringe upon our policy of separate pay-rolls, but of course I do not want to act unless you are in thorough agreement."

Bailey to Dodds, January 12, 1937.

Flexner approves and assures Dodds the Institute will continue Downey's grant-in-aid for the rest of the year, 1936-37.

D, Dodds, Harold

1941-1943

HADAMARD, JACQUES

Biographical

✓ DRESDEN, ARNOLD

RAPSKINE, LOUIS

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

ROSENWALD

Jacques Hadamard, a great French mathematician who left France in 1942, apparently under some duress. Rabbi Stephen Wise, Arnold Dresden, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Rapskine, ~~XX~~ Louis Rapskine of the Rockefeller Foundation, and others busied themselves in Hadamard's interest. He was 75 years old, and therefore, not eligible for appointment in the Institute on a stipend basis. The Rockefeller Foundation found that under its rules, they could do nothing toward granting him funds, and, finally, the problem was resolved, apparently, by Jacob Billikopf approaching the Rosenwald Family Foundation, the Littleton Foundation, and the Paley Foundation. The file does not reveal what ultimately was done. Hadamard lectured at Columbia and at the Institute for small amounts of money,

after some time was supported by French people and mathematicians out of their own pocketbooks. One of the embarrassing circumstances of the first attempts to bring him out of France in 1941 and early 1942, was the fact that he wanted to bring 13 dependents with him.

K D File, Hadamard, Jacques

✓ DUFFIELD, HENRY GREEN

Biographical

There is no biographical data available on Duffield  
from either Who's Who in America or Who Was Who in America.

1932

10/10

INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Foundations

✓ DUGGAN, STEPHEN P.

Biographical

The Director reported in part:

"I have recently discussed with Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education, the question as to the part which the Institute for Advanced Study may play in the further training of men who had exhausted the opportunities afforded by American universities. Dr. Duggan conducts a kind of clearing-house to which students in this country and in Europe, who have usually obtained the Ph.D. degree and have often had additional experience in teaching and research, apply for advice. He assures me that there is not the slightest doubt that he will be able to direct to us persons of first-rate ability from almost every civilized country who will seek to enjoy the opportunities which the Institute for Advanced Study will offer, and in no field can we do more, in his opinion, to supply a deficiency than in the field of mathematics, if we succeed in bringing together a group of men of outstanding eminence. I have similar assurances of cooperation from other sources."

Vol. I, No. 6, report appended to Minutes 10/10/32, p. 3



1933

5/22

✓ DUGGAN, STEPHEN

Biographical

GENERAL

Foundations

See FOREIGN - Academic Personnel  
Letter from Veblen to Flexner

File IV-21

EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

✓ DUGGAN, STEPHEN

STEIN, FRED M.

ROSENWALD, WILLIAM

7/16/40

Duggan to Aydelotte, (Duggan is Chairman of the Emergency Committee in the Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars, with office at 2 West 45 th St. in NYE.) A letter has been received by Fred M. Stein, the Treasurer of the Emergency Committee in the Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars from William Rosenwald, the President of the Rosenwald Family Association. Rosenwald alludes to a plan of Pres. Aydelotte's and Duggan wants the Committee to meet Aydelotte to discuss it.

Aydelotte responds and is willing to meet the Committee. He informs Duggan (July 19, 1940) that out of a total of the less than \$50,000 available for stipends they are planning to give upwards of \$30,000 to the refugees. "I said to William Rosenwald that I thought that this was more than we ought to do and constituted an injustice to our large number of

American applicants. I accordingly requested ~~xxxx~~ the Rosenwald Family Fund to appropriate \$12,000 or \$15,000 to assist us in taking care of these refugee scholars." His appeal was listened to with sympathy and they desired to make whatever appropriation they could through the Emergency Committee in the Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars. It is this plan which Aydelotte will lay before the Executive Committee. Attached to the carbon of this letter is a summary of stipends for refugees academic year 1940-41.

The School of Economics and Politics, Dr. Felix Gilbert, \$1500, Dr. Herbert Rosinski, \$1000.

The School of Humanistic Studies: Dr. Paul Frankl, \$2000, Dr. A. Raubitschek, \$1500, Dr. Paul Tedesco, \$2000.

The School of Mathematics: Dr. Kurt Gödel, \$4000 and Dr. Carl L. Siegel, \$3000  
Total: \$15,000.

Fred M. Stein to Aydelotte, July 22, 1940. Duggan has referred to me your letter of June 21 in which you notify us that they have accepted the Emergency Committee's grants of \$1,000 each for Dr. Lens and Dr. Lauterbach during the year 1940-41 with the condition that the Institute secure matching sums from other sources.

Harlow Shapley to Aydelotte, Aug. 2, 1940

"Not as a member of the Emergency Committee, but privately I write you to register my personal views with regard to the possible steps you might take in advancing the proposal you brought before the Committee today, and which got a little lost in the course of the meeting because of the excitement about the amazingly large Rockefeller support of the New School plan.

"It seems to me that the Committee looked with favor on your plan. Its official or unofficial endorsement is probably all that is needed for you to get the desired support from the Rosenwald Foundation. If Dr. Duggan would write a letter to William Rosenwald, saying that the Committee informally endorses the plan (as well as the somewhat similar plan at the New School which the Rockefeller Foundation is planning to support), you could get, I believe, up to one-half of the thirty-five thousand dollars needed.

"Dr. Alfred Cohn, with whom I talked on this subject after the luncheon meeting, agreed that the Rosenwald Foundation would support your project, and probably generously.

"I take it from the Rosenwald letter to Mr. Stein, a copy of which I have, that Rosenwald was not expecting the support of your project to come from the fifty thousand dollars, plus or minus, which he has already put at the disposal of the Emergency Committee for its general uses and for the 'Shapley Plan'.

"I think your plan will be important at this moment because of the help that may be needed for mathematicians and physicists; and the advantages of your place as a clearing-house."

Aydelotte to Shapley, Aug. 5, 1940. "It was precisely because of the facilities which we could offer as a clearing house that I felt the thing was justified, and I am delighted to have you make the point in your letter."

Aydelotte to Duggan, Aug. 2, 1940 recapitulates what I said to the Committee about our own application made originally to the Rosenwald Family Fund and referred by them to

the Emergency Committee. "I pointed out to William Rosenwald in an interview late in the spring that the Institute for Advanced Study was itself in the position of being rather overextended in the matter of aid to refugees. We should like to give for the year 1940-41 something over \$33,000 in stipends to refugee members, <sup>which</sup> ~~that~~ is too large a fraction of our total budget of about \$50,000 for this purpose. I asked Mr. Rosenwald whether the Rosenwald Family Fund would not be willing to grant us an appropriation of from \$12,000 to \$15,000 for this purpose. I had hoped they could make it \$15,000 in a lump sum, but if they wished to make it a definite fraction of the stipends granted I suggested one-third of the stipends proposed on the enclosed list, which would be \$11,100."

Mr. Rosenwald ventured the suggestion that the Fund might prefer to act through the Emergency Committee.

Aydelotte to Duggan, Aug. 5, 1940, on the Shapley letter. "Shapley feels very strongly the advantages of the Institute as a clearing house for mathematicians and physicists and thinks that if you would write a letter to William Rosenwald giving an informal endorsement of our application it might be possible for us to get from the Rosenwalds up to one-half of the \$35,000 needed. That is somewhat more than I asked for, but if you felt it feasible to request the Rosenwalds to appropriate that amount I need not say that we could use it to good advantage and that we should be able to take care of a correspondingly larger number of persons."

Aydelotte to Bernard Flexner, Aug. 13, 1940 acknowledging one from Bernard dated Aug. 8, ~~not in the file~~. Evidently Bernard complimented Aydelotte. "I hold very deeply the conviction, which I tried to express, that these refugee scholars who are coming to

the United States at the present time are a tremendous addition to American wealth and culture. I have no patience with the protective tariff attitude toward them. It is, of course, something of a job to get them placed, and obviously that cannot be done quickly, but in the course of a few years I am sure that we can absorb them into American life and the country will be the better for it."

Bernard Flexner to Aydelotte, Aug. 8, 1940. Your statement with reference to the Institute seem to be eminently fair and I hope that there will be no difficulty in providing the funds. No educator knows better than you the work that the Emergency Committee has done. "From the beginning the Committee was in close touch with you and had the fullest cooperation with you in its efforts to place scholars. I feel confident that the Committee can count upon you for your support in carrying forward its activities, broadening them, if that appears the desirable thing to do. I feel very strongly that the Institute for Advanced Study is a most valuable springboard for caring for scholars temporarily and it ought to play an increasingly important part in the ultimate placement of these scholars."

"I have had a fairly large experience in my life on committees of all kinds. I have never been associated with any that consistently has done the A-1 job that this one has done, and from my point of view the interest of the scholars will be best served by strengthening and not weakening the Committee."

to Betty Drury to Frank Aydelotte, Nov. 14, 1940 transmits a clipping letters columns of the Editor of the New York Times on Dr. Alvin Johnson's new School of Social Research.

It had~~y~~ been announced that \$500,000 had been provided to bring over refugee scholars. The letter is signed by Ph.D. at New Haven, Connecticut.

Ph.D. ~~said~~ claimed that American scholars will lose their places provided for the foreign scholars. \$1,000,000 is needed to do the job, says Dr. Johnson, to save these people from the horrors of concentration camps or death. Ph.D. asks why they couldn't just be brought into this country and not used to fill positions of which they are not enough even for Americans. "'Ferment' for our own single life is /good idea so how about letting our own younger scholars into the jobs so that they can do some fermenting. I am a Ph.D of eight years standing and am told by colleagues that they consider my work of some eminence and importance yet I have had to subsist on meager year to year appointments because my field is extremely specialized. Now that even such appointments are about to cease because of the financial situation of the institutions which might hire me, I am advised to take some other kind of job--if I can get one, and there are definite openings at which I can avail myself even at the risk of never getting back into my scholarly work.

"If the European scholar, who is at least in part responsible for the collapse of his world, must be preserved for scholarly endeavor, as we are constantly being told, why then should not the American scholar whose world is still a going concern, also be preserved for his chosen field...?"

In the Sunday Times of Nov.<sup>17</sup>, 1940 Alvin Johnson's letter answers as follows in brief:

1. Displaced foreign scholars are not competing with American scholars.
  - a. Witness the loan of Gerhard Colm to the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of the Budget,
  - b. Earl Brandt to Stanford Food Research Institute, and
  - c. Hemberg to the Federal Reserve Board of Foreign Markets.
2. None of the money is drawn from regular educational sources.
3. The New School still has American lecturers.
4. The Emergency Committee has seven years of experience. It does not place a foreign scholar where a qualified native is available.

5-6

We have concentrated on buildings and not faculties. We need the competition and the freshening of the European. The Europeans will be reduced in intellectual content. Consider what the work of Einstein, Bohr, Langevin, Eddington has meant to our physics departments. We will gain what Europe loses.

7. All the universities could raise more money if they really went after it.

In the New York Times of Nov. 11, 1940 a letter appeared from G. R. Davidson of Princeton, N. J. which also took on for argument Ph.D. He said that Ph. D. undoubtedly needs a job and of course he should have one but that the bringing in of European scholars and putting them to clerking or factory positions would help Ph.D. to secure one Davidson gravely doubts. The New School for Social Research is as Davidson understands it quite outside the competitive field and probably no part of Johnson's special fund of \$5,000 will ever in any case have reached Ph.D.

"But it is true that European scholars often obtain jobs which might have gone to Americans. The blame for this lies not with the refugees, who cannot be censured for



trying to find a foothold in a familiar field, but with the institutions which hire them. They have discovered a way to save their money and their prestige at the same time. They have found that for an instructor's salary, which is not \$5,000 or even half that sum, they can secure a man who has won recognition in his own country, whereas in order to add to their faculty a well-established American scholar they must pay him a full professor's salary. The refugees naturally have no choice but to accept what they are offered."

Ph.D. is also suffering from the present tendency of the universities to cut down their staff in "luxury subjects" and to concentrate on practical courses. He suggests that Ph.D. might attempt to persuade educational institutions that they are harming themselves. "Certainly the solution is not to blame the unfortunate foreign scholars nor to force them into other work, nor even to foist on them the responsibility for the collapse of the European world. It is possible that they were in part responsible for its downfall; it is even more likely that an attitude such as that of 'Ph.D.' may contribute to the downfall of our own."

6

Laurens H. Seelye to Aydelotte, Apr. 4, 1941. Seelye is the Assistant to the Chairman of the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars. He proposes a plan for the absorption of foreign scholars which is that college teachers on year's leaves be invited to perform advanced ~~xxxxxx~~ studies in certain institutions as the New School of Social Research, New York City, the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, the Library of Congress, Washington and other institutions, museums, libraries, etc. Then the displaced foreign scholars could occupy their positions at the universities for the year of their absence. A service like this "would offer American small colleges methods, similar to those conferred in former decades, by trips to Europe for study.

It would make them available to a wider range of colleges; for the only hindrances to college participation in our service would be lack of administrative vision, want of a teacher of the calibre to be accepted for advanced studies, and inability of our Committee to provide the college with a DFS substitute. And it might further refute a phrase in Thorstein Veblen's prophecy, made a score of years ago, that a great world migration of scholars to the U. S. A. would come and we would not be ready to benefit by it."

Aydelotte to Saelye, Apr. 5, 1940. He approves thoroughly of the memorandum.

Aydelotte to Miss Drury, ~~Executive Secretary to the~~ Executive Secretary to the Committee, May 3, 1941.

"I understand that in your printed report you wish the particulars of refugees who are being supported in whole or part through the Emergency Committee. The list of individuals at the Institute for Advanced Study, whose stipends are being partly paid by a grant from the Rosenwald Family Fund through the Emergency Committee, is as follows:

Institute for Advanced Study

School of Mathematics

- Dr. Valentin Bargmann, formerly of University of Zürich
- Dr. Alfred T. Brauer, Formerly of University of Berlin
- Dr. Kurt Gödel, formerly of University of Vienna
- Prof. Carl L. Siegel, formerly of University of Göttingen

School of Humanistic Studies

Dr. Paul Frankl, formerly of University of Munich

Dr. Anton Raubitschek, formerly of University of Vienna

Dr. Paul Tedesco, formerly of University of Vienna

School of Economics and Politics

Dr. Felix Gilbert, formerly of University of Vienna

Dr. Herbert Rosinski, formerly of University of Vienna

"We originally had Dr. Kurt Weitzmann on this list, but we find that he is sensitive on the subject of being considered a displaced scholar since he is not a Jew and could have remained in Germany had he chosen to do so. Under the circumstances we should appreciate it if you would leave his name out of your printed report, and as a matter of bookkeeping we will charge his stipend to Institute funds and apply the \$11,000 which we received through the Emergency Committee to the stipends of the nine men listed.

"If you wish any further information, we shall be most happy to supply it."

In support of this please see in the file a printed confidential list of the individuals aided into the country and placed in various institutions by the Committee in its report of June 1, 1940. Two people, Ernst Hersfeld, in archeology, and Paul Tedesco, in languages and literature, are listed as in the Institute for Advanced Studies because of grants given by the Committee.

Aydelotte to Duggan, Sept. 13, 1940.

"In reply to your inquiry of September 9 I wish to say that we have placed 17 scholars and teachers in American institutions of learning outside the Institute for

Advanced Study, and 13 of these have been absorbed permanently in the following institutions:

Armour Institute, Chicago  
Colby College  
Newark University  
Princeton Theological Seminary  
Princeton University  
Toronto University  
University of Chicago  
University of Illinois  
University of Michigan  
University of North Carolina

"In addition to the above we have absorbed 11 refugees into our Institute staff so that it would perhaps be fair to say that we have placed altogether 28 scholars, of whom 24 have been absorbed into regular positions.

"In view of the smallness of our numbers I think this is a very satisfactory record."

## REFUGEES

April 30, 1940

- Dr. Charles de Tolnay, Hungarian \$2,500.00  
 Aged 36 Ph.D., University of Vienna, 1925; studied at Universities of Frankfurt, Berlin, Vienna under the most eminent professors of art history; lived in Paris 1933-1939, studying and lecturing at the Sorbonne; one of the best, if not the best, art historians of his generation in so far as the periods of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance are concerned. Studies of Michelangelo, Peter Breughel the Elder, Jerome Bosch, Origins of Flemish Painting. Two of his books have received prizes from the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Paris, very remarkable since French organizations are reluctant to honor scholars not of French nationality. He is this year continuing his studies of ~~the~~ the art of Michelangelo and wishes to continue his studies on Michelangelo and various other researches in the field of Renaissance art. The thoroughness of his scholarship and the constructiveness of his mind are unquestionable. History of art in Princeton now gravitates towards the Middle Ages so that Dr. de Tolnay's presence would make for a well-balanced and comprehensive program.
- Professor Paul Frankl, German \$2,000.00  
 Aged 60 Originally a privatdozent in Munich, full professorship at Halle, occupying chair of Adolf Goldschmidt, really belongs to the great men of the slightly older generation, built up the history of architecture, has written a handbook of Romanesque architecture and various monographs on individual buildings, a book called "Phases of Development of Architecture", which established the categories still used, also an enormous book on the science of art. He proposes to write a handbook for the Gothic period, on which he has been working for years, which would be a parallel of his history of Romanesque architecture.
- Dr. Anton Raubitschek, Austrian (taken out first papers) \$1,500.00  
 Aged 28 Ph.D., University of Vienna, 1935; engaged in study of the early Attic dedications based upon his own photographs and drawings and material on Greek epigraphy in Institute; desires to continue his studies with Professor Meritt.
- Dr. Paul Tedesco, Austrian (taken out first papers) \$2,000.00  
 Aged 42 Ph.D., University of Vienna, 1920; first rank of Iranists, a distinguished scholar in Oriental studies - Balkoslavie, Iranian, Sanskrit or Comparative Linguistics; has published many papers; at work on linguistic researches; highly recommended by Prof. Franklin Edgerton of Yale; has worked with Prof. Herzfeld at Institute.
- Dr. Richard Bernheimer, German (taken our first papers) \$1,200.00  
 Aged 35 Ph.D., University of Munich; assistant professor at Bryn Mawr College, desires to spend his sabbatical leave at Princeton writing a comprehensive treatise on the problem of mediaeval symbolism.
- Dr. Alfred T. Brauer, German \$1,800.00  
 Aged 46 Ph.D., 1938, University of Berlin; assistant, University of Berlin, 1926-35; assistant to Professor Weyl in Institute; mathematician.

Dr. Felix Gilbert, German

\$1,500.00

Aged 35 Ph.D., 1930, University of Berlin; studied at Heidelberg, Munich, Berlin, 1923-30; worked in history under Meinecke, in philosophy under Grabmann and Spranger; editor of J. G. Droysen, Politische Schriften under auspices of Prussian Academy, 1930-32; research work in Florence and Rome, 1932-34; in history, Cambridge, England, 1934-36; instructor in History Department, Scripps College, Claremont, California, 1937-38; author of monographs and articles on European history in the 19th and 20th centuries and history of the Renaissance.

Dr. Kurt Gödel, Austrian

\$4,000.00

Aged 34 Ph.D., 1930, University of Vienna; Venia legendi, University of Vienna, 1939; universally conceded to be the most brilliant mathematical logician in the world.

Prof. Carl L. Siegel, German

\$3,000.00

Aged 44 Dr. Phil., 1920, University of Göttingen, lecturer, Hamburg University, 1920; assistant, University of Göttingen, 1921; professor, University of Frankfurt, 1922-1935 (?); professor, University of Göttingen, 1935 (?) - 1940; a mathematician of the first rank who has remained in Germany until this year, largely in order to try to protect some of his Jewish colleagues.

Prof. Harald Bohr, Danish

\$4,000.00

Aged about 51 The leading mathematician of Denmark. He is remaining in Copenhagen at present for reasons of patriotism and in order to give his colleagues what help he can. Among these are a number of refugees from Germany, for Bohr and his brother, Niels Bohr, the distinguished physicist, have been very active in helping refugees from Germany. Undoubtedly he will be in serious difficulties before many months, and it would be very desirable to take steps to get him away from Denmark in time.

Prof. Jakob Nielsen, Danish

\$4,000.00

Aged 50 A professor in the University of Copenhagen, a mathematician distinguished chiefly for his work in topology, a subject which has been much cultivated here in Princeton. Nielsen has collaborated with Bohr in helping German refugees and will undoubtedly be a marked man as soon as the Gestapo gets actively at work in Copenhagen.

1944

5/2

EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

WEYL, HERMANN

Biographical

✓ DOUGGAN, STEPHEN

Weyl to Duggan, Chairman, Emergency Committee in Aid  
of Displaced Foreign Scholars, May 2, 1944.

He has heard that the Emergency Committee in Aid of  
Displaced Foreign Scholars is about to disband and  
liquidate its affairs in the near future. He concedes that  
this is understandable, because most of the refugee scholars  
who have come to America have been absorbed into the  
American Educational system, and it appears that the Nazi  
and Fascist terror which created the problem of the  
refugee scholar "will soon be wiped off the face of the earth."  
But it seems to him the work of the Emergency Committee  
is not yet fully done, and it should not quit the ~~scene~~  
scene too early.

He points out that adequate provision has not been made  
for older refugees who are about to reach the age limit for  
retirement. He mentions a few names in his own field:

Jacques Hadamard, Erich Marx, Felix Bernstein, Max Dehn, Fritz Reiche--for whom the question is acute "right now." For many more it will become acute in a few years. What arrangements can be made for them? Weyl is afraid that unless some financially powerful American organization offers a general and radical solution, this problem will become interwoven with the appalling problem of settling the account with the future German Government for all the violations of property and property rights perpetrated by the Nazis. Indeed, most of the refugee scholars who came from Germany have legal claims for salaries or pensions which they did not give up when they left the old country, and which even the Nazis have recognized to a certain extent.

"Moreover,  
"Furthmanns, the day of demobilization may reveal that the absorption of the refugee scholar into his new homeland has been less final than we had hoped." He forecasts plenty of problems in the next two years in which the help, advice, and information available through the Emergency Committee would be of the utmost value.



Duggan to Weyl, May 12, 1944.

He was interested to receive the letter, and considers it important enough to bring it to the attention of his Executive Committee at their next meeting. "We on the Subcommittee on Applications feel that there is a great deal of spade work to be done first, particularly with our own grantees."

W (Weyl) File Di-

1945

5/12

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

General

Relations WCAI

WEYL, HERMANN

Biographical

DRESDEN, ARNOLD

Dresden to Weyl, May 12, 1945.

He sends him a final version of a report of a conference between eight mathematicians, including Dresden and Weyl on the need for better ~~math~~ preparation in all levels of education for the demands of the post-war period to bring about changes in the mathematical educational procedure which have been long overdue. There is only a carbon copy of this report. It is in the file and should be consulted.

"Mathematics plays a fundamental role in our civilization. It sets the standard of objective truth for all intellectual endeavors; science and technology bear witness to its practical usefulness. Like language and music it is one of the primary manifestations of the free creative power

of the human mind, and it is the universal organ for world-understanding through theoretical construction. Mathematics must therefore remain an essential element of the knowledge and abilities which we have to teach, of the culture we have to transmit to the next generation. Only he who knows what mathematics is and what its function in our present civilization is, can give sound advice for the improvement of our mathematical teaching."

The report proceeds to a discussion of the evils which were discussed in the conference which seem to lie primarily in the teachers, their preparation, their development as human beings and as mathematicians, and the aids they use in their instruction, chiefly the textbooks:

(1) The teachers are recruited from the normal schools and from schools of education, "which unfortunately too often disregard the fact that only those should teach a subject who know thoroughly the field to which the subject belongs."

(2) The method of appointment of teachers of mathematics leaves much to be desired. There is a lack of standards of

scientific and cultural preparation. Local school boards are not capable of pursuing the considerations needed for proper selection.

(3) The domination of the textbook field by the commercial interests of publishers and of authors; the dominance of tradition in curriculum. It is suggested that somewhere there should be inserted an elementary course in number theory, from which many young students would derive greater satisfaction than from the traditional course in trigonometry.

(4) The lack of scientific discipline in the schools, the acceptance by teachers of slovenly work and slovenly thinking is detrimental to education. "A main task of the teacher is to help his pupil cross the bridge from the idea to its technical execution."

(5) Lack of continuity between highschool work and work in college, both with regard to the content of the courses and to the points of view, is manifest. There

is also an overemphasis of control by examinations and grades over the college student which deprives him of the chance to catch "the fire of inspiration when he is intellectually receptive for it."

(6) The work expected of candidates for the Ph. D. frequently fails to provide for the broad mathematical training and the cultural background which are necessary for a college teacher of mathematics.

(8) The absence of provisions for adequate adult education in mathematics is deplorable. This need is enhanced when one considers the return of veterans.

The constructive aspects of the discussion were listed as follows:

(1) Careful planning and writing of textbooks in mathematics for elementary schools, high schools and colleges by competent persons. It would be desirable to have a commission appointed to make a careful study of this question.

(2) A competent commission should be established to examine textbooks carefully as they are published. The books as published should be reviewed and rated by such a commission. "The methods used by Consumers Research could be studied to advantage.

(3) The establishment of a Fellowship in the Association (analogous to Fellowships in the Actuarial Society,) should be granted to applicants, particularly the younger members of the profession, either on the basis of examinations by the Association or on the basis of conspicuous achievement as a teacher, would help to set up high standards for teachers of mathematics in the schools. It would be necessary that a commission study the possibilities in this direction, exploring the likelihood of obtaining cooperation from the secondary schools, both private and public, and from teachers, actual and prospective.

(4) Graduate schools should recognize the training of college teachers as one of their major responsibilities. The needs of such persons should be clarified. It is not necessary

that they should go through the "painful process" of writing a research dissertation. Perhaps a new degree should be established, or the requirements for existing degrees should be modified perhaps. Prospective college teachers should attain a higher level of mathematical understanding than is now the case, and they should be encouraged (as a minimum of attainment) to preserve such a level throughout their professional life. "The development of every science, not excluding mathematics, is determined by ideas, attitudes, valuations, which do not become explicit in the system of science itself, while the results of our scientific labors in their turn react on and modify the repertory of ideas and convictions which rule the active conduct of our lives. A teacher of mathematics is in greater need than a research mathematician of keeping his mind open to this give-and-take between systematic science and the whole of our human existence."

(5) Adult education in mathematics should be provided for individuals beyond college age who want to do work of college character. Such groups would include high school

teachers who wish to prepare for a fellowship qualification and college teachers who want to retain their literacy and extend their knowledge in mathematics.

(6) More attention should be paid to the historical and philosophical background of mathematics. In the detailed study of the various fields, the historical development should take an important place. "The contributions which mathematics can and should make to culture should be made clear to the student of the subject." The teachers of mathematics should not be narrow in their knowledge.

The committee expresses the hope that commissions may be appointed to study the matters presented in this report. They go on to say:

"In some respects the evils from which our profession suffers present much analogy with those which existed in the medical profession forty years ago. It would probably be worth while for some of these commissions to study the procedures used by Dr. Abraham Flexner in his studies of medical education which led to far-reaching reforms in this field.



"It would also be useful to become acquainted with measures taken in foreign countries, particularly in England and Russia, for the betterment of mathematical education."

Signing the report were: H. W. Brinkmann, Richard Courant, Arnold Dresden, J. R. Kline, E. J. Miles, Cystein Ore, Hans Rademacher, and Hermann Weyl.

Weyl to Dresden, March 13, 1945.

He very tactfully makes a couple of suggestions:

"I do not fully agree with you when you say in the preamble that the significance of mathematics for educational purpose depends to a large extent upon the degree to which it is made to contribute to human culture. Even Ortega puts the training of the professionalists and the search for truth side by side with the transmission of culture."

He also suggests that in Section III, Paragraph 4,

a sharper line should be drawn between the teacher of mathematics and the research mathematician.

"In Paragraph 6 of Section XII, I should like to see the second and third sentences canceled. I cannot see the contributions of mathematics to culture as a subject for 'careful study' in a normal mathematical curriculum, and we should not stress history too much. Mathematics itself and its problems must remain the hard core of any such curriculum."

He goes on to say, "We do not claim for mathematics the prerogative of a Queen of Science; there are other fields which are of the same or even higher importance in education. But mathematics sets the standard of objective truth for all intellectual endeavors; science and technology bear witness to its practical usefulness. Besides language and music it is one of the primary manifestations of the free creative power of the human mind, and it is the universal organ for world-understanding through theoretical construction. Mathematics must therefore remain an essential element of the knowledge and abilities which we have to teach, of the culture

we have to transmit, to the next generation. Only he who knows what mathematics is and what its function in our present civilization, can give sound advice for the improvement of our mathematical teaching."

"Too little emphasis is laid on the understanding of simple ideas, too much on the mechanical performance of complicated techniques...

"Since the various subjects offered in an all-round educational program are interrelated, and our culture itself is not composed of a number of isolated pieces, it is hardly a sound procedure to let the student, especially at the high school level, pick his courses according to his own shins; take a little Latin and then drop it, etc. A large amount of compulsory continuity and coordination is desirable.

"On the other hand our system of spoon-feeding and perpetual control by papers and exams, gives the college student too little freedom for ever catching the fire of

inspiration from a superior teacher at the time when the intellect is ripe for freedom. (Later is too late.)"

And, again, he says, "Synthesis, concentration and consolidation of knowledge, rather than expansion of knowledge, seem to be their specific function. Since science is man made, the development of every science, not excluding mathematics, is determined by ideas, attitudes, valuations, which do not become explicit in the system of science itself, while the results of our scientific labors in their turn react on and modify the repertory of ideas and convictions which rule the active conduct of our lives. A teacher of mathematics is in greater need than research mathematician of keeping his mind open to this give-and-take between systematic science and the whole of our human existence.

"The question whether a new degree should be established, or whether the requirements for existing degrees should be modified, remains open for discussion."

W (Weyl) File D1-

1920 (?)

EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

✓ DUKAS, H.

Miss Dukas told me today that she did not know of her own knowledge that Princeton University had offered Einstein a professorship in Physics before he came to I. A. S., but had understood it was so. He declined Einstein was in U. S. A. in 1921 and not again until 1930.

Interview Miss Dukas, 3/22/56

1955

12/5

EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

*DUKAS,*

Interview with Miss Dukas, December 5, 1955.

Filed in Vertical File under Interviews.

Interview with Miss Dukas, 12/5/55.

1957

3/5

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

✓ DUKAS

Biographical

EINSTEIN AND MRS. EINSTEIN

FLEXNER, A.

MAYER, W.

WEYL, H.

HILB

Interview with Miss Dukas, March 5, 1957.

Filed in Vertical File under Dukas Interviews.

1957

6/14

ASSISTANTS

Academic Personnel

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organisation

EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

✓ DUKAS

P  
BEYER

VON NEUMANN

SEILAND

Interview with Miss Dukas, June 14, 1957.

Filed in Vertical File under Dukas Interviews.



1957

7/2

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

✓ DUKAS, HELEN

Biographical

EINSTEIN, A.

Interview with Helen Dukas, July 2, 1957.

Filed in Vertical File under Dukas interviews.

1945

7/11

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

ORIENTAL STUDIES

Academic Activities

✓ DUYVENDAK

Biographical

ALEXEIEV, V. M.

Biographical

GRAUS, MORTIMER (A.C.L.S.)

Graus suggests Alexeiev if Duyvendak not available for a year or two.

A, 10/18/56, IAS Suggested Members

1945

12/18

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organisation

HORISON, SAMUEL ELIOT (HARVARD)

Biographical

GÖDEL

✓ DUYVENDAK

WADE-GERY

Horison offered professorship, p. 3.

Gödel permanent member, p. 3.

Duyvendak appointed to survey East Oriental Library,  
four months at \$500 per month.

Wade-Gery visiting professor, 1947-48.

Executive Committee Minutes, 12/18/45

1945

12/18

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY

Facilities

✓ DUYVENDAK

Biographical

Executive Committee of the Trustees asked Dr. Duyvendak to inspect Gest Oriental Library during Rockefeller-financed trip to Columbia University.

Executive Committee Meeting of Trustees, 12/18/45

1946

5/17  
8/2

GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY

Facilities

ORIENTAL STUDIES

Academic Activities

✓ DUYVENDAK

Biographical

Duyvendak's report to Aydelette dated above on Chinese studies (last copy) and on Gest Oriental Library (8/2) and on Sinologists in America 8/2.

Filed in Vertical File under "G" for Gest Oriental Library.

A File, Gest Library Committee, 10/17/56, Home.

1946

5/23

GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY

~~Publications~~ *Facilities*

✓ DUYVENDAK, J.J.L.

Biographical

Dr. J.J.L. Duyvendak of the University of Leyden has been giving his full time to the Institute studying the possibilities of the Gest Library. He approved the publication of Miss Swann's book. Aydelotte has had an intimation that Duyvendak thinks the Institute has a great opportunity to make a contribution to Chinese studies.

Tr. Min. 5/23/46 pp. 10-11

1946

8/2

GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY

Facilities

ORIENTAL STUDIES

Academic Activities

✓ DUYVENDAK

Biographical

Duyvendak's letter to Aydelotte on Gest Oriental  
Library and 50 Sinologists in America.

Gest Oriental Library, Vault file

1917-1919  
GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY

ORIENTAL STUDIES

✓ DUYVENDAK, J. J. L.

OPPENHEIMER, R.

FACILITIES

Academic Activities

Biographical

Letters regarding Gest Library and Proposed Plans with  
Reference to the Gest Library.

Filed in Vertical File under "G" for Gest Library.

Gest Oriental Library--Vault file, Miscellaneous M - 2



1947

SINOLOGY

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY

FULTON, J. R.

AYDELOTTE, F.

SCHAAP

BOYD

✓DUYVENDAK

Academic Activities

Relations WOA

Facilities

Biographical

Flexner to Aydelotte, 10/6/47. If well rounded studies in  
on Far East can be undertaken (financially) at IAS Gest Oriental  
Library should stay Princeton. Otherwise go to another  
institution. Defers to Oppenheimer's consideration which  
Aydelotte suggested letter 10/4. Schaap's notes to Maass 4/9/47  
as member of Committee on Gest Oriental Library.

Notes on conference 4/4/57. Stenographic. Important  
and extended--Duyvendak's recommendations of 1946 repeated by  
him. Boyd spoke, Lattimore, etc.

A, 10/18/56, Board of Trustess, October 9, 1947

1948

12/7

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

✓ DIRECTOR

Administration

/ DYSON

Biographical

Director requested authorization...to budget \$9000 for stipends during next 5 years for Dyson, "then Commonwealth Fellow. Authorization granted. (School of Mathematics had approved 12/3/48).

Solicited ideas and suggestions from Faculty.  
(By 4/19/49 Minutes read: "Director announced" appointments for three years. (p. 207)

Faculty Minutes

1948

12/7

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

STIPENDS

Academic Personnel

ELIOT

LYSON

The Director reported Eliot may come back in 1950. He requested authorization from the Faculty to budget \$9,000 to be used during the next five years to provide stipends for three terms for Lyson, now Commonwealth Fellow. Granted.

Director reported he had offered Professor Chern of Banking an appointment for three years, an emergency offer.

The Faculty confirmed it. (Interesting to note that this was the origin of the reports to the Faculty on expenditures from the Director's Fund).

The Minutes contain the names of those present at the bottom rather than the top, a radical change. They are also

not designated as Minutes. They are not signed. The Director  
solicited suggestions from the Faculty.

Faculty Minutes, 12/7/48

1948  
1952

1953  
1955

12/10  
12/8  
12/16  
2/28  
10/28  
4/7

POLICIES (Page 3, Par. 1)

Administration

✓ DYSON, FREEMAN J.  
FEYNMAN (Last page)

Biographical

December 10, 1948, Oppenheimer to Dyson notifying him of his appointment for a five-year period on recommendation of the faculty of the School of Mathematics and with concurrence of the whole faculty. Appointment as member of the Institute for five years July 1, 1949-June 30, 1954. Dyson to spend such time as he finds possible with the Institute. The Institute is setting aside \$9,000 to be made available to him at the rate of \$3,000 a semester of \$6,000 for an academic year.

December 8, 1952, Oppenheimer to Dyson offering him Professorship in the School of Mathematics on unanimous vote of the Faculty and unanimous concurrence of the Trustees, effective July 1, 1953 until retirement, which technically at that moment was 65, but was in the process of being extended

by the Trustees. Salary \$12,500 a year, 5 per cent contribution on the part of the Institute toward TIAA. "The Institute permits its Faculty to elect the new TIAA plan of devoting up to fifty per cent of the retirement funds to the purchase of equities." Oppenheimer says that the salary range is being reviewed, and the salary may be increased upward but will not be reduced.

You surely understand the very great freedom which we wish to provide for our Faculty. In fact, your only duties as Professor, apart from the pursuit of your own scientific work, will be to consult with us occasionally about the appointments of members and of colleagues on the Faculty, and to help chart our modest course in scientific and scholarly work for the future.

At that time Dyson was Professor of Nuclear Physics at Cornell University.

December 16, 1952, Dyson informs Oppenheimer he accepts the appointment happily, but does not know whether he can

take up his duties as of July 1, 1953.

Dyson to Oppenheimer, February 28, 1953. Dyson has been asked by Oppenheimer whether or not Ras Jost should be offered an appointment by the Institute. Stating first that he feels disqualified by Jost's kindness to himself and Verena, Dyson's wife. Dyson expresses what he believes should be the ~~policy~~ permanent policy of the Institute, leaving Oppenheimer to consider the policy and decide what should be the practical decision if he follows it.

"I think the long-term success of the physics group at the Institute is best assured if it is our policy, not to commit permanently more than 50 per cent of our resources to any one group of people or to any one program of research. Even in such a flexibly run laboratory as this at Cornell, it is frightening to see how few people's time and brains are not committed in advance to be used in a particular way upon a particular job. In many other laboratories the situation is much worse. I therefore think it should be the



primary purpose of the Institute to correct this state of affairs. It means that the Institute should not only give to its members the freedom to work as they please, but should also preserve for itself the freedom to spend 50 percent of its current income at any time in the way best suited to the opportunities of the moment. With such a policy, the Institute will be able to keep a door permanently open for the new Niels Bohr who we hope oneday will come to change the direction of our thinking, if we are not too old to learn from him.

"It is my feeling then that permanent appointments at the Institute should be made very sparingly. They should be made for the occasional genius whose quality is undisputable, and for the few permanent people who are necessary to administer the physics group and to give the work of the group some continuity and guidance from year to year. I am well aware that my own appointment would be hard to justify on this basis. I feel it unfair of me to set up obstacles to the appointment of others after having just scraped through myself. Still you asked for my opinions and so I give them to you without considering my personal position."

He then says it would be fine if Jost would consider a five or ten year appointment to the Institute, but he doubts he would. Then he finishes by saying Jost is well qualified to be a member of the small permant group of the Institute, both as to his ability to do research in collaboration with other people, and, therefore his ability to teach.

October 28, 1955, Oppenheimer to Dyson. The Board of Trustees have authorized the Director to establish a single uniform salary for all professors at the Institute. At the present time this salary is \$18,000 a year. Therefore, on July 1, 1956, your salary will be increased to this figure.

April 7, 1955, New York Times story citing the following facts: / Dyson had been asked to attend a meeting of top Soviet scientists. Professor Richard R. Feynman of the California Institute of Technology had been informed by the General Manager of the Atomic Energy Commission, that it would be a risk if he took the trip. Dyson was a British

citizen, a permanent member of the staff of the Institute and cancelled his plans to go on being informed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service that a re-entry permit was no guarantee that an alien would be admitted to the United States after his departure.

The newspaper article points out that Professor Feynman received the Albert Einstein award for his fundamental work in the quantum theory of electricity and magnetism. This was the first time that the award, established by Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, had been won by a single individual.

Dyson was quoted as saying that the law was stupid under which he was rendered incapable of leaving the country in the fear that he might not be able to get back into it.

D File, Dyson, Freeman J.

1952

October & November

✓ DYSON, FREEMAN JOHN

Biographical

Biographical sketch of Dyson, his publications, and  
2 letters of recommendation to the Institute.

Filed in Chronological File under 1952, October & November.

D File, Dyson, Freeman John

1952

12/8

APPOINTMENTS

Academic Personnel

BENEFITS

✓ DYSON, FREEMAN J.

Biographical

Oppenheimer to Dyson, Dec. 8, 1952, offering him a professorship in the School of Mathematics.

Appointment would take effect July 1, 1953 and run until his retirement. In the past age of retirement has been 65. Considerations now undertaken by the Trustees may lead to advancing this age by a few years. Salary of \$12,500 a year. Institute would contribute 5 per cent to TIAA if professor also did and wanted it.

D. Dyson, Freeman J.

1956

7/16

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES  
SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS  
PROFESSORS  
MEMBERS  
FACULTY  
PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION  
ECONOMICS  
HARVARD  
GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY  
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY  
GENERAL  
OPPENHEIMER  
FERGUSON  
TOYNBEE  
ELIOT  
PLAZEK  
KENNAN  
✓ DYSON  
STEWART  
VINER  
ALEXANDER

RIEFLER  
WARREN  
MAYER  
CODEL  
EARLE  
DOUGLAS  
STRAUSS  
FRAWL

Academic Organization

Academic Personnel

Academic Activities

Educational Institutions

Facilities

Relations WOAI

Publications

Biographical

Interview with Robert Oppenheimer, July 16, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Oppenheimer Interviews.