

1924

✓ EMIGRES

Biographical

The Immigration Act of 1924 required (Section IV-D) approval by the Secretary of Labor of institutions of higher learning for admission of emigres. The Institute's approval in specific cases came from J. H. Wagner, Chief Administrative Officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and Harry E. Hull, Commissioner General of Immigration, after the Immigration Service was separated from the Department of Labor. The American Association of Universities carried the Institute for Advanced Study on its list of institutions approved--accredited (Aydelotte to Alvin Johnson, March 12, 1941.

D, New School of Social Research

✓ EMIGRES

ACADEMIC PERSONNEL

Memo on rise of Nazism.

Filed in Chronological File under 1929-1933.

Britannica

1931

2/6

POLICIES

✓ EMIGRES

TOYNBEE, ARNOLD

FLEXNER, A.

Administration

Academic Personnel

Biographical

Toynbee to Flexner.

Compliments him on Bulletin No. 1.

1. No premature action
2. Decision to select best people

Thereby overcoming sins of our age:

1. Craving for quick returns
2. Tribal exclusiveness

But questions detachment of humanists from outside
distractions: sterility?

Origin of word patronage?

D, I. A. S., Organization

1933

2/1

✓ EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

WEYL, HERMANN

Biographical

COURANT, RICHARD

Flexner to Courant (Univ. of Göttingen):

"Professor Veblen has kindly sent me your letter of January 21. May I assure you and Professor Weyl in all sincerity that absolutely no feeling of resentment exists on this side of the water? It did not occur to me for a moment that you or your colleagues had put any pressure upon Professor Weyl. I realized that he was of a vacillating nature, and this fact plus the complication due to the death of his mother-in-law easily account for his several changes of mind. As far as I can recollect, in every letter I wrote him I assured him that I wished him to do nothing that was not for his own good and his own happiness. I have the same feeling about the whole matter at this time. His happiness, his wife's happiness, his family's happiness ought to come first, and it is far better that he should realize this situation before coming to America rather than feel himself bound by an acceptance which he was likely to regret. You can assure him, if you have the ~~opportunity~~ opportunity, that I am profoundly sorry that he has been so greatly disturbed and that neither Veblen nor I entertain the slightest feeling on the subject. As far as the Institute is concerned, as you well know, no one is ever indispensable, and, though Weyl would undoubtedly have added great strength, I am sure that in the long run we shall

find or develop someone who will be equal to our needs. My one wish now is that Professor Weyl should recover his health and vigor and that he should be troubled by no regrets or remorse, in so far as I am concerned.

"This letter you are free to show him, for it represents the feeling of our entire group."

File II-5

1933

2/13

PONTRJAGIN, L. S.

Biography

✓FOREIGN

Academic Activities *Pers.*

MATHEMATICS

Lefschetz, S. to Pontrjagin (Moscow)

"Dear Lev Semenich:

"I take great pleasure in informing you that the Institute for Advanced Study just opened in Princeton by Dr. A. Flexner, has made a grant of \$1800 to you for the year 1933-1934 with an additional sum not to exceed \$1200 for travelling expenses to enable you to spend the year here. We hope that the Mathematical Institute of the University of Moscow will grant you the necessary leave of absence and we, on our side, shall do our best to make your stay here no less agreeable than profitable. For the present, I strongly advise that you continue to study English as earnestly as possible.

"I am enclosing an English translation of my letter of which I am also sending a copy to Alexandroff, I am writing to Director Khintchine in regard to this matter.

"..."

File III-13

1933

2/18

COURANT, RICHARD

Biographical

WEYL, HERMANN

✓ EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

Flemer to Courant (Univ. of Göttingen):

"I appreciate very highly indeed the motive which prompted you to write me on February 4. But let me assure you with the strongest possible emphasis that I have never for a moment thought that Professor Weyl's colleagues or the gentlemen in the Prussian Ministry had put the slightest pressure upon him. As a matter of fact, I myself put no pressure upon him. I ought to tell you confidentially how it happened that I invited Weyl to come to the Institute. About a year ago, one of Weyl's colleagues in America showed me a letter written by Professor Weyl in which he said that in view of the unrest in Germany he had often wished that he might reconsider a previous invitation which he had had to come to America. Acting on this expression which he had made to another person, I went to Göttingen and told him what I was proposing to do. I made him no definite proposition, but during the summer President Aydelotte of Swarthmore College, who was in Berlin, met Professor Weyl and cabled me to the effect that Professor Weyl wishes a definite proposition. I thereupon sent him a cabled invitation. He replied, after a reasonable delay, that he would 'accept in principle'. From that time on, he fluctuated in his decision. In every letter which I wrote him I urged him not to come to America unless he and his family would be happy to do so, so that not only you and the gentlemen in the Ministry exercised no pressure, I myself exercised none beyond the fact that at his suggestion I sent him a definite invitation.

"Now let me make another point clear to you and your associates and to Professor Weyl. I am deeply and genuinely distressed to learn that he has suffered so severely, and that he has in his own family experienced such serious losses and troubles. I have nothing but the kindest and most sympathetic feelings in the world to him and his family, and do not blame him in the slightest degree, and I have said nothing to him in any letter which I have written to him which was of a harsh or reproachful nature. You can give him and his family every assurance of the esteem and regard in which I hold him; you can tell them that they have been in no wise affected by his declination, and under no circumstances would my opinion of his high character and his great ability be in the slightest degree affected. Also, assure him and his family, please, that the development of the Institute is going ahead smoothly and that he has been responsible for no difficulties of any kind. I know of your interest in the enterprise and I shall certainly keep you and your associates informed of every step we take. I shall feel it a great privilege to visit you again in Göttingen, and I hope very, very much that we may have the pleasure of greeting you in Princeton or in Canada, or, better still, in both.

"In these sad times which dim America as they do the rest of the world, those who are devoted to learning must stand together and help one another. My wife and children, and Mrs. Bailey, my secretary, join me in warmest greetings to you and your associates."

1933

3/17
3/20

PURPOSE

Corporation

POLICIES

Administration

✓ FOREIGN

Academic Personnel

Flexner to Veblen:

"...

"I have been giving a good deal of thought to our conversation of the other day, namely, as to the development of the mathematical group. It seems to me that we must leave open the question of expansion for the reasons which I gave you at that time. There is another consideration, however. We have got to fulfill two functions, namely - (1) enable our professors to continue their research under the most feasible possible circumstances; (2) enable them to train a few young men, mainly Americans. If we can not, in other words, make an American contribution to mathematics, the contribution which we can make by taking care here and there of a foreigner will be very slight. We have got to do what the Germans did during the 19th century, namely, make American Wissenschaft respectable. That is our prime and essential function. Hence we must look about among our 120 millions of Americans for young men who may be worthy of development.

"..."

Flexner to Veblen:

"Being housebound by the storm yesterday I got to thinking about my note to you, dated March 17. I wondered if you would interpret it as meaning that I am at all nationalistic. Of course, I am not, but I do not see how we can lose sight of the fact that, whatever we may do for foreigner/s, we must try to develop American culture and civilization. Take yourself and Alexander, for instance. Is it not something that we can give two Americans like you the opportunity to do the best that lies within you? Would we be doing as well if we had instead of you two German Jews, let us say, for whom God knows I should like to do everything in my power? Where shall we draw the line? I do not know. Perhaps no two persons would draw it in the same place, but this I know that, if America is to be worth while, we must in the course of time create an American culture comparable in volume and value to English culture, France culture, Italian culture, and German culture. We can only do this if in the main we seek out Americans and give them every opportunity. Meanwhile, I think we should lose no opportunity to supplement what Americans can do by drawing sometimes temporarily, sometimes permanently, upon the best that other nations have produced."

1933

3/24

BLETCH

Biographical

DIFAC, P.A.N.

GENERAL

Finance

✓ FERRON

Academic Personnel

Veblen to Flanner (NYC):

"I think I agree with you completely in your attitude with regard to American ~~work~~ versus foreign appointments. The considerations which you advance seem to be decisive. Also I appreciate your desire to be ~~more~~ cautious in view of the present economic situation.

"I have been expressing interest in Difac in spite of the very small chance that he could be moved because he is a) young, b) extremely able, and c) interested in questions which are close to those being studied by Einstein, von Neumann and myself. I really think that the most we could hope to do would be to get him here for a single term once in a while.

"I mention Winner largely because of a desire to be fair. He seems to be now the most deserving American who is available and he would bring into our group an element

which we lack (the sort of analysis of which Hardy is an exponent).

"Should we wait with further junior appointments until the additional \$5000 has been actually appropriated? I have about come to the conclusion that Mr. Kleick should be given a \$1000. scholarship or fellowship. He will receive the Ph.D. in Chemistry this year and wants to continue in mathematical physics. There would be no point in his taking a Ph.D. over again. Therefore, as he looks like an able man, I think he would be an appropriate student for the Institute and just about at a good point in his development to make use of the opportunities."

File IV-21

1933

3/27

✓ FOREIGN

Academic Personnel

GENERAL

Finance

Flexner to Veblen (Princ. Univ.):

"I am very glad that you and I see eye to eye on this question of the form which our responsibility should take. Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld ~~were~~ were very anxious from the outset that no distinction should be made as respects race, religion, nationality, etc., and of course I am in thorough sympathy with their point of view, but on the other hand if we do not develop America, who is going to do it, and the question arises how much we ought to do for others and how much to make sure that civilization in America advances. The matter has been very, very much on my mind, and I do not know that any two persons would solve it in exactly the same way. I can only say that I am glad to be assured that you realize that my mind is as wide open as it can possibly be, and in these days in view of the incredible things happening in Germany we do not wish to brand ourselves as nationalists in any way whatsoever.

"...

"No action has yet been taken in respect to the appropriation of \$5,000 which you suggested, inasmuch as there has been no meeting of the Board and will be none until

the 24th of April. I have of course no power to authorize any ~~z~~ commitment in advance of action of the Board. Under ordinary circumstances, I should feel very sure that there would be no difficulty, but there is so much nervousness here over the financial situation that I feel that in the matter of expenditures I must defer to those who know more about investments, income, and outlook than I do. In the long run - which I hear will not be a very long run - everything will be all right, and for the present everything is surely all right with us, but the one thing that I do not want is that you or I or any person connected with the Institute shall ever have the slightest concern as respects money."

File IV-21

1933

5/5
5/6

✓ FOREIGNERS

Academic Personnel

GENERAL

Foundations

VEBLEN, O.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

... ✓ to F

"We also discussed the general question about what could be done to help some of the dispossessed. Taylor thinks as do practically all of the people whom I have consulted, that it would do more harm than good to make any sort of formal protest. On the other hand, we agreed that some kind of a committee to raise funds for the purpose of enabling some of them to live and continue their scholarly work in the countries adjacent to Germany or elsewhere might be feasible. The existence of such a committee would in itself be an eloquent protest. I suppose that the actual funds would mostly come from the wealthy Jews but it might be helpful to have a number of scientific men on such a committee. I think there would be no difficulty in finding several such people in this neighborhood.

"Taylor himself is sailing for England in about two weeks and expects to make a visit to Bonhoeffer in Germany. He would be glad to serve as a sort of liaison officer

for such a committee if it is desired. If you thought it desirable, we could doubtless/ get him to make a visit to Göttingen.

"Taylor ~~himself~~ says that there already is a committee of this sort in Chicago of which President Hutchins is the Chairman. He suggests that Raymond Fosdick might be a suitable man to head a corresponding committee in New York.

"I have written to Julian Coolidge at Harvard to see how he would react to the idea of such a committee. You may recall that he and I collaborated in raising the endowment fund for the Mathematical Society."

Flexner to Veblen:

"...I continue to believe that the honors go to the musicians and the British authors rather than to the American scientists. But I also admit that I ~~may~~ be mistaken. Whether a committee could, under existing circumstances, raise any considerable sum of money I confess I do not know.

"Recurring to Silverman's telegram, I think you can say: first, the number of those who have lost their posts in Germany is so great that under conditions existing in America there is no human possibility of taking care of them: second, that the mathematical group of the Institute is settled for next year and there is nothing that the Institute can do that will be of any moment."

File IV-21

1933

579

✓FOREIGN

Academic Personnel

GENERAL

Foundations

VEBLEN, O.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Veblen to Flexner (NYC):

...

"I tried to reach you by telephone yesterday afternoon after I left Mr. Fosdick but it was too late. He seemed to approve of our plan and wishes to talk it over with Mason. I think at the very least, we will have accomplished something by bringing our point of view more clearly to the attention of the Rockefeller group. I should like, if possible, to get something started within a few days so that I can get off to Maine and my spinors.

...

[P.6] "If Fosdick won't do it, how about Vincent? Have you any other suggestions. It is essential to find someone of this type to take charge if the whole idea is not going to fail.

" File IV-21

1933

5/10

✓ FOREIGN

Academic Personnel

GENERAL

Foundations

VEHLEN, O.

Biographical

Veblen to Flexner (Simon) (Rockefeller Foundation, NYC)

"Since our conversation in Washington about the problem as to what can be done to help the Jews and Liberals who are driven out of their positions in Germany, I have talked with a few of my colleagues here and some others. The idea which seems to receive most favor is that of having a committee for the natural sciences which should be composed in a large part of what the Germans would call Aryan scientists, together with a few men of affairs who would know how to raise funds. The idea would be to distribute the German scientists who are helped in various countries in such a way as not to cause an undue concentration anywhere but so as to allow them to continue their scientific work. The scientific membership of the committee could be selected in such a way that the committee would possess first hand knowledge of the individuals who are to be helped.

"No formal protest of any sort would be made but the existence of the committee and the nature of its membership would, I think, in the course of a year or ~~two~~ two, have a good deal of practical value as a protest.

"I went to see your brother about this matter day before yesterday and he sent me to Mr. Fosdick whom I asked whether he would be willing to serve as chairman of the

committee. He brought forward the difficulty which I had of course expected that he was so closely connected with the Rockefeller organizations and said that he would like to talk the matter over with Max Mason. Mason telephoned to me yesterday morning about the general question without saying anything about Fosdick. I put the question to him rather strongly by saying that I did not know where else to go in order to find the necessary leadership for such a committee. Mason promised to call me up later in the day but no message has yet come from him. I hope to hear from him today but I thought I would like to get this letter off to you so that you will be prepared in case I try to consult you about the matter tomorrow or the next day.

"I am hoping to leave for Maine some time next week but would like to see if someone capable of carrying out some sort of a relief undertaking for the German scientists can not be enlisted before I go. Do you suppose that Vincet~~o~~ might do it?"

File IV-21

1933

5/10

✓ FOREIGN

GENERAL

VEHLEN, O.

FLEXNER, A.

Simon
Vahlen to Flexner (NYC):

...

"I heard from Mason to the effect that Fosdick will not act on our committee and the idea now is to see whether Vincent will do so. Mason has offered to telephone to him on the subject. Taylor and I and perhaps one or two others are coming in Friday morning for an engagement with Mason ~~in~~ at 10:30. If you are not too busy, I at least, would like to look you up during the day. I should like to get this matter under way and into the hands of someone else as soon as possible. The people here with whom I have spoken, (Taylor, Conklin, Eisenhart, Alexander, Capps) all feel that the plan for the committee is a good one and only requires leadership from what might be called the New York end.

"One point about which I should like to speak with you is the question whether

Academic Personnel

Foundations

Biographical

we should send messages to Weyl in the keeping of Taylor when he goes to Germany.

"Vincent declines. Capps is writing to John Finley."

File IV-21

1933

5/22

FOREIGN

Academic Personnel

VEBLEN, O.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

DUGGAN, STEPHEN

GENERAL

Foundations

Veblen to Flexner (NYC):

...

"It looks now as if the relief work for the Jews and Liberals who are dis-
possessed in Germany would be handled through the office of the International Institute
for Education. At least that is what Dr. Duggan seems to think and my colleagues here
think it is probably best not to interfere with that arrangement."

...

File IV-21

1933

5/31

✓ FOREIGN

Academic Personnel

GENERAL

Foundations

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

VEBLEN, O.

Flexner to Wiener, Norbert (Depart. of Math., M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass.):

...

"I shall forward the correspondence to Professor Veblen. This is one of scores of letters which I have received which have driven me almost to distraction. I have had some correspondence with President Compton on the subject of dismissed professors and also with President Mason of the Rockefeller Foundation, who has told me that the Foundation will cooperate with any university which desires to secure the services of dispossessed professors..."

File IV-21

1933

7/16

✓ EMIGREES

Academic Personnel

BORN, MAX

Biographical

POLANYI

FLEXNER, A.

Veblen (Hancock County, Maine) to Flexner:

Ladenburg writes from Switzerland that considerable number of German scholars have been invited to England. Max Born (Gottingen) invited to Cambridge for 3 years. Polanyi appointed to permanent chair of chemistry at Manchester. "His case is highly analogous to that of Weyl, for he had been offered this chair more than a year ago, had made a lot of difficult conditions, and then, finally, last winter or spring had declined the chair. Taylor told me just before he sailed that the Manchester people were disgusted and said they were not going to have anything further to do with Polanyi ..."

File IV-19

1933

7/22

WEYL, HERMANN

Biographical

VEBLEN, C.

✓EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

Veblen (Hancock County, Maine) to Flexner:

"Meantime a letter from Weyl written in Zurich on the 8th has arrived and I am enclosing it, though I am not convinced that it is the one referred to in his cable to you. However it throws a good deal of light on his situation and the feeling he has of uncertainty regarding his prospects. The remark (sheet 2) that you would hardly be human if you didn't feel it necessary, after his behavior last winter, to make your decision depend on the personal impression which he makes--is rather touching!"

File IV-19

1933

7/25

EMIGREES

Academic Personnel

WEYL, HERMANN

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

FLEXNER, A.

Flexner (Ontario, Canada) to Veblen (Hancock County, Maine):

President Aydelotte, Chairman of Executive Committee, has talked over Weyl matter with Flexner. Thinks that Flexner did right in not pressing matter by mail on Mr. Bamberger, and will call meeting of Exec. Comm. as soon as Flexner gets back to New York. He is also strongly in favor of inviting Weyl to join group.

File IV-19

1933

8/19

✓EMIGREES

Academic Personnel

COURANT, RICHARD

Biographical

VEBLEN, O.

Veblen (Hancock County, Maine) to Flexner: Excerpt

"About Courant I feel that I ought to suggest that every precaution should be taken to make it clear that the engagement is for one year only. While it is very desirable that he should be helped now he is not at all the type we want permanently--and evidence has been accumulating that he will be much harder to place elsewhere than I had thought. This in spite of my conviction that there are several places where he would be very useful."

File IV-19

1933

9/7

✓ EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

COURANT, R.

Biographical

Telegram - Veblen (Maine) to Flexner (New York):

"LETTER FROM WEYL SAYS THAT COURANT HAS LECTURESHIP AT CAMBRIDGE FOR THREE YEARS
SAME AS BORN".

File IV-19

1933

9/8

✓EMIGREES

Academic Personnel

NEUGEBAUER

Biographical

Flexner (New York) to Veblen: Excerpt

"Aydelotte telephoned me yesterday that Dresden had had a letter from Weyl from the Italian Tyrol. He says that ^{it} is as good as settled that Courant will go to Cambridge, which is a little less certain than your telegram, which arrived shortly after. If this is correct, my disposition would be to invite Neugebauer, because he would bring to this country something absolutely new, namely, the historical and humanistic side of mathematics. Mathematics is something more than an affair of today and yesterday. It is a part of the cultural history of the race. Sarton has been urging me to do this and in speaking of Neugebauer as compared with himself says that he (Sarton) is a mere amateur compared with Neugebauer."

File IV-19

1933

9/8

✓EMIGREES

Academic Personnel

WEYL, HERMANN

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

AYDELOTTE, F.

VEBLEN, O.

POLICIES

Administration

Flexner to Veblen (Hancock County, Maine): Excerpts

"The Executive Committee met yesterday and authorized me to make Weyl a permanent offer somewhat different in form from the preceding offer but, in my opinion, really more attractive. I shall write him on the subject. Of course, this matter must be kept absolutely confidential between you and me. I shall not mention it to another person except perhaps Eisenhart, if, in your judgment, that is desirable, for, if it should leak out in Germany that Weyl is bringing his wife and children to this country to stay, they might all be held in Germany."

" I wish very much also that you add in some way that we will look upon his acceptance as indicating that he intends to make America his home. I hope that, like von

Neumann, whom you may instance, he will become an American citizen. Of course, he will be free in the future to accept an invitation to go elsewhere, if he chooses, just as you and the others can, but as long as he is in the Institute, he is on rigorous full time, that is, he will not accept multiple professorships the way Einstein has been led to do, though of course he enjoys academic freedom in respect to lectures, papers, etc. I am anxious that he should understand the spirit of the thing, the fact that we have made the salaries and retiring allowances high and the vacations long in order that men may work under favorable conditions. If a man sacrifices his long vacation regularly or often, I think the spirit of the Institute will be compromised. "

File IV-19

1933

9/9
9/11
9/14

✓ EMIGREES

Academic Personnel

WEYL, HERMANN

Biographical

VEBLIEN, C.

FLEXNER, A.

POLICIES

Administration

Veblen (Maine) to Flexner: Excerpt

"My expectation is that Weyl will take his position very seriously as a full-time job. In fact the trouble last winter was, in part, that he was taking it too seriously. Just the same, I shall write to him along the lines that you suggest. In fact, I had just finished such a letter to him when I received your telegram. But I must rewrite it."

Veblen (Maine) to Flexner: Excerpts

"From our point of view the chief difficulty in Neugebauer's case would be that he is Editor-in-Chief of the Zentralblatt für Mathematik, published by Springer, which has continued without interruption. I had thought that if the Z. should be stopped we in this country ought to take it and Neugebauer over. But it would be very expensive (I don't believe the Rockefeller foundation would cooperate, but you would know how to find

out), and I am not ready to recommend using the Institute money for the purpose. On the other hand, it would be a pity to take N. away from this job. Perhaps the best solution would be that hinted at, I think, in one of the letters from Harald Bohr--to move N. to Copenhagen."

"I think the meeting on Oct. 2 should be confined to yourself and those of the professors in the Institute who are in Princeton. The hours and rooms will have to be talked over with Eisenhart before then. But I suppose this meeting is the real 'opening' of the Institute, or are you having other ceremonies?"

Flexner (New York) to Veblen (Maine): Excerpt

"I shall follow your suggestion and limit the conference on October 2 to you and your immediate associates. This will be the only meeting we shall have for our opening - or closing - ceremonies."

1933

9/12

✓ EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

COURANT, R.

Biographical

GENERAL

Foundations

Excerpt from Flexner-to-Courant letter:

"I have, despite the fact that I have been ill, been making every effort to find a permanent post for you in America. The difficulty at the Institute is that, in Veblen's judgment, your field lies outside that which the School of Mathematics is undertaking to cover, also that the funds available for mathematics are exhausted. The difficulty in the country at large is altogether financial. Our endowed institutions depend upon the income from their securities, and there is hardly an institution in this country - certainly none to which I would send you - which is not laboring under a deficit. I have endeavored through the Rockefeller Foundation and the so-called Duggan Committee to find the funds which will create a place for you, but so far I have been unable to get an assurance for longer than one year. I have not, however, relaxed my efforts, and I feel no doubt that either in this country or in England an opening suited to your talents will ultimately be found."

File II-5

1933

10/9

FELLOWSHIPS

Academic Personnel

✓EMIGRES

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOI

SEMINARS

Academic Procedures

The Director reported in part:

"Since the last meeting of the Board the offices of the Institute were moved to Princeton about the middle of May, and the Institute itself began quietly and unostentatiously October 2. Out of scores of applicants seventeen were accepted by Professor Veblen, who passed on their qualifications. The theory upon which we acted has been explained in the Bulletins of the Institute and in the Reports of the Director. There are, to repeat, abundant opportunities in this country for anyone who wishes to obtain a Ph.D. degree. Now that the German universities are in process of being wrecked, opportunities for workers, who have received the Ph.D. degree, have had a certain amount of experience, and have demonstrated their capacity as independent workers, are extremely limited. That is the field, therefore, in which the Institute can do a genuine service. The creative faculty, the possession of ideas, the ability to work more or less alone under the stimulus and guidance of real masters in a given field: these are the criteria which

have been applied to those who have asked to be admitted to the Institute. . . . Among them are associate professors from the Universities of Vienna, Copenhagen, Edinburgh, Moscow, Michigan, Chicago, Cincinnati, Rice Institute, etc. They have all given evidence of ability to do original work. They need, however, at this moment in their respective careers contact with older and wiser persons, to whom they may bring their problems for informal discussion and whose lectures or seminars they may attend in order that they may broaden and deepen their knowledge of mathematics and kindred subjects. Thus far they have consulted individually the professor, who is most likely to be of help to them, and have been advised to follow lectures or seminars, regardless of whether the professor belongs to the Institute or to Princeton University. A spirit of helpfulness has already developed, and the workers show plainly the feeling of release from the regular and severe routine to which they have been subject in the institutions from which they come. Their earnestness is evidenced by their lack of means. Their resources are so limited that they are living in the simplest possible manner. We are, however, trying to make them feel at home and, as they are all poor, a fine democratic, yet highly intellectual, feeling has sprung up at the very outset. Already several of them have of their own accord joined forces in attacking problems in which they have found themselves mutually interested; and one of them - an associate professor of the University of Chicago - having discovered that several of the workers are interested in some work that he has published, has organized a seminar in the subject for his and their benefit."

1933

10/13

WEYL, H.

Biographical

FOREIGN

Academic Personnel

Flexner to Finley (Editor of New York Times):

...

"What happened in the Weyl case is as follows:

"For almost one hundred years there has been at Göttingen a mathematical faculty, which has made Göttingen the mathematical center of the world. In unbroken succession Gauss, Riemann, Felix Klein, Hilbert (now living in retirement), and his successor, Weyl, have been the leading mathematicians of the world. After deciding to start with the School of Mathematics, my first step was to offer a professorship to Weyl. Partly for personal reasons, largely, however, in consequence of pressure from students, colleagues, and the Government, Weyl declined. This happened a little over a year ago. When Hitler came into power, almost the first act of his ridiculous Minister of Education was to begin dismissing professors of mathematics at Göttingen, some of whom, though not all, were Jews. The Christians, who were not dismissed, thereupon either resigned or protested most vigorously. One of them, Neugebauer, has been called to the University of Copenhagen, Denmark; another, Born, has been called to the University of Cambridge, England. Others have gone elsewhere. Weyl loyally endeavored to carry on work for the following semester in the hope that the storm would blow over. At the end

of the spring semester he went to Italy and wrote American colleagues that he would under no circumstances return to Germany and that he was indeed considering a call at Madrid. I thereupon offered him once more a professorship in the Institute for Advanced Study, which he has accepted. He sails for America¹ shortly, first to give a course of lectures in Swarthmore, for which he had previously obtained leave of absence, then to take up his residence permanently at Princeton. Weyl is not a Jew and has never taken any part in politics. Like Spranger of Berlin and others, he simply found that the present German Government has no use for or conception of the higher education, which has really made modern Germany - much more so than the army.

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

1934-1935

✓ EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

Flexner and Mr. Phillips of the State Department and Mr. John Farr Simmons at Washington, arranged for the Einsteins, his secretary, and their daughter to make a trip to Bermuda with a view to applying there for immigration visas in order to effect their permanent entry into the United States. Correspondence with Simmons began December 22, 1934, the trip was finally consummated in ~~1934~~ May of 1935. Biographical data on Margo

D, U. S. State Department Correspondence, 1947

1935

2/27

EMIGREES

Academic Personnel

GENERAL

NOETHER, MISS EMY

Flexner to Veblen, February 27, 1935.

Comments on Veblen's eagerness to make some arrangements to take into the Institute Emy Noether whose year's work has ended at Bryn Mar. Veblen is at Fine Hall, Flexner at 20 Nassau Street.

"I have a feeling that the Institute has done all that can be done or that can fairly be expected, in the field of mathematics, for German scholars - far more indeed than any other institution has done and we must be careful not to create the impression that we are overlooking Americans in order to help these unfortunate foreigners. This indeed is one of the reasons why I am so pleased that Morse is coming to us, for I have been constantly anxious lest trouble arise for Germans - and incidentally for ourselves - out of this situation."

IV-19

✓ EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

William E. Dodd (Berlin) to Flexner (Princeton)

"I asked William, my son, to stop and speak with Professor Wertenbaker about the possibility of Dr. Otto Hoetzsch, of the University of Berlin, being engaged the next winter or spring quarter for some lectures on international problems. William was on his way to his position in Virginia. Dr. Hoetzsch, as you may know, is about the foremost international authority on the continent of Europe, certainly in Germany. His writings must be well known at Princeton, and I think the head of your International Institute is personally acquainted with him. Although he was one of the most popular teachers in Berlin and had just published two volumes on the Great War diplomacy, he was summarily dismissed on the first of last May without any cause having been given to him or announced to the public.

"Dr. Hoetzsch speaks English so well that one hardly observes any difficulties at all; and I think his information is such that he could give an American university some very interesting lectures on the background of existing problems. It was for this reason that I asked William to explain Dr. Hoetzsch's position to Professor Wertenbaker, and I also asked him to explain the matter to you when you returned from your vacation. The President of the University of Chicago has asked me to offer Hoetzsch some opportunity of this sort there either for next winter or spring. Dr. Schmitt, chairman of the History

Department at Chicago, will be here about the middle of November. If there is any opportunity at Princeton, I wish you would let me know so that Drs. Schmitt, Hoetzsch and myself may make definite arrangements. Perhaps it would be better for you to write me in care of State Department."

File II-12

1935

10/15

EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

Abraham Flexner (Princeton) to W. E. Dodd (State Department, Wash.)

"I have your kind note of September 17, with reference to Professor Hoetzsch, whom I remember meeting once in Paris a few years ago. I have made inquiry of Professor Wertebaker, who tells me that at the moment there is nothing that he can offer. Inasmuch, however, as Dr. Hoetzsch is going to be in New York, it may be that the Institute could invite him to come to Princeton before he goes to Chicago and offer him an honorarium of perhaps \$250 for one or two lectures. I realize that this is a very slight opportunity, but as a matter of fact we are doing nothing in his field at the present time, so that no funds have been set aside for work of this kind; but I think it not improbable that I can 'wangle' it in some way or other. If this seems to be worth while let me know and at the same time give me some idea as to when it would be most convenient for him to come to Princeton.

"I am glad that you did not hesitate to write me. I hope that you will feel free to do so at any time."

File II-12

1937-51

✓EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

Reports on foreign members of IAS.

File D Annual Census of Foreign Students in U.S.

1937

1/16
3/8

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Relations WCAI

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

HERSFELD

Biographical

EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

W. W. S. Cook (New York University) to Flexner. 1936-1937
New York University contributes \$2,000 to Hersfeld's salary.
Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced German Scholars \$2,000,
I. A. S. \$2,000.

Cook assumes I. A. S. takes Hersfeld over 1937-1938, but
will send Hersfeld \$1,000 for travel expenses for year to continue
seminars in New York University. Emission Hersfeld Flexner to
Duggan: assents: to Cook also.

D, Hersfeld

1937

5/13

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WPAI

GENERAL

Cooperation

MEMBERS

Academic Personnel

FACULTY

✓ EMIGRES

PLENER, A.

Biographical

Plenner to Rodde, May 13, 1937.

"Recurring to our conversation in Prospect regarding the make-up of the Institute from various points of view, it may be worth your while to have a brief statement of interesting facts in your possession.

"The Institute was founded by a Hebrew, Mr. Louis Benberger, and his sister, Mrs. Fuld. In the letter addressed to their Trustees on June 6, 1930, they stipulated that in its conduct the Institute should be cooperative and tolerant. There are

51x.

Fifteen Trustees, ten of whom are Christians, five Jews, all of whom were business associates of Mr. Bamberger, except myself. The Chairman of the Board is Mr. Houghton, former ambassador to Germany and Great Britain. The members of the faculty have been called and the workers in the schools have been admitted on the broad basis stipulated by Mr. Bamberger and his sister in founding the Institute. How has it worked out in practice?

"The staff of the Institute numbers twenty-six, of whom fourteen are permanent professors. Of the twenty-six, nineteen are Christians, seven are Jews, five are refugees driven from Germany by the Hitler regime. There are four secretaries: two Catholics and two Protestants.

"There are fifty-eight workers or students, almost every one of whom holds an academic post. Of this number, forty-nine are Christians, nine are Jews, nineteen are foreigners coming from the following countries: Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Poland, and Spain. Of these nineteen foreigners about ten are refugees, partly Jews, partly Christians, who object to the

* all professions in Kpts Jewish

existing regimes in Germany and Poland, mainly Germany. Thirty come from American universities, to which in almost every case they will return. The universities are as follows: Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Duke, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Illinois, Lehigh, North Carolina, Northwestern, Princeton, Purdue, Tulane, Yale, University of Washington, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"The object of the Institute is primarily the elevation of American scholarship. The foreigners whom we have brought here permanently are priceless from the point of view of their eminence and of the services which they will render during the next few years in training young Americans because many of them represent subjects which have hitherto not been cultivated in the United States. The contact between the foreign students and the American students has been most stimulating and fruitful.

"Among the students who come are professors, associate professors, associates from universities either in this country or abroad, and these men are for the time being not only receiving stimulus from both the Princeton and the Institute permanent

groups, but they are themselves giving courses which no one in either the Princeton faculty or the Institute faculty is particularly qualified to give. I happened the other day to attend a mathematical conference conducted by Professor Hurnaghan, one of the Institute workers who is professor of mathematics at the Johns Hopkins University. The lecture room was crowded not only with workers in the Institute and advanced students in the University but by practically the entire mathematical faculties of the two institutions.

"A similar statement may be made regarding a paper read quite recently by Professor Witray of the Institute before the Philosophy Forum of the University in Murray Dodge Hall. The room was crowded. Among the auditors were a few townspeople, a number of graduate students in government, economics, and philosophy of the University, a few members of the Institute, and practically the entire Philosophical Faculty of the University. The session lasted from eight to ten, but I learned the next morning that Witray and a few members of the faculty kept it up after the rest of the audience had left until two the following morning.

"I have the feeling that the informal cooperation which is taking place goes far beyond what I myself am conscious of and will inevitably lift the level of American scholarship, as these men either return to their own positions or are promoted to positions elsewhere.

"Finally, it is of interest to know, as I am told, that there is practically no competition for posts between the Graduate School of Princeton and the Institute. The graduate students are men who are candidates for their Ph. D. degrees and usually go into minor teaching posts. The men working in the Institute are mostly persons who have taught for a number of years and who have necessarily dropped behind more or less. They come here in order that they may bring themselves up-to-date. It is of course natural, and it is a source of satisfaction that the Institute has been in position from time to time to relieve really promising young Princeton scholars and teachers in order that for a year or more they may be enabled to devote themselves unreservedly to further study and research. Every year one of the younger Princeton mathematicians has been thus helped. The same process is now beginning in the Department of Art and

Archaeology, and I hope that with the progress of time it may extend to other departments. You may be sure that no grant will be made except on the basis of merit and on the recommendation of the President of the University and of the Dean of the Graduate College."

D File, Dodds, Harold W.

1938

8/7
8/12

✓ EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

Foundations

ROCKEFELLER

A. C. L. S.

OBERLAENDER TRUST

Flexner to Keppel regarding Windelband. General conference
of above for a policy on emigres suggested.

D, Carnegie Corporation, 1932-39

9/15 9/12
9/30

✓ EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

BIRKHOFF, GEORGE D.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Flexner to Birkhoff, September 12, 1938.

He has read in the New York Times of a statement made by Birkhoff in an address, "raising serious objection to the immigration of foreign mathematicians to this country on the ground that American mathematicians are thus kept out of positions." On the assumption that the quote is correct, Flexner takes issue with Birkhoff. He says there is no limit to the need of modern mathematicians in this country to teach in universities, colleges, and high schools. Is it better to train our young people by first-rate foreigners than by second or third-rate Americans? He adverts to the Institute in his argument. Was it wise to bring Einstein, Weyl and von Neumann? Does

~~Birkmark~~ Birkhoff know of any Americans who are kept out of positions by the choice of these men?

Birkhoff's son is assistant professor at Harvard, but the Institute is making a grant toward his expenses ~~in~~ so that he may spend a year here. Should the Institute do so in order that we might help persons inferior to them who happen to be Americans out of a position? Men have been brought to the Institute and to American universities because they are excellent mathematicians. "Despite the number of foreigners who have come to America, the American of equal ability invariably gets the preference.

seems

"In this era of hate and prejudice it ~~comes~~ to me of the utmost importance that no American should utter any opinion calculated to fan an anti-foreign feeling. On the contrary, though I should have been ~~happier~~ happier if there had been no Hitler or Mussolini, I confess I am delighted as an American that we have profited so largely by the folly of these fanatics."

Birkhoff to Flexner, September 15, 1938.

Birkhoff has written the article and sent it from Europe. He did not read the part of the address as described to him in the New York papers, but referred the reporter to an advanced copy of the address as it appeared in Volume II of the Semi-Centennial publications, ~~and~~ The statement to which Flexner objects follows: (From Fifty Years of American Mathematics by G. D. Birkhoff):

"The second special group to which I wish to refer is made up of mathematicians who have come here from Europe in the last twenty years, largely on account of various adverse conditions. This influx has recently been large and we have gained very much by it. Nearly all of the newcomers have been men of high ability, and some of them would have been justly reckoned as among the greatest mathematicians of Europe. A partial list of such men is indeed impressive: Emil Artin, Solomon Bochner, Richard Courant, T. H. Gronwall, Einar Hille, E. R. van Kampen, Solomon Lefschetz, Hans Levy, Karl Menger, John von Neumann, Oystein Ore, H. A. Rademacher, Tibor Radó, J. A. Shohat, D. J. Struik,

Otto Szász, Gabor Szegő["], J. D. Tamarkin, J. V. Uspensky,
Hermann Weyl, A. N. Whitehead, Aurel Wintner, Oscar Zariski.

"With this eminent group among us, there inevitably arises a sense of increased duty toward our own promising younger American mathematicians. In fact most of the newcomers hold research positions, sometimes with modest stipend, but nevertheless with ample opportunity for their own investigations, and not burdened with the usual heavy round of teaching duties. In this way the number of similar positions available for young American mathematicians is certain to be lessened, with the attendant probability that some of them will be forced to become 'hewers of wood and drawers of water.' I believe we have reached a point of saturation, where we must definitely avoid this danger.

"It should be added, however, that the very situation just alluded to has accentuated a factor which has been working to the advantage of our general mathematical situation. Far-seeing university and college presidents, desirous of improving the intellectual status of the institutions which they serve, conclude that a highly practical thing to do is

to strengthen their mathematical staffs. For, in doing so, no extraordinary laboratory or library expenses are incurred; furthermore the subject of mathematics is in a state of continual creative growth, ever more important to engineer, scientist, and philosopher alike; and excellent mathematicians from here and abroad are within financial reach."

Flexner responds more in sorrow than in anger, September 30, 1938, by taking an uncompromising view of the illimitable need for good mathematicians. He does not believe for an instant that we are at the point of saturation, and he makes a very convincing argument.

File I-12

11/18

✓ EMIGREES

Academic Personnel

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Flexner to Aydelotte, November 18, 1938.

"This last week has been a hell on earth for everyone who has a heart. I have been overrun with letters and applications.

"I can tell you in confidence, though the news has not been released, that Fermi, who recently won the Nobel Prize in Physics, is coming to an American university permanently.

"We have an opportunity now to lift American scholarship to a far higher level than we thought possible when the Institute was founded...I mean to talk to Mr. Bamberger on the subject when I next see him." (on money)

A File, IAS (T)

1939

1/21
1/30
1/31

✓FOREIGN

Academic Personnel

KAPP, DR. ERNST

Biographical

FLEXNER

(See file for Biography and references)

Flexner to Stuart (Prof. D. R., Dept. of Classics, Princeton University)

"Dear Professor Stuart:

"My attention has been called recently to a Greek scholar, Professor Ernst Kapp, who is a grandson of Friedrich Kapp, who came to this country after the abortive German Revolution of 1848. The present Kapp was formerly professor of classics at the University of Hamburg, but was dismissed because his wife is half Jewish. He is himself, so I am told, a man of rare charm, and in his own special field of Aristotle is described to me as "a genius". I am sending you some letters which will convey some idea of the opinion held of him by foreign scholars.

"Inasmuch as Professor Kapp is now in this country, living at Larchmont, I wonder what you would think of our bringing him down here to give a lecture, which might enable the classical group here to form some impression of his achievements and personality. Should this meet with your approval I should of course take the matter up with President

Dodds, but I will not bother him with it otherwise."

"Dear Dr. Flexner:

"Pressure of academic duties incident to this season of examinations has prevented me from promptly acknowledging your courtesy in calling to my attention the recommendations of Professor Ernst Kapp.

"In reply to your letter may I confess that, in case Professor Kapp were to be invited to lecture in Princeton, my preference would be that the Institute stand sponsor for his coming? I do not doubt that various members of my department and perhaps of others might welcome the opportunity to hear so eminent a teacher and scholar.

"I am sorry that I feel hesitant to join in any official way in an invitation to him, notwithstanding my deep sympathy for his lot and for the lots of other expatriated scholars whose cases have been brought to my attention.

"I should deem myself culpable if any act of mine should inspire false hopes on the part of any of Professor Kapp's friends that the department might be able to consider obtaining his services. The truth is, we are not in need of any classical scholars whose interests lie in the field cultivated by Professor Kapp.

"I have had to refuse so many possible incumbents that I have come to shrink from causing further disappointment.

"I hope you will condone my frankness which I have dared to hope our pleasant personal relations may justify."

"Dear Professor Stuart:

"I have your fine letter of January 30, and I can see very easily that your

joining me in asking Professor Kapp to come to Princeton might raise in his mind some hope that we should probably not be capable of realizing. Under these circumstances you are right not to participate.

"Of course, I know perfectly well without your assurance that you have the deepest sympathy for Professor Kapp and for scores of other scholars whose fate has been so needless and so cruel.

"I am going to have a talk with Professor Panofsky, who brought the matter of Professor Kapp to my attention, and see what steps, if any, we should take.

"Let me say in conclusion that you must always be perfectly frank with me, and I shall promise to be always frank with you."

1939

5-6

EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

GENERAL

Foundations

Excerpts from File IV-1

Flexner to Dr. Wilbur K. Thomas, Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, Inc., 255 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa., which responds to the name of the Oberlaender Trust at the same address (under the auspices of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation). Flexner asks for aid in bringing Professor Wolfgang Windelband, formerly professor of history at the University of Berlin, to this country--a distinguished Christian and liberal. An administrator in administrative education during the last years of the Republic. Also he asks for aid for Dr. Paul Kristeller, who is already in this country, and has been lecturing at Yale. The third person is Dr. Hans Herz in Princeton now working with Professor Witan, professor of international law at Princeton University and Professor Earle at the Institute

File IV-1

1939

5/24

EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

BARON, HANS

Biographical

Immigration

Govt. Rel.

A letter from Warren, Chief Visa Division, to Flexner, defining conditions of admission for a non-quota immigration visa as a professor under Section IV(D) of the Immigration Act of 1924. Such status may be accorded a person qualified to teach and who is at least two years immediately preceding the time of application teaching and who seeks to enter the United States solely for the purpose of following the vocation of a professor, a college/ academy, a seminary or a university.

Baron is not disqualified because he was dismissed from his teaching position for reasons beyond his control; two, he has not abandoned the intention to follow the vocation of professor; and he is not engaged in activities inconsistent therewith.

D, U. S. State Department Correspondence 1947

1940-41

✓EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

DUGGAN, STEPHEN

STEIN, FRED M.

ROSENWALD, WILLIAM

Benjamin Plamen

Mbr Emerg Com. to Aid Displaced Foreign Scholars.
7/14/35 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 NYC.) 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. Lenz 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, which 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

See next page

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 been announced that \$500,000 had been provided to bring over refugee scholars. The letter is signed by Ph.D. at New Haven, Connecticut. (*Rockefeller grant?*)

Ph.D. ~~was~~ 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.17, 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. Hermsberg 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

J. L. Anderson

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. 00

"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."

e

Laurus 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 ~~workshops~~ 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 Seelye, Apr. 5, 1940. He approves thoroughly of the memorandum.

Aydelotte to Miss Drury, ~~Secretary to the Chairman~~ 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 Herzfeld, 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 Braughel 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 - Balkoslavic, 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. 1940-41
- 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.
 1939-42 A 74
 (no Richard (H.))

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. 1939-43

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. 1940-53 Pf. 1953-

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. (1940-45) Pf. 45-51

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. Nov 1947/8 Second

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. Nov 1947

1940

5/6

✓ EMIGREES

Academic Personnel

STIPENDS

ROSENWALD *hm*

Foundations

AYDELOTTE, F.

Aydelotte to Rosenwald, May 6, 1940, with a copy to Abraham Flexner. He is asking for Rosenwald's aid in commitments for stipends for the next year. He gives the following figures as to the amount of the Institute's income which is going to emigres and refugees: the budget is \$358,979 for presumably the current year, permanent Faculty salaries are \$199,900 of which emigres ~~constitute~~ receive \$67,500 for approximately one-third of the Faculty--six members. These are men on permanent appointments. As to stipends, the stipends of temporary members in the budget are \$55,740 of which about one-third, \$67,500 goes to refugees ^{\$31,190} who constitute about one-third of the total number. (17 of 43)

Sket - Forty-three members on temporary appointments of whom ~~ix~~ 17 are refugees are receiving \$31,190 in stipends. Only one or two of these men are over 40; they are all young. He notes that the Institute has been

Very successful in getting its temporary members placed in permanent positions throughout this country.

A File, IAS Transfer

1940

✓ EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

Notes indicating that discussion would be held at Board meeting may on further financial help emigres. As of that time 67,500/209,800 faculty salary to emigres; stipends and assists 33,300/49,740.

A, 10/18/56, Miscellaneous #2

9/26
Academic Personnel
September 26, 1940

REFUGEES

Dr. Felix Gilbert, German	\$ 1,500.00
Dr. Herbert Rosinski, East Prussian	1,000.00
✓ Prof. Paul Frankl, German	2,000.00
✓ Dr. Anton Raubitschek, Austrian	1,500.00
✓ Dr. Hanns Swarzenski, German	3,000.00
✓ Dr. Paul Tedesco, Austrian	2,000.00
✓ Dr. Kurt Weitzmann, German	4,500.00
✓ Dr. Valentin Bergmann, German	1,500.00
✓ Dr. Alfred T. Brauer, German	1,800.00
✓ Dr. Kurt Gödel, Austrian	4,000.00
✓ Prof. Carl L. Siegel, German	3,000.00
Prof. Walther Mayer, formerly Austrian, now American	4,500.00
Miss Valentine P. Tschebotareff, Russian born	1,800.00
Dr. Kei-won Chung, Korean	1,200.00

33,300.00
4

Some File II-19

1942

4/8
4/10

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

WORLD WAR II

Government Relations

✓ EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

PAULI

Biographical

SIEGEL

GÜDEL

Aydelotte to Hanson regarding aid to I. A. S. for Mrs Pauli, Siegel and Güdel. Foundation gave last \$6,000 each for two years for Pauli 1942-1944 and termination aid. He is seeking position in United States. Güdel and Siegel are getting \$4,000 and \$3,000 respectively from I. A. S. Drains I. A. S. stipend funds to help these worthy refugees. Foundation granted \$6,000 for two years for Siegel, \$7,500 for Güdel--also asks aid in bringing Orientalist Dr. Chen from China.

D, Rockefeller Foundation

1940

4/10

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

✓ EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

VEBLER, O.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

STEWART, W. W.

BOHR, NEILS

BOHR, HARALD

✓ PAULI, WOLFGANG

Veblen to Flexner, April 10, 1940.

Stewart has told the Rockefeller Foundation that the Institute is interested in the fate of the two Bohrs. Stewart thought it was essential that any communication should come directly from the Director.

(The Rockefeller Foundation had in April, 1937,
declined a request from Dr. ~~Aydelot~~ Flexner that they should
provide funds for calling Neils Bohr and Dirac to Princeton.
The fact that they declined in 1937 may mean an acceptance
now.)

Perhaps it would be wise to anticipate the taking by
Nazi Germany of all its small neighbors; therefore, why not
take steps to move Pauli, at least temporarily, away from
Zürich.

Stewart thinks it is well to ~~talk~~ talk the whole idea
over with Mr. Fosdick, making use of letters written to
Aydelotte by Aydelotte and von Neumann together on the latter
subject. V ?

File V-3

1941

1941

12/24

1/2

✓ FOREIGN

Academic Personnel

KAPP, DR. ERNST

Biographical

EMERGENCY COMM. FOR D.F.S.

Foundations

PHILOLOGY

Academic activities

PHILOSOPHY

Aydelotte to Seelye (Dr. L. H., Emergency Comm. for D. F. H.) 12/24

"Dear Seelye:

"I should like to urge very strongly upon you some effort on behalf of Professor Ernst Kapp, who is at present living at 414 West 120th Street (Apt. 304), New York City. Kapp is a good man. I believe the Emergency Committee has expressed its willingness to make a contribution towards his support, and the Carl Schurz Foundation or the Oberlaender Trust is willing also to contribute. All that Kapp needs is an appointment with some institution, so that the institution can make a request for these contributions. In addition, I think some of Kapp's friends would, if necessary, put up small sums such as they could afford (from \$10 to \$25 a month each) to insure a modest

livelihood for him.

"Kapp is not eligible for Dr. Alvin Johnson's scheme because he is already in this country. The fact is that if he does not get some help he will not be here long, for he is likely to starve to death. He is at the moment down almost to his last dollar.

"I expect there are full records concerning him in the office of the Emergency Committee, and these will give you a good idea of Kapp's quality. I have met him and can certify to his high character and personal charm.

"It is only necessary to find some kind of an appointment for him in order to secure him a stipend, with no expense or only a very small expense to the institution concerned. If you could arrange that you would be saving a first-rate man from despair."

Seeley to Aydelotte 1/2

"I am about to leave for California but wish to reply to your letter regarding Dr. Ernst Kapp before departing. I met Dr. Kapp some weeks ago and have had him in mind; but openings for classicists are not many, and none has appeared as yet. I shall continue to look for an opportunity for him."

File III-5

1941

12/15

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Facilities

✓ EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

The standing committee reported earlier action in posting a notice to keep dogs out of Paul Hall and 69 Alexander Street. It also has considered the situation of members of the Institute who are still*technically counted as citizens of enemy countries. It proposed the collection of full data regarding these people. ~~and this information is to be made available on call to the Princeton Police or the F. B. I., and the Institute should ask government authorities for advice as to just what limitations should be placed on freedom of action of members of this group...~~

* Even after today's first report some estimates.

Faculty Minutes, 12/15/41

1942

WORLD WAR II

✓ EMIGRES

Government Relations

Academic Personnel

Memoranda regarding enemy aliens, requirements for travel,
etc.

Filed in Vertical File under "E" for Emigres.

D File, Enemy Alien Material - Memoranda

1942

1/26

WORLD WAR II

Government Relations

✓ EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

Director's report ~~on~~ on war activities of faculty -
appendix to Trustees Minutes.

Trustees' Minutes, 1/26/42

1942

2/3

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

EMIGREES

Academic Personnel

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

Aydelotte to Dodds, February 3, 1942.

They have had a telephone conversation about the relations between the Institute and the University as regards enemy aliens who are members of the Institute in so far as Princeton University campus is concerned.

The University has requested that enemy aliens should not enter the campus. He has made this clear to all such people at the Institute ~~and thus~~ ^{and thus} specific exceptions have been made, and they follow. He defines the limits of campus for this purpose. Those who have been granted permission by the President's office or Mr. Brakeley's on Professor Morey's request were as follows: De Tolnay, Frankl, Swarzenski, and Mrs. Kurt Weitzmann; also, Dr. Anton Raubitschek.

Julian Boyd, General Librarian of Firestone, has authorized the following to work in the main library: ~~Dr. Kei~~
How Chung.

(Kover: GUV)

(over)

Dr. Kei Won Chung, Dr. Felix Gilbert, Dr. Robert A. Kann,
Dr. Stefan T. Possony.

Aydelotte concludes that the authorizations are in writing,
and the records should be available in case any question is
raised for the protection of the people in question.

D File, Enemy Alien Material - Memoranda, etc.

1942

2/9

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

✓ EMIGRES (ENEMY ALIENS)

Strict regulation regarding travel of enemy aliens.
Difference in status of Hungarians and Austrians on campus.
Rectified (5/1/42) by University apparently by I. A. S.
intervention).

3/5/42 FA repeats announcement that former subjects
Werner, Gushka + Hungary are no longer classified as E.A.
E.A.s per FO work at McCormick, McCook + Libby's
visit Univ. Show + visit friends in Grad College. Entry
to all other bldgs only on arrangements thru FA's Office.

Faculty Minutes, 2/9/42

1942

3/5

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

✓ EMIGREES

DODDS, HAROLD W.

Relations WOAI

Academic Personnel

Biographical

Dodds to Aydelotte, March 5, 1942.

Your letter of February 28; the letter which you have drafted for your aliens of enemy nationality is agreeable to the University. I think that it is a very sensible way to meet the situation.

D File, Dodds, Harold W.

1944

May

EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

Letter from A. Bandle Elliott, Chief Counsel and Guidance Center, May, 1944, to All Men Students from Other Countries.

Letter filed in Chronological File under 1944, May.

D, Selective Service

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 ~~xxxxxxx~~ 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,
~~Furthermore~~, 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

5/18

✓EMIGREES

Academic Personnel

SALARIES (pensions)

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

DOUGLAS, LEWIS W.

Aydelotte 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

1946

4/5

✓ EMIGRÉS

Academic Personnel

WORLD WAR II

Government Relations

WEYL, HERMANN

Biographical

Weyl to Professor Reinhold Baer, Champaign, Illinois.

He has forgotten about an emigré's letter, Löwig, which he kept for a long time. "I had forgotten entirely about it, but I am afraid the reason for the forgetfulness was the discreditable reaction that one gets tired of this endless stream of persecuted people whom one ought to help and doesn't know how to help..."

"My recent action on behalf of Reidemester was highly successful, but there were also one or two protests. I feel that the purpose for which the Mathematicians' Relief Fund was founded is now fulfilled, and that the contributors who formerly were unanimous about the application of the fund will in the future diverge in their opinions as to who should be helped. I therefore feel that the time has come to close the books of

of this organization. I recently discussed the matter with Courant and he held the same view. If you consent I shall move in my next circular to dissolve the Fund. In this country even a man like Sternberg is now provided for, and I should therefore suggest spending the balance for Jacobsthal and Kuhn in Sweden, who I know need it badly."

W (Weyl) File Ba

1949-55

WORLD WAR II

EMIGRES

Government Relations

Academic Personnel

Fulbright-Smith-Mundt Acts announcements (2 files);
correspondence (1 file).

D File, Fulbright-Smith-Mundt Acts

1949

4/15

✓ EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

The Institute's listing by the Attorney General as an approved institution for immigrant students was being reviewed; should it be revoked it would greatly affect the status of foreign members.

Tr. Min. § 4/15/49 p. 3

1949

4/19

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

✓ EMIGRES

GENERAL

Government Relations

Director reported on new amendments to the Federal Code affecting the approval of the Institute as an institution for immigrant students. Certification from the Institute was required by the Attorney General, and he hoped approval would be given, but he intended to appeal the matter if it were not.

Faculty Minutes, 4/19/49

1949

4/29

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

✓ EMIGREES

Academic Personnel

DODDS, HAROLD

Biographical

Dodds to Mr. Karl I. Zimmerman, District Director,
Immigration & Naturalization Service, U. S. Department of
Justice, 42 South 15th Street, Philadelphia 2, Penna.,
asking that the Institute be approved for the attendance of
immigrant students.

Filed in Chronological file under 1949, 4/29.

D File, Immigration & Naturalization Service

1950-1951

✓ EMIGREES

Academic Personnel

GENERAL

Government Relations

For correspondence from January, 1950 to May 1, 1951,
exchange visitors in membership at the Institute under the
Smith-Mundt Act, and the Fulbright Program, see File D,
Exchange Visitor Program.

D File, Exchange-Visitor Program

1950

2/1

EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

GENERAL

Government Relations

Institute members coming from Germany and Japan formerly came under military authorization. As of February, 1950, they still continue to do so with approval of the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers in Japan, but from Germany after September, 1949, the Department of State assumed responsibility for United States affairs.

The Army and the Supreme Commander were intent on selecting appropriate individuals, national leaders from Japan, to come to the United States to observe and study democratic institutions of the country, only competitive means used (Van Wagoner to Leary, February 1, 1950).

State Department, Colligan, February 27, 1950, to Leary. The Department is providing full or partial awards to more than 2,000 German students, trainees, leaders and specialists who will be visiting the United States for programs of observation, study, and training ranging in duration from 3 months to a year.

The program for German students at the college undergraduate and graduate levels was being administered in the U. S. through the Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street, New York, which matches approved candidates against scholarships and placement opportunities in American institutions.

To the date of writing awards have not been offered to German professors and scholars for teaching or advanced research in the United States, but the program is under investigation.

D, Occupied Zones

1951

January 1

EMIGREES

Academic Personnel

GENERAL

Government Relations

NOTICE

All Aliens residing in the United States on January 1, 1951, are now required to report their address to the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service. This does not include aliens temporarily admitted whose period of admission has not expired.

D File, Alien Registration - 1951

1951

6/8

EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

Letter from Mrs. John D. Leary to Professor E. P. Wigner, Princeton University, May 8, 1951, regarding Japanese scholars.

Filed in Chronological file under 1951, 6/8.

D, "W"

1951

10/5

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

FOREIGN PERSONNEL

Government Relations

✓ EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

The Director announced negotiations under the new Internal Security Act resulted in the exclusion of three prospective members and the admission of others on uncertain status, and had created not a little ill-feeling among foreign scholars against the United States. "Pending legislative changes, the Director raised the possibility of asking the State Department to carry out security investigations of foreign scholars who are under consideration for membership in the Institute before they are formally invited. The Director admitted that such procedure would be unfortunate, and the consensus of opinion of the meeting was also opposed."

Faculty Minutes, 10/5/51

10/31

GENERAL

✓ FOREIGN

SITE (Buildings & Grounds)

FOUNDERS

GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

GENERAL

REPORTS

FLEKNER, A.

STEIN

MAASS, HERBERT

VELEN, OSWALD

OPPENHEIMER, ROBERT

GOTTMANN, JEAN

LEIDESDORF, SAMUEL D.

ELLIOT, T. S.

TOYNBEE, ARNOLD

LEVY, DAVID M.

BIRKHOFF, D.

EICKELSER

WEYL, HERMAN

Academic Personnel

Facilities

Corporation

Facilities

Relations W O A I

Academic Organization

Corporation

Biographical

(See FLEKNER, A., Biographical - Interview of 10/31/55)

1956

4/12

HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTE

History of the Institute

✓ EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

TEACHING

Academic Procedures

EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

PAULI

VON NEUMANN, JOHN

Interview with Professor Pauli, April 12, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Pauli Interviews.

Interview with Pauli, 4/12/56