

1914-29

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICS

Academic Organization

GENERAL (SOCIAL SCIENCES)

Academic Activities

✓ SPELMAN MEMORIAL (GENERAL)

Foundations

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

POSDICK, RAYMOND B.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Fosdick says Gates opposed studies in social sciences proposed by Edwin F. Gay (1914), and though through Greene's influence Rockefeller Foundation financed Institute of Government Research later merged with Brookings Institution, doors of Rockefeller Foundation by 1920 were closed to all fields but public health and medicine. "But by 1920 the Foundation had to all intents and purposes been captured by the ~~xxx~~ doctors, and while some grants were made in the following years for biology and cultural anthropology, the doors, although still ajar, were for the time being closed against practically everything except public health and medicine." (p. 193)

1922 Spelman Foundation looking for a field. Beardsley Ruml then in late 20's, associated with Dr. James R. Angell, President Carnegie Corporation who had been trained in psychology was appointed director of Memorial. Immediately submitted plan to trustees plan to enter social sciences. Twice propitious--World War I had raised many new problems of social control over physical developments. Rockefeller concentrated on money for research and men through university studies--in economics, sociology, and political science and for investigation only and its expenses--men, travel, etc.

Ruml tried to break down departmentalization of universities which hampered cross study--three Rockefeller boards spent \$6 million / on such things as Institute of Human Relations at Yale, the University's Institute of Psychology and its Psycho-Clinic for child study, etc.--did not realize goal. Failure due to inability to cross lines, merge conflicting personnel and policies into a working relationship. "A unified and integrated program of research does not develop automatically from physical propinquity under a single roof." (p. 196)

Memorial granted over \$20 million for development of major university centers of research--result--notable progress in recognizing need for research in social sciences; research is costly, and that non-academic world is eager to profit by the studies.

With this program 5 schools for social work were established: Atlanta, New York, Tulane University, University of Chicago, and National Catholic School of Social Science, valuable in developing personnel which government needed in its depression program. Ruml also promoted men cross-fertilized in ideas.

Ruml retired as Director 1929 on merger and Edmund E. Gay, professor of economics at Harvard, took over--had been associated with Ruml in Spelman.

Fosdick, Story of the Rockefeller Foundation, pp. 192-200

1919-1937

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Foundations

*Flexner
Veblen*

The research fellowships in chemistry, physics and mathematics were supported by a gift of Rockefeller Foundation totalling \$2,075,000 from 1919-1937, another grant of \$1,364,344 by the Rockefellers from 1923-1937 for fellowships in the biological sciences (including psychology), Simon Flexner was still Chairman of the National Research Council Fellowship Board in the year 1936-37. (July 1 to June 30). Gilbert A Bliss, Professor of Mathematics at Chicago, Birkhoff, George D., of Harvard, and Veblen (described in the report as professor of Mathematics, Institute of Public Relations, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey!!
research council

In 1937-38 a new/fellowship board was set up without the direct representation of the scientists and mathematicians who had theretofore served on the Board. The President or Chairman of the National Research Council itself acted to the Chairman Simon Flexner, Veblen, Birkhoff, and Bliss were no longer there. After the year 1937-38 a number of mathematicians which had run from about 5-8 or 9 per year

dropped to around 2 pretty consistently for several years,
and, presumably, continued during the war period at the
reduced volume.

Reports, National Research Bulletins, National Research Council

1923-1924
1929-1931
1936

MATHEMATICS

Academic Activities

✓ NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (GENERAL)

Foundations

FLEXNER, SIMON

Biographical

VEBLER, O.

See correspondence between Oswald Veblen and Simon Flexner in the file, V-4. The year of Veblen's service in some administrative capacity in the National Research Council must have been 1923-24, because of the subjects upon which Flexner and Veblen correspond, and also Vernon Kellogg. The correspondence in 1929 and ~~1931~~ 1931 appertains to the National Academy of Science.

File V-4

1923

✓ GENERAL (INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION BOARD) Foundations

MATHEMATICS

Academic Activities

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

ROSE, WYCLIFFE

See Fosdick's description (p. 151) of Rose's report on world mathematics in every leading institution in the world to his Board: "He ~~was~~ was reporting on where man had arrived in his mathematical thinking, and where the opportunities for progress seemed brightest. His performance was characteristic of the immense pains and thoroughgoing analysis with which he scanned every recommendation he brought before ~~the~~ his trustees. Göttingen and Paris were preferred in his judgment because of ~~all~~ all the places in the world at that time they represented the peaks in mathematical science."

The Story of the Rockefeller Foundation by Fosdick, p. 151

1923

/GENERAL (INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION BOARD)

Foundations

ROSE, WYCLIFFE

Biographical

As Rose established working relationships with 18 European countries plus prospects in four others, fields natural sciences and agricultural, searched for brains among them. Found Fermi and Heisenberg. (Later Nobel laureates). 509 fellows in the natural sciences selected in a few years from 35 nations, most of them going to other countries to spend their fellowships under favorite teachers.

Institute for Theoretical Physics under Bohr--International Education Board financed addition to its building and gave Bohr brilliant men from other lands for year's fellowships.

University of Göttingen strong in Physics Department, building enlarged by I. E. B., laboratory equipment improved. I. E. B. erected mathematical institute and encouraged both mathematical research and teaching with close collaboration with physicists.

I. E. B. contributed to University of Paris assisting
building mathematical center called Institut Henri Poincaré.

Story of the Rockefeller Foundation by Fosdick pp. 149-151

November

1923
✓ NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
FLEXNER, A.
VEBLEN, O.

Foundations
Biographical

The National Academy of Sciences was chartered by Congress and approved by President Lincoln in 1863. The Charter provides that the Academy shall investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art when called upon by any department of the government. The Academy has long acted as an official adviser to the government on a wide variety of questions. Founded as it was during the Civil War, it dealt actively with military and naval problems in its first years.

In April, 1916, when relations with Germany were already tense, but before the onset of World War I, President ~~Wilkinson~~ Wilson asked the Academy to organize the scientific resources of the country in the broadest and most effective manner possible to accomplish preparedness for defense. The Academy organized the National Research Council. After it was organized and started operating, the President on May 11, 1918, recognized its existence with an Executive Order which set forth its functions in organizing

research and securing cooperation of military and civilian agencies:

- (1) To stimulate research in mathematical, physical and biological sciences and their application
- (2) To survey the larger possibilities of science, formulate comprehensive projects of research, etc.
- (3) To promote cooperation in research at home and abroad
- (4) To serve as a means of bringing American and foreign investigators into active cooperation with scientific and technical services in the government departments.
- (5) To direct the attention of scientific and technical investigators to the problems of the government
- (6) To gather collate scientific and technical information at home and abroad. (Page 6)

The National Research Council differs from other similarly named organizations established in recent years in England, Canada, Australia, Japan, Italy, etc. These are all government supported, and to some extent, government controlled. The American National Research Council was partly supported during the war, but since has been supported entirely from other than governmental sources, and administered by its own representatively selected membership appointed by the President of the National Academy of Sciences. The Council maintains close cooperative relations with the government, scientific ~~xxx~~ bureaus, etc.

The work is carried on by a small group of officers and an executive board with an interim committee. It is composed of 13 major divisions arranged in two groups:

(1) 7 divisions of science and technology representing physics, mathematics and astronomy, engineering, chemistry and chemical technology, geology and geography, medical sciences, biology and agriculture and anthropology and psychology

(2) The other 6 divisions of general relations-- federal relations, foreign relations, states relations, educational relations, research extension and research information.

The Council issues reprints and circulars on the one hand, and bulletins on the other. The latter publication of general sources for scientific knowledge, reports on status of various fields of research, and special contributions with no other logical place of publication.

Financial support of the Council is assured of a gift of \$5,000,000 to the National Academy of Sciences from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, part of which was used for the erection of a building in Washington for the Council and the Academy, the balance for permanent endowment.

The Council's scientific projects are supported by special gifts obtained at various times from various sources. Thus, \$500,000 was given by the Rockefeller Foundation for

the support during 6 years of a group of fellowships in physics and chemistry; \$500,000 by the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation for supporting 5 years research fellowships in the medical sciences; \$325,000 for 5 years from Rockefeller Foundation for research fellowships in the biological sciences; other gifts totalling \$1,000,000. for miscellaneous projects.

Simon Flexner was Chairman, 1923-24 of the Board Administering National Research Council Fellowships in Physics and Chemistry. Veblen was one of the 7 other Board members administering the fellowships in physics and chemistry, and at the same time during the year 1923-24, Chairman of one of the divisions of science and technology; namely, the Division of Physical Sciences. After 1923-24, the National Research Council Fellowship's Administrative Board for Physics and Chemistry became the Board for Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. Flexner retained his chairmanship for several years.

Veblen went on the Committee in the year 1923-4, and remained at least through 1926-7. Birkhoff came on the Board

and so did Gilbert A. Bliss and Karl T. Compton, then Professor of Physics at Princeton University came on 1924-5. These three remained on the year 1926-7. How much longer, I don't know because I didn't examine.

Flexner was Chairman of the Research Fellowship Board for the first time in the year 1920-21. He was listed as Chairman Director of Research Laboratories, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research up until the year 1925-6 when he was listed as Director, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Veblen was listed as Professor of Mathematics at Princeton in 1925-6 1924-5 and 1925-6, and in 1926-7 was listed as the Henry B. Fine Professor of Mathematics, Princeton. Both Flexner and Veblen retained those titles and their membership through 1932-1933.

National Research Council, Organisation of Members 1919-20
1926-7 Library.

1926-1930

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

✓ GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD (GENERAL)

See notebook ~~xxx~~ No. 6 clipped pages for notes of members Board of Trustees and directors together with divisions in the work between G. E. B. and Rf. prior to 1928 when the reorganization was effected.

Also some notes on the reorganization.

Reports - G. E. B. and Rf.

1928

7/28

GENERAL

Educational Institutions

✓ FOUNDATIONS (EASTMAN)

Foundations

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Flexner to Eastman, July 28, 1928, giving arguments to back up a suggestion he made to Eastman to finance establishment of Chair of American Studies at Oxford: (1) It will contribute to mutual understanding of the peoples in governments of Britain and America to interchange knowledge and intelligence from every source and in every manner to the end they may cooperate in the preservation of the peace. (2) Oxford is the seat of training men in directing British policy and of influence in shaping British opinion in the political and social sciences. Great Britain's young men would learn a great deal from such a chair. (3) Oxford teaches annually at least 200 Rhodes scholars free of all charge; they come from the different states of the Union and from the Dominions.

There are over 600 Rhodes Scholars, graduates of Oxford, in the United States. We are thus in a way to understand Great Britain. It would be a fair return to enable Great Britain to understand us.

He recommends \$200,000 endowment through Dr. Aydelotte.

While different from the aid Eastman has given to Brookings Institution, the object and the point of view are unassailable.

Flexner transmits to Aydelotte a draft of the formal plan, regulations and rules for the establishment and sends to Aydelotte.

A File, Flexner, Abraham

1929

2/13

✓GENERAL

Foundations

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

FLEXNER TO AYDELOTTE, February 13, 1929.

"I do want to help you raise your endowment, for I believe in you and in Swarthmore. Before coming away in the fall, I had a talk with Embree in which I urged him to consider a gift to Swarthmore on the ground that it was different from other colleges. I did not tell you about it, just because I did not want to influence you to admit his daughter, though I confess I hope that she will find a way to get in...

"I shall see you promptly and take the utmost pleasure not only in advising with you but in tapping for the benefit of the Swarthmore Fund any sources to which I may have access."

A. File, Flexner, Abraham

1929-1930

GENERAL

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

FLEXNER, A.

AYDELOTTE, F.

Foundations

Educational Institutions

Biographical

See source below for correspondence showing Flexner's aid to Aydelotte at Swarthmore in raising the funds in the endowment drives mentioned in the memorandum to Flexner from Aydelotte, February 21, 1929, file Flexner or Aydelotte. Flexner was not only responsible for the General Education Board's aid, but also had something to do, apparently, with Rockefeller giving the money independently of the Harkness Foundation and others. Flexner writes to Aydelotte on May 8, 1929, evidencing disgust at the refusal of J. Alfred Miller to aid, and promising to see Rosenwald (though that might not have been on Swarthmore's account) and on the Bodleian-Ashmolean-Taylorian proposition.

Aydelotte keeps in close touch with him, and on June 4, 1929, writes him in New York that the endowment fund has reached its two million necessary total to get the conditional gift from the General

Education Beard and from Edward S. Harkness by Commencement Day. He hopes for more from the Rosenwald Fund or from Rosenwald himself. Flexner sends him on the date of March 7, 1930, a refusal from Simon Guggenheim of a further contribution to the endowment of Swarthmore.

A. File, Flexner, Abraham

1929

11/6

✓GENERAL

Foundations

Letter from Vernon Kellogg, Permanent Secretary to the National Research Council, Washington, D. C., to Dr. Simon Flexner outlining a plan for the establishment of an office and employment of a competent man as special secretary and field agent for the three fellowship Boards, making up the Council for American Research Fellows. Transmitted with a letter from Simon Flexner to Veblen, dated November 14, 1929.

V-4

1930-50

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

SPELMAN MEMORIAL

NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

BROOKINGS INSTITUTE

FOSDICK, RAYMOND

Biographical

SOCIAL SCIENCES (GENERAL)

Academic Activities

DAY

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Flexner with Rose, Buttrick and Vincent made a study of policy for trustees of the Memorial in view of the fear of venturing into studies of social science. They proposed a "charter"--universities were to do the work; Memorial not to handle research directly, etc. etc. (p. 201, 202) Determination that subjects of controversial nature cannot be avoided.

GENERAL

Day and crash. Followed Ruml's lead--said to Board of Trustees October, 1930: "Practically all the sciences have sprung initially from philosophy. The introduction of laboratory methods enabled the natural sciences to make a rather complete separation, and the medical sciences made the same break later. The social sciences are still in the process of establishing their independence...We have thus virtually to break an academic pattern. We have to establish a new academic mold." (p. 202)

Extensive use of fellowships and use of social science committees at universities to administer fluid research funds given by the foundations, determining then our fields and projects. \$2 million from Foundation 1929-34 in this manner appropriated.

In addition 3 major fields laid out and intensively supported:

1. International Relations (p. 203)

2. Economic Stabilization (pp. 203-4)
 - a. Improvement of knowledge (statistical) of cycles and causes
 - b. Methods to ameliorate fluctuation.

3. Public administration (pp. 205-6)
(Public Administration Clearing House, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago)
Rockefeller Foundation dropped parts of program involving direct cooperation with Council of State Governments and American Municipal Associations.

In 1934 a special committee (Fosdick chairman) set out to examine the Foundation's program. "It seems to your committee, that we now have the opportunity to see whether we cannot assist in applying to concrete problems of our social, political and industrial life some of the ideas and data which research all over the world is rapidly developing. This would not mean, of course, the relinquishment of research as a method. It would mean that we have no interest in the promotion of research as an end in itself. We are interested in it as a ~~xxxx~~ means to

an end, and the end is the advancement of human welfare...The mere accumulation of facts, untested by practical application, is in danger of becoming a substitute rather than a basis for collective action." (Report of Committee on Appraisal and Plans, Rockefeller Foundation, December 11, 1934. Quoted by Raymond Posdick, p. 207)

The committee found that academic politics interfered with most fruitful application of funds for fluid research in some cases (208). But progress has stimulated and promoted research in universities.

Report resulted in general abandonment of general university research program for more specific programs.

Day resigned to take presidency of Cornell University 1937-- summary of decade of Rockefeller Foundation (and Memorial) (p. 209)--changes in institutional centers of research in social sciences. Willits took over on threshold World War II. 1939.

His approach in broad outline was that of Ruml and Day (p. 212), mainly in fields of international relations and economic stability.

Wesley Mitchell leading spirit in foundation National Bureau of Economic Research about 1920--to lay a better basis for objective thinking and research in economics. Began with investigations of amount and distribution of national income. Broadened to include economic cycles, employment, wages, prices, next two decades, production and productivity trends, finance and fiscal policy.

Mitchell's basic thinking sometimes unpopular:

1. The rich capacity of economists to produce imaginative hypotheses not adequately balanced by efforts at verification and inductive research

2. With facilities at hand, it should be possible to supplement theoretical conjecture with scientifically measured fact and relation, thereby, to work toward substitution of tested conclusion and definitely measured knowledge for guesswork and dogmatic hypotheses.

Two criteria guided N. B. E. R.:

1. Subject must be social significant (to promote social welfare)
2. Subject must be susceptible of scientific treatment.
(pp. 212-13)

Throughout N. B. E. R.'s history Rockefeller Foundation has been its largest single contributor to work which is objective and authoritative and used increasingly by government and business bodies (p. 213). Foundation's appropriations \$5 million (1920-51)

Social Science Research Council (pp. 213 ff.) Problems of social behavior--cuts across many fields. Studies--International Relations, Social Security, T. V. A., Government Statistics and Information, Nationalism and Internationalism, Population, Public Administration, Public Opinion Measurement, Housing, Economic History. Rockefeller Foundation and Spelman \$8 millions.

Brookings Institute created by merger in 1927 of 3 agencies: the Institute of Government Research, the Institute of Economics, and the Robert Brookings Graduate School of Economics and Government. Fields particularly of economics, government and international relations. Rockefeller Foundation \$2,300,000 ~~INSTEAD~~ (1927-51)

Stanford University Food Research Institute.

Institute for Advanced Study. "Scholars from this country and abroad sought out this institution because they felt that it presented perhaps the best combination of stimulus and freedom for truly advanced work that existed anywhere in the world. That the Institute thus served as such a powerful magnet was due to the quality of insight, wisdom, and experience represented in its staff." (p. 216)

Rockefeller Foundation also continued to support graduate school research in economics.

Oxford, (England) funds to aid Institute for Statistics and to develop additional research facilities at Nuffield College

(p. 217). At Cambridge (England) funds went to support applied economics which gained great recognition of government. "Cambridge influences teaching and policy on economic questions in Britain more than any other university." (Quote from Minutes Rockefeller Foundation, January 18, 1946, quoted by Fosdick, p. 217)

University of Manchester work unsurpassed \neq "either in tradition or in promise." (Minutes Rockefeller Foundation, September 20, 1946, quoted by Fosdick, p. 217)

American universities economic research (pp. 217-18)

International relations and institutions (pp. 220-21)

Fosdick, Raymond, The Story of the Rockefeller Foundation

1930

1/24
1/27

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

✓ GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD (GENERAL)

Foundations

VEBLEN, O.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Veblen to Flexner, January 24, 1930.

"Here in Princeton the scientific fund which we owe largely to you and your colleagues on the General Education Board, is having an influence in the right direction and I think our new mathematical building which is going to be devoted entirely to research and advanced instruction will also help considerably. I think my mathematical institute which has not yet found favor may turn out to be one of the next steps. Max Anyhow it seems to me to fit in with the concept of a seat of learning."

Flexner to Veblen, January 27, 1930.

"Thank you very much for your kind note. I agree with you absolutely."

Then he asks what would American scholars and scientists do if some fellow or some foundation set up a "sure enough" institution of learning? Is it necessary to carry the mill-stone of the college about the neck of the graduate school?

V-5 File

1930

12/24

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organisation

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

✓ ACLS

ARMSTRONG, EDWARD C.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Armstrong to Flexner, December 24th, 1930, about
Universities. A very important book. "...if our philosophy is
a pragmatic philosophy it would seem to tell us that this is a
fight against the inevitable in which we are contending, not
merely against a present situation, but a situation which is the
logical outcome of a long, historical development.

"It is for this reason that I admire the work all the more.
It is not difficult to take the leadership in the fight where
conditions are favorable. It is difficult, but most important,
to find a leader for a minority and a minority against whom all
exterior circumstances combine...I believe it will be impossible to

upset your thesis as to what the real issue is.

"Your procedure of concrete illustration is causing no end of persons in educational posts to wince under the knife. I am taking no joy in their discomfort, but it was the only method of approach capable of producing results. In the institutions which were not selected as subjects for the dissecting, there may be a temporary elation, but I see no opportunity nor prospect of permanent hilarity on their part. One might even consider that their being passed over in silence is somewhat humiliating, as it merely marks them out as not sufficiently important to have the large artillery for the moment trained against them."

He read with understanding particularly about Johns Hopkins, because he had been there from 1897 to 1917 on the philosophy faculty: from 1916-17 Chairman of one of the departments. He left not as the result of a quarrel. He had adequate backing, liberal in the light of the financial situation of the University from President Renssen but from his successor neither cooperation nor backing. But Armstrong always won his way on every point.

"I left because I was convinced that there was no stopping the ~~snark~~ drift in general university affairs which was increasing from a drift to a flood. I left with no anticipation that in a new place I should escape manifestation of the same tendency. The difference was that the Johns Hopkins as it had been and as it might be was so tied in with my heartstrings that I could not be content to stay there, simply trying to keep my own head above water and letting the devil take the rest. It was on this basis that C. C. Hadden, J. E. Shaw, and I deliberately decided that the time had come for us to seek to do our work in other places. For that Armstrong came to the Council of Learned Societies. His effort in that organization, he said, is that it will be to hold the organization fast to the ideal which Flexner set forth in his book.

"Now that the situation is changed so that gratitude need no longer be interpreted as thankfulness for favors still to come, I wish to tell you of the surprise and delight that came to me over the outcome of the one rather brief interview which I had with you regarding the application which the Council submitted to the General Education Board. It seemed to me then, and it

still seems to me, that you showed a marvelous understanding of the aims which the Council had in view, and a responsiveness which indicated that regardless of the limitations which might be placed upon the successful execution of the aims we had in view...you sensed the wholehearted and honest intent of our group to further the aims which are clearly in your mind of such great import."

Armstrong to Flexner, March 3, 1931, making recommendations: classics, Rhys Carpenter, Meritt; Oriental languages, William F. Albright; semitics; English, John S. P. Tatlock, Harvard, etc.

D, Institute Organization, 1930-1931

1932-35

✓COMMONWEALTH FUND (41 East 57th St., NYC)
WORKERS
GENERAL
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRYCE, MAURICE H. L.

Foundations
Academic Personnel
Academic Standards
Relations W.O.A.I.
Biographical

SMITHES, FRANK

REED, EDWARD B. (Director, Div. of Education, Commonwealth Fund)
WYLIE, SHAUN

The correspondence begins with a request for information from Dr. Reed which Flexner graciously and completely satisfies. Flexner then at Reed's request sees a Mr. Spencer, Commonwealth Fund Fellow, studying education using the University of Chicago as a center.

Dr. Reed compliments the Institute on the smallness of its fee, \$100 and Flexner replies "we have made the fee very small because of the extreme difficulty which young men are encountering who wish to carry on their education either as far as or beyond the Ph.D. I hope that between us we can in the next few years train a few men at a very high level." (Flexner to Reed, March 29, 1933).

Reed to Flexner, March 22, 1934 regarding Shaun Wylie "whom you probably remember as the youngest member of the family at Oxford". "e has just applied for a Commonwealth Fund Fellowship, in mathematics and wishes to be sent to Princeton. "His work is not far enough advanced for the Institute but you could see him and help him with your advice."

Whittemore Littell, the Commonwealth Fund, May 11, 1934. "Dean Eisenhart suggested that I write you, stating officially that Shaun Wylie is designated to the Institute for Advanced Study and also to Princeton University. The Dean said that this was the procedure he was asking everyone to follow who had Fellows or students coming to work in Mathematics."

Flexner to Reed, Dec. 22, 1934. He has learned that Professor Max Born of Cambridge University has recommended a promising young mathematician to the Commonwealth

Fund Committee in England to receive a fellowship for study in the United States. The young man has elected to work at the IAS and has been informed that the Institute is not on the official list of the Committee in charge of grants. Flexner asks Reed to inform the Committee in England that the IAS is an approved institution for graduate work and for work beyond the graduate degree, "that we have enrolled Rockefeller Foundation and National Research Council Fellows and would be happy to include Commonwealth Fund Fellows, who also fulfill the requirements."

He informs Reed "This year we have 35 workers, all of whom have received the Ph.D. Degree and most of whom are professors on leave of absence from such institutions as the University of Chicago, the Johns Hopkins University, the California Institute of Technology, Harvard University, University of Cincinnati, University of Louvain, University of Vienna, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Princeton University. Research workers are also from University of Munich, University of Frankfurt-am-Main, University of Jassy, Roumania, Trinity College (Cambridge), Columbia University, etc."

Reed to Flexner, Dec. 24, 1934. He assures Flexner that the IAS is approved by the Commonwealth Fund. "In general, we have stated that we will send men to the institutions represented in the American Association of Universities. This has saved us from the importunities of some smaller institutions which have been anxious to have some of our men; but we always made exceptions to this rule, as in the case of M.I.T. and C.I.T.T. There is no question about the Institute for Advanced Study, and I shall send a copy of this letter to our Secretary in London."

Reed to Flexner, April 11, 1935. He asks whether the statement in Bulletin No. 4, that only students are admitted to the Institute who "have obtained the Ph.D., or who have given evidence of ability in independent research at least comparable with that expected for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy" would bar two applicants who wish to go to the Institute, Maurice H. L. Pryce and Frank Smithies, both highly recommended by their Cambridge professors.

Flexner to Reed, April 12, 1935. He asks Reed for an opportunity to see the credentials or letters written for Pryce and Smithies by Hardy and Born, so that I can submit them to Professor Veblen and his associates. "Inasmuch as the Ph.D. Degree is not often taken in England, we would have shut out some very able candidates, had the admission requirements been limited to those who held that degree." Ultimately, as the membership list shows, the two men were admitted.

1932-39

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

JONES, THOMAS

BROOKINGS

Educational Institutions

GÖTTINGEN

✓ PILGRIM'S TRUST

Foundations

GENERAL

Corporation

Excerpts from "A Diary with Letters 1931-1950" by Thomas Jones

See FLEXNER, A. - Biographical

1932

10/10

✓ INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Foundations

DUGGAN, STEPHEN P.

Biographical

The Director reported in part:

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

Vol. I, No. 8, report appended to Minutes 10/10/32, p. 3

1932- ~~1933~~

November
November

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

~~FLEXNER~~

Биографическая

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Foundations

Flexner to Dr. F. K. Richtmyer, ^{Secretary NRC.} Cornell University,
November 12, 1932.

Announced the beginning of the School of Mathematics in the new Institute in the appointment of Einstein and Veblen, and suggested the N. R. C. may want to send fellows .

Flexner to Richtmyer, November 22, 1932, after seeing the letterhead and Richtmyer's response. "When I addressed you, I did not know that my brother was Chairman of the Board and that Veblen was a member. This looks like 'politics', but it really isn't--it was merely ignorance on my part.

Richtmyer to Flexner, July 20, 1933. Blumenthal, Dr. Leonard M., awarded a Fellowship in Mathematics to conduct researches on The Geometry of Semimetric and Metric Spaces. He wishes to work at the Institute.

D, National Research Council

1932

11/12
11/16

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

members

Academic Personnel

GENERAL

Relations WPAI

✓ NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Foundations

FLENNER, A.

Biographical

Fleener to Dr. ~~R~~Richtmyer, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

"Dear Dr. ^{P.K.}~~R~~Richtmyer, we have made the first move in the organization of the Institute for Advanced Study by appointing Einstein, professor of mathematical physics, and Veblen, professor of mathematics. ^{P.K.}~~The~~ this group, two or three other mathematicians of first-rate standing will be added during the course of the present year. We are planning to begin the work in mathematics on October 1, 1933.

"It is possible that there may be Fellows whom you may wish to entrust to this group, but of course you will realize, as I do, that no personal consideration must influence your judgment."

*Richtmyer to Flexner, November 16, 1932.

"In response to your letter of November 12, may I say that I assume you have in mind National Research Fellows who may be appointed to begin work subsequent to October 1, 1933.

"We shall be very glad, indeed, to refer prospective Fellows to you, and to the Institute."

Flexner wrote the same letter, that of November 12, to Dr. Reed of the Commonwealth Fund who replied on November 22, saying that if a Fellow is elected who would appear to be qualified for the Institute, he would at once get in touch with Dr. Flexner. Not many mathematicians apply to the Commonwealth Fund. He mentions one of their best Fellows as Henry Whitehead, now at Balliol who worked for three years with Professor Veblen before going there.

Flexner also sent his letter to Dr. Tisdale.

MSA
X-2X1

Flexner to Veblen, a telegram, December 5. "Tisdale writes me that he has awarded Jessen a fellowship to work with you next year; also that he expects to send us a regular supply of Fellows. Greatly enjoyed my stay in Princeton. Greetings to Mrs. Veblen.

1933

1/9

FELLOWSHIPS

Academic Personnel

✓GENERAL

Foundations

Dr. Flexner reported in part:

"After the first appointments were made by the Board, I communicated with the proper officials of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Commonwealth Fund, and the National Research Council. They have all informed me that they will be delighted to send fellows from different parts of the world to work in the School of Mathematics at the Institute. Indeed, Dr. Tisdale, who has charge of fellowships in the natural sciences for the Rockefeller Foundation in Paris, has written me that the Foundation has awarded a fellowship to the most brilliant young Dane working in this field in order that he may spend next year in our School of Mathematics. Additional fellowships of this kind will undoubtedly be granted in the near future, while applications from outsiders continue to be received and are being passed upon at present by Professor Veblen."

Vol. I, No. 10, Minutes, p. 5

1933

5/5
5/6

FOREIGNERS

Academic Personnel

✓GENERAL

Foundations

VEBLEN, O.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

...

"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 ~~knows~~ 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.

...

[PS.] "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

VEBLEN, 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 Vincent might do it?"

File IV-21

FOREIGN

Academic Personnel

✓GENERAL

Foundations

VERLEN, O.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Verlen 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 ~~at~~ 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

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

DUGGAN, STEPHEN

Biographical

✓GENERAL

Foundations

See FOREIGN - Academic Personnel
Letter from Veblen to Flexner

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

GENERAL

GRANTS

✓GENERAL

POLICY

Publications

Academic Personnel

Foundations

Administration

Veblen to Flexner (NYC): undated

"When I was in Chicago, Dr. Albert remarked that he should be glad to have a note of his appointment for a year in the Institute appear in the Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society where such things are usually recorded. I think it would be a good idea to send a list of these grants-in-aid to Professor E. R. Hedrick, University of California at Los Angeles, California, who is Editor of the Bulletin. There ought, however, to be a distinction between cases like that of Albert and that of Bleick. Perhaps the simplest thing would be to leave the latter our entirely. In this sort of announcement I would not send the announcement in regular form to Hedrick but merely a note stating what the appointments are and then let Hedrick put the thing in his own way."

Veblen to Flexner 6/6:

"Here is a letter from Compton about Prof. Szász which I answered by suggesting

that they try to get the Rockefeller Foundation to pay half.* I am not sure, however, but that it would be wise to enter into one or two such arrangements where they are clearly temporary. For example, in this case, to have Saksz come to Princeton for part of the year. If the position is so clearly a travelling one it will make the obligation less to each institution concerned. It might be better for any two institutions to take two halves of a man each rather than one man each."

...

*and adding that I thought it would be against your policy to share in such an arrangement."

1933

9/12

EPICURES

Academic Personnel

COURANT, S.

Biographical

✓GENERAL

Foundations

Excerpt from *Flaxner-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

1934

1/29

STAFF

Grants-in-aid

Academic Personnel

FELLOWSHIPS

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

✓ NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOA1

GRANTS-IN-AID

Finance

Re: Director's report on racial origins and religion of staff and "workers"
(Fellows); social relations at Fine Hall; ~~grants-in-aid~~ for visiting professors,
Minutes 1/29/34, pp. 2-5, Vol. I, No. 16

See: STAFF - Academic Personnel

1934

7/7

✓ NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Foundations

MEMBERS

Academic Personnel

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

The N. B. E. R. awarded fellowships in mathematics to Barber, Cameron, Hull, Lewis, Martin, Montgomery (Deane), Murray, Myers, Nathan, all of whom wish to work at the Institute.

D, National Research Council

1934

10/5
12/4

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Foundations

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

/AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

See SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES, Academic Organization
Letters from Gilbert and Merriam to Flexner

File III-21

1935

1/22

LEMAITRE, ABBE

Biographical

✓ C.R.B. EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION, INC.
(Commission for Relief in Belgium)

Foundations

Excerpt from Flexner to P.C. Galpin (C.R.B. Educational Found., New York):

"I was very much pleased to receive your letter of January 21. We also are looking forward with the keenest interest to the presence of Professor Abbe Lemaitre. I suspect that you are right in thinking that he would be the best possible person to suggest persons in the field of mathematics who might properly come to the Institute."

File II-24

1935

2/15

✓ NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

GENERAL

MEMBERS

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Foundations

Educational Institutions

Academic Personnel

Relations WOAI

Excerpts from an article in the Princeton Alumni Weekly, February 5, 1935, in an article drawn from "a recent bulletin of the National Research Council of Washington."

Apparently referring to the academic year 1934-35, the article says that 10 of the 12 holders of Research fellowships of the N. R. C. in mathematics have chosen to study in Princeton. Of the two remaining, one was not free to because he had taken his Ph. D. degree from Princeton, and was ineligible to continue work at Princeton.

National Research Council fellows in mathematics are accredited jointly to Princeton University and to the Institute for Advanced Study. They are ~~given~~ given in general only to

holders of the Ph. D. degree. Of the active fellows at the time of the report totalling 102 in number in mathematics, physics and chemistry, 18 had chosen Princeton, 12 Harvard, 11 California, 11 California Institute of Technology, 11 M. I. T., 8 Hopkins, 6 Illinois, 5 Wisconsin, 4 Chicago, 4 N. Y. U., 3 Columbia, 3 Cornell, 2 Brown, 2 Iowa, 2 Yale.

Chicago held first place in training men awarded National Research Council fellowships with Princeton a close second. Numbers of past and active fellows at the time of the report: 45 Chicago, 43 Princeton, 37 California, 35 Harvard, 31 California Institute of Technology, 31 Hopkins, 23 Wisconsin, 22 Yale, 16 Columbia, 16 Cornell, 14 M. I. T., 14 Michigan.

Princeton had undisputed first place in the list of institutions which fellowship-holders chose to study in. Some of the figures are as follows, applying to the three sciences: Princeton 104, Harvard 85, C. I. T. 79, Chicago 52, California 40, M. I. T. 33, Hopkins 17, Yale 15, Wisconsin 12, Cornell 9, Columbia 8, Michigan 8.

D. Publicity Press-Clippings

1935

3/19
3/20

JOINT (Annals)

Publications

✓ NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Foundations

ROCKEFELLER

Lefschetz (Princ. Univ.) to Flexner (Prince.)

"Our conversation of last Wednesday regarding the Annals of Mathematics gave me one more proof, if needed, of your consistent interest in the progress of the Annals. This moves me to communicate to you the following statistical data: in the course of 1934 we published 141 pages coming from authors connected with the Institute and 276 pages from authors connected with the University. The first two numbers of 1935 will contain 145 pages from authors connected with the Institute and 130 from authors connected with the University. These figures, together with further information on the manuscripts in course of publication, indicate a predominance of Princeton as against all comers of about 50 percent, with a probable increasing predominance of papers coming from the Institute. In 1934 the University still dominated partly owing to papers left over from previous years by some authors now connected with the Institute but the situation is rapidly changing. Our situation this year is that by April we shall have published 60 per cent of the space which we can afford for the year, leaving at most 400 pages for all

purposes for the rest of 1935 which means that we are rather short of space.

"You remember perhaps my telling you that from July 1936 on, we shall lose the \$1500. yearly contribution which we have been receiving from the National Academy of Sciences. As our expenditures are practically dollar for dollar for printing, this means that we shall face a yearly reduction of 260 pages. Since we are eager to preserve for the Annals its national and international importance, we shall lose at least 130 pages in the easily available printing facilities for the members of our staffs. In fact our crowded condition has already resulted in a certain effort by some of us to print elsewhere with the consequent loss of several good articles for the Annals.

"..."

Flexner to Lefschets

"Many thanks for your kind note of March 19. I do hope that it may be possible for us to make up the appropriation which you have been receiving from the National Academy, and I am also extremely anxious that the University and the Institute should as nearly as possible make an equally good showing in the amount and quality of the material contributed to the Annals. There is no reason to doubt, I think, that such will be the case.

"I am going to New York today but on returning I shall see you to discuss further the question of the grant from the National Academy. My impression is that that

grant is made from money contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation. I wonder whether you have positive information that the Rockefeller Foundation is going to reduce its appropriation, if such is the case."

File III-13

1935

5/10

COMMONWEALTH FUND

Foundations

TUITION

Academic Procedures

The first record of a Commonwealth Fund Fellowship to the Institute for Advanced Study awarded to Maurice H. L. Pryce of Trinity College, Cambridge, to do graduate work in Mathematics; a living allowance of \$150 a month and tuition of \$100 per year (see letter October 11, 1935) Reed to Leidesdorf).

Flexner to Littell, The Commonwealth Fund, September 21, 1938, acknowledging foreign student awarded a fellowship by the Commonwealth Fund, Jacobus S. de Wet, and stating that there is no longer a tuition fee charged (ibid.)

D File, Commonwealth Fund

✓ GENERAL

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

VEBLEN, O.

SZASZ, OTTO HANNA

Foundations

Relations WOAI

Biographical

Veblen to Miss White, Executive Secretary Institute of International Education, Inc., New York City, informing her that Princeton University and the Institute would like to invite Professor Szasz to spend a week in Princeton as their guest. Hosts furnish living expenses and stipend to be taken care of otherwise. Lectures to be his choice.

1935
1936

11/11
1/25
2/9

✓ EMERGENCY COMMITTEE DISPLACEMENT OF
GERMAN SCHOLARS

Foundations

HERZFELD

Biographical

MOREY

COOK, W. W. S.

Morey urged Flexner to provide for Herzfeld's next 10 years to complete great Islamic archeology and philological work. Emergency Committee Displacement German Scholars joins with I. A. S. and New York University to bring Herzfeld to Princeton--2 year arrangement. New York University to get one course each term, 1 day a week. Flexner cabled 2/13/36. Herzfeld letter 2/9/36. Gratitude. "Helped me in one of the most difficult periods of my life." Flexner asks him ~~xxxxxx~~ (still is wondering if he will, like Panofsky, give one course at Princeton 1 her per week.

/ D, Herzfeld

1935

12/13

POSDICK, DAYMOND B.

Biographical

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

✓ GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD (GENERAL)

Foundations

Flemer
Kazdick to Earle. Posdick appointed President of both
Rockefeller Foundations.

Earle papers

✓ American COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES Foundations

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES (ASIATIC) Academic Organization

See memoranda of October 30, 1936, September 3, 1937, September 1, 1937, etc. on the activities of the American Council of Learned Societies, and its Committee on Far Eastern Studies with respect to the introduction of courses in American universities in philology of Japan and China and some of the Near Eastern nations.

D File, Chinese Studies

1936

1/13

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

✓ GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

FOSDICK, R. B.

Biographical

FLEXNER

Bamberger to Flexner. Made President of both
Rockefeller Foundation and G. E. B. in interests of modified
policies and non-duplicating gifts. Contemplates that
G. E. B. would be finally expended. Clipping Survey

D, Bamberger, Louis

1936

1/15

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

✓ CARNEGIE

Foundations

✓ LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

✓ ROCKEFELLER

LOWE, ELIAS

Biographical

Leland (W. G., American Council of Learned Societies) to Flexner 1/15

.....

"A note from Lowe tells me that he has received and accepted your offer. I congratulate him heartily upon the magnificent opportunity that you are giving him, but I congratulate you just as sincerely, for I believe that he is just the sort of distinguished scholar whom you wish to have connected with the Institute.

"I should be glad to know the date at which Dr. Lowe's appointment is to become effective. I gathered from our conversation that you thought of July 1. The matter is of some importance for us, in view of budgetary considerations.

.....
follows: "The financial situation of the undertaking as of January 1, 1936, is as

"Of the original subvention from the Rockefeller Foundation, of \$75,000, no balance remains in our hands. Dr. Lowe has, pending accounting, approximately \$3,000, but when we receive his accounts of December 31, it is likely that most of this amount will have been expended or definitely committed. We hold, however, the sum of \$4,352.50 which we have received from the Library of Congress. This will be added to as Dr. Lowe furnishes additional photographs, and the entire amount thus made available can be used by Dr. Lowe in continuing his work. The cost of future photography constitutes a first lien against this fund, but after those expenses have been met, any balance can be used for Dr. Lowe's expenses of travel, assistance, etc.

"As you know, the Carnegie Institution provides \$4,500 in 1936 and an equal amount in 1937, in accordance with the agreement made by Dr. Merriam a year ago. At present, this serves for Dr. Lowe's salary. When, however, he commences to receive his salary from the Institute for Advanced Study, the money from the Carnegie Institution will, I understand, be available for expenses."

.....

1936

1/17
1/24
6/6

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION

Foundations

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

/ AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

See SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES, Academic Organization
Letters to and from Flexner and Merriam

File III-21

1936

3/27
3/28

BOUCKAERT, LOUIS

Biographical

✓ C.R.B. EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION, INC.

Foundations

P.C. Galpin (C.R.B. Educational Found., New York) to Flexner (Princeton):

"During the present academic year Mr. Louis Bouckaert, a C. R.B. fellow of this Foundation worked at the Institute and received the courtesies which you were good enough to extend to him.

"We have decided to grant to Dr. Bouckaert a renewal of his fellowship to continue his work at Princeton under the direction of Professor Wigner to complete his research in the theory of solids and allied problems.

"May I ask if it would be possible for you to extend to Dr. Bouckaert the facilities of the Institute for the year 1936-1937?"

Flexner to Galpin (C.R.B. Educational Found., New York):

"I have your kind note of March 27. I am certain that the members of the School of Mathematics will be delighted to know that the C.R.B. grant to Dr. Boudkaert has been continued. He has made many friends here and won their respect for genuine ability."

File II-24

1937

1/25

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

Foundations

✓ AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

POLICIES

Administration

LOWE, E. A.

Biographical

MERRITT, B. D.

The Director says Carnegie Institution has expressed desire to contribute annually to Lowe's work, and the American Philological Association toward Meritt's work, but we must to some extent rely upon our own efforts. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ He suggests taking action, the total involved on salaries annually is \$9,000 for the balance of the year \$4,500. The Board raised the salaries of Riefler and Meritt to \$15,000 effective February 1, 1937. ~~XXXX~~

"Rigid adherence to the full-time plan was unanimously endorsed."
Trustees' Minutes, 1/2/37, p. 9

1937

Aug.

✓ AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

Foundations

Notes on 4-year Plan for increasing the number of institutions in which instruction in the Far East is given - offered by ACLS. Notes continued interest in Gest Library

D ACLS

1937

12/6
12/11

✓ GUGGENHEIM

Foundations

MASON, ALPHEUS

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

AYDELOTTE, F.

Flexner to Aydelotte, December 6, 1937.

Flexner has asked Aydelotte to aid in securing a Guggenheim Fellowship for Mason who will be released by Princeton February 1, 1938 to complete his book on Justice Brandeis.

Aydelotte replies December 8, that he cannot help. There are too many calls on Guggenheim funds and the request is late. He hesitates to use influence.

On December 11, Flexner replies that he was not asking Aydelotte to use his personal influence, and suggests it is best "under the circumstances" not to bring the Mason application

before M₀e at all.

I-7

1938

✓ NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL RESEARCH (ENGLAND)

Foundations

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ECONOMICS

Academic Activities

Manchester Guardian clipping on National Institute for
Economic and Social Research.

Filed in Chronological file under 1938.

D, National Refugee Service

1938

3/19

INSTITUTE

Publications

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

Foundations

✓ A. G. L. S.

HERSFELD

MERRITT

See Chronological note III-12 for plea for publication
Merritt & Hersfeld.

III-12

1938
✓GENERAL

Foundations

MEMBERS

Publications

MERRITT,

Biographical

Foundations which supported publication for Prof. Merrit and members.

1938

47
5/12

KNIGHTS

Academic Personnel

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

Foundations

ROCKEFELLER

A. G. L. S.

✓ JOSEPH P. LINDER
FOUNDATION TRUST

Planner to Koppel regarding Hinkelband. General conference
of above for a policy on emigres suggested.

H, Carnegie Corporation, 1938-39

1938

9/7
8/12

KNIGHTS

Academic Personnel

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

Foundations

ROCKEFELLER

✓ A. C. L. S.

OSWALD TRUST

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

B, Carnegie Corporation, 1932-39

1938

9/12

✓ COMMONWEALTH FUND

Foundations

FLEXNER, A.

REED, EDWARD B.

BIRKHOFF

Letter from Flexner to Reed, September 12, 1938~~xxx~~
thanking him for the volume Reed sent him on the Commonwealth
Fund Fellows.

Filed in Chronological File under 1938, 9/12.

Source Unknown

1938

10/6

GENERAL (NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH) Foundations

RIEFLER, WINFIELD W.

Biographical

WILLITS, J. H.

FLEXNER, A.

Riefler to Willits, October 6, 1938.

After discussion with Dr. Flexner, Riefler can offer Professor Haberler (or his equivalent) space and services at the I. A. S. while a theoretical study of the Effects of Consumer Financing upon the Ebb and Flow of Business Activity is undertaken. "Dr. Flexner was very interested in having the economics group of the Institute cooperate with the National Bureau in this way and has authorized me to assure you that should you wish to enter an arrangement of this kind, we shall be very pleased to provide office accommodation and clerical assistance as well as contact with our group..."

S-8 Institute for Advanced Study - Sch. of Econ. & Pol. 1934-39

10/31

✓GENERAL

Foundations

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Flexner to Goldman in Tarsus, October 31, 1938.

Informs her of good news. "We have received a gift, entirely independent of other resources, which will enable us to construct the first building of the Institute and which will provide a fund to maintain it. We have also assurances of independent funds for development in the field of economics. The last meeting of the Board was therefore a memorable one, and I am sending you a copy of the news release."

D File, Goldman, Hetty, 1938-1944

1938

11/19

✓ FOUNDATIONS (GUGGENHEIM)

Foundations

AYDELOTTE

Biographical

FLEXNER, WILLIAM T.

FLEXNER, ABRAHAM

Veblen's letter to Aydelotte for Guggenheim fellowship--
Father Chairman of the Board awarding N. R. C. fellowships which
awards stipends--William Flexner needs grant I. A. S.

V-3

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

1940-1950

✓ FOUNDATIONS (GENERAL)

STEWART, W. W.

Foundations

Biographical

Stewart was a ~~member~~ trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation 1931-50, and Chairman of the Board 1940-50. He was a trustee of the General Education Board 1933-50, and was Chairman of the Board, 1942-50.

Question: Were these offices incompatible with his status as trustee of the Institute? Incompatible with his status as a professor at the Institute? (B. E.)

Who's Who

1940

1/27

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS
(AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES)

Academic Organization

✓ GENERAL (WILLIAM G. WHITNEY FOUNDATION) Foundations
120 Broad way, New York City

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, P.

A draft for Aydelotte to adopt dated January 27, 1940 prepared by Earle, outlining a seminar which he has been conducting during the academic year 1939-1940 in American foreign relations. Has included two or three of the most distinguished young scholars in the United States. Has considered in weekly formal meetings and in daily constant personal consultations the basic factors which enter into the formulation of American foreign policy. List of participants is in the file also. The deliberations hopefully will be made available in a volume by Harold and Margaret Sprout to be issued by the Princeton University Press. They ask \$1200 a year from the Whitney Foundation for 2 years. No evidence as to whether the application was presented or not.

D, Earle, E.M., 1940-44

1940

2/7

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ GENERAL (AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES)

Foundations

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

Earle's appointment as ~~Executive~~ Director of Research by
the American Committee for International Studies February 6, 1940,
noted.

D, Earle, 1940-1944

1940
1956

2/10
5/28

✓ GENERAL (ALFRED P. SLOAN)

Foundations

SLOAN, ALFRED P.

Biographical

The Foundation was for a one-year program of education in business administration in economics for young industrial executives with competitive fellowships under grant # of funds from the Foundation. (Fiske to Aydelotte, February 10, 1940, with application form).

On March 24, 1942, Earle enclosed a clipping of the competition for fellowships in the Herald Tribune and asked Aydelotte if this didn't suggest the possibility that we might obtain funds.

Apparently nothing was done until February 10, 1956, when Oppenheimer consulted with Richard T. Arnold, Program Administrator of the Fund, to ~~fix~~ gain an understanding that if grants were made there would be included an item of indirect expenses in the amount of 20 per cent or 25 percent depending upon whether the grant is large or small respectively.

On May 15, 1956, the grants-in-aid were offered for the support of Drs. Melvin Henriksen, Raoul Bott and John F. Nash, Jr. This was accepted by Oppenheimer May 28, 1956.

D, Sloan, Alfred P. - Foundation

1940

2/12

✓ SLOAN FOUNDATION (GENERAL)

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

EARLE, E. M.

AYDELOTTE, F.

FOUNDATIONS

Academic Organization

Biographical

Earle to Aydelotte.

Has he ever thought of Sloan Foundation for our work
in economics?

D. Earle,

1940

2/15

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ WHITNEY FOUNDATION (GENERAL)

Foundations

SEMINARS

Academic Procedures

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Description of Seminar on Foreign Policy with application for \$1200 for Earle's travel in U. S. Application lost by Whitney, with drawn by Aydelotte June 17, 1940. In response Whitney Foundation suggests it might sponsor membership of Michael Straight in fall.

Letter from Aydelotte to Miss Anna T. Bogue, Secretary, The William C. Whitney Foundation, New York City, February 15, 1940, filed in the Chronological file with this memorandum.

E - I. A. S. Pre-1942 Correspondence

1940

5/6

EMIGREES

Academic Personnel

STIPENDS

ROSENWALD

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. (17 743)

~~Forty-three members on temporary appointments of whom 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

7/19

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biography

✓ RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

Foundations

Flexner to Howard, Depart. of History, Univ. of Calif.

"...

"I am happy to report that the Trustees of the Institute have agreed that I should keep on with the Rhodes Scholarships, and I have undertaken to do so at least for the present. Since the Rhodes Scholarship office is overwhelmed with correspondence in regard to British children, I have decided not to move it from Swarthmore at the moment in order not to create too much confusion. Having learned the art of being in two places at once, I propose to continue to practise it during the coming academic year."

File II-32

10/14

INCOME (General)

Finance

GIFTS

~~GENERAL~~

Foundations

Summary tabulation of financial operation of IAS for ten years of its existence.

Trs Min. 10/14/40 - Appendix - p. 3-4

1940
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."

Sealey 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

1941-1943

HADAMARD, JACQUES

Biographical

BRUSSEN, ARNOLD

HAPKINS, LOUIS

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

✓ ROCHTWALD

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

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

X D File, Hadamard, Jacques

1941

4/18

✓ NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

MEMBERS

Foundations

Academic Organization

Academic Personnel

Ellis Robert Kolchin, and Sidney Michael Dancoff, mathematics and physics respectively to work with Weyl and Pauli respectively, given fellowships by N. R. C.

D, National Research Council

| | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| ✓ GENERAL | Foundations |
| MEMBERS | Academic Personnel |
| BUDGET | Finance |
| POLICIES | Administration |
| GOLDMAN, HETTY | Biographical |

Aydelotte quotes Miss Goldman as saying the lack of funds for stipends in the School of Humanistic Studies makes it most natural that those who come on foundation funds. This involves acceptance by the Institute of the people the foundations choose and sometimes even the subjects to which they give preference. "It would be quite easy for the Institute gradually and by imperceptible steps to become a kind of guest house of the foundations. Our vigilance will undoubtedly prevent this, but adequate funds of our own would entirely eliminate the danger."

Trustees' Minutes, May 19, 1941, Appendix p. 3

1941

5/19

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations W.O.A.I.

✓ GENERAL

Foundations

GENERAL

Academic Procedures

Report of the Director, Appendix to Minutes 5/19/41

See SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES - Academic Organization

1941

8/12

ECONOMICS

Academic Activities

✓ AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL
STUDIES (GENERAL

Foundations

EARLE, E. M.

BIOGRAPHICAL

AYDELOTTE

EARLE TO AYDELOTTE- Earle has been ill at home and he has been taking stock on Aydelotte's advice in connection with a job offered him in Donovan's office (O. S. S.). Aydelotte suggests concentrating on one field and not having too many irons in the fire, etc., and suggests that if Earle goes to Washington he should have that job alone and no other.

Earle says, "It may well be that my greatest ~~usefulness~~ usefulness is in the continuation of my research and writing. Aside from the important work of my seminars during the past two years (which has been largely a teaching rather than a research job) I am frankly disappointed in my own achievements. I do not mean that they have not been considerable. But they

are not what they would have been had I not been compelled to run an employment service, a real estate office, a visa bureau and a thousand and one other extraneous things. I must ruthlessly give more of myself to my own work and less of myself to the work of others if I am going to realize my full ~~xxxxx~~ usefulness to the Institute. ~~...~~ The work of the Committee has been unworthy of the time that I have devoted to it, although ~~the~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ was something we could not ~~xxxxx~~ have foreseen and for which I have not been responsible.

D, Earle, 1940-1944

LHWL 1941

10/14

✓ GENERAL

Foundation

List of foundations supporting work at IAS

Number of appointments and other grants followings for research is distributed at
the Institute: 2 Guggenheim Fellowships, 2 National Research Council Fellowships, 2 Postdoctoral
Fellowships (and Postdoc also supported by IAS), 1 Research Fellow, 2 supported by
Corporate Endowment, 1 Institute Fellow, 1 Institute Fellow, 2 supported by private funds
Total 10.

1942

1/26

IAS

Publications

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

✓ A C L S

Foundations

Director's report on publications of works of school, pp. 2-3.

Trustees' Minutes, 1/26/42

1942

4/22

BUDGET

~~BAMBERGER,~~

ROCKEFELLER

AYDELOTTE, F.

Finance

Foundations

Biographical

Aydelotte to Flexner, April 22, 1942

It appears ~~xxxxxxxx~~ now possible to balance the budget for 1942-43 without cutting salaries. A handsome subsidy from the Rockefeller Foundation for two years has just been assured for stipends for Pauli, Gödel, and Siegel. Also Bamberger is willing to allow the use of part of the library fund for the general purposes of the Institute.

D File, Flexner, Abraham

1942

4/28

✓ ROCKEFELLER-BAMBERGER FUND

Foundations

LEIDESDORF

Biographical

AYDELOTTE

Leidesdorf to Aydelotte April 28, 1942.

Points out that there was an unexpended balance at the end of fiscal 1941 of \$67,000. An additional \$70,000 was received during fiscal 1942 of which there will undoubtedly be ~~an~~ a substantial unexpended balance remaining at the end of the fiscal year. Leidesdorf understands another ~~of~~ \$70,000 will be forthcoming for fiscal 1943, and asks if he is correct. Then he asks for information from Aydelotte as to what will happen to any ~~unexpended balances~~ unexpended balances--permitted to use these funds against future years or will it be necessary to ~~return~~ return the unused amounts to the Rockefeller Foundation.

There is no answer in the file from Aydelotte.

D, Treasurer

1942

5/13

✓ NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

MEMBERS

Foundations

Academic organization

Academic Personnel

Howard ~~Engel~~ Levi, mathematics, to work under Weyl, and
Luther Irwin Wade, Jr., mathematics, to work under Weyl,
given fellowships by N. R. C.

D, National Research Council

5/18

BUDGET

Finance

✓ GENERAL

Foundations

Rough statement of income for the next year and approximate budget.

Tr. Min. - 5/18/42 - p. 1

1942

June

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

GENERAL (AMERICAN AND BRITISH
COMMONWEALTH ASSOCIATION)

Foundations

CATLIN, GEORGE

Biographical

RIEPLER

Correspondence on American and British Commonwealth
Association in London financed by the great foundations of
American British Cultural Relations.

See Source

PA (Elsa Jenkins) 3/19/57, File No. 1.

1942

10/17

✓ NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Foundations

RIEFLER, W.W .

Biographical

Riefler resigned as Director (representing American Statistics
Association on Board) Economics

D File, Riefler, W. W.

1942

12/2

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER-BAMBERGER FUND

Foundations

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

WILLITS

POSDICK, R.

BAMBERGER, L.

Aydelotte to Willits, December 2, 1942.

"I am delighted that you are willing to write to Mr. Bamberger and I think, as you suggest, that the ideal time would be when our application has been definitely acted upon, which I understand will probably be in January. I enclose in this envelope a formal letter of application and very much hope that the Trustees will be able to see their way to continue our grant."

D, Post-War Organization Study Correspondence

1943

✓ GENERAL (ACLS)

Foundations

American Committee of Learned Societies (ACLS) report
on world regional cultural studies, war and post war.

Vault, Gest Oriental Library, Miscellaneous Material

1943

11/26

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organisation

GENERAL

Foundations

Report on work of Economic Group including a report 10/19/43 on progress in study of unemployment in the U. S. (follows)

Excerpt from:

"The relation between the Institute and the National Bureau is of such mutual benefit that no question of our relative contribution arises. The essence of the relationship, as I view it, is that we are engaged in a common task though working with different instruments. If there were no National Bureau, the Institute would have to build up an expensive staff with clerical assistance and all the apparatus required for statistical investigation. If there were no Institute, those working at the Bureau who found the need for reflective study would have to search for an atmosphere similar to ours. Collaboration of the kind we now have between the two institutions makes it possible for a scholar to integrate quantitative and empirical knowledge with analysis and interpretation. It seems likely that in the future we will want to recommend arrangements for joint projects similar to those now under way."

File: IAS - W.W.STEWART - 1932-45

1944

March and April

GENERAL (AMERICAN CIVILIZATION STUDY)

Academic Activities

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ GUGGENHEIM

Foundations

WARREN, R.

Biographical

BLACKMUR

Copy of memoranda on the project.

Another memorandum--Warren to Aydelette on arrangements for
study or seminar April 10, 1944.

FA (Elsa Jenkins) 3/19/47, File No. 2)

1944

5/18

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

MEMBERS

Foundations

Academic Organization

Academic Personnel

Robert Schatten, mathematics, to work under von Neumann,
given fellowship by N. R. C.

D, National Research Council

1944

9/28

✓ GENERAL (N. B. E. E.)

ECONOMICS

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Foundations

Academic Activities

Academic Organization

William J. Carson, Vice Chairman, Committee on the
Corporate Bond Study Financial Research Program to Stewart,
September 28, 1944 on completion of corporate bond study.

See Source.

FA (Elsa Jenkins) 3/19/57, File 3.

1944

9/28

✓ GENERAL (NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH) Foundations
ECONOMICS Academic Activities
RIEFLER, W. W. Biographical
STEWART, W. W.

Letter from William J. Carson, Vice Chairman Committee
on the Corporate Bond Study Financial Research Program, to
Stewart, September 28, 1944.

Filed in Chronological File under 1944, 9/28.

A Bulletin No. 11 Attie Vert.

1944

9/28

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, INC.

Foundations

Study of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Filed under Chronological, 1944, 9/28.

A File, Report of the Director, 1944.

1945-54

✓ JEWETT FELLOWSHIPS

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

~~REWEETX~~ JEWETT, FRANK B.

VEBLEN, O.

Foundations

Academic Organization

Biographical

A pamphlet, "The Frank B. Jewett Fellowships in the Physical Sciences" filed in Vertical File under "F".

Three Jewett Fellowships at I. A. S. 1948-9: Karplus, Olum, and Thomas.

D, Jewett, Fellowships

1945

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ECONOMICS

Academic Activities

NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Foundations

Statement of nature and organization of N. B. E. R.

Filed in Vertical File under "N".

D, National Bureau of Economic Research

1945

2/26
6/29
7/2
10/6

NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Foundations

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

VINER, J.

Biographical

STEWART, W. W.

EARLE, E.

Question of Viner's appointment first raised in Stewart memorandum to Riefler and Warren for conference with Director on February 27, 1945--she he be considered? No action but decided whole question of appointments to School of Economics and Politics should be considered. Also that matter of N. B. E. R. location at Princeton for part of its work should be discussed.

June 29--Stewart ~~thinks Viner will refuse~~ thinks Viner will refuse Princeton's invitation. Minutes School of Economics.

Aydelotte to discuss with Dodds 8/1/45 and Stewart to talk with Viner to sound him out regarding coming to I. A. S.

7/2/45 Riefler saw Viner at New York. Seems disposed to come to Princeton. Viner thinks he will be so much at Institute that Princeton colleagues will be embarrassed. Suggests permanent membership at Institute with professorship at Princeton, clerical help, travel, money, or stipend, or appointed as professor at both institutions. Work out with Dodds.

10/6/45--Earle to Aydelotte. He, Riefler, Stewart and Warren talked regarding Viner--unknown whether he is accepting University. If he comes to Princeton, our purpose will be served; if not, Institute should not invite him, "we all felt." So Earle suggests appointment Morison with approval of the 3 others.

D, School of Economics and Politics, Minutes.

1945

3/30

✓ NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Foundations

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

The National Research Council announced \$335,000^{grant} from the Rockefeller Foundation for a temporary, nation-wide program of pre-doctoral fellowships for graduate study in the natural sciences. Designed to encourage resumption ~~of~~ of graduate study by young men whose study was interrupted by ~~the~~ war work by enabling them to devote essentially full time to the completion of their work for the doctor's degree.

The Council and the Foundation developed a program to help alleviate the very serious set-back to American scientific competence resulting from the war's interference with ~~the~~ normal educational processes, which unaided would inevitably retard to the danger point the resumption of scientific progress after the war.

D, National Research Council

1945

6/5

✓ GENERAL

Foundations

GIFTS

Finance

Sale of physical property of Halsey-Cedar Corporation
approved--\$325,000.

Trustees'
Attached to/Minutes of June 5, 1945

CONTRACTS

Government Relations

✓ GENERAL

Foundations

GENERAL

Educational Institutions

AYDELOTTE, P.

Biographical

Aydelotte to von Neumann, January 22, 1946.

He authorizes von Nuemann to add the name of the Institute to the other institutes petitioning for a laboratory in the East. Aydelotte is at sea on the Queen Elizabeth; von Neumann in Princeton.

He says he intimated to Smyth at one time that he would be willing to offer the Government a site for the laboratory on Institute grounds. It would be an idea location for it, and it would be very convenient to most points in the East.

" We should have to be careful, of course not to undertake to pay out of our own funds the expenses of running the laboratory. This is a job for the Government or possibly for some of the great Foundations. It has occurred to me that the institutes and universities interested

might contribute something by giving members of their faculties leave of absence on full salary to work in the laboratory for periods of one or two years. I am convinced that ways could be found to secure effective research without the appalling expenditure which has characterized this field in the past."

D File, von Neumann, John

1946

5/23

GENERAL

Government Relations

Report of Director:

Director had interview with Mr. G. G. Gabrielson on question on Institute's exception from inheritance taxes on estates of Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld. Gabrielson is discussing situation with various politicians and will keep IAS informed. Meanwhile he suggests we refrain from committing ourselves as to the gift of land for the Battlefield Park.

Tr. Min. 5/23/46 Report of Director p. 9

1946

8/30

✓ GENERAL (The Albert Einstein Foundation
for Higher Learning, Inc.)

Foundations

EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

GOLDSTEIN, ISRAEL

Letter from Aydelotte to Goldstein, August 30, 1946.
Copies of the letter were sent to Maass, Bamberger, Veblen,
Stewart, Earle, Weyl, von Neumann, and Einstein.

He acknowledges Goldstein's letter tendering the
promotional pamphlet of the Albert Einstein Foundation for
Higher Learning, Inc., which is sponsoring a "university
without quotas."

Aydelotte deplores the confusion created by the terms
of the pamphlet in the public mind. He points to the fact
that in a Time article which sought to clarify the situation
by saying that Einstein would remain at the Institute for
Advanced Study despite the creation of the new institution.

Aydelotte says that protests from members of the Faculty and Trustees and from Jews and Gentiles outside the Institute leads him to believe that the name they have chosen for the foundation supporting Brandeis University will inevitably confuse the public and will "look like an attempt to capitalize on Einstein's reputation and on the reputation of the Institute for Advanced Study." Disclaiming any such interpretation of Goldstein's intention himself, he urges Goldstein to change the name of the Albert Einstein Foundation for Higher Learning to some title which would not cause confusion with the Institute for Advanced Study.

He states catagorically that Einstein will remain at the Institute for the rest of his active life.

He resents the implication in the title, "A University without Quotas" and quotes the founders' letter to the Trustees dated June 6, 1930, which commits the Institute to avoid discrimination because of race, creed or sex. "It seems to me only fair that you should make it clear in your publicity that in adopting this policy you are following the

line which the Institute for Advanced Study adopted fifteen years ago."

He says that he has shown this letter to Einstein, and Einstein asks him to say that he entirely agrees with the points which Aydelotte has raised. "He asks me to say also that it would be satisfactory to him to have, as a title for your project, 'Fund for the Erection of the Brandeis University.' If that title is not satisfactory to you, you should communicate with Professor Einstein before choosing another."

D File, Goldstein, Israel

1946

9/26

GENERAL (THE Albert Einstein Foundation Foundations
for Higher Learning, Inc.)

EINSTEIN, ALBERT

AYDELOTTE, F.

GOLDSTEIN, ISRAEL

BAMBERGER

A New York Herald Tribune clipping, Thursday,
September 26, 1946.

Announces the resignation of Goldstein ~~xxxx~~ as
President, and states that Einstein's connection with the
~~xxxxxxx~~ foundation remains unchanged.

Goldstein's resignation was offered to the Board of
Directors on September 16, and accepted then, though it was
not made public until yesterday, following the publication
of "The Jewish Weekly Times," a Boston paper.

It had also been reported that Einstein had withdrawn his name as a result of differences ~~with~~ of opinion with Goldstein, but the Herald Tribune says that this is not true. Einstein was vacationing.

Goldstein said to the press that there were differences between them on matters of public relations and faculty selection/. Goldstein, because he considered Einstein's association with the university project indispensable to its success, resigned. He would not elaborate what he meant by differences ~~of~~ in matters of public relations and faculty selection.

Curricula have not yet been announced, nor professors. The University was set to open October, 1947, in Waltham, Mass.

D File, Goldstein, Israel

9/30

GENERAL

Government Relations

GENERAL (20th Century)

Foundations

RIEFLER, W. W.

See New York Times clipping 9/30/45 on 20th century fund report
on proper use of Export-Import Bank.

D File, Riefler, W. W.

1946

10/3

✓ GENERAL (FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER LEARNING)

Foundations

EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Aydelotte to Einstein, October 3, 1946. Letter
regards possibility of Einstein resigning from the
Einstein Foundation. RXXEX

Filed in Chronological File under 1946, 10/3.

D File, Goldstein

1946

10/18

✓ GENERAL

Government Relations

WARREN, RB

Biographical

Prof. Warren requested leave of absence from Oct. 15, 1946 to Dec. 31, 1956 to assist Dr. Edwin Nourse, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers to the President. in organizing and starting his bureau. This was closely related to the work Warren was doing at IAS. Warren granted leave at full salary on condition that he accept any remuneration offered him and deduct this from his salary, on a no gain, no loss principle.

Tr. Min. 10/18/46 pp. 4-5

1946

10/18

TRUSTEES

Corporation

✓GUGGENHEIM

Foundations

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

MOE, HENRY ALLEN

Aydelotte acknowledges Moe's letter of October 16, 1946, informing him that he has resigned as a Trustee because he considers that he has been a "failure" as chairman of the Selection Committee for Aydelotte's successor and that he has found himself unable to do his own work at the Foundation or to sleep or to eat because he is over-worked. See Aydelotte's letter which was a tender, friendly letter to a friend expressing great sadness that Moe has cut his ties with the Institute, but picking up their common business of the Guggenheim fellows. "We might talk over Guggenheim applicants and thee might even resume thy old habit of walking around the golf course with me and sympathizing with me for my bad shots."

Quaere. Did he resign from the Rockefeller Foundation at the same time?

EXEX A File, Henry Allen Moe

✓ GENERAL

AYDELOTTE, F.

Foundations

Biographical

From a clipping New York Herald Tribune, October 5, 1947.

A statement from Aydelotte on the eve of his retirement from the Institute. "My problem has always been spending the money," he said, "You know, it is really much easier to get money than to spend it. If you get into the right niche, it is awfully easy to make a lot of money. Perhaps it won't be in the future, but it has been in the past. All my life I have been doing the hard work of spending the money."

The clipping identifies Aydelotte with the establishment and the Board of Trustees of the Guggenheim (John Simon Guggenheim) Foundation, with the Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study, and as American Secretary of the Rhodes Trust since 1918.

The article differentiates the activities of the various interests, Dr. Aydelotte said. "The Institute helps college professors and school teachers to become scholars. The advancement of knowledge obtained at the Institute trickles down to our college boys and school children when the scholars go back to their teaching. The activities of the Rhodes Trust and the Guggenheim Foundation are to encourage students to become scholars.

A File, I. A. S.

1948-1955

GENERAL

FELLOWSHIPS

See Source for published materials on various fellowships
(no correspondence).

Foundations

Academic Personnel

D File, Fellowships No. 1 and No. 2

1948

DIRECTOR (Fund)

Administration

GENERAL

Academic Organization

GENERAL

Academic Activities

✓GENERAL

Foundations

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOI

See Directors' Report (1948-53) for use of Directors' Fund to extend field of studies beyond those represented on Faculty (P. 24 ff)

Report of the Director on I.A.S. (1948-53) Publ. 1954 Pamphlet

1948

April

✓ GUGGENHEIM

Foundations

DeTOLNAY

Biographical

For work during academic year 1948-9 deTolnay was supported by stipends from both the fellowship fund of Guggenheim and the Institute. See letters Moe and Aydelotte from April, 1948 file A, Henry Allen Moe.

file
A Henry Allen Moe

1948

8/2

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

CONTRACTS

Government Relations

✓ NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Foundations

MEMBERS

Academic Personnel

N. R. C. Fellowship Office informs Oppenheimer of following post-doctoral fellows in the physical sciences:
Edwin J. Akutowicz, David Feldman, Joseph V. Lepore.

D, National Research Council A. E. C. Fellowships

11/16

✓ GENERAL (State)

Government Relations

"Mr. Maass reported on a request that the Institute make a gift of approximately 19 acres of land to the State of New Jersey for use in a proposed Princeton Battlefield Park. (The area under discussion is bordered on the south by the old trolley line, on the west by present State Park property and the north by State Park property.) Mr. Maass read correspondence between Mr. George McAneny and himself on this subject.

"After some discussion of background, it was agreed that the property under consideration is so integral a part of the Institute and so valuable for its future expansion that a gift should not be made at this time.

"The decision was taken that the Chairman should write in answer to Mr. McAneny in the following sense: In light of the fact that this land may prove valuable for the future growth of the Institute, the Trustees do not feel they have a right to deprive the Institute of it."

Tr. Min. 11/16/48 p. 2

1949-1950

ECONOMICS

Academic Activities

✓ NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Foundations

RIEFLER, W. W.

Biographical

WARREN, R.

Executive Director, N. B. E. R. to Oppenheimer, April 28, 1949, transmitting resolution N. B. E. R. on the resignation of Riefler at 1949 meeting as Director. He served from 1936 to 1942 by appointment of the American Statistical Association, resigning to become Minister to the Court of St. James. Nominated by the I. A. S. in 1945 on his return, and resigned at the end of his five-year term in 1950. Served as member of the Committee on Research in Finance, as Chairman of the Technical Committee on Corporate Bond Research, and advised frequently members of the staff on the financial research. "His active participation in this way in the work of the National Bureau has been a major influence in much of the National Bureau's work, especially in the studies in finance. The leadership that he gave to the planning and early development of the Financial

Research Program and to the execution of the many studies that have resulted from it to date stands out as an exceptional contribution to economic research."

February, 1950, on request of the N. B. E. R. and with consent of Stewart, Warren was appointed Director. Warren was nominated by the Institute for membership on the Board of Directors of the N. B. E. R.

D, National Bureau of Economic Research

1949-1950

✓ GENERAL (Kaplan, Welch Grape
Juice Company)

Foundations

KAPLAN, JACK M.

Biographical

VEBLEN, O.

OPPENHEIMER, R.

Jack M. Kaplan wrote Oppenheimer asking for information on the Institute and an opportunity to be helpful (October 12, 1949). Does not believe in bricks and mortar, but wants to help deserving people.

His secretary visited the Institute first, and Kaplan, himself, in November, 1949. Thereafter, nothing was heard of him except that Oppenheimer suggested to Veblen he might write Kaplan to assist three very promising young mathematicians to spend a year at the Institute. Veblen also suggests that Kaplan might elevate the level of professorial salaries. The file contains no evidence that anything was done by Kaplan. Check on this.

D, Kaplan, J. M.

1949-1955

FOUNDATIONS GENERAL

Foundations

See file for list of members for each academic year with stipends if granted and sources of foundation funds.

D, Historical Studies, Budget

1949

11/15

✓GENERAL (state)

Government Relations

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Facilities

The IAS was again approaced on giving of land to the State to make into a Battlefield Park. The Director again said unless new factors were raised the IAS would not consider giving so much and so valuable land for this purpose.

Exec. Comm. 11/15/49 p. 1

1952-1954

✓ NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

GENERAL (PROJECTS, PATENTS)

MEMBERS

Foundations

Government Relations

Academic Personnel

The Institute's policy on patent policy supplied by Oppenheimer to N. R. C. on request. "No formalized research or patent policy; as a general practice the Institute observes a laissez-faire or hands-off attitude, except that, with respect to Government contract research, employees engaged on such research are required to sign an agreement to assign all patentable inventions or discoveries to the Institute or to the sponsor in accordance with the policy provisions." These are as follows:

The employee agrees to furnish the Institute complete information on any patentable invention or discovery made or conceived by the employee during his employment by the Institute in connection with research and development work under such contract; and further agrees to assign to the Institute or to the United States Government, as requested, all right, title and interest in and to such inventions or discoveries.

The Institute agrees that at the request of the employee it will grant to him and to any person or party designated by the employee "a non-exclusive license under any patent or patents assigned to the Institute or to the United States Government by the employee under the provisions of this agreement, provided, however," that approval shall be first secured from the proper officer of the United States Government, and if such approval is not received, the Institute shall not be liable to the employee.

D, National Research Council

GENERAL

Foundations

Some excerpts and briefing education the most important field to which the foundations have up to the present time devoted their energies, thought, money, "and in which, whatever may have been their errors, they have been most effective." Notable work achieved in public education in the southern states, but the bulk of their funds has been devoted to higher education.

"It is not enough however to give considerable funds to 'higher education'..purposes must be clearly stated by institutions that would qualify for aid. Ideas must precede gifts--ideas, not projects. Nothing has been gained, and much has been lost by the creation of divisions of science, humanities and social studies within foundations. If presidents and faculties cannot be trusted, if they cannot formulate programs that deal with sound objectives, they do not deserve support. The university must take the initiative; foundations should not hamper their long-run freedom...universities must keep the highroads, not wander off into rabbit ~~six~~ paths; foundations must 'bunch their hits' not scatter their fire like buckshot.

"Foundations have in the past invested in the general endowment of colleges and universities, the reorganization of medical schools, the creation of departments of public health, the provision of fellowships and scholarships in all parts of the civilized world, and in almost every field of academic interest. In these various ways the Carnegie Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation prior to October 1, 1950 had distributed \$277,958,179; the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation had distributed \$745,468,190 from the time of their establishment to December 31, 1950. Together these grants totalled upwards of a billion dollars... It is probably well within the mark to say that Carnegie and ~~Rockefeller~~ Rockefeller appropriations have led to the increase of the educational resources of the country by two or three billions." He has noway of estimating how much the other funds and foundations: Rosenwald, Guggenheim, Twentieth Century, and Russell Sage have added to this sum. (pp. 125-126)

The Twentieth Century Fund was founded in 1919 by Edward A. Filene, Another educational foundation. Citations from 1949 annual report by Evans Clark, Director, on practice

of the fund in seeking controversial issues in social studies. Admirable current economic studies issued. A pioneer in the field of economic problems, which it entered originally "largely because other foundations had then given it scant attention!" (p. 128) Now they are diverting their attention to studying social, political and group pressures that determine both the acceptance of economic policies and the working of those policies after their adoption. (p. 129)

The Russell Sage Foundation devoted itself to the well being of mankind. Two volumes of its history 1907-1946 devoted itself to social betterment with education chief instrument.

Rosenwald Fund mostly negroe education in the ~~south~~ south. Assisted community efforts in building 5,357 public schools, handcraft and shops, teachers' homes; expended \$28,500,000.

For this slight recognition of social studies Flexner points out the great need for funds devoted to humanistic studies--to languages, literature, art, archaeology,

philosophy, music and history.

Humanism poorly supported in America. Has held its on in Great Britain and on the Continent, but has been subserved in interest to sciences, medicine and engineering in the United States. Therefore, foundation for humanistic studies is needed in the United States.

Foundations have rendered lip service to humanistic studies, but John D. Rockefeller, Jr. an individual, alone financed the excavations of the Agora. It was the same man who financed the restoration of Rheims, Versailles, and other monuments destroyed by bombs during World War I.

neither

But/the universities nor the foundations should permanently commit the funds to specific purposes. They should be merged with general endowment. He speaks of the possibility that philanthropist may shortly wish to perpetuate his name by endowing a department of Hellenistic studies today / financed out of general income. The university in such case must be free to devote its own income to other fields.

From 1932-1940 the Rockefeller Foundation appropriated more than \$10,000,000 to humanistic enterprises. Except for substantial grants to the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago and to Oxford for the expansion of Bodleian and other Oxford libraries the rest, the major part of the total, went mostly into small grants that could not possibly have any lasting effect. He then gives examples all of which are 1933 or after: \$7500 here, \$3500 there, etc. (Probably an answer to Stephens' criticism of him for antiquarianism and scholasticism.)

He suggests that if a foundation is established it should not divert its resources into "retail business," but should set aside something like the \$50,000,000 Rockefeller appropriated to medical schools for humanistic studies.

Discusses the Humanities as enumerated above.

The Humanities deserve cultivation not only because they deal with men's relations to men; Aristotle urged that civilized men must learn the right use of leisure. Furthermore,

the humanist is one who possesses a sense of relative values. "It is for the humanist to say whether from the standpoint of individual or social good the uses to which men put knowledge are ~~maxxx~~ or are not wholesome and constructive." (P. 134)

Flexner points out that during the time ~~six~~ \$10,000,000 of Rockefeller money was going to the humanities, \$17,000,000 was appropriated for work in the social sciences "which makes a strong contrast with the amount for the far more extensive field of ~~the~~ Humanities. Can one even today point to a university group in the social sciences that is ~~as~~ as well articulated as a faculty of medicine, law or engineering?" (p. 136)

General criticism "in higher education the most important of the Rockefeller Boards has been the increase of general endowment, The income of which has been devoted, I repeat, too largely to pure and applied sciences. Since Gilman few university presidents between 1875 and 1940 have had judicious and sound appreciation of relative values." (P. 137)
Flexner quotes a young scientific investigator: "America has been oversold on science."

Public funds National Science Foundation created by the 81st Congress spending approximately \$15,000,000 a year: the National Research Council, the Office of Naval Research, the Atomic Energy Commission, are all providing funds for scientific and engineering research and spending vast sums in the universities and in industry on contract research. Public moneys are flowing as never before into science and engineering.

In addition to this private industry is setting up research laboratories as never before. It is impossible to say how much of the millions expended for scientific research goes to pure research and how much to applied. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

The General Education Board having plastigated the Board under Rose's leadership for using buckshot instead of cannon for conducting a retail business Flexner said that since 1933 the Board has not known exactly what to do. It is considered liquidating its holdings. It then had only \$86,000,000.

It changed its mind, however, Flexner says wrongly, and resolved to apply itself to three fields: one, the improvement of general education--obviously not new; two, research in child development; three, further aid to the south, not new. Since 1933 from time to time it has revised its program, "But these short-term commitments are almost arbitrary in character." It is impossible to say what of its accomplishments have taken root and which have not. Flexner maintains that if the foundation had endowed substantially one or two white and one or two negro universities in the south "their graduates would in a single generation have attacked all these and other problems with energy and enthusiasm, and other institutions would have been endeavoring to emulate their example in respect to both endowment and program." (p. 85)

A period of ~~an~~ effective influence of the General Education Board has ended. It should have given its available funds to endowment of model southern universities--Fisk and Vanderbuilt, for instance.

Instead of this, it has given small grants for studies in social science which Flexner insists on calling social studies,

of various kinds. He enumerates them with disgust. He condemns his successors for not recognizing that the endowment program of the General Education Board needed continuing help owing to the devaluation of the dollar. (pp. 88-89)

Condemns Vincent's successor as head of the Rockefeller Foundation, Max Mason (Dr. Max Mason), physicist who had been president of the University of Chicago 1925-28, and Director for Natural Sciences, Rockefeller Foundation 1928-29, President 1929-36. In the annual report of the Foundation 1929 Mason said the Foundation's work from 20 to 28 was in large part based upon a policy of attempting to aid in several countries the teaching functions of institutions of medical education. "Requests in behalf of research as such...were deferred or declined in favor of the claims for the development and improvement of schools or faculties in their function as teaching agencies.

= "The year 1929 marks the initiation of a policy under which research in the advancement of knowledge in the medical sciences may be considered as the principal interest, thus taking the place of a previously predominating interest in the

welfare of schools or faculties of medicine as institutions. Naturally both types of program may be observed in force during a transitional period." (P. 91 ff of f and f, 175 of the report). Flexner attacks this as an "outmoded" distinction. The endowed institutions, he maintained, contributed both to research and to teaching indistinguishably. His attack is bitter. He criticized Raymond B. Fosdick who succeeded Max Mason in the presidency of the Rockefeller Foundation in 1936 for making occasional appropriations out of principle. Such were \$2,000,000 for the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, 1936; 1938, \$1,000,000 to the American University at Beirut endowing medical school, including nursing the pre-medical subjects; an appropriation of over \$1,000,000 to the China Medical Board, Inc.; and a conditional grant of \$1,500,000 to the University of Chicago for endowment for research in biological sciences. Flexner not only deplored impairment of principle, but pointed out that much larger sums than the totals above were devoted to support temporary projects of dubious wisdom and utility, which he cites examples of.

Ending his report on the Rockefeller Foundations he recalls that in the Taft administration Taft and his attorney general saw danger in the granting of a Congressional charter to the Rockefeller Foundation. Flexner asked Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School if he feared that foundations would become radical. He replied, "No. My only fear is that they may become sterile." (P. 99-100)

Funds and Foundations, 1952

1732
✓ GENERAL

(GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD)
(INTERNATIONAL HEALTH BOARD)

Foundations

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

"Of Pritchett and Keppel one may say, as Matthew Arnold said of Goethe:

He struck his finger on the place: and said:
Thou ailest here and here.

"The outstanding executives of the Foundations discussed in this volume of whom it can be affirmed that they consciously or unconsciously met these exacting requirements, are Pritchett as President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Gates and Buttrick of the General Education Board, Rose as Director of the International Health Board, and Vincent as President of the Rockefeller Foundation."
(p. 124)

Funds and Foundations, 1952

1952

3/23

✓ GENERAL

Foundations

PLEXNER, A.

Biographical

Article by Henry S. Commager, Professor of History at Columbia University, in the Herald Tribune Book Review, March 23, 1952, entitled, "The Function of the Private Foundation."

Filed in Vertical File under "F" for Foundations.

Source Above.

April

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Foundations

members

Academic Personnel

See file for booklets giving information on fellowships;
also for list during various years of fellows to the Institute
from the National Science Foundation, both pre-doctoral and
post-doctoral.

D, National Science Foundation

1952

May - June

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Foundations

MEMBERS

Academic Personnel

POLICIES

Administration

The Comptroller of the National Science Foundation to
Oppenheimer, May 22, 1952.

The National Science Foundation has awarded 600
fellowships for graduate work in the sciences. Each individual
fellow may study at any accredited nonprofit institution of higher
education which he chooses. Four for 1952-1953 have elected
the Institute: Brown, Devinatz, Lewis and Livingston.

National Science Foundation fellows studying at colleges and
universities have their actual tuition, fees and deposits required
for students at institutions paid by the N. S. F. Query: what
charges would the Institute normally expect to collect from such
individuals?

Oppenheimer to the Comptroller, May 23, 1952. The Institute as a place for post-doctoral study does not charge tuition. We estimate that each member costs us in overhead approximately \$1200 a year, because we maintain a housing project, a restaurant and a variety of educational and household facilities that are not by any means self-supporting. We have, on occasion, on contract with the government and with private foundations, sought to recover in part or in whole this \$1200 per member. Will the National Science Foundation make some reimbursement on this account. We think it just, but if it cannot be done, we shall nevertheless "make your fellows welcome as we do those members whose grants derive from us."

Comptroller to Oppenheimer, June 11, 1952. The Foundation has considered the request, and found that it cannot make any reimbursement for the overhead.

D, National Science Foundation

6/5
6/25

/ GENERAL (Amer. Mathematical Society)

Foundations

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

MacNeille, Exec. Dir. Amer. Math. Soc., to Prof. Morse:

"For the three year period 1950-1952, inclusive, the dues of the Institute for Advanced Study were \$1,275 per year. Based on the new publication average, the dues of the Institute for the years 1953-1955, inclusive, will be \$2,050 per year. As the rate per page remains the same, this increase reflects a substantial increase in the research publication credited to the Institute."

Prof. Morse to Dr. H. M. MacNeille:

"...Dr. Oppenheimer stated at once that this was a proper and necessary bill for the Institute to pay, although it is of course a large one."

File D Amer. Math. Soc.

1953-1956

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

MEMBERS

Foundations

Academic Personnel

Lists of fellows for three academic years, 1953-6.

Filed in Chronological File under 1953-1956.

D, National Science Foundation

1953

1/8

✓ GENERAL

Foundations

GENERAL

Government Relations

MOE, HENRY ALLEN

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

AYDELOTTE TO Moe congratulating him on his testimony before the
Cox Committee investigating foundations.

A File, Henry Allen Moe

1954

BUDGET (DIRECTOR'S FUND)

Finance

FORD

Foundations

CARNEGIE

✓ CUCCHININI

ROCKEFELLER

See pp. 24-25 in the Report of the Director
published 1954 for 1948-53.

Report of the Director, 1954.

1954

1/5

GUGGENHEIM

Foundations

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

Moe to Aydelotte, 1/5/54.

In apparent response to a question as to whether or not Mrs. Blanshard might enjoy a Guggenheim fellowship while writing the biography of Frank Aydelotte, Moe responds January 5, 1954, that it is a fixed rule Guggenheim fellowships are not granted ~~for~~ to assist in writing of biographies of living persons. This has been a rule of the Committee of Selection, and it has not been changed.

A File, Henry Allen Moe

1955
GIFTS

Foundations

MORGAN, MINOT C., JR.

Biographical

Morgan to Oppenheimer, January 19, 1955.

A discussion of raising funds divided into expendable funds and capital funds.

He describes five methods of raising expendable funds: annual giving, memorial insurance, foundation grants, grants from industry, and government contracts.

He gives it as his opinion that the Institute does very well, and occupies a very favorable position with the foundations. He feels, likewise, with respect to government agencies that contract for research as to annual giving and memorial insurance, he finds that "Our 1000 'alumni' represent a very small base, they are largely impecunious, and they all have prior loyalties to other educational institutions."

With respect to capital funds, he thinks that a proposal might well be ~~introduced~~ into the Board of Trustees that a presented

bequest program be instituted. ~~SOME~~ Such capital funds come through special gifts or bequests. He finds that special gifts are frequently restricted as to use, and he thinks that the Institute is in a very good shape to accept restricted money compared to most institutions of higher learning. He suggests endowed professorships, endowed memberships, or even plant without the Institute's hands being tied in any way, but he favors ~~XXXX~~ bequests as a fairly painless method of fund-raising, and it might provide the opening wedge of interest on the part of the Board to engage in a capital gifts effort from other sources. "In fact, it might do for fund raising exactly what the Government Loan proposal has done for our housing project: To wit, put the Trustees in the position of being committed to some extent, in order that they may be later committed to more."

D File, Fund Raising

11/14
11/28

✓ GENERAL (Amer. Math. Soc.)

Foundations

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

Curtiss, J. H., Exec. Dir., Amer. Math. Soc. to Prof. Morse:

"...For the next three-year period, 1956-1958, inclusive, the minimum annual dues of the Institute will be \$1,875..."

Prof. Morse to Dr. Curtiss:

"There is agreement among the mathematicians that it would be appropriate for the Institute to continue the payment of dues of \$2,050 even though our dues, strictly computed, are somewhat less than that."

File D Amer. Math. Soc.

GUGGENHEIM

Foundations

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

MOE, HENRY ALLEN

DOUGLAS

WEED

Interview with Dr. Aydelotte, January 9, 1956

Filed in Vertical File under Interviews.

Interview with Dr. Aydelotte, 1/9/56

1956

1/10

✓ EASTMAN

Foundations

ROCKEFELLER

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

GOTTMAN, JEAN

Interview with Jean Gottman, January 10, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Interviews.

Interview with Jean Gottman, 1/10/56

1956

2/9

✓ GENERAL

Foundations

GENERAL

Educational Institutions

GOTTMAN, JEAN

Biographical

MELON, PAUL

FLEXNER, A.

OPPENHEIMER, R.

Social conversation with Jean Gottman, February 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Gottman Interviews.

Social conversation with Jean Gottman, 2/9/56.

1958

4/23

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

✓ GENERAL (NATIONAL FUND FOR
MEDICAL EDUCATION)

Foundations

For proceedings at dinner for award to Flexner, see
Vertical file under "F" for Flexner, a booklet 10-3/4" x 8-1/4".

1956

5/31

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION
COMMITTEES (NOMINATING)

ECONOMICS

✓ NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

VIEWS

STEWART

BANDENBERG

RISFLEB

FRANKFURTER

FLERER

ANDERLOTTE

OPFERMANN

HAASE

Academic Personnel

Academic Activities

Foundations

Academic Organization

Biographical

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

Filed in Stewart Interviews in the Vertical File.

Interview with Stewart, 5/31/56

1956

6/6

GENERAL
ECONOMICS
PHILOSOPHY
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
POLICIES
PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION
✓GUGGENHEIM
VINER, J.
FLEXNER, A.
RIEFLER, W. W.
STEWART, WARREN
WARREN, ROBERT
VEBLER, O.
EINSTEIN, ALBERT
KARIE, EDWARD M.
PROFESSORS

Academic Organization
Academic Activities

Relations WOA
Administration
Academic Personnel
Foundations
Biographical

Academic Personnel

Interview with Jacob Viner, June 6, 1956

Filed in Vertical File under Viner Interviews.

Interview with Viner, 6/6/56

10/12

1956
DIRECTOR

✓ GENERAL

ROCKEFELLER

CARNEGIE

STEWART, W.W.

AYDELOTTE, F.

FLEXNER, A.

Administration

Foundations

Biographical

Interview with Walter Stewart, October 12, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Stewart Interviews.

1956

10/19

JOHNS HOPKINS

Educational Institutions

✓ GENERAL (GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD)

Foundations

ROCKEFELLER

FOUNDERS

Corporation

LOVEJOY, ARTHUR O.

Biographical

BOAS

FLEXNER, A.

AYDELOTTE, F.

Interview with Professor Emeritus (Johns Hopkins)
Arthus O. Lovejoy, October 19, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Lovejoy Interviews.

Interview with Lovejoy, 10/19/56

1956

11/4

✓ GENERAL (ALAN GREGG)

Foundations

Article from the New York Times Magazine section,
November 4, 1956, "F/ for Medicine," Dr. Gregg, Lasker
Award Winner, outlines a medical philosophy.

Filed in Vertical File under "F" for Foundations.

Source Above.

1956

12/10

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

SALARIES

Academic Personnel

BENEFITS

✓ NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Foundations

ROCKEFELLER (G. E. B.)

VEBLEN

Biographical

FLEXNER

EINSTEIN

EISENHART

WEYL

LEFSCHETZ

ALEXANDER

Luncheon conversation with Veblen, 12/10/56.
Filed in Vertical File under Veblen Interviews.

1957

2/14

✓ GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Foundations

JOHNS HOPKINS

Educational Institutions

BROOKINGS INSTITUTE

DEGREES

Academic Procedures

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

FLEXNER, ABRAHAM

FLEXNER, SIMON

FOSDICK, RAYMOND

Interview with W. W. Stewart, February 14, 1957.

Filed in Vertical File under Stewart Interviews.

1957

5/15

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS (2, 6)
GENERAL (2, 3)
MATHEMATICS (3, 6)
✓ NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (4, 6, 7)
PROFESSORS (4)
MEMBERS (4)
ASSISTANTS (4)

RISCHWART (1, 3, 4)
SCHROEDINER (1)
ALBRANDER (1)
VON NEUMANN (1)
VEBLEN (1, 2)
SINSTRIV (5)

Relations WPAI
Facilities
Academic Procedures
Academic Activities
Foundations
Academic Personnel

Biographical

Interview with Dean Risenhart, May 15, 1957.

Filed in Vertical File under Risenhart Interviews.