

HUMANITIES

Academic Activities

✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

FOSDICK, RAYMOND

Biographical

Bacon (Advancement of Learning) says: "The three parts of man's understanding, which is the seat of learning: history to his memory, poesy to his imagination, and philosophy to his reason." Fosdick says philosophy has been neglected in modern times.

Fosdick, story of the Rockefeller Foundation, p. 263 ff.

TRUSTEES

Corporation

✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

John D. Rockefeller, Sr. established in R. I. M. R. in 1901, the G. E. B. in 1903, the Rockefeller Foundation in 1913, the Laura Spellman Memorial Fund in 1918. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. established the I. E. B. in 1923.

John D. Rockefeller, Sr. was named as a trustee to the Rockefeller Foundation and was listed as occupying that office from 1913-1923 during which he never attended a meeting.

Fosdick says (Story of the Rockefeller Foundation, p. 11)
"J.D.R. Sr. had proved to his own satisfaction that the most effective way of accomplishing the results he had in mind was to place funds at the disposal of independent boards of trustees, made up of the most experienced men he could find. Once chosen, these trustees were given a free hand to select their officers and carry on their work. 'I have not had the hardihood', said Mr. Rockefeller in 1909, 'even to suggest how people so much more experienced and wise in these things than I should work out the details even of those plans with which I have had the honor to be associated.'" He did not allow himself to be a trustee of the Rockefeller Institute,

the General Education Board, or the Sanitary Commission, and

his service as trustee for the Foundation was only in a technical sense, and it ultimately secured from Rockefeller a small hospital of 65 beds in which there was clinical practice linked with intensive research into pathology. It was an institution not for training but for research; therefore it was natural that the R. I. M. R. admitted no fellows who had not already taken their high degree. Their work proceeded from that point on.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr. renounced his father's business around 1910, became President of the Rockefeller Foundation 1913-1917, and Chairman of the Board 1917-1939. He was trustee of the R. I. M. R. from 1901 to the present; trustee of the General Education Board 1902-1939, Chairman of the Board 1936-1939; Rockefeller Foundation trustee 1913-1940, Chairman of the Board 1917-1940.

Information from Who's Who
and Story of the Rockefeller Foundation by Raymond Fosdick

✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
(GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD)

Foundations

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

BUTTRICK, WALLACE

Flexner went to the General Education Board in 1913 just as he finished his study of prostitution in Europe.

The General Education Board was founded in 1902, the first of the great American strictly educational foundations. It had ~~previously~~ been preceded by the Peabody Education Fund created by George Peabody, an American banker living in London, greatly interested in Southern education following the Civil War, also by the Southern Education Board, consultative body without financial resources, but by no means without influence; by the Slater Fund, devoted to improving the condition of Negro schools, and by one or two other similar bodies. Rockefeller was a Baptist, and had been making contributions to colored schools and Baptist colleges through an agency known as the Baptist Education Society whose funds were supplied by Mr. Rockefeller. Later Rockefeller gave funds to the General Education Board--the University of

Chicago, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. In doing this, he had divested himself of all responsibility which thereafter rested upon the officers and trustees of these organizations.

Frederick T. Gates, young Baptist clergyman, had been Mr. Rockefeller's most important counsellor and agent, Gates was a great executive, a large scale operator, with an original and creative mind. He chose for his assistant, Dr. Wallace Buttrick, who had been a fellow student at the Baptist Theological Seminary at Rochester, New York. ~~xxxxxx~~ Buttrick complimented Gates' qualities. Buttrick was slow and gentle. He had been a railway mail clerk, and then had gone to the Theological Seminary. They were complete contrasts. Gates was incisive, and at times emotional. Buttrick was shrewd, diplomatic, canny and humorous, and could bide his time.

It was Buttrick who reached for Flexner.

"When I joined the General Education Board, its work was practically confined to the increase of college endowments,

farm demonstrations, the improvement of Negro education, and the development of state departments of education in the southern states competent to discharge ~~and~~ their varied and important functions." There was not a full-time Superintendent of Education in any southern state at that time. There were no southern public school systems of the kind which exist now, or existed then north of the Ohio River.

"Dr. Buttrick treated me first as an equal, then afterwards as a son." (page 214) Though he had been there a short time, Flexner's salary at Buttrick's insistence was made equal to his.

In order to familiarize himself with the work of the General Education Board, Flexner undertook to write a history of it from 1902-1914. Buttrick aided him. There is no mention in his memoir of his urgency of annual reports. (See his interview in November, 1955).

Staff of the General Education Board when Flexner went in in 1913 consisted of Dr. Buttrick and W. W. Brierly, then

Buttrick's secretary, and now Secretary to the General Education Board, Dr. Sage and two colored boys, later Wycliffe Rose, Raymond B. Fosdick, George E. Vincent, who had been an important figure at the University of Chicago, in Harper's time, in 1917 became President of the Rockefeller Foundation. ~~Fosdick was a member of the board of the Peabody and Slater Funds, organizer of victory in the campaign against hookworm in the southern states. Fosdick had written a book on European police systems. He knew President Wilson well, and Wilson used him to organize training camp activities W. W. I. Fosdick became powerful advocate of America's entry in the League of Nations. He was made President of the Rockefeller Foundation.~~ Rose had been Professor Philosophy in Tennessee, head of the Peabody and Slater Funds, organizer of victory in the campaign against hookworm in the southern states. Fosdick had written a book on European police systems. He knew President Wilson well, and Wilson used him to organize training camp activities W. W. I. Fosdick became powerful advocate of America's entry in the League of Nations. He was made President of the Rockefeller Foundation.

(continued)

I Remember, by Flexner, pp. 185-233

While he was at the General Education Board, Flexner's interest gravitated toward medical education. "For a while, medical education was our most active interest."

I Remember by Abraham Flexner

1914-29

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICS

Academic Organization

GENERAL (SOCIAL SCIENCES)

Academic Activities

SPELMAN MEMORIAL (GENERAL)

Foundations

✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

FOSDICK, 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 ~~sax~~ 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 Rumel then in late 20's, associated with Dr. James H. 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.

Rumel 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 a 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.

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

1919-1928

✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
(General Education Board)

Foundations

In less than 10 years between 1919 and 1928 operating with something less than \$50,000,000, the G. E. B. had directly and indirectly added one-half billion or more to the resources and endowments of American medical education. This was at a time when money was plentiful, "but money alone no matter in what amounts could never have accomplished what Buttrick, Gates, Vincent, Rose, and I achieved." He attributes the technique by which this was done to Benjamin Franklin. It required diplomatic skill and they all used it. If they were dealing with a medical institution in a small and poor city the G. E. B. gave practically all of the funds required. In varying amounts as they dealt with institutions in larger cities with more money the General Education Board gave less and less up the scale. Another part of the technique was the amalgamation of a medical school with a rich and well-equipped hospital, at times effected by the General Education Board's activities and at times suggested. Another time as in Iowa, the G. E. B. assisted the State University in the creation of a medical

school and started the rest of the state universities going on the same track without assisting them merely by the competitive impulse.

He compares the technique used there with the technique used to assist Swarthmore to improve its scholastic achievements by a grant of 5 years, \$20,000 for 1925-6, \$40,000 for 1926-7, and \$60,000 for each of three years thereafter. After the honor system had proved itself thoroughly in that period of time, Aydelotte undertook to raise an endowment of \$2,000,000, and he succeeded in a few months, ~~Flexner~~ though Flexner was skeptical. The GEB doubled its subscription. Others did the same, and despite the depression, Aydelotte actually collected \$4,000,000 by commencement time, 1935, some years after I had retired from the General Education Board. (This is Flexner writing).

From I Remember, by Abraham Flexner, pp. 321-322

Dr. Wallace Buttrick died in the spring of 1926. "More and more I came to feel with the passing of Dr. Buttrick Athello's occupation was gone. Besides, Mr. Gates, too had left the scene; soon Rose and Vincent would retire also. The prospect for me personally was a dreary one. I decided, therefore, to retire--as I thought--in 1928." He quotes from a letter Mr. Rockefeller sent him on April 9, 1928, in which Rockefeller congratulates himself for having brought Flexner into the picture in the General Education Board. Flexner justified their highest hopes...hard to over-estimate his contribution to the development of education generally in the United States and especially to the establishment on a high, strong foundation of medical education. In the 15 years of your relationship...because of the ~~great~~ splendid background of knowledge you brought with you and your highly trained mind you have been able ~~to~~ too accomplish what another could not have done in twice the time. No finer piece of constructive work has been done in any of our philanthropic boards than you have done. Furthermore, your tasks have accomplished permanent growth which will grow further.

"This official parting of the ways would be hard, indeed, to face were it not for the unqualified assurance which you have given me of your desire to serve ~~in~~ any of the interests with which you have been related, at any time and in any way, quite as though you were continuing on in your official relation to the General Education Board. This generous attitude on your part is only what all your colleagues would have expected, and is an added proof of the ~~kindness~~ greatness of your soul, the breadth of your interest in these great undertakings, and the genuineness of your sympathy for the tasks to which we here are addressing ourselves."

He credits Mr. Phillip Kerr's invitation to deliver the Rhodes Trust Memorial Lectures toward the close of 1927 as making his determination easier.

I Remember, by Abraham Flexner, pp. 340-341

1922-1937

GENERAL

Educational Institutions

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

For three long essays written by Flexner which have been copied see Vertical File under "F" for Flexner.

The essays were sent by Mrs. Esther S. Bailey to Mrs. Stern and are entitled: A Proposal to Establish an American University, The Usefulness of Useless Knowledge, and Foundations - Ours and Others.

From memoranda sent by Mrs. Bailey to Mrs. Stern, 5/29/56 (Returned to her)

1922

11/22

✓ GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Foundations

VINCENT, GEORGE E.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

A copy of Flexner's memorandum, "A proposal to establish an American university." Vincent said in a comment attached: "This is an admirable analysis. I should like to talk with you about the plan. I am not wholly convinced that the undergraduate department of the University of Chicago might not be gradually discontinued. It is the only institution young enough to permit such a major operation. A number of possibilities occur to me which it would be interesting for me to talk to you about." (Memorandum from G. E. V. to Flexner.)

FA Confidential Files, March 7, 1957

1944

Feb. - May

MATHEMATICS

✓ ROCKEFELLER

RESEARCH

VEBLER, O.

Academic Activities

Foundations

Procedures

Biographical

Material copied from the V-4 File regarding the need
to establish a mathematical institute--serious lack of proper
training in this field.

Filed in Vertical File under "v" for Veblen.

V-4

2/23

~~ACADEMIC PROCEDURES~~

RESEARCH

Academic Procedures

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

VEBLEN, O.

Biographical

FLEXNER, SIMON

Veblen to Simon Flexner on methods of supporting
financially research in mathematics.

Filed in Chronological file under 1924, 2/23.

V-4

1926-1930

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD (GENERAL)

See notebook ~~Nxk~~ 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

HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Activities

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

FOSDICK

Biographical

CAPPS

When Rockefeller Foundation in reorganizing took over humanistic studies from General Education Board and the International Education Board, it created a division of Humanities of which Edward Capps was director--classicist. Program continued along lines Fosdick had followed 1924-8--archaeological. When Capps retired, delay in filling position as part result of which Anson Phelps Stokes resigned. Max David Stevens was appointed 1932. Criticized (3/31/37) early program as "buttressing scholasticism and antiquarianism in our universities."

New Program--"The past twenty years have seen a continuous rise in the material valuations of life which should make possible and indeed demand a corresponding rise in its spiritual and cultural values. The humanities should contribute to a

spiritual renaissance by stimulating creative expression in art, literature, and music; by setting and maintaining high standards of critical appreciation; and by bringing the intellectual and spiritual satisfactions of life within the reach of greater numbers. Beyond such benefits to the individual, the humanities should exert national and international influence for a reduction of racial prejudice. Ignorance of the cultural background of another people is at the root of many misunderstandings that are as harmful internationally as political and economic differences. That ignorance can be steadily lessened by an interchange of cultural values, by discovery of common origins for diversified national ideas and ideals and by the interpretation of one cultural group to another." (P. 240)
Shift emphasis from "preservation" to "interpretation"--broke with what was called "the snobbishness of the classical tradition."
(Jerome D. Greene, p. 241)

Concept of democratic cultural studies vs. aristocratic.
Emphasis on the relevancy of humanistic study to contemporary life Rockefeller Foundation 15 years. (1936-51)

Story of the Rockefeller Foundation, Fosdick, pp. 236-42

1928

5/28
6/1

✓ FOUNDATIONS (ROCKEFELLER)

Foundations

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

Excerpt and digest New York Times story and editorial May 26 and 28 respectively and New York World Story, June 1, on the reorganization of the Rockefeller General Education Board.

Times, May 26, Quotes a statement from W. W. Brierly, Secretary of the General Education Board, Explaining that Flexner's resignation was "wholly voluntary." But the Board had failed to explain the resignation and there was much public speculation.

Brierly explained that the Board had spent nearly all of the \$50,000,000 which John D. Rockefeller had given it several years ago for medical education. Expenditures were supervised by Dr. Flexner. "This situation called for changes in the nature of the Board's work with respect to medical education, and Dr. Flexner thought that his withdrawal would facilitate the adoption of a new program, according to Mr. Brierly."

Brierly refused to explain the reorganization, and remarked that since Flexner on leaving was in his 62nd year, he was approaching the

Board's retiring age (65). Brierly said, "Dr. Flexner's retirement is wholly voluntary, and he leaves the General Education Board after many years of remarkably successful service, carrying with him the unqualified good wishes of the members of the Board and the members of the staff, all of whom greatly regret his withdrawal."

The article goes on to quote some of the British press notices of the furor raised by Flexner's lectures at Oxford. ^{quote} From the London Sunday Times for May 13, Degrees for Gus Boys. Lecturer attacks United States universities? "The most pretentious and richest of American university business schools awarded a \$2,000 prize to the woman who organized 'a campaign for Pet Milk' (whatever that may be). Is that a proper proceeding for an institution of learning?"

A special cable in the London Times to the New York Times included a denial by Flexner that his resignation from the General Education Board at New York "had anything to do with his criticisms here of the American educational system. He had, he declared, resigned before leaving the United States."

The Times Editorial, May 28 was extremely laudatory about Flexner's work in education, particularly medical education in the United States.

"Dr. Flexner has had the advantage of having at his hand the funds with which to realize some, at least, of his ideals, or to test their validity. He has had the supervision of the expenditure of \$50,000,000 given by Mr. Rockefeller for the advancement of medical education. Several millions of this amount were given to ~~him~~ develop a great center of medical training in the south. Other millions have been devoted here and there; in one place to making possible an experiment in the whole-time clinical teaching; in certain others to the promoting of a specific work as that in ophthalmology by Dr. Wilmer; in others to recognizing excellent work already done and to helping ^{the} institutions as at Yale to realize its great opportunities; notably in another to assisting (by the amount of \$7500,000) in establishing a metropolitan medical center by bringing the New York Hospital and the Cornell Medical School into a cooperative relationship...

"...He wrote the stirring report which looked toward improved medical education, but his knight's-errantry has not been confined to the field of medical education. He has tilted not only against the diploma mills, but also against the opium ^{traffic} ~~trade~~. He has dared to say what he thinks about the movies, motors, and jazz. He has spoken out ~~plainly~~ plainly about education in high places--attacking certain traditional methods and disciplines, but condemning also the introduction

of new courses wholly devoid of educational values just for the sake of adding to numbers or gratifying a vulgar demand. He had the temerity even to raise the question whether we Americans really value education in spite of the amount we spend for it. He has a bright record of achievement to his credit, and though he has approached the time of official retirement, it is hoped that there will be an epilogue, for he is a wholesome, challenging force in the world."

New York World story, January 1. Attempts to strip away some of the secrecy which ~~has~~ surrounded the Flexner resignation, and contains a statement from Flexner whose resignation, it said, was effective July 1. "Mr. Rockefeller offered me a post of equal dignity and importance."

'Dr. Flexner explained in a letter ~~xxxxxxx~~ to his friends', but on careful reflection I felt that my presence, under the new conditions might prove an embarrassment to those who had ^{the} responsibility for conducting ~~the~~ new organization, and I, therefore, decline to accept his offer."

The article proceeds to say that on the best authority it is learned the endeavor is to simplify and strengthen the rather loose structure ^{by} which the various Rockefeller boards are linked with the central or ~~apparent~~ body, the Rockefeller Foundation, and to eliminate the present overlapping of functions and duplication of effort and expenditure.

Overlapping and double expenditure, etc., were found to exist, and a remedy was prescribed by Trustees of the Foundation and the various boards more than a year ago. Two of three committees composed of ~~xxxxxx~~ trustees of the various Rockefeller agencies were appointed at that time to consider the problem dispassionately, and decide the most effective method of elimination and simplification. They apparently have not come to any definite conclusion at the time of writing--the final results of their deliberations are not scheduled to be announced until next November. One of the world's informants who is close to the situation said it might not be a matter of integrating but of emphasizing some activities above others. This idea was confirmed by Raymond B. Posdick. He agreed "the most probable outcome would be to transfer and reapportion^{ed} of the functions among the existing boards so as to eliminate duplication and to make more clear cut their lines of demarcation as administrative units."

A File, Flexner, Abraham

1929

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Educational Institutions

JONES, MISS GWETHALYN

Biographical

GIFTS

Finance

FACULTY RESEARCH

"The past academic year has been a significant one in the development of the research facilities and activities of our faculty.

"The two-million-dollar fund for advanced instruction and research in the physical and biological sciences was completed early in the year, thus meeting the requirements of the conditional gift of the General Education Board of \$1,000,000.

"In meeting this conditional gift of the General Education Board in less than three years' time, Princeton owes a great

debt of gratitude to her ~~firm~~ friends who have been so quick to see the exceptional opportunity presented by the Foundation for Scientific Research, not only for Princeton, but also, and more important, for service to the nation.

"We are indebted to Miss Gwethalyn Jones, who founded the David B. Jones Research Professorship in Chemistry and the Thomas D. Jones Research Professorship in Mathematical Physics; to her uncle, Thomas D. Jones '76, who founded the Henry B. Fine Research Professorship in Mathematics and the Cyrus Fogg Brackett Research Professorship in Physics, and also provided a fund of \$500,000 in addition to permit of increases in compensation for any of these four chairs when such increases are considered necessary by the Trustees; to William Church Osborn '83, who founded the Henry Fairfield Osborn Research Professorship in Biology; to the Class of 1897, which has endowed the Class of 1897 Research Professorship in Astronomy; to the Class of 1909, which has undertaken to endow the 1909 Research Professorship in Physics; to Miss Augusta Munn Tilney, Orson D Munn, T. Hart Anderson, and John K. Brachvogel, who founded the Charles Allen Munn

University Fellowship in Pure Science; to George A. Howe '78, who has given a fund for research in Chemistry; to Edward Plaut '12, who has founded the Plaut Fellowship in Chemistry; to sixteen subscribers to the William Berryman Scott Research Fund in Vertebrate Paleontology; to an anonymous donor, who gave a fund for research in Mathematics and Physics; to Lucius Wilmerding, who gave a fund for General Scientific Research; to Cyrus H. McCormick '79, Mrs. Cleveland Dodge, Samuel A. Lewisohn '04, who have all made gifts to the scientific research program; and to Mr. and Mrs. Ellis P. Earle of Montclair, N. J., whose gift of \$60,000 enabled us to complete the fund.

"The endowment of the Foundation for Scientific Research at Princeton will not only give Princeton scientists larger opportunity to participate in the great discoveries in science of the future, but it will, I am sure, tend to raise the level of our undergraduate and graduate instruction, for all good teaching and learning have in them the spirit of discovery and are best conducted in an atmosphere of research.

FINE MATHEMATICAL HALL

"It was eminently fitting that the completion of the fund for research and higher study in the pure sciences should be followed closely by the gift to the University of \$500,000 for the erection and endowment of a mathematics building to be named in memory of the late Dean Henry Burchard Fine, who more than any other member of the Faculty was responsible for the development of our scientific departments during the last quarter of a century.

"The gift was made by Thomas D. Jones '76 and his niece, Miss Gwethalyn Jones, both of whom were liberal and enthusiastic supporters of the scientific research fund from its very beginning.

"Work will soon be started on the ~~Mr~~ Henry Burchard Fine Mathematical Hall to the west of Palmer Physical Laboratory and it is expected that this building will be ready for occupancy before the close of the present academic year, thus relieving the crowded conditions existing in the

Palmer Laboratory and also providing for the Mathematics Department the kind of home that a department of its merit and distinction deserves.

"A mathematics building, like the pure science research foundation, had long been the dream of the late Dean Fine and its realization so soon after than of the science research fund is of particular satisfaction to all his friends and colleagues."

From the President's Report in the Princeton University
Official Register for October, 1929, Volume XXI, No. 1, pp. 9-11

1930-40

✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

HUMANITIES

FOSDICK

Foundations

Academic Activities

Biographical

For the true humanist there are no visible frontiers between past, present and future: to free man from bondage of time is one of humanist's preoccupations. Foundation emphasized first early thirties "participation" and "self-expression": creative work in the arts; depression stimulated new movement-- "art for the masses" in relief projects. Lessons from western European countries with festivals, etc. used by Rockefeller Foundation in regions of U. S., ~~Mexico~~ Mexico example. Stevens aided drama courses in universities--regional historical studies--not antiquarianism, but cultural, social, economic backgrounds--later American studies.

The Story of the Rockefeller Foundation, Raymond Fosdick, pp. 252 ff.

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.

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 Fosdick, 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 sociall 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 ~~XIXXXIX~~ (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

12/24

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

ACLS

ARMSTRONG, EDWARD C.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Armstrong to Flexner, December 24^X, 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 1910-17 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 Remsen 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 ~~drift~~ 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. Marden, 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

1933

✓ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

HUMANISM

Academic Activities

From "The Story of the Rockefeller Foundation" by
Raymond Fosdick:

"When the Rockefeller Foundation, in the reorganization of 1928, took over the humanistic studies from the General Education Board and the International Education Board, it created a division of the Humanities of which Professor Edward Capps was the first director. By training and tradition he was a classicist, and in the brief period in which he held the post, the program continued largely along the lines laid down by the other boards, centering to a great extent in archaeological interest, although branching out into some significant work in bibliography. At his retirement, no director was immediately appointed, and the resignation of one of the trustees, Mr. Stokes, who had frequently insisted before the board that 'science is not dangerous if the humanities are also cultivated,' was prompted, in part at least, by his disapproval of the delay. In 1932, Stevens, who had been

Professor of English at the University of Chicago and vice-president of the General Education Board, was elected to the vacant position, and a new emphasis in the program began to assert itself. The agenda for a trustees' meeting in the spring of 1933 put the matter this way:

"The past twenty years have seen a continuous rise in the material valuations of life which should make possible and indeed demand a corresponding rise in its spiritual and cultural values. The humanities should contribute to a spiritual renaissance by stimulating creative expression in art, literature, and music; by setting and maintaining high standards of critical appreciation; and by bringing the intellectual and spiritual satisfactions of life within the reach of greater numbers. Beyond such benefits to the individual, the humanities should exert national and international influence for a reduction of racial prejudice. Ignorance of the cultural background of another people is at the root of many misunderstandings that are as harmful internationally as political and economic differences. That ignorance can be steadily lessened by an interchange of cultural values, by discovery of common origins for diversified national ideas and ideals and by the interpretation of one cultural group to another."

"This shift of emphasis from traditional humanistic research--a shift to interpretation rather than preservation--was a graduated process, and it was not until the mid-thirties that it began radically to affect the expenditures of the Foundation....

"...Jerome D. Greene, now one of the trustees, and deeply interested in the humanistic studies, felt that the humanities were suffering from 'what might be called the snobbishness of the classical tradition.'"

The Story of the Rockefeller Foundation, by Raymond B. Fosdick,
pp. 240-241

COURANT, RICHARD

Biography

/ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

Flexner (Magnetawan) to Dr. Max Mason (Rockefeller Found., NYC)

"...

"I have received from Duggan's secretary a list of those for whom places have been found, and I am writing Veblen to know whether in his opinion the Institute for Advanced Study should invite Courant to come to America for a year and whether under those circumstances the Rockefeller Foundation would contribute half of a salary, of, say, \$6,000.

"I should be happy if you would give me further inside information that you have received from the Paris Office. The situation is enough to break one's heart. The excesses of the Nazis seem to me to indicate internal weakness rather than strength, but they hold the fort, and it will not be easy for others, who are scattered, to dislodge them."

File III-17

1933

9/6

PROFESSORS

Academic Personnel

SALARIES

BENEFITS

WEYL, HERMANN

Biographical

COURANT, RICHARD

✓ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

Re: Appointment of H. Weyl, and salary of R. Courant because of dismissal
from German university. Minutes 9/6/33, p. 2, Vol. I, No. 14.

See: PROFESSORS - Academic Personnel

1934

1/29

STAFF

Grants-in-aid

Academic Personnel

FELLOWSHIPS

✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WCAI

GRANTS-IN-AID

Finance

Minutes, pp. 2-3:

Director's report on racial origins and religion of staff and "workers" (Fellows).

".... The body of workers, now totalling 21 in number, is similarly constituted. There is a Russian, who has not, however, as yet arrived in Princeton but is expected shortly, an Austrian, a German, an Englishman, who holds a post in Scotland, a Dutchman, and the rest are Americans of diverse origin. They come from every section of the country and represent a great variety of racial and religious origins....."

Minutes, p. 4:

social relations at Pine Hall, i.e., afternoon tea, seminars. Foundations supporting some of the students.

Minutes, p. 5:

Grants-in-aid for visiting professors requested.

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

SIEGEL, CARL LUDWIG

Biography

MASON, MAX

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

Mason (NYC) to Flexner

"Dear A. F.

"It was possible to act for the small contribution in the case of Siegle on the basis of maintaining reasonable continuity, even though the case, if brought up for the first time for consideration now, would not fall in present program. Since the situation had been studied, and 'matured' in Europe by W.E.T. with the expectation of a fellowship, we carried on here as the fellowship was too restrictive. Hence the inconsistency between my remark to you when we talked, and our action.

Cordially,

/s/ Max Mason"

File III-17

1935

3/19
3/20

JOINT (Annals)

Publications

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Foundations

✓ROCKEFELLER

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

"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 Lefschetz

"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."

1933

12/13

FOSDICK, RAYMOND B.

Biographical

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD (GENERAL)

Foundations

Flexner

Handik to Earle. Fosdick appointed President of both
Rockefeller Foundations.

Earle papers

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

1/17
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

1/28

✓ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

Veblen asks Flexner's help in soliciting funds from the Rockefeller Foundation through Mr. Keppel for an international mathematical congress.

File IV-20

Feb. - June

BEST ORIENTAL.

LIBRARY (HISTORY OF THE LIBRARY)

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY
MC GILL / (TORONTO)

✓ ROCKEFELLER

MORGAN, A. E.

DODD,

FLEXNER, A.

STEPHENS, DAVID P.

Facilities

Relations MOAI

Foundations

Biographical

Flexner wrote A. E. Morgan, Principal McGill University February 12, 1936 asking him the relation between the Library, McGill, and Best. He promises not to complete with McGill for the Library if the McGill is in the position to utilize it. Morgan responds February 14, giving the history. Best deposited the Library several years ago with the understanding

that he intended to present it to the University. Afterwards, however, he became financially needful and asked the University to lend him money on the pledge of the Library. The University felt itself unable to do this and on May 12, 1932 entered into an agreement to purchase the Library from Gest for \$15,000 with the proviso that Gest would be able to repurchase it not later than April 30, 1934. Gest approached the ~~Harvard~~ University subsequently for further money. The University lent him \$10,000 on mortgages on other property, and extended the option to repurchase to April 30, 1936 at \$15,000. Morgan insists the Library, therefore, belongs to McGill which is anxious to keep it in the hope and belief that it would be the nucleus of an important School of Oriental Studies in the near future. The University had spent what Morgan estimates to be \$60,000 to encourage Chinese studies, but no such encouragement is going on then, at the time of writing. Morgan would feel that the University were treated shabbily if someone else helped Gest by giving him money to clear his debt and a little bit on the side. On the other hand, if Gest really gets a purchaser for the Library who will ~~yield~~

him a substantial amount of money, he could not complain. Flexner replied with a candid statement of circumstances: \$135,000 offering price, etc., and asks Morgan's advice whether ~~in~~ Flexner in the circumstances should go ahead and try to raise the money.

Morgan repeats that he couldn't grumble if Gest exercised his legal right to repurchase, nor could "we make legal objection to anyone assisting him to that end. If, however, another learned institution were to use its funds to enable him to make a profit and at the same time to remove an asset of learning from this University we should feel hurt.

Finally the two men, (March 2, 1936,) met at luncheon at President Dodds' April 7, 1936. What transpired there is not clear.

Meanwhile, Flexner got in touch with Stevens of the General Education Board, sending a copy of Morgan's letter dated February 14. Stevens thought in the circumstances, that is, McGill's accumulated investment in the Library, the General Education Board should be neutral. He did not share

Flexner's fear that there was danger of dispersion of the collection, a point which Flexner had emphasized in sending Morgan's letter to Stevens on February 19, 1936. Then Flexner said: "If Harvard, Yale or Chicago were in position to acquire this library, or if McGill were in position to keep it, I should willingly withdraw. Inasmuch...as it appears that none of them is for the moment able to acquire and develop it, and inasmuch as Princeton has already developed an admirable Department of Chinese Art with which it could be affiliated, I should like the Institute for Advanced Study to possess it. It would enable us to make a natural extension in the field of the humanities, thus extending our cooperation with Princeton University." Flexner estimated in addition to the cost price of \$135,000 salary of the Curator and place to house the Library together with one or two professors total of \$500,000 ultimately. However, he contemplates only aid from the foundation for \$135,000 to purchase price and hopes that he can raise from friends \$50,000 to \$60,000 of that though he has no assurance.

On March 3, Stevens says McGill owns the Library, and it is accessible for use by mature scholars. Stevens is unwilling to take it up with the Committee of the Foundation. His ~~last~~ interview with Morgan has convinced him that he should not follow Flexner's tentative suggestions. Flexner to Stevens, March 16, 1936. It looks to him as if McGill is playing the dog in the manger; that is, it cannot buy the Library itself, and they are preventing acquisition on proper terms by anyone else. He suggests if Stevens will ~~not~~ take the matter up with the Rockefeller Foundation in the interests of the Institute, it should consider making an appropriation to McGill. "My main concern is, as you see, not a selfish one. A library of this sort should simply not be dissipated." He does not regard as a vital factor the fact that McGill if it acquires it will not be able to appoint a staff for some years which can make adequate use of it.

On April 4, Stevens after talking with Mr. Cost writes Flexner April 4, 1936. There are three comments which are significant: (1) Collection still in China and certain objects at McGill are not included in the lot covered by the agreement

expiring on April 30. \$30,000 Gest considers a reasonable valuation for these. (2) If Gest has that sum he would be able to clear the account at McGill and so be in a position to deal either with them or someone else. (3) Gest is ready to cooperate with McGill if Morgan has a plan for using the books; if the Library goes to McGill under present terms, Gest "is through." His appearance since Stevens saw him in January gives meaning to this comment. Stevens closes with the following: Another institution will not find it easy to consider any step interfering with the plans of McGill, but "McGill shows no sign of having power to make a plan, and I have some hope that the other men at McGill will see how the case has been put on the footing that may be very unhappy for them as well as for Mr. Gest."

The matter rested until May when Flemer wrote Stevens saying that since his attention was originally directed to the collection by Mr. Gerould, the Librarian of Princeton, Professor Morey, head of D. A. A. of Princeton spoke to him pointing out that Princeton has already made a start in Oriental studies and that the acquisition of this

Library by either the Institute or the University to be used in common, "as are all our facilities, opportunities, and faculty, would create the possibility of establishing in Princeton a center for Oriental studies." Emphasizing that U. S. relations with the Orient are destined to become more intimate, it is important that the Library be preserved. He has got an opinion with from Mr. Hummel, Chief of the Division of Orientalia in the Library of Congress which says G. C. L. is second best in the country to the Library of Congress collection. They have tried to acquire it for the Library of Congress but have failed. He explains his position, (Flexner explains his position) as still being mainly a concern that the Library should be acquired by one of the great universities which could relied on to use it and to build it up, and not necessarily that it should be brought to Princeton. Other institutions are interested but unable to make purchase. Gerald is assured him that if it can come to Princeton, fireproof space for housing will be provided if the Institute acquires it.

The price has come down from \$135,000 to \$130,000. Again Flexner raises the question of the Foundation making giving

half the sum. Easthis

Stevens, June 13, informs Flexner that Gillis has about \$40,000 worth of books in China to be paid for. This may be true or not, he doesn't know.

Flexner June 17, said that he understood from Gest that these books had already been paid for.

On June 23, Norma Thompson, secretary, writes Flexner of the action of the Executive Committee of the Rockefeller Foundation in making \$62,500 available to the I. A. S. towards the cost of the Gest Chinese Research Library upon condition that the Institute secure the balance of such cost and at least half thereof, and upon the further condition that the collection if purchased remain at Princeton University.

~~X~~, Gest Oriental Library, Miscellaneous Correspondence, M-2

1936

October

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOA

PELLOWS

Academic Personnel

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

ENDOWMENT FOR RESEARCH

The Scientific Research Fund

"An endowment of three million dollars was established in 1928 for the promotion of research in Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy, Chemistry, and Biology. One-third of this endowment was contributed by the General Education Board.

"By special gifts to this endowment fund six professorships have been established: the Cyrus Fogg Brackett Professorship in Physics, and the Henry B. Fine Professorship in Mathematics, by Thomas D. Jones, of the Class of 1876; the Thomas D. Jones Professorship in Mathematical Physics, and the David B. Jones Professorship in Chemistry, by Miss Gwethalyn Jones, daughter of David B. Jones, of the Class of 1876; the Class of 1897 Professorship

in Astronomy, by the Class of 1897; and the Henry Fairfield Osborn Professorship in Biology, by William Church Osborn, of the Class of 1883.

"The remaining income from the fund is allocated to the five departments concerned in accordance with the recommendations of a committee representing these departments. This income is used to supplement appropriations for research from the general funds of the University.

THE SPEARS FUND

"An endowment of two hundred thousand dollars was established in 1934 by the bequest of Miss Ione May Spears of Brooklyn for the promotion of research in Art and Archaeology. The income of the fund is administered by a committee of the department.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

"While Princeton University and the Institute for Advanced Study are organically and administratively distinct,

the faculties and students of the two institutions cooperate in advanced work in a number of fields.

" Members of the School of Mathematics of the Institute for Advanced Study, which was started in 1933, occupy studies in Pine Hall of Mathematics at Princeton University, and the courses and seminars of the School are conducted in this building. The School of Economics and Politics and the School of Humanistic Studies, which were organized in the academic year 1935-1936, at present occupy temporary quarters.

"The courses, seminars, and opportunities for conferences and direction in Princeton University and in the Institute for Advanced Study are open to students enrolled in either without payment of an additional fee. As a result of experience, advanced students, such as National Research Council Fellows, Rockefeller Foundation Fellows and Commonwealth Fund Fellows, who have come to Princeton, are now accredited to both institutions, since it has happened not infrequently that a Fellow coming to study with a member of one group found it to his interest to confer and work with one or more members of the other group.

"The announcement of courses and seminars to be given in the several Schools of the Institute are made in bulletins issued by the Institute, and may be obtained by addressing the Director."

From The Official Register of Princeton University,
October, 1936, Volume XXVIII, No. 3, pages 326-327

1937

GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY

Facilities

✓ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

Flexner (Princeton) to Fosdick (Rockefeller Found., NYC)

"I have just returned from a two days visit to Washington in the course of which I had a very interesting conversation with Mr. Hummel, who is Curator of the Chinese Section of the Library of Congress, and with Mr. Putnam, the Librarian. Reflecting on what passed between us, I have an idea regarding the Gest Collection towards the purchase of which the Rockefeller Foundation made a liberal grant to us. Before I do anything or mention the matter to any one else I should like to get your opinion, for the point I have in mind concerns the Foundation as well as the Institute. Can you let me know what day in the next week or two I can see you for a brief talk? I do not think it will take you long to make up your mind.

"..."

File II-23

1937

5/13

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOA I

✓ ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Foundations

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

BAMBERGER, LOUIS

Flexner to Bamberger, May 13, 1937

Recounts cooperative meeting with Dodds the day before, and he wishes the founders could have heard Dodds on the beneficial and stimulating effect of the Institute's presence and of the future possibilities of cooperation between the University and the Institute. "While the two institutions will of course permanently continue to be independent of one another,

there is almost no limit to the good which they can accomplish by cooperation." He then says that both he and Dodds deplore the fact that and so do the Rockefeller Institute people that such close cooperation with the Institute is not possible because of the 6-mile distance.

D, Bamberger, Louis, 1937-1944

Rockefeller

1937

9/27
10/8

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic organization

NORSE, MARSTON

Biographical

WEAVER, WARREN

Foundations

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Correspondence between Morse and the Rockefeller Foundation (Warren Weaver) on the supposed request of the Institute on behalf of the International Congress of Mathematics through the Institute for \$7,500 for the Congress to be held in 1940. The Institute has pledged the amount of \$7,500, but Morse makes the point to Weaver that if the \$7,500 is paid for this purpose, stipends for foreign mathematicians will be cut by that much since the Institute hasn't got the funds. After that the Rockefeller Foundations grants \$7,500 on condition that the Institute give the Congress \$2,500 which is done.

D, Morse, Marston, 1933-1945

1937

10/6
10/21

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

GARNEGIE

Foundations

✓ROCKEFELLER

MORSE, MARSTON

Biographical

Two letters regarding foundations, 1937, 10/6 and 10/21

Filed in Chronological File under 1937, 10/6.

D File, Morse, Marston, 1933-45

1938

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

Foundations

✓ ROCKEFELLER

CLEMENT, PAUL

Biographical

DAVIDSON, ADELAIDE

Flexner to Keppel. Asks for \$1,500 grant for Paul Clement or Davidson. Keppel gives it for Clement; Corporation doesn't give to degree candidates. Flexner to ask Stevens for other. (Rockefeller Foundation).

D, Carnegie Corporation

1938

January - July

✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FOUNDERS

Corporation

GIFTS

Finance

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

See Flexner's letters to founders regarding expansion in the School of Economics and Politics. Continuous pressure and courtship (though papers for last half of 1937 have been removed from file).

4/6/38 Flexner tells Bambe ger he is sure Rockefeller Foundation will help with School of Economics and Politics--is asking Fosdick.

D, Bamberger, Louis, 1937-44

1938

1/24

✓ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

PUBLICATIONS

MEMBERS

Publications

The Rockefeller Foundation "made an appropriation for the purpose of enabling Professor Alpheus Thomas Mason of Princeton University to associate himself with the Institute beginning February 1 until next autumn in order that he may complete a study dealing ~~it~~ with the Massachusetts Savings Bank Life Insurance Law."

Tr. Min. - 1/24/38 - p.p. 8-9

1938

February (?)

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

FOUNDERS

Corporation

FLEXNER

Biographical

Mrs. Earle is traveling with Earle at his own expense.
The Foundation had been asked and had refused.

D. L. Bamberger

1938

2/2

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

Foundations

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Plexner to Bamberger, February 2, 1938.

The Carnegie Corporation has made an appropriation of \$8000 for next year for the support of certain advanced workers in humanistic studies, and it is likely that Rockefeller will do likewise. H_o considers this very significant.

D, Bamberger, Louis, 1937-1944

1938

2/19

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

RP PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

FOUNDERS

Corporation

MASON, ALPHEUS T.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Flexner to Bamberger, February 19, 1938.

Recalls that the Rockefeller Foundation aided Institute in giving a temporary appointment to Mason to finish the second volume of the book on Brandeis.

Also Flexner alludes to Mason's contacts with Riefler, Earle and Mitrany, a unique experience for him. He talks about Mason's delight at working in 69 Alexander without professorial duties.

D, Bamberger, Louis, 1937-1944

1938

3/19

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

✓ CARNEGIE CORPORATION

✓ AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

MERITT, B.

Biographical

HERZFELD, E.E.

Leland (W. G., American Council of Learned Societies) to Flexner 3/19

"I reported to Dr. Keppel on my visit to Princeton and on my conversations with you and Dr. Herzfeld. The substance of my recommendation was that the Carnegie Corporation should make available to the Institute for Advanced Study a credit for assistance to publications produced by the members of the Institute, with especial reference to those of Herzfeld and Meritt. This credit is not to exceed \$10,000 a year for three years, and only^m so much of it is to be used as is actually needed for specific publications ready for the press.

"Dr. Keppel wrote to me just before he left for England that they could not act upon my recommendation at present, on account of lack of funds, but that he would take it up with his Trustees in the autumn.

"As I understand the situation, the only matter of any urgency is the publication of Meritt's manuscript. I am writing to him for further information about the manuscript, since I was unable to secure any from the Harvard Press, which apparently had not yet seen it. I shall see Meritt a week from today in Philadelphia, and shall be able to discuss the matter with him then more fully. It may be possible, if the amount required is not too large, to secure assistance for this particular volume from some other source.

"As for Dr. Herzfeld, I think he should be encouraged to proceed with the preparation of a volume, with a fair expectation that its publication could be secured, or at least substantially assisted, when the manuscript is ready."

1938

4/4

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FOUNDERS

Corporation

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

Flexner sends to Samberger the annual re/view of the activities of the Rockefeller Foundation. "I should be very happy if, in view of our recent conversations, you would read the section dealing with what Mr. Fosdick calls 'Social Sciences' (pages 36-45), and what we in the Institute call the 'School of Economics and Politics'. The interesting thing about this report is that while Mr. Fosdick recognizes the extraordinary difficulty of building up the social sciences, he is very emphatic as to the necessity of making the effort in order to reduce as far as we can the confusion which has hitherto prevailed in this field...

"I think of our problem in respect to ~~the~~ the social sciences day and night, and I cannot avoid the conclusion that

it is our duty to enter this field and that there is no institution in the world which enjoys the advantages that we enjoy in entering it, for we have no routine obligations such as create difficulties in colleges and universities."

D. Bamberger, Louis, 1937-1944

1938

5/10

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

ECONOMICS

Academic Activities

STEWART, WALTER W.

Biographical

FLEXNER, ABRAHAM

BEVERIDGE

See memo on Beveridge on Social Sciences and damage
Rockefeller Foundation grants did to London School of Economics.

S-2

1938

6/29

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

TEDESCO, PAUL

Foundation gave grant for Tedesco \$1,000 for a year
(Committee for Displaced Persons gave \$1,000 also). Flexner
contemplates giving Tedesco a permanent appointment in
Oriental Studies if year proves satisfactory. Herzfeld
recommended Tedesco.

D, Rockefeller Foundation

1938

8/7
8/12

EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

Foundations

✓ ROCKEFELLER

A. S. L. S.

OWENLANNON TRUST

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

B, Carnegie Corporation, 1932-39

1938

12/19

✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

GENERAL (ZENTRALBLATT)

Publications

WEAVER, WARREN

Biographical

VEBLEN, O.

FLEXNER, A.

Letter from Weaver to Flexner, December 19, 1938, regarding above. Also correspondence relating to Courant and Neugebauer in file.

Letter of Dec. 19 filed in Chronological file under 1938, ~~IX/X~~
~~IX/IX~~ 12/19.

D, Warren/ Weaver

1939

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

DAY, EDMUND EZRA

Biographical

Director for the Social Sciences, 1930-37

Rockefeller Foundation

Director for education with General Education Board, 1930-37

President Cornell University, 1937-1949

(This left Sydnor Walker in charge of Social Sciences
until Joseph E. Willits was appointed Director of
Social Science 1939. Then he was associate director
(at least in 1940)

D, Rockefeller Foundation and Who's Who

1939

March

ROCKEFELLER-BAMBERGER FUND

Foundations

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

OPPENHEIMER, R.

See final accounting of Rockefeller-Bamberger Fund.

D, Rockefeller Foundation

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

✓ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

Professor John B. Whitten of Princeton University supported by President Dodds requests the Institute for space in Fuld Hall to set up the Princeton Listening Post and a radio auditing enterprise to study political broadcasts during the war. Because the Rockefeller Foundation had granted funds for the project and was very eager to have it undertaken, the Institute finally allowed the Listening Post to occupy three of the rooms at 69 Alexander Street. This put the Institute to some additional expense to heat the quarters occupied which otherwise were not heated and to do some small alterations for the work. Finally the Institute through Aydelotte asked Whitten whether it would not be possible for the Rockefeller funds to take care of the heating and the lighting of the building. (See Whitten to Aydelotte, April 10, 1940.) In this letter Whitten accepts the responsibility for these expenses, and the janitor service was also paid out of the Rockefeller funds for the Listening Post pursuant to the arrangement.

The project apparently abandoned the premises at 69 Alexander Street some time in October, 1941. Whitten writes to Aydelotte, October 24, 1941 thanking him for the Institute's collaboration and generosity/

1939

2/9
2/21

✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

FOUNDATIONS

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

FOSDICK

Flexner to Fosdick, 2/9.

Asks Fosdick to consider giving short term appropriation of \$25,000 to 6/30/39 to match \$25,000 Flexner has secured on contingent basis, balance to be returned. Bypasses Willits/, new head of social sciences. Says loath to approach founders because they are building of ~~xxxxxxx~~ Fuld Hall and wishes to see what maintenance, furnishings, etc. will cost first. Diplomatically refused by Fosdick.

D, Rockefeller Foundation

1939

NOTES

2/9

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

GENERAL

Publications

NEUGEBAUER, OTTO

Biographia

FLEXNER, A.

VEBLEN, O.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Foundations

~~/~~ROCKEFELLER

SEE Chronological File, 1939, 2/9, for references to the Carnegie Institute and Rockefeller Foundation regarding the coming of Neugebauer to the United States, Brown University, and the publication of the mathematical journal.

V File, Flexner, Abraham

✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

MATHEMATICS

Academic Activities

Flexner to Veblen:

"Thank you for your very lucid account of the situation in respect to the proposed international journal of mathematics, which I shall forward to Mr. Fosdick. It seems to me perfect in form and content."

File IV-20

1959

5/13

GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY

✓ ROCKEFELLER

FLEXNER, A.

WEED, LEWIS H.

Facilities

FOUNDATIONS

Biographical

Flexner to Weed, May 13.

He submits the budget showing the Gest Oriental Library a separate item since it cannot be housed in Fuld Hall. "I should have said yesterday when the question of storing the Gest Library was raised that, if any such step were taken, the Institute would be compelled to return to the Rockefeller Foundation the sum of \$62,500.00, contributed by the Foundation to the Institute on condition that the Library should be open equally to the scholars of Princeton University and the Institute."

D File, Weed, Lewis H.

1939

July

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

MITRANY, D.

Biographical

Foundation gave grant to Mitrany for international studies,
\$4,000 for 2 years of which ~~\$1,500~~ \$1,089 refunded (7/2/40)

% has since

D, Rockefeller Foundation

1939

7/29

✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION (GENERAL EDUCATION BD.)	Foundations
FLEXNER, A.	Biographical
KEPPEL, FRED	
HOWARD ^{1/}	Relations WOI
LIPS	Biographical

Flexner to Keppel, July 29, 1939.

"Your letter of July 18 has just reached me here at our camp. I shall of course destroy it as the best manner of keeping it confidential. The fact that Lips left Howard under circumstances that were not particularly friendly does not mean much to one who knows Howard as well as I do. I was chairman of the Board of Trustees for about five years, and I have never tried harder in my life to preserve peace and good feeling than during that period. I finally resigned because I thought the task beyond my strength and diplomatic skill. Lips was also at Columbia for a year. You can doubtless find out from your friends there how he was regarded."

~~XX~~

There is no reference in Flexner's account in
Who's Who of his Chairmanship of the Board of Trustees of
Howard University (Who's Who, 1952-1953).

1939

August - October

FOUNDERS

Corporation

STEWART, WALTER W.

Biographical

FLENER, A.

AYDRELOTTE, P.

BANDERGER, H.

VEBLER, O.

RIEFLER, W.

BOUGHTON

WEND

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

Handwritten notes in Stewart's file during period of August to October, 1939, and concerning Fleener's retirement.

Filed in Chronological File under 1939, August - October. ¹²⁻²⁵

S File, General, 1939-1942

1939

10/11

SCHOOL OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS (?)

Academic Organization

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

AYDELOTTE, P.

Biographical

Aydelotte wired October 11, 1939, to Dr. F. P. Keppel, President of Carnegie Corporation, President Raymond Fosdick of the Massachusetts General Education Board, asking if ~~they~~ each would see him some time Friday afternoon about personal matter.

On October 12, Aydelotte wired Joseph H. Willits of the Rockefeller Foundation with the same message.

A IAS (T)

Nov. - Dec.

PRINCETON (THE PRINCETON LISTENING CENTER)

Relations WOAI

✓ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

See source below for some particular ^{*points on*} ~~parts~~ of the Princeton
Listening Center, an international radio monitoring system.

A File, IAS (T)

1939

11/25

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

BENEFIT

Academic Personnel

HONORS

✓ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE

Flexner to Aydelotte, November 25, 1939.

Flexner's thanks for Trustees' action. Message to Aydelotte
on R. B. Foundation.

Photostated, and filed under S for School of Economics and Politics

A File, IAS (Y)

1939

11/25

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

FOSDICK, R. B.

WILLITS, J.

Flexner to Aydelotte, ~~NYMWH~~ November 25, 1939, about
request to Rockefeller Foundation for support for economics
at I. A. S.

Filed in Chronological File under 1939, 11/25.

A File, IAS (T)

XI/4 1939

12/2

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

Educational Institutions

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

MITRANY, DAVID

Biographical

aydelotte, f.

Mitrany to aydelotte, December 2, 1939.

He has heard that the Rockefeller Foundation may be about to give the Institute a large amount of money, and he warns against it saying that The London School of Economics was "utterly deflected from its original character and purpose by a sudden influx of money; I have seen perfectly good professors become academic propagandists by a surfeit of endowed 'research'; and I do not mind telling you, knowing that it will not go further, that the best group at the School have come to the conclusion that the Rockefeller money has been a disaster for the School and its scientific standing."

He apologises for counselling in this matter. (Is there a

reflection on Flexner and his background in this
observation?)

A IAS (T)

1939

12/19

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

BUDGET

Finance

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

WEED

Aydelotte to Weed, December 19, 1939.

Expresses desire to get to Baltimore to talk to him about the Institute to discuss the budget, etc.. "I am sure some economies are possible, indeed some are already going into effect, and I hope very much that we may get some help from the Rockefeller Foundation, and perhaps some money for books which are very much needed from another source."

A IAS (T)

12/27

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

See memo of December 27, 1939 for reference to
the Rockefeller Foundation on page 2.

Filed in Chronological File under 1939, 12/27.

D File, Aydelotte, Frank, 1930-1945

1940-1955

✓ ROCKEFELLER

~~CORRESPONDENCE~~

GRANTS-IN-AID

Foundations

Academic Personnel

For a list of grants to specific individuals and projects
given by the Rockefeller Foundation see Vertical File under
"R" for Rockefeller.

1940

1/10

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Aydelotte to Flexner, January 10, 1940.

Thanks him for his conversation with Mr. Bamberger concerning Olden Manor, and appreciates very much Flexner's intervention in this matter which would have been awkward for him ~~is~~ (Aydelotte) to arrange.

He has an appointment with Joe Willetts. Hopes very much to get something settled on January 15.

A IAS (T)

1940

1/16

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

RIEFLER, WINFIELD W.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Aydelotte to Riefler.

This is the letter in which he asks Riefler to prepare the material for submission to Rockefeller Foundation for supplementing the funds for economics at the Institute.

"I had a good talk with Joe Willits yesterday, and he went ~~through~~ through the material you had given me with great interest. I think we are getting on with our application, but he now wants me to draw up some kind of a formal request summarizing in general terms the material you gave me so that he will have something to show to the members of his Executive Committee. The problem is to present something to a group of trustees who are themselves college presidents which will make them feel justified to give money to us instead of to their own institutions, and as things go in this practical world that is real problem.

"I should like very much to have you colaborate in this letter. I will try my hand at a preliminary draft and bring it to Princeton with me on Thursday morning. If you are to be there Thursday afternoon, I should be most grateful if you would revise it."

A File, IAS (T)

1940

1/17

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

BUDGET

Finance

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

RIMFLER, W. W.

STEWART

See copy of Aydelotte's request for Rockefeller Foundation funds.

S, I. A. S., School of Economics and Politics

1940

1/18
1/22

GIFTS (BAMBERGER-ROCKEFELLER FUND)

Finance

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

AYDELOTTE, F.

WILLITS, JOSEPH H.

Aydelotte to Willits, asking Rockefeller Foundation for \$50,000 for \times 5 years as grant to support I. A. S. work in economics. If Rockefeller Foundation makes the grant, Aydelotte says, it will be combined with an additional sum from the Founders, which will give adequate support.

"We have, as you know, been able to assemble at Princeton a small but remarkable group of men, who are unusual in that, in addition to possessing a broad theoretical background, they have all had long and varied experience in the organization and direction of economic research and in the problem of the application of theoretical economics to the solution of public problems."

Willits to Aydelotte, January 22, 1940.

"I am interested to note that your program contemplates work at Princeton as well as the valuable work which members of the staff are doing in the National Bureau, the Treasury, and in other directions."

Asks whether Founders will match dollar for dollar.

Aydelotte to Willits, February 1, 1940. Suggests Rockefeller give conditional on matching an amount larger than \$25,000 per year. But he has no definite program from for Mr. Bamberger.

Norma S. Thomas (Secretary of Rockefeller Foundation) to Aydelotte, April 4, 1940. On March 15, 1940 Foundation appropriated \$105,000 for 3 years for I. A. S. economics work, to be for 3 years and on dollar for dollar matching basis. Unpaid balance to revert to Foundation annual statements to be sent Foundation.

Norma S. Thomas to Aydelotte, February 19, 1943

The Rockefeller Foundation appropriated \$70,000 for 2 years for same ~~xxx~~ purpose for 2 years beginning July 1, 1943. I A. S. to return 35 per cent of \$95,000 remaining unexpanded as of June 30, 1943.

D File, Bamberger, Lewis, Estate of

1940

1/19 - 3/2

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ BAMBERGER-ROCKEFELLER FUND

Foundations

RIEFLER, W. W.

Biographical

STEWART, W. W.

AYDELOTTE, F.

Riefler to Stewart January 19, 1940 transmitting an informal letter to Willits asking for support from the Foundation.

Aydelotte to Stewart, January 20, 1940, transmitting proposed report to the Trustees on School of Economics and Politics. (Not available. See copy report attached dated January 27 also sent to Riefler and Warren).

March 2, 1940--preliminary draft of memorandum to Willits by Aydelotte with corrections.

S-7 (SEP, 1940)

1940

2/5
2/6

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Earle to Aydelotte, February 5, 1940.

"This is to remind you that we have to make our peace with Keppel about my taking on the work of the American Committee for International Studies, in addition to the study in American Military Policy."

Aydelotte to Earle, February 6, 1940.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ I shall see you before you talk to Keppel. The more I think of it the more I think that you will be able to oversee this research he has financed in your stride in addition to your other responsibilities and I doubt whether any special apologies are necessary.

A. IAS (T)

1940

2/29

✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

Flexner to Aydelotte.

~~Says~~ Says Rockefeller (Fosdick) very sympathetic to kind of economics project planned--speaking of \$25,000 from each Board and Foundation.

2/1/40 Aydelotte tells Willits Bamberger will go to \$50,000 a year. Application letter Aydelotte dated 1/18/40 in file.

D, Rockefeller Foundation

Foundation in March, 1940

SCHOOL OF
ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

ROCKEFELLER

MARCH
Program for work in economics presented to Rockefeller
March
Academic Organization

Foundations

~~File.~~

Filed under Chronological 1940, March

S I.A.S. Economics and Politics 1940

1940

3/2

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

RIEFLER, WINFIELD W.

Biographical

Data supporting application for Rockefeller Foundations/ funds
prepared by Riefler. (See Aydelotte's request dated 1/20/40. S-7)

Filed in Vertical File under S for School of Economics and Politics.

S File S-7

1940

1/2

BUDGET

Finance

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

Director's application to the Rockefeller Foundation for funds
for economic studies.

Filed in Vertical File under B, Budget.

B File, Sch. of Econ. & Pol. 1940

1940

3/15

✓ ROCKEFELLER-BAMBERGER FUND (GIFTS)

Foundations *Finance*

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Resume of minutes of Rockefeller Trustees on first grant
to support economic research.

Filed in Chronological File under 1940, 3/15.

S, IAS R-B Fund

3/23

✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

THEORETICAL PHYSICS

Academic Activities

VEBLEN, O.

BIOGRAPHICAL

AYDELOTTE, F.

Vehlen to Aydelotte on Atomic fission and theoretical
physics program.

Filed in Chronological file under 1940, 3/23.

V-3

1940

3/29

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

/ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

FOUNDERS

Corporation

Grant of \$35,000 per year for 3 years for economics, to be matched by Bamberger.

Exec. Comm. Mtg. - 3/29/40 - p. 4

1940

4/4

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ ROCKEFELLER F

Foundations

The Rockefeller Foundation by Norma S. Thompson, Secretary, to Aydelette. Formal notification that appropriation of \$105,000 to the Institute for Advanced Study for work in economics during the three year period beginning July 1, 1940 had been approved. Appointments to be made at the rate of \$35,000 a year on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 provided by the Institute beyond the sum of \$30,000 at present available. *Plattner*

The Foundation required periodic statements showing sums set aside for this work over and above the \$30,000 at present available, and copies of the annual financial statements of the Institute to be provided also to the Foundation. Under the terms of the appropriation any unpaid balance as of June 30, 1943, reverts to the Foundation.

17
6
A File, Rockefeller-Bamberger Fund

1940

4/5

FOUNDATION
ROCKEFELLER-BAMBERGER/FUND

Foundations

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

FOUNDERS

Corporation

Aydelotte to Bamberger, April 5, 1940.

Rockefeller Foundation has formally informed him of three-year grant of \$35,000 contingent on matching dollar for dollar.

Then asks Bamberger "a direct question" as to whether he would be willing to match the Rockefeller funds and says he has refrained before because of possible desire Bamberger to discuss with Leidesdorf and Maass. Louis Bamberger agreed to match, as acknowledged by Aydelotte to Bamberger July 19, 1940, D, L. Bamberger.

D, L. Bamberger, 1937-44.

1940

4/10

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

VEBIEN, O.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

STEWART, W. W.

BOHR, NEILS

BOHR, HARALD

PAULI, WOLFGANG

Veblen to Flexner, April 10, 1940.

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

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

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

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

V.

1940

4/12

BUDGET

Finance

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

Aydelotte to Weed, April 12, 1940.

He submits tentative draft of the budget--his tenth attempt having one merit--it balances.

"You can understand the points of difficulty if you keep these facts in mind: the Rockefeller gift requires that we should add \$40,000 of new money to the School of Economics and Politics which with \$6,500 from the Carnegie Corporation for some research of Earle's raises the total budget of that school from \$80,000 to \$127,000.

"For the rest we have absorbed last year's deficit by making slight reductions in the Schools of Mathematics and Humanistic Studies and by making drastic cuts in the appropriation for equipment and supplies and in the contingent fund. These cuts are not wise, but they seem to be necessary."

D File, Lewis H. Weed

5/10

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

PAULI

Biographical

BOHR

DIRAC

Aydelotte to Bamberger, May 10, 1940.

The Rockefeller Foundation has offered to finance a visiting professorship for Pauli of Zürich. It has already financed a visiting professorship for Niels Bohr, who feels he ought to stay where he is for the time being, but when the time comes when he can no longer do work in Copenhagen he will be glad to accept the Institute's invitation.

Aydelotte is looking for money for a professorship for Dirac of Cambridge University. With these three, plus Einstein and von Neumann the Institute will have the greatest

concentration of mathematical physicists in the world, "and would make the Institute the center for that subject just at the moment when it may conceivably have greater importance than ever before, owing to recent developments in the uranium problem."

D, Bamberger, Louis, 1937-1944

1940

5/23

BUDGET

Finance

GIFTS

~~ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION~~

Foundations

Discussion of Budget for 1940-41, and of gifts received.

Tr. Min. - 5/13/40 - Appendix 1, pp. 5-6

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

BOHR, NIELS

Biographical

PAULI, WOLFGANG

Insecurity in Europe for these two men has caused the Institute to offer them
refuge in Princeton, to the benefit of the whole country.

Tr. Min. - 5/13/40 - Appendix 1, pp. 3-4

1940

5/13

✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Earle's report on American Committee for International Studies (See Appendix 3)

Tr. Min. - 5/13/40 - pp. 2-3, Appendix 3 T

1940

5/13

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICS

Academic Organization

/ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

See Director's Report, pp. 2-3 and appendices 2 and 3 to Trustee's Minutes.

Note that programs of work for economists and political scientists are to be financed by Foundation funds.

Minutes Trustees 5/13/40, pp. 2,3 Appendix, and Appendices 2 & 3

1940

5/22

/ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Grant for 2 year period 1/1/40 - 12/31/41 for American
Committee for International Studies, on request of Council on
Foreign Relations and I. A. S. 2/11/43 unspent appr. reappropriated.

D, Rockefeller Foundation

1940

June - August

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

WORLD WAR II.

Government Relations

FOREIGN PERSONNEL

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

RIEFLER, WINFIELD W.

Correspondence regarding the League of Nations.

Filed in Chronological File under 1940, June - August.

A File, League of Nations, (Invitation to Economics Section)

1940

7/25

ROCKEFELLER BAMBERGER FUND (GIFTS)

Foundations *FINANC*

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

BAMBERGER, L.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Photostat of Bamberger's letter to Aydelotte, July 25, 1940.

Filed in Chronological File under 1940, 7/25.

A File, Bamberger L. (T)

10/14

GENERAL

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Government Relations

RELATIONS W.O.A.I.

Foundations

Invitation of 3 Princeton groups to League of Nations to transfer from Geneva to Princeton for duration of war.

Tr. Min. - 10/14/40 - Appendix - p. 7

1940

20/14

✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations W.O.A.I.

WORLD WAR II (League of Nations)

Government Relations

See circumstantial report of Director on steps leading up to coming of Economic Section of League of Nations to Princeton.

Tr. Min. - 10/14/40 - Appendix - pp. 8-13

1740

11/30

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ ROCKEFELLER-BAMBERGER FUND

Foundations

GENERAL

Finance

Rockefeller Foundation appropriation for work in economics,
November 30, 1940.

Paper filed in A, 10/18/56, Home, Institute; Financial Problems
(Red Pouch). (In cardboard box with Aydelotte's Home files).

(File # 47)

1940

December

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

Correspondence between Aydelotte and Dean Edwin F. Gay, Huntington Library, San Marino, California, and Joseph H. Willits of the Rockefeller Foundation for a two to four year study of economic history at the Institute financed by Rockefeller.

by Gay

On March 11, 1941, Willits informed Aydelotte that Gay was not available. Aydelotte discussed the ~~project~~ proposed project with Willits without having discussed it with Stewart who was away. Says nothing about having discussed with Riefler or Warren.

D, Post-War Organization Study Correspondence

1941-1943

HADAMARD, JACQUES

Biographical

DRESDEN, ARNOLD

EAPSKINE, LOUIS

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

ROSENWALD

Jacques Hadamard, a great French mathematician who left France in 1942, apparently under some duress. Rabbi Stephen Wise, Arnold Dresden, FRANK EAPSKINE, of Louis Eapskine of the Rockefeller Foundation, and others busied themselves in Hadamard's interest. He was 75 years old, and therefore, not eligible for appointment in the Institute on a stipend basis. The Rockefeller Foundation found that under its rules, they could do nothing toward granting him funds, and, finally, the problem was resolved, apparently, by Jacob Billikopf approaching the Rosenwald Family Foundation, the 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.

R D File, Mademard, Jacques

1941-1944

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

COLUMBIA

HARVARD

OXFORD

GENERAL (HUNTINGTON LIBRARY)

WRIGHT, LOUIS B.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

The source of this note is D File, American Civilization Study which was initiated in correspondence between Aydelotte and Wright. Originally the idea was Wright's writing from Huntington Library in 1941. It did not take rapidly, and there was a period of jockeying around. Dodds of Princeton was very much interested, and so also was Professor Chinard,

Professor of French at Princeton University. The original plan contemplated a group of seminars. Earle of the Institute was enthusiastic for a while about the seminars, but whether he became disinterested, or whether his work for the United States Navy during the war actually interrupted his concentration on the seminars is an open question. He did not pursue it. Ultimately, Stewart and Warren took it up. Ultimately, also, Aydelotte, who had secured a promise from Louis Bamberger of \$75,000 to finance the seminars for one year on the basis of the budget, died. Aydelotte at first is not dubious about what is in his will, but later on he says that since the legacy is only residual, it will not be possible to count upon it for the \$75,000. As will be apparent from the file, the Rockefeller Foundation firmly rejected aid twice, and caused Aydelotte to endeavor to make the seminars a cooperative effort as between the various universities involved. There is no evidence that the seminars were ever held or that the program materialized. The file simply shows that the subject spun out into nothing at the end of 1944.

(Could it have been that Wright promoted the seminars with the idea of strengthening his position with the Huntington Trustees. Correspondence at the beginning of the subject indicates that he needs strengthening with his Trustees, and is not sure of his position. In the middle of the discussions, he asks Aydelotte to reassure his trustees as to the importance of the project.)

Documents on this subject are filed with this note in the Vertical File under "W" for Wright, Louis B.

D File, American Civilization Study

1941-1949

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

WARREN

Biographical

✓ ROCKEFELLER (SOCIAL SCIENCE
RESEARCH COUNCIL)

Foundations

Project was undertaken by the Social Science Research Council on \$250,000 granted by the Rockefeller Foundation December 4, 1940. To be expended \$85,000 1941, \$65,000 1942, \$50,000 1943, \$50,000 1944. In addition a sum of \$50,000 to be matched dollar for dollar to be expended after fiscal 1943 and after fiscal 1944 if matched. Members of the Committee should be appointed for annual terms and the staff of the Committee should be appointed by the Council with the approval of the Committee. Committee should keep minutes and transmit them to the Council, etc.

The Committee consisted of the following in 1941:
Edwin F. Gay, Arthur H. Cole, Herbert Heaton, Max
Harold Innis, Edgar A. J. Johnson and Simon Kuznets, Earle J.
Hamilton and R. B. Warren. The group of economic historians
who recommended the program consisted of some of those and others.

Warren.

On November 9, 1940, Warren wrote a very assiduous comment on the notes of the conference which the program was formulated and Kuznets' comments on the program. He arrived at "a definite conclusion. There being no such thing as economics, there is no such thing as economic history. There are people who are interested in the economic aspects of society in general, and people who are interested in the economic aspects of history..."

Three people stand in the initial group stood out very strongly because they were more talkative--Heaton, Kuznets and Wef. Warren was reminded of Dr. Flexner whose own method "was personal." He believed Flexner would use the personal method here and suggested that if Dr. Willits wants to invest some money, he should invest it in one of the three or some other individual since none of the three obviously would be able to work together.

"In my opinion, the approach employed has already demonstrated, not exactly its futility but its marginal futility.

Continuing this approach will produce something elaborate, pretentious, and expensive; but I do not believe it will produce anything worthwhile.

"The present design seems under the influence of the National Bureau, and the little I know of the National Bureau persuades me that it is a design to be avoided. Whatever good has come from the Bureau has been merely that it afforded a device (and I think a clumsy and costly device) for projecting three individuals--Mitchell, Wolman and Riefler..."

On January 23, 1941 Warren accepted an invitation to join the Committee extending its original membership by his addition and that of Harold Innis.

March 3, 1941, Arthur H. Cole who was really the Chairman of the Committee set down in memorandum to the members suggested program:

(1) First to accumulate a record of all current activities going forward in economic history in the United States and to ~~synthesize~~ codify it. (This was after subcommittees had

been established.

(2) to Plan research in a given area will require the whole subject to be broken down into topics. To determine the mode of operation not as localized, geographically scattered or assembly of a consultative committee.

~~3~~ Then to estimate costs in terms of number of workers, salaries, and so forth.

(3) Keep the survey of work going forward in the broad field of economic history and this will take travel.~~fax~~

(4) Submit vouchers of your travel.

(5) The next meeting (!)

While the Committee was still seeking to outline its territory, Warren wrote Innis as follows: wonders whether there is such a thing as economic history. That is the trouble with the Committee, probably. There are: (a) political historians

who acknowledge that economic facts influence political action, and (b) economists who regard history as their laboratory or proving ground illustrating the operation of economic principles or theories under conditions considered as affording a recognizable test and (c) pure historians; that is, persons of a detective or reportorial type of mind who are interested in assembling and noticing factual information as it is discoverable.

He classifies the Marxists and Henry Georges' Progress and Poverty as examples of the third group. Innis' reprint of an article called "Price System" is an excellent example of group b.

Thinks the Committee could take one of the three approaches, but only one. He eliminates a because he thinks the Committee limited by its own characteristics in that he thinks none of its members has developed any such comprehensive philosophy of economic determinism. Group b requires pioneering in one of the common economic ~~concepts~~ concepts the price system, ~~land~~ land as capital, rent, the distribution

of income, national income. Perhaps best taken for granted and get down to facts. There's a real need for it, but he doesn't think the Committee is inclined toward it.

Economic History

On March 24 or 25, 1943, the/Committee had a meeting. This is the gist of Warren's own report of it: Three topics mostly occupied the meeting, Bray Hammond is writing his own banking history of the United States. He appeared before the Committee and discussed it. (2) Johnson submitted a brief outline of a book he is starting. It is in the nature of the historical critique of economic factors that have influenced legislation. (3) The state of the subsidized studies. By and large these are not going well. Warren's own undertaking with McClurkin, graduate student at Pennsylvania, writing on Pre-colonial history of banking, fizzled out after an expenditure of \$500 when McClurkin was offered a job in Washington and took it. Heath's project ran two years and cost \$2,000 with little or no text and Heath wants more money. In other cases the writers are said to be immature. In short, a general tone of discouragement prevailed. Except for Hammond, nothing that could be called new was undertaken.

Indecisive discussions as to sponsoring manuscripts prepared by initiative outside the Committee. This was opposed as involving a possible reading task on the Committee, but neither rejected nor accepted. One manuscript is more or less tentatively accepted.

Innis reverted to a proposal for reorienting the whole approach of the Committee that is sponsoring studies which would ~~be~~ subject economic theory to historical test, an ideal Warren advanced two years ago. It got nowhere.

"As I see it after two years of ~~the~~ search the Committee has not succeeded in uncovering much promising personnel. In some cases likely men have been absorbed by Washington. It may be that the Committee has been deficient in leadership, but I believe the fault lies elsewhere; I can't locate it myself.

In a ~~strict~~ sense the most tangible result of the two years has been the creation of the Journal of Economic History, which has been self-sustaining. Credit for this goes almost wholly

to Johnson.

He continues with these remarks: I am inclined to think the whole approach is on too wide a front. I believe that something could be done with Innis' suggestion of ~~ix~~ testing an economic concept by historical examples, or (b) by definite encouragement of regionalism--that is to say by creating centers of regional economic history in a few universities-- perhaps three or four." He hesitates to criticize the Committee. Individually it is capable and three members: Cole, Johnson and Heaton have worked energetically. It has been the more than cautions in its appropriations he thinks to date less than \$25,000. At the current rate the grant will expire with most of the fund unspent. Nevertheless, the products will be inferior to the expenditure. I question this whole concept of research in which a "project" costing from \$3,000 to \$5,000 cash outlay not all from the Committee produces a book whose edition runs to 500 copies with no assurance that not even that many readers. "I am sure there is ~~basically~~ something basically wrong with the whole thing, but I can't tell precisely what is wrong and still less what would set it right." (Committee on Economic History Correspondence)

The grants were evidently renewed but the total effect or outcome is left in question by the files. Warren was active in his correspondence with Arthur Cole, Librarian at Harvard and Chairman of the Committee on Research in Economic History under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council whose members in 1947 included Cole, Marie J. Hamilton, Herbert Heaton, John G. B. Hutchins, Harold A. Innis, Leland H. Jenks, Edward C. Kirkland, Frederick C. Lane, and Warren.

Warren's correspondence throughout evidences a brilliant, critical faculty which at long last Cole seemed to feel that he was difficult to persuade, for on November 30, 1948 Warren writes to Cole as follows: "I am sorry to have fallen into the category of an agnostic, for I do not feel that I am one. It seems to me that I said nothing about economic history that could not be said of history. Gibbens said that history was little but 'the record of the crimes, follies and misfortunes' of mankind, and I proceeded in his own words to record 'the triumph of religion and barbarism'. That was enough to make the history to end histories. Actually he was the

father of $\frac{1}{2}$ history in the western world. But his children (mostly) rejected his premisis and wrote history in all sorts of ways.

Warren then proceeds to describe economic history as he sees it--in Malthusian terms. "That economic history of the record of the struggle between happiness and misery--the happiness being represented by the gifts of God (the application of reason to resources), and the misery to original sin (i. e., selfishness as used by Adam Smith in Moral Philosophy." This leads him to a study of institutionalism (the institution being one incarnation of the world to happiness) and what seems to be the inevitable drift the reasoned institution into a vested interest concerned with its own perpetuation, rather than its original end. This, of course, leads to the familiar phrase of Heggel's--it is the function of the idea to create the institution; and that the institution to destroy the idea. So to me economic history is the history of ideas (e. g. entrepreneurship) and of the institutionalism of an idea (e. g. The corporation is the institutionalizing of entrepreneurship), and the eventual

destruction of the idea, as we see it being worked out today through the familiar processes of cartilization and nationalization--leading (to paraphrase given) to the triumph of social justice and misery." [This seems a little sad.]

Perhaps the key to Warren's mood and approach is in an unsent letter addressed by him to Cole on March 31, 1949. Cole has ~~xxx~~ expressed appreciation of "an attempt at perspective," and Warren says "...I am a complete pessimist. For some time most of my extra-curricular reading has been in the area of 'decline and fall' type, with its focus on the ideological ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ turmoil that accompanied the political disintegration of the third century."

He goes on to express regret that the ~~sk~~ article came out because now he would rearrange it and state it differently and he says, "When and if I ever get through my 'deline and fall' phase, I shall try a 'Phoenix' phase."

About the work of the Social Science Research Council for research in the economic history of the United States, Fosdick

says: "The Foundation has contributed substantially not only to the general budget of the Social Science Research Council, but also to the wide range of special projects of research in which its committees have guided including, among others, the following: (10 special projects, listed including economic history).

"This type of support is illustrated by the grant of \$300,000 which the Foundation made to the Social Science Research Council in 1940 for research in the economic history of the United States. For genuine understanding of the causes, course, and significance of the processes of ~~xxxx~~ change in the economy of the country, it is important to study the long flow of social and economic ~~transf~~ events, so that light may be thrown upon gradually developing structural and secular modifications. In 10 years of work, this activity has resulted in substantial progress in establishing economic history as a recognized discipline; a group of competent younger scholars has been developed in this neglected field; and some authoritative and influential volumes have been published." (Fosdick, Story of the Rockefeller Foundation, pp. 214-215)

Stewart Files on Committee on Research in Economic History.

1941-1949

✓ ROCKEFELLER-BAMBERGER ECONOMIC FUND

Foundations

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

LEIDESDORF

OPPENHEIMER

Letters May to September, 1949, on final accounting
Rockefeller balance of June 30, 1945.

Filed in Vertical File under / "E" for Economics.

A, 2/1/56 (Elsa Jenkins) Rockefeller-Bamberger Fd., File No. 1

GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Facilities

Foundations

Purchase of objects of art owned by Mr. Gest .

Tr. Min. - 2/24/41 - p. 3

1941

4/23

WORLD WAR II

Government Relations

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

SWEETSER, ARTHUR

Biographical

Sweetser to Sean Lester, President of the Assembly of the League of Nations, expressing the wish that Lester could have been present in Princeton the weekend of April 19 and 20 when a formal group of Americans who during the last years have participated in the technical and non-political work associated with the League, the Labor Office, and the Court, were invited to meet with representatives of the three ~~xxxx~~ technical units of the League of Nations at present housed in America by the Institute for Advanced Study, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and Princeton University. Originally the meeting was scheduled for April, 1940, but it could not be arranged. The Economics Section is housed in Princeton at the Institute for Advanced Study, the Opium Control work is in

Washington, the the International Labor Office at Montreal.

Plans for the meeting ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ were communicated to appropriate agencies in Washington, and Government officials and League officials as well participated with private citizens. 250 invitations were issued. A very high proportion of acceptances, approximately 100. Included many individuals important in American technical activities, and 16 officials from various departments in Washington, four each from State and Treasury, three from Labor, two from Commerce, one from Tariff, Social Security, Federal Reserve and Housing each.

Henry Grady, Chairman of the Economic Committee, from San Francisco; Dana Durand, Chairman of the Statistical Committee from Washington; Carter Goodrich, Chairman of the Governing Board of the I. L. O. from New York; Manley Hudson, Judge of the International Court from Cambridge, Mass.; Mitchell Carroll, etc. came.

Dodds of Princeton University made the welcoming speech, and Mr. Hambro, now resident in Princeton (Président of the League Assembly

replied. Loveday spoke. Seek file for copies of the speeches.

Miss Woolley organized the National Committee to Aid and Preserve the League's Technical work, a committee suggested by President Roosevelt when Miss Woolley asked for an appropriation for the maintenance of the technical services of the League early in the European war.

The indispensibility of international cooperation in the fields covered was emphasized by the speakers. The party was evidently a rallying point, a reunion for those internationally minded people who felt that cooperation between nations was essential, and in certain fields above dispute.

Fearing that Lester might think this meeting meant nothing, Sweetser said:

"If, therefore, at moments in reading this letter, you have the feeling that I am being unrealistic or far away from present facts, please be sure that this that is not the case. Indeed,

one who has seen, as we have seen these past two days, what might be is in a sense all the more infuriated and outraged by what is. The little effort that we are making here, and that you are making in Geneva, is just to keep alive and ready as against the day, that little flame of enlightenment and hope which mankind needs to see ahead of him out of the blackness to guide him to something more worthy of the human race."

D, League of Nations (Conference April 1920, 1941)

1941

5/26

BUDGET

Finance

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

WILLITS

BIOgraphical

AYDELOTTE, P.

Willits to Aydelotte on treatment unexpended balance
Rockefeller money for 1941-43--cannot be considered part of
I. A. S. contribution annually of \$30,000 for each year.
Balance to be returned to Rockefeller Foundation, 1943-

School of Economics and Politics - Vertical File

1941

5/28

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

WORLD WAR II (LEAGUE OF NATIONS)

Government Relations

✓ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

Willits to Aydelotte.

Rockefeller Foundation has given grant of \$3,000 for each year 1940-41 and 1941-42 for expense incurred in housing League of Nations economics group.

SEP, League of Nations Folder

1941

5/28

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

WORLD WAR II

Government Relations

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

WILLITTS, JOSEPH H.

Biographical

Willitts to Aydelette, May 26, 1941.

Informs him of a Rockefeller Foundation grant of not to exceed \$3,000 each year for a two-year period, has been approved to the Institute for Advanced study toward the expenses incurred in housing the League of Nations. The grant is to be applied to the budgets of the Institute for the years 1940-41, and 1941-42.

Buildings and grounds and also Relations to Government, World War II, see floor plan of Fuld Hall for the disposition of the members in quarters.

S File, An Unmarked Letter-sized File

1941

5/31

✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

WORLD WAR II (LEAGUE OF NATIONS SECTION) Government Relations

Foundation granted \$3,000 per year for two years to assist
in expenses of housing League of Nations section.

D, Rockefeller Foundation

1941

7/24

GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Facilities

Relations WOI

Foundations

Copy of an original of a letter, copy of which is in the Gest Oriental Library files. Correspondence A. to M., ~~xxxxxxx~~ recounting the history of the Flexner's relation with the Gest Oriental Library purchase.

PA Confidential Files, March 7, 1957

1942

1/26

BUDGET

Finance

✓ROCKEFELLER-BAMBERGER FUND

Aydalitte pointed out that there was a surplus in the Rockefeller-Bamberger fund for economics. The other schools were quite well off and Mr. Leidesdorf said that he felt there would be a surplus of at least \$10,000 at the end of the year.

Tr. Min. - 1/26/42 - p. 2

1942

1/26

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

Aydelette reported: "It was clearly understood with the Rockefeller Foundation that no portion of its contribution was to revert to the Foundation."

Special meeting of the members of the corporation, 1/26/42

1942

3/23

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

Raymond B. Fosdick to Bamberger, March 23, 1942,
congratulating him on the founding of the Institute, and
sending a copy of the President's Review of the Work of
The Rockefeller Foundation for 1941.

Filed in Chronological File under 1942, 3/23.

D, Bamberger, L.

1942

4/8
4/10

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

WORLD WAR II

Government Relations

EMIGRES

Academic Personnel

PAULI

Biographical

SIEGEL

GÜDEL

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

D, Rockefeller Foundation

1942

4/16
5/1

BUDGET

Finance

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

BENEFITS

Academic Personnel

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

LEIDESDORF, S. D.

Aydelotte to Leidesdorf, April 16, 1942.

Presents a rough/ draft of the 1942-43 budget which he has balanced by obtaining Mr. Bamberger's permission to use \$15,000 from his library fund, plus \$9750 which he has recently obtained from the Rockefeller Foundation for stipends in mathematics, plus \$10,000 usually budgeted for Mitrany's salary, since Mitrany will take leave of absence without salary for 1942-43. (British income tax would eat it all up anyway).

Some of the items in the budget are over-estimated since

it probably will not be possible to use the entire amount budgeted for stipends in mathematics and humanistic studies.

The only item which is not included in the budget is \$10,000 set aside for pensions. He suggests that might be budgeted by taking \$2500 from each of the two stipend funds and \$5000 from the contingent fund. "I have, as you know, never believed in the budgeting of this pension fund in that way. There is a surplus in this fund, shown in your report of June 30, 1941, of \$33,755.72. By the time we use this up on Dr. Flexner's pension two or three members of the faculty will be retiring and it will always be possible to limit our new appointments so as to enable us to carry Dr. Flexner's pension if such limitation proves to be necessary."

His budget does not contain an account of the Rockefeller-Bamberger fund which is kept as a separate account according to the practice of Leidesdorf's office. The same thing is done with certain other special grants.

Aydelotte to Leidesdorf, May 1, 1942.

Acknowledges a letter from Leidesdorf not in the file,
letter dated April 28.

He makes the following points:

(1) Agrees with Leidesdorf that the Trustees should approve leaving out provision for pension funds. Might forego replenishing this fund during the emergency, but certainly that decision should be taken by the Trustees.

(2) "I am very happy to inform you that I have in plain words the assurance from the Rockefeller Foundation that any part of the Rockefeller-Bamberger fund which is not expended remains in the surplus income account of the Institute for use for the same purpose in future years. At the expiration of the three-year period I intend to ask the Rockefeller Foundation to continue to pay this fund, perhaps for another three years, but if they are unwilling to do this I am planning to have a surplus sufficiently large to support our School of Economics for at least two years after the end of the three-year period."

(3) The annuity insurance for Nitramy and all annuity payments for which the Institute is obligated are provided for in the budget.

(4) We may have other savings. the Office of Scientific Research and Development will probably reimburse the Institute for Professor von Neumann's tige which may bring in \$6250.

D. Leidesdorf, Samuel D, 1930-1935

1942

4/22

BUDGET

Finance

BAMBERGER,

Foundations

✓ ROCKEFELLER

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

Aydelotte to Flexner, April 22, 1942

It appears ~~maxxax~~ 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, G&del, 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

5/18

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

Congratulations to Founders by Mr. Fosdick of the Rockefeller Foundation for
the great enterprise they have set up at the Institute.

Tr. Min. - 5/18/42 - p. 8

1942

12/18

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

AYDELOTTE, P.

Biographical

WILLITS

Willits and Aydelotte have conferred at Morris Leeds' house and have agreed that the Institute should amend its application for a grant in support of economics. Aydelotte informs Willits, Mr. Samberger has agreed to the amendment.

"Proposal would be to return to the Rockefeller Foundation on June 30, 1943, the surplus which has been saved by the grant in the last three years, and request the Rockefeller Foundation renew the grant at the rate of \$35,000 per year for three years beginning July 1, 1943, conditional upon a similar grant by Mr. Samberger."

He states that support from economics for the last three years has been on the basis of \$30,000 from the Institute, \$35,000 from Samberger, \$35,000 from the Foundation, thus leaving the 35 per cent of the surplus as appropriate for return to the Foundation.

Again deep appreciation is expressed in the offer that Stewart and Warren would be delighted to discuss with Willits at any time the plans for economics.

19

File, Rockefeller-Bamberger Fund

BUDGET

Finance

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

Discussion of budget at Executive Meeting: application for renewal of subsidy from Rockefeller Foundation for the School of Economics. Hope of Committee that funds need not be taken from library fund for general expenses.

Tr. Min. - 1/26/43 - p. 1

1943

1/25

GENERAL

Government Relations

GENERAL

Relations WOAI

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

The Director reported on a series of conferences held at the Institute during the summer of 1942 on the terms of the post-war settlement. "Professor Edwin Gay of the Huntington Library, formerly Dean of the Harvard School of Business, had come east for the purpose of urging the Rockefeller Foundation to finance a thorough study of the terms of peace and of a possible future world organization which would prevent, in so far as human foresight could do so, the recurrence of war after another generation."

Several groups were already studying these problems: The Council on Foreign Relations, the Commission for the Organization of Peace, and two official research boards, one attached to the Department of State and the other to the Board of Economic Warfare. The Rockefeller Foundation was aware of these efforts, and found cause for reflection in them.

Another question which attended the consideration was whether qualified men enough to ~~xxxx~~ undertake such studies could be found; and another question was the matter of propaganda for the purpose of educating the American public out of its isolationism and to participation in some form of international association after the war. The Rockefeller Foundation, recognizing that this educational propaganda was of a high type, still felt that ~~itxxxxx~~ ~~was~~ the attempt to influence public opinion on a political subject was outside its proper scope.

To facilitate the answer to the questions raised above, the Rockefeller Foundation requested Dean Gay and Aydelotte to hold during the summer a series of exploratory conferences, for the expense of which a grant of \$2,000 was made by the Foundation to the Institute. For four months from June to October, eight conferences were held in Princeton. They were held at Olden Manor and Princeton Inn. Among those taking part were, in addition to those mentioned, Stewart, Riefler and Eggle, Dr. Loveday and Mr. Sweetser of the League of Nations group, Professors Viner of Chicago, Dunn of Yale, Perry and McIlwain of Harvard, Lovejoy of Johns Hopkins,

Aydelotte of Trinity, Toynbee of the London School of Economics, and Bidwell of the Council on Foreign Relations, with Ex-President Ford of the University of Minnesota and Mr. Hoyes of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

The result of the conferences was to clarify the existing situation and to formulate the political, economic, and philosophical questions which demand further intensive study. All agreed further study was necessary. The studies not being undertaken by members of the Council on Foreign Relations and by the research groups of the State Department and the Board of Economic Warfare have one great drawback, and that is that their results are kept strictly confidential, and, hence, lose the benefit of wide criticism and discussion. On the other hand, the Commission for the Organization of Peace, which attempts to give its discussions wide publication and publicity, lacks the resources for needed fundamental research on the various problems with which it attempts to deal. They also decided that there were a large number of excellent men who would be available for the study of post-war problems and that they were divided into two classes: those whose best work would

be in the fundamental research and ~~on~~ those who were capable of informing and influencing public opinion, by the dissemination of the information collected.

As a result of this careful survey of the problem, two important studies have now been organized. The first will be conducted by a small party of scholars, with Jacob Viner of Chicago and P. E. Corbett of McGill as a nucleus. They are working at Yale. Their task is fundamental research on the problems of peace and of world organization. The Rockefeller Foundation is supporting and financing their efforts. The group will never be a large one, but scholars from other countries and from the United States will be gradually added.

The second result is the organization, under the leadership of Ralph Barton Perry of Harvard, and of the so-called Universities Committee on the Post-War Settlement which is undertaking to stimulate and direct the work of groups and individuals in a large number of colleges and universities throughout the country. An important part of

its work will be to mould public opinion and to stimulate public discussion. The Rockefeller Foundation has given this group a small grant of \$5,000, but its principal financial support comes from the World Peace Foundation, and the headquarters of the work will be in the World Peace Foundation offices in Boston.

The Institute for Advanced Study will have no direct concern with either of the two groups which have been organized as a result of this inquiry. Also Dr. Gay is not included in either one of the groups, but Aydelotte has no doubt that the whole sequence of events illustrates admirably one of the Institute's functions "which is to stimulate research and to inaugurate inquiry without reference to our own specific interests as an institution. Our role is not to rival other institutions of learning but to supplement and serve them, to seek not the advancement of our own prestige but the advancement of knowledge."

Minutes of Trustees, January 25, 1943, Appendix A

1943

2/19

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

~~WILLIAMS~~

Norma S. Thompson, Secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation to Aydelotte, announcing an appropriation to the Institute for \$70,000 for its work in economics during the two-year period beginning July 1, 1943, with the understanding that 35 per cent of any balance be returned to the Foundation. The balance is mentioned as estimated at \$95,000 which would remain unexpended as of June 30, 1943. Matching dollar for dollar is provided for as usual.

¹⁷ File, Rockefeller-Bamberger Fund

1943

2/26

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

STIPENDS

Academic Personnel

SALARIES
GENERAL
HOUSING

Personnel
Corporation
Facilities

The Director notified the Executive Committee that the Rockefeller Foundation had made a new appropriation to the Institute providing up to \$70,000 for its work in economics during the two-year period beginning July 1, 1943, as outlined in their letter dated February 19, 1943, appended. They referred back to the previous grant ~~made~~ evidenced by letter of April 4, 1940, which provided for a refund to the Rockefeller Foundation of 35 per cent of any balance, and of the balance specifically which remained in the Economics Fund as of June 30, 1943. The Director reported Mr. Bamberger had waived his right to a similar refund, and had also agreed to continue his contributions of \$35,000 a year for two years beginning July 1, 1943.

The Committee fixed stipends at \$10,000 for the School of Humanistic Studies, \$14,000 for the School of Mathematics, less \$9,750 contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation,

making a net charge of \$4250 on the Institute budget for this School of Mathematics, or for the year 1943-1944.

The Director presented the petition of the janitors and maids in Fuld Hall for an increase in salary. The Committee left the matter to the Director and Miss Miller, with power, provided that the salaries should be in line with those paid at Princeton University.

The Committee considered Panofsky's request for change in the conditions under which he acquired the lot for his house, asking for an annual rental of \$1 per year instead of purchase at \$1500. The Committee granted the request.

The Committee approved the request of members for permission to cultivate Victory gardens on Institutel and.

The Committee discussed a change in the name of the Institute, and decided it was better to make no change. It was suggested that Mr. Hardin discuss the whole matter with Bamberger.

Minutes, Executive Committee, February 26, 1943

1943

3/10

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

GIFTS

Finance

~~SUBTX~~ BUDGET

Flexner to Bamberger (Draft 3/10/43)

He had had hopes of additional endowment from Rockefeller Foundation, but it has changed its policies and now makes grants only for limited and special purposes.

Filed in Chronological File under 3/10/43.

A Supplemental Budget Material 1943 Vertical

1943

3/16

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ ROCKEFELLER-BAMBERGER FUND

Foundations

GIFTS

Finance

FOUNDERS

Corporation

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

See Aydelotte to Louis Bamberger, March 16, 1943 sending Rockefeller Foundation's new grant 1943-5 and giving conclusion that Institute not obligated to make return of balance on first three-year grant. Aydelotte says did so to encourage second (2 year).

D, L. Bamberger

1943

3/22

✓ ROCKEFELLER

BENEFITS

HERZFELD

LOWE

STEWART

MITRANY

ALEXANDER

WARREN

PANOFSKY

WEITZMANN, KURT

SWARZENSKI

Foundations

Academic Personnel

Biographical

The minutes of the meeting held February 26, 1943, were considered inadequate to describe the arrangements ~~with~~ on the Rockefeller-Bamberger Fund, and revision was left to Bamberger and Aydelotte.

The pension liabilities of the Institute incurred by the retirement of Professors Einstein and Herzfeld in 1944 and Veblen and Lowe in 1945 were discussed. Einstein

and Veblen had been promised annuities of \$8000 (with \$5000 to a surviving wife during the period of her widowhood) at the time of appointment in 1932. No such promises were made to Professors Herzfeld and Lowe, but the Committee decided that the annuities to which they would be entitled to receive from the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association should be brought up to \$4000 per annum by contributions from the Institute.

This involved a proposed increased payment by the Institute of ~~\$3,200~~ \$3,299.20 to Herzfeld each year of his life and \$1,349.56 to Lowe.

The Committee studied the cases of certain members of the Faculty due to retire between 1950 and 1957 whose annuities from the T. I. A. A. will fall below the \$4,000 sum, and recommended to the Board that the Director should be authorized to propose to these professors that they should double the premium which they are at present paying the TIAA on condition that the Institute do the same, in order to augment the annuities. See the Table, Minutes, page 2, for

the annuities resulting from the doubling of the premiums. The additional cost to the Institute of doubling the premiums as recommended would be \$3150 per year. "It was the sense of the Committee that the Institute should take steps to provide in advance for all its pension liabilities and should have a clear understanding with each recipient of exactly what he or she may expect.

The Executive Committee recommended to the Board the reappointment of Dr. Kurt Weitzmann as Field Mediaevalist in the School of Humanistic Studies for the academic year 1943-1944 at a salary of \$4500 and of Dr. Hanns Swarzenski as Research Assistant in the School of Humanistic Studies for the academic year 1943-1944 at a salary of \$3000.

Executive Committee Minutes, March 22, 1943

1943

3/25

✓ ROCKEFELLER-BAMBERGER FUND

Foundations

POLICIES

Administration

COMMITTEES (EXECUTIVE)

Corporation

FOUNDERS

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

Aydelotte to Louis Bamberger.

Regarding long meeting of Executive Committee March 22 and revision of Executive Committee Meeting Minutes of February 26. Implies Executive Committee now coming to understand business of Institute better than before.

D, L. Bamberger, 1937-44.

1943

4/9

BUDGET

Finance

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

STIPENDS

Academic Personnel

LEIDESDORF, S. D.

Biographical

Aydelotte to Leidesdorf, April 9, 1943.

He encloses draft of the budget which just fails to balance and has no contingent fund. Over and above this the enclosed budget lists \$5000 for library salaries and equipment as a part of Mr. Bamberger's library fund which he wishes spent exclusively for books. It would be good if we found the \$5000 for library assistance elsewhere.

The only way I can see to balance the budget is to take \$10,000 from our Surplus Income Account, using \$5000 of it for library salaries and equipment and \$5000 for contingent fund. He asks if it is satisfactory to present the budget in that way.
D, Leidesdorf, Samuel D., 1930-1935

1943

4/13

✓ ROCKEFELLER-BAMBERGER FOUNDATION FUND	Foundations
BUDGET	Finance
AYDELOTTE, F.	Biographical
HARDIN, J. R.	

Aydelotte to Hardin, April 13, 1943 regarding above.

Filed in Chronological File under 1943, 4/13.

Hardin Miscellaneous

1943

4/13 4/14

LIBRARY

Facilities

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

BENEFITS

Academic Personnel

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

Aydelotte to Bamberger, April 13, 1943, on the financial situation generally for which see letter.

He says that there is only \$8,000 of the reserve originally set aside for pensions. Therefore, Flexner's pension will have to be paid out of general funds after this year.

The Rockefeller Foundation has not renewed its gift for the housing of the League of Nations, and Aydelotte doubts it is good policy for the Institute to ask them for this small amount in the hope that a much larger gift could be secured for some other purpose.

Because of these factors, the budget is slightly out of balance. "On the other hand, our operations this year will leave us with a substantial amount in the surplus income account, and I have accordingly indicated in the budget that we should appropriate \$10,000 from this surplus to balance the budget for 1943-1944." He asks if this is satisfactory to Bamberger.

D, Bamberger, Louis, 1937-1944

7/24

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

Aydelotte to George J. Beal of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Returning 35 per cent of the balance in the Rockefeller-Bamberger Fund for work in economics as of June 30, 1943. Summary of statement enclosed indicated the balance of as of June 30, 1943, was \$99,578.74, 35 per cent of which was \$34,852.56.

Aydelotte thanks the Foundation for "generously" continuing its support~~ing~~ for work in economics at the Institute by appropriating up to \$70,000 for the two-year period beginning July 1, 1943, from other sources. He cites an agreement between the Institute and the Foundation for the return of 35 per cent of balance accumulated in the fund during the last three years. "The reason for this figure of 35 per cent is that our work in economics has been supported 30 per cent by the Institute budget, 35 per cent by the Rockefeller Foundation, and 35 per cent by gifts from Mr. Bamberger, so that we are, in effect, returning the surplus which has been

accumulated from the Foundation's gifts." Expressed deep appreciation.

Deal to Aydelotte, July 26, 1943, ~~acknowledging~~ acknowledging
\$34,852.56 on the accounting. "With the receipt of this statement
and check, we are now closing the account on our books, and the
balance will be allowed to lapse."

^A 8 File, Rockefeller-Bamberger Fund

1/21
1/24

✓ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

MOE, HENRY ALLEN

Biographical

Moe to Aydelotte, January 24, 1944.

Sends him a copy of a letter from John Foster Dulles dated January 21, 1944, informing him that the Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation have approved a suggestion of the Nominating Committee that Moe be asked to serve as a member of the Board of Trustees. Moe is, apparently, very pleased, and considers it would be good for the Guggenheim Foundation his point of departure on all issues. He wants to discuss it with Aydelotte.

A File, Henry Allen Moe

3/13

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ ROCKEFELLER-BAMBERGER FUND

~~ESSENTIAL~~ Finance

Aydelotte to John R. Hardin, April 13, 1944, regarding
pledges for the work in economics.

Filed in Chronological file under 1944, 3/13.

D, Bamberger, Estate of

1944

7/29

7/26

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

BUDGET

Finance

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Aydelotte to H. M. Gillette, Assistant Comptroller,
The Rockefeller Foundation.

A duplicate which he ~~sends~~ sent to Stewart.

"In reply to your letter of July 26, I hasten to assure you that the Institute Trustees have appropriated \$30,000 for our work in economics for the year 1944-45 in accordance with our agreement. I enclose a copy of the economics budget which I had my secretary send up from Princeton..."

EXHIBIT

This was in answer to Gillette's letter of July 26, 1944, reaffirming the agreement to match funds, and asking for assurances that the Institute had made available \$30,000 for the year ending 1945 for the work in economics.

S File, IAS, School of Economics - Rockefeller-Bamberger Fund

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 ~~war~~ 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

November
December

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

SMITH, WALTER BEDELL

Biographical

EARLE, E. M.

STEWART, W. W.

AYDELOTTE, FRANK

Stewart had had correspondence with Douglas Freeman, Editor of the Richmond News Leader about the desire of General Smith to retire from the Army and write the history of the campaigns in western and northern Europe 1944-45. Because it was rich in material on the use of the Army Air Forces Smith told Earle about it. Earle immediately with Stewart worked with the Rockefeller Foundation to seek to get a grant for three or four years for the General, and Aydelotte played ball. Ultimately, the thing fell through because Smith, though not an educated man, was looking for a permanent berth if he

left the Army.

Earle's interest lay in getting not only the General
but his documentary material for his own history of the
military strategy of the end of the war.

/ (No scholarship here as a pre-requisite for membership).

Earle Files, Smith, Walter Bedell, 1944-45

1945

12/18

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY

Facilities

DUYVENDAK

Biographical

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

Executive Committee Meeting of Trustees, 12/18/45

1946

3/16

CONTRACTS

APPLIED MATHEMATICS (E.C.P.)

✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

RCA RESEARCH

GOLDSTEIN, E.H.

HIGGLOW, J.

BURKES, A.W.

PCHERNS, J.

Government Relations

Academic Activities

Foundations

Relations W.D.A.I.

Biographical

See Report on E.C.P.

Navy giving \$100,000. Rockefeller Foundation contribution uncertain. RCA assisting with new type vacuum tubes. Title in IAS absolutely.

Exec. Comm. Mtg. 3/19/46 Appendix

11/14

1940
PALEOGRAPHY
E. A. LOWE
✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Academic Activities
Biographical
Foundations

David H. Stevens to Dr. Aydalotte: (Stevens, Rockefeller Foundation, 49 W. 49 St., NYC)

"A few days before going over to England I had my visit with other men at the Institute, and among them E.A.Lowe. I know that your wish to have me discuss his further work on manuscript resources came from the need to make some recommendation regarding his status at the Institute. Let me therefore tell you what I learned at Oxford. Sisam gave me these comments with no suggestion that they might not be passed on to you or even to Low himself. That I leave to your discretion.

"The work is absolutely first-rate, and should be of basic value for a hundred years. That is, most of the deductions will stand, both on value and on the slight chance of new materials of evidence. On the other hand, it does not seem evident that more support is indicated. Three parts now out would get the most important supplement if the volume on France were brought into print. I judge that the Press would be glad to forego the other six folios, since they would be less significant in any case and are not discernible in any reasonable time as completed manuscripts.

"On the third volume the delay seems to have been almost inexplicable. The sales have been such that the Press took no profit whatever out of sales. This is an exceptional handling of a very difficult project.

"My own conclusion then is that the scholar has had great advantage, and that for the part of the Foundation I think the treatment has been as liberal as could be expected."

Dr. Aydelotte send the letter to Lowe for his comments and Lowe's answer is:

"Thanks for showing me the letter. I'll comment verbally. I hope it is not final: for I think Steven didn't quite grasp all that Sisam meant.

E.A.L."

1947

4/1

GENERAL

Publications

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION

After a discussion of Codices Latini Antiquiores on which Prof. Lowe was working and the need for additional funds if the 10 volumes are to be completed, it was moved, seconded and carried, that the original grant be extended for two years at the rate of \$4,000 a year. The Director was to approach the Carnegie Institution to see if they would share in the support of publication. the Rockefeller Foundation had given a grant to the Oxford Univ. Press for the printing of this work.

Brd. Mtg. 4/1/47 pp. 1-2

1947

5/21

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organisation

BUDGET

Finance

~~ROCKEFELLER~~

Foundations

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Aydelotte to Stewart, May 21, 1947.

"The auditor's figures do not agree with yours about the Rockefeller-Samberger Economics Fund. It is carried as a special-research fund in economics on the Treasurer's books and the auditor's report of June 30, 1946 gives the total as \$72,010.27. I am asking Miss Miller to study your figures and the Treasurer's in order to find out if possible where the discrepancy lies."

This indicates that Aydelotte either is not aware of or does not remember the action taken on June 30, 1944, June 30, 1945

appropriating to the budget out of the surplus funds or the special reserve account of the School of Economics \$30,000 for each year, leaving a balance out of the actual ~~xxxxx~~ balance \$132,010.27 of \$72,010.27. This was cleared up by a memorandum to Miss Miller by Mary C. McNamara of the accountant in the Treasurer's office in New York City, dated May 21, 1947, also in the file, and ^{which} ~~in~~ Bernetta A. Miller transmitted to Stewart on May 22, 1947, in red ink. Bernetta Miller says Aydelotte has seen it, and knows that it is being passed on to Stewart.

S File, IAS, School of Economics - Rockefeller-Bamberger Fund

1948

✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

EARLE, E. M.

Foundations

Biographical

See file for correspondence Earle's qualifications for
high-level seminars questioned.

D, Earle, Rockefeller Foundation

1948

21 2/10

✓ ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE IN PRINCETON Foundations

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE IN WASHINGTON

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY Relations WOAI

Mr. Weed reported the abandonment of the Rockefeller Institute in Princeton, and reported on a suggestion that a joint appeal be made by Princeton University, the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the I. A. S. to Mr. Rockefeller for use of the Rockefeller Institute for its present purposes of research under a joint sponsorship of the three institutions appealing. It was decided after discussion to explore the matter further.

Executive Committee Meeting Minutes, Feb. 10, 1948

1948

7/8
7/9

✓ ROCKEFELLER (BAMBERGER FUND)

Foundations

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

OPPENHEIMER, R.

Two memoranda, Stewart to Oppenheimer on irregularities in handling grant for economics from Chairman of Rockefeller Foundation Trustees. One not sent. Inter alia to I. A. S.

Memoranda filed in Vertical file under "R" for Rockefeller.

W. W. S. Rockefeller-Bamberger Foundation

1948

12/30

✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

ELIOT, T. S.

Biographical

BLACKMUR, R. P.

BARON, HANS

EVERETT, C. W.

Accounting of works to Rockefeller Foundation.

D, Rockefeller Foundation

1949

4/18

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

WILLITS

Aydelotte to Willits.

 Informs him he ~~is~~ has been asked by the Trustees and Dr. Oppenheimer to take up the question of the Rockefeller-Bamberger Fund with Willits because he knew most about the details in which the gift was made. He encloses copy of a memorandum which he is sending to Dr. Oppenheimer, together with relevant documents. "I think we perhaps made a bookkeeping error in not setting aside the surplus in this fund for the School of Economics in 1945. The fact was, however, that we had by this time the receipts from Mr. Bamberger's will, and were quite prepared to supply the School of Economics with more money than, in fact, the School needed. Since 1945 the ~~budget~~ School has spent, of course, much more than the surplus of the fund."

A
§ File, Rockefeller-Bamberger Fund

1949

May - October

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

STEWART, W. W.

OPPENHEIMER, R.

Correspondence referring to above topics.

Filed in Vertical File under S, School of Economics and Politics.

A File, Rockefeller-Bamberger Fund

1949

9/29

✓ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

OPPENHEIMER, R.

Stewart's memorandum of communication with Oppenheimer regarding explanation of diversion of unexpended \$99,000 of Rockefeller-Bamberger Fund 1941-3, \$35,000 of which was returned to Rockefeller Foundation and \$64,000 diverted to entire budget and other than economic program. Oppenheimer stood for auditing explanation, Stewart for substantive. Ends with concession Stewart that plans for economics in future require no additional outside funds for economic support. Implication economics professors did not know they had more money available 1941-3 and later.

D, Rockefeller-Bamberger Fund, 1941

1949

9/29

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

BUDGET

Finance

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

OPPENHEIMER, R.

AYDELOTTE, P.

Copy.

"September 29, 1949

"Memorandum on the Special Economics Fund--(For our Files)

Yesterday afternoon JRO told me the proposal which the Institute is making to the Foundation to settle the questions that have arisen concerning the Economics Fund. The

proposal had been worked out during the summer with Dr. Aydelotte and Mr. Leidesdorf and with some modification by JRO since his return. Leidesdorf has ~~xxxx~~ had an exchange of letters with Beal at the Foundation.

"In formulating the questions, JRO separates the rather involved position into two separate parts. At the end of the first matching grant in 1943 there was in the Fund something over \$99,000. Aydelotte at that time worked out with Willits a refund to the Foundation of approximately \$35,000. This refund left an amount of about \$65,000 still in the Fund. At that time, JRO believes, the proper procedure would have been to go to Mr. Bamberger and offer him a refund of his contribution as was done to the Foundation. Since this was not done the money remaining in the Fund could be interpreted as Institute funds available to Economics and therefore available to be used in making the two \$30,000 grants to meet the Institute commitment toward the second matching grant by Mr. Bamberger and the Foundation. While the matter at that time might have been handled with

greater clarity, it is now regarded as a matter internal to the Institute and not a matter to discuss with the Foundation. From the standpoint of internal administration, it would have been better to have dealt frankly with the professors in Economics so that they would have known at that time that the Fund was being used to meet the requirement of Institute support of \$30,000 a year.

"The second question has to do with the money remaining in the Economics Fund at the end of the second grant. During the years 1945-46 and 1946-47 certain moneys were spent in support of economics work and at the time were charged, as ~~support~~ [here the word, support, is crossed out and above it in ink is written, "were expenditures"] for other schools, against the Institute income. These expenditures JRO regards as legitimate charges against the Fund, if they had been so entered at the time. Since, however, the accounts were not kept in this form, he now feels that in writing to the Foundation this fact should be called to their attention. The Foundation would then be asked whether it agrees with the

Institute that the expenditures during these two years were legitimate charges against the Fund. If so, as much of the expenditures of those years as can be covered by the money remaining in the Fund will be charged to the Fund, thus liquidating the Economics Fund. This statement of fact to the Foundation and the raising of the question with them was the suggestion of JRO. The letter, however, will be signed by Leidesdorf and addressed to Beal.

"In considering the liquidation of the Fund the Director separated the question of whether Economics needed some special fund independent of regular budget support from the Institute. This he thought a separate matter, not requiring consultation with the Foundation and could be settled on its merits.

"JRO then asked me what I thought of the proposal. I told him that from the beginning my chief interest was to clarify the situation so that there could be no future embarrassment between the Foundation and the Institute, and if possible to work out an arrangement which would be satisfactory

both to the Institute and the Foundation. Without expressing any further views in the matter, I saw no reason why the proposal should not be made, though it seemed to me desirable that he should talk with Barnard on the matter after Leidesdorf's letter had been received by Beal. The reason for this is that the risk of misunderstanding does not lie between the accounting offices but between the heads of the two institutions.

"As to the continuance of some separate fund for the work in economics, I personally saw no need for it. From what I understand of the plans for the future in Economics, I saw no need for support beyond that which could be provided from the ordinary budget."

W. W. Stewart
signed WWS

S File, I. A. S., School of Economics - Rockefeller-Bamberger Fund

1949

11/15

✓ ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE

Foundations

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Facilities

Dr. Oppenheimer reported that the Rockefeller Institute property and buildings in Princeton had been offered for sale to the Institute. It was decided that the property should be seen before further Board consideration.

Exec. Comm. 11/15/49 p. 2

1952

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

✓ ROCKEFELLER

(GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD)

Foundations

WICKLIFFE, ROSE

Biographical

Rose Wickliffe, Pp. 78-82.

Born 1862. Succeeded Buttrick as head of General Education Board, 1927, when he was 61. Was a great sanitary administrator (hookworm project); not an educator. (p. 78-79) After indifferent education and academic career became General Agent of Peabody Fund (which preceded General Education Board) in primary and secondary and normal school fields. He did not like ~~Buttrick~~ Buttrick improve on a mediocre beginning.

"The choice of Rose as Buttrick's successor proved disastrous." (Flexner, p. 86) His metaphysical habit of mind took hold of him. Thought in a vacuum. Failed to view universities or colleges as organic wholes. Divided General Education Board into arbitrary divisions: (1) studies and medical education, (2) college and university education, (3) public school education. In 1928 activities in medical education were merged with Division of Medical Education of Rockefeller Foundation--a blunder. (p. 80) See following pages for

A Flexner (Funds Foundations"--1952/

deterioration of G.E.B. & Fdtn.

1952

3/23

✓ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

From a review by Henry S. Commager of Funds and Foundations by Flexner, published 1952, Harper and Brothers in the Herald Tribune .

"It is Mr. Flexner's contention that the foundations have strayed from sound principles in the last quarter century. What are those sound principles? They are the principles worked out in a simple fashion by the Peabody and Rosenwald funds and elaborated by the Rockefeller Foundation under Vincent, by the International Health Division under Wickliffe Rose by the General Education Board under Buttrick, and by Pritchett as president of the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching. ^{And} ~~At~~ the principles themselves: to concentrate on great projects; to pour money into a few enterprises and use them as models and levers for the rest of society; to make money attract other money, thus making foundation funds do double service.

"This was what the Rockefeller Fund did in the early years, and Mr. Flexner recounts some of its achievements--achievements in which he himself played a notable part--with pride. By concentrating on a few

great medical schools--the Hopkins, the University of Iowa, Rochester--it succeeded in lifting the level of medical education everywhere in the country. By doing pioneer work in public health, a sort of primitive point-four program--it created a science of public health everywhere in the world. By concentrating on fundamental aspects of public education--teacher training, administration, and so forth--it led to raising of school standards in state after state. By requiring that recipients match foundation gifts with other gifts it made \$60,000,000 stimulate gifts at three times that amount in higher education.

"All this changed, so Mr. Flexner argues, with the advent of Wickliffe Rose as Chairman of the General Education Board, then with the reign of Max Mason and his successors. 'Great undertakings no longer found a place in the Board's policies;...small grants for limited periods increased rapidly.' The Board went in for 'retail' instead of 'wholesale' business; it began to dissipate the funds on 100 little projects whose character it could not really know, whose consequences it could not determine. It ceased adding to endowments, and spent instead in current projects and for current needs. 'Millions have been wasted which, if lumped together, might have been employed in endowing an institution of genuinely scholarly and scientific character.'"

Commager points out two inconsistencies. While Flexner urges the wisdom of adding to the endowments of the great institutions, yet he insists that posterity must take care of itself, and that we can not anticipate the needs of the future. He insists on endowing brains, and yet the search for brains is bound to appear like ~~requital??~~ ^{"retail"} business. Since 1914 the Rockefeller Foundation has given some 10,000 fellowships,—"the most ambitious investment in brains in history."

Commager comments on the last portion of the book which is a bold and generous program for aid to the humanities. In the beginning the Rockefeller Foundation concentrated on ~~medical~~ medicine and public health; other foundations concentrated on science or the social sciences. Today private industry and government are pouring countless millions into scientific research. Meantime, the humanities are neglected. Flexner would like to see endowments for art, music, philosophy, literature on a scale of the endowments of the sciences. He believes that something can be done with present resources by concentrating on the essential and sloughing off the superfluous. He deplores the waste of money on buildings in the universities. Again he hammers at the Harvard Graduate School of Business as conspicuously wasteful in this regard.

Commager then quotes from David H. Stevens, Flexner's successor in the Rockefeller Foundation's program in the humanities, "'How was this

program a credit to us? In having a sense of magnitude. In what way a discredit? By buttressing, scholasticism, and antiquarianism in our universities.'"

A, File, Flexner, Abraham

1953

10/20

✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

Foundations
Academic Organization

DENNES, WILLIAM R.

Biographical

OPPENHEIMER, R.

CHERNISS

See Dennes report of Conference on Philosophy and the
Social Sciences, I. A. S., Princeton, August 15, 16, 17, 1953;
also, Cherniss' comments.

July 1, 1953, the Rockefeller Foundation made available
\$1,000 for the expenses of the conferees.

D File, Dennes Conference on Philosophy

1954

SUBJECT (DIRECTOR'S FUND)

Finance

FORD

Foundations

GARNEGIE

GUGGENHEIM

✓ ROCKEFELLER

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

Report of the Director, 1954.

unemployed people would have questions as to the value of their school experience, and that educators should re-examine not only for the purpose but for the techniques of education...The years that followed witnessed a considerable number of studies and experiments relating to new educational programs and methods. As a result much was written and many controversies developed, although few far-reaching changes occurred in curricula and methods in the high schools and colleges. ~~Lyman~~ Ray Lyman Wilbur, a former president of Stanford University, ~~xx~~ once said that 'changing a curriculum is like trying to move a cemetery.' The few school systems and colleges where considerable changes were introduced attracted much comment and perhaps tended to distract attention from the more persistent and extensive problems of teacher shortages, crowded classrooms and outmoded school facilities, that were products of the depression of the war years." (P. 60-61)

The foundations grants were concerned directly with educational activities. The foundations supported The Commission on the Financing of Higher Education of the Association of American Universities. (\$400,000 - 1949). Another Institute of International Education, New York City (1937-1953, \$388, 356/: prior to 1929 no grants were made by the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial to this). IT was an important clearing house of educational information.

The G. E. B. has never sought to impose or promote a particular system of education or curriculum. The Board spent \$99,000,000 in pioneering in medical education. This γ resulted in widespread changes in medical education. The bulk of the nearly \$250,000,000 of the G. E. B.'s funds spent have gone for endowment, buildings, teachers salaries, and help for current expenses of established educational institutions.

The G. E. B. has supported the A. C. L. S., a federation of 25 national organizations devoted to the encouragement of humanistic studies, representing some 50,000 American scholars in these fields. HAs received funds from a variety of sources.

During the 20 years the Rockefeller Foundation has given it
~~\$4,788,775~~ \$4,788,775 representing less than 15 per cent of the
~~Rockefeller Foundation's~~ Rockefeller Foundation's grants for the humanities.

Reports - G. E. B. and Rf.

1955

11/26

GENERAL 2,3

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS *

GENERAL 6

Publications

MEMBERS 6

✓ ROCKEFELLER 1,2

Foundations

PLANNER, A. 1,2

Biographical

KIRPLER, W. 4

AYDELOTTE, P. 1,2,3,4,5,6

Interview with Dr. Aydelotte, November 26, 1955.

Filed in Chronological File under 11/26/55.

Vertical

Interviews

Interview with Dr. Aydelotte, 11/26/55

1955

12/16

✓ ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

ARCHEOLOGY

Academic Activities

STIPENDS

Academic Personnel

MEMBERS

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL

Academic Procedures

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

MERRITT, B.

AYDELOTTE, F.

Interview with Professor Meritt, 12/16/55.

Filed in Vertical File under Interviews.

Interview with Professor Meritt, 12/16/55

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

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

ROCKEFELLER

TRUSTEES

- STEWART, W. W.
- RIEFLER, W.
- VEBLEN, O.
- HERZFELD, E.
- OPPENHEIMER, R.
- STRAUSS, L.
- LEWIS, WILMARTH
- FRANKFURTER, F.
- WARREN, R.

Academic Organization

Foundations

Corporation

Biographical

Interview with Walter W. Stewart, January 30, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Interviews.

Interview with Professor Stewart, 1/30/56

1956
CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PALEOGRAPHY

LOWE, E. A.

4/24
Foundations

Relations WOAI

Academic Activities

Biographical

Interview with Professor E. A. Lowe, April 24, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Lowe Interviews.

Interview with Lowe, 4/24/56

1956

6/14

ARCHEOLOGY (AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS)

✓ ROCKEFELLER

CAPIE, ~~ROBERTA~~ EDWARD

SHOE, LUCY

MERRITT, B. D.

~~MORGAN, CHARLES~~

CLEMENT, PAUL

Academic Activities

Foundations

Biographical

Interview with Miss Lucy Shoe, June 14, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Shoe Interviews.

Interview with Miss Shoe, 6/14/56

1956

9/25

ECONOMICS (P. 1, 4, 5, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16)
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SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES (P. 6, 7)
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY (P. 7, 8, 11)
PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION (P. 9, 13)
POLICIES (P. 12)
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS (P. 6, 7, 15, 16)
✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION (P. 16, 18)
STEWART, W. W. (P. 1, 5, 13, 14)
FRANKFURTER (P. 2, 5, 9, 17)
CLAY (P. 4)
RIEPLER (P. 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15)
WOLMAN (P. 4, 17)
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AYDELOTTE (P. 6)
VEBLEN (P. 1, 16)
STRAUS (P. 7)
PAWOFKY (P. 7)
SCHROEDINGER (P. 7, 8)
OPPENHEIMER (P. 9, 17)
WARREN (P. 10, 11, 16)
BUCHANAN, NORMAN (P. 11)
PEIS (P. 13)

Academic Activities
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Facilities
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Biographical

Interview with Mr. Stewart, September 25, 1956.
Filed in Vertical File under Stewart Interviews.

10/12

DIRECTOR

Administration

GENERAL

Foundations

✓ ROCKEFELLER

CARNEGIE

STEWART, W.W.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

FLEXNER, A.

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)
Arthur O. Lovejoy, October 19, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Lovejoy Interviews.

Interview with Lovejoy, 10/19/56

1956

12/10

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

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SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

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Academic Personnel

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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

2/10

✓ ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH	Foundations
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PEARCE, LOUISE	Biographical
PLEXNER, ABRAHAM	
PLEXNER, SIMON	
SABIN, FLORENCE	
EINSTEIN, ALBERT	
CARRELL	

Table conversation with Louise Pearce, February 10, 1957

Filed in Vertical File under 1957, 2/10.

1957

4/11

INSTITUTE HISTORY

Institute History

✓ P. I. N. R.

Foundations

CORNER, GEORGE

Biographical

Talk with Dr. Corner, April 11, 1957.

Filed in Vertical File under Corner Interviews.

(Regarding personal papers of Simon and Abraham with
Simon's son).

1957

4/15

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (1)

Educational Institutions

ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL
RESEARCH (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

Foundations

CORNER, GEORGE

Biographical

WEED (1, 6)

PLEXNER, ABRAHAM (1, 4)

PLEXNER, SIMON (1, 4, 5)

BRONK (3, 5)

Interview with Dr. George Corner, April 15, 1957.

Filed in Vertical File under Corner interviews.