

Meador E. B.
1

March 2, 1951

Dear Mr. Meader:

I appreciated very much your good letter, and your interest in working at the Institute for Advanced Study. We would have been pleased to consider you, and I am indeed sorry that that is not now possible. As of the 1st of January of this year, we hired our present General Manager, and our administrative staff is now complete. Again may I thank you for your letter and for letting us know of your availability.

With every good wish,

Robert Oppenheimer

Mr. E. B. Meader
Brookhaven National Laboratory
Upton, Long Island, New York

BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY
ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES, INC.

UPTON, L.I., N.Y.
TEL. PATCHOGUE 2600

REFER:

*Answer
7*

February 7th, 1951

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer
Institute of Advanced Studies
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:-

Recently I have heard a remark to the effect that you were considering some changes in your administrative staff at the Institute for Advanced Studies.

After four years at this laboratory, I have reluctantly come to the conclusion, that there is no future in its administration. This is for the reason that we were originally scheduled to have between 2500 and 3000 employees by this time, but have been frozen at only slightly over 1300. Pure research operations such as ours, have naturally suffered, when the international situation has very properly required that the major emphasis be placed on the production of atomic weapons.

As I have had considerable experience in problems, such as I imagine you face daily with your personnel, I thought that I would write you to see if you might have an opening. Enclosed is a brief resume of my background and experience. I would be very glad to come down, should you wish to interview me, and can arrange to do so probably on a day's notice. As a magna cum laude graduate in history, I am confident of good references at Princeton.

Very truly yours,

E. B. Meader

E. B. Meader
Housing Administrator

EBM:rp

PERSONAL HISTORY AND RESUME OF EXPERIENCE OF

Equen Burleson Meader, Old Post Road, East Setauket, Long Island, New York

Telephone: Setauket 220-R or Olympia 8-4800, Extension 2145

Age: 40 - no physical defects - wife and two children - Episcopalian

EDUCATION: Princeton University BA 1935 (Magna Cum Laude), New York University (night school), Peekskill Military Academy (stood No. 1 in class), Trinity School.

- EMPLOYMENT: 1. Housing Administrator, Brookhaven National Laboratory (contractor to the Atomic Energy Commission) 1947 - present. Organized the Housing Office responsible for service to some fourteen hundred employees. This position covers the management of a variety of accommodations at our site, as well as the operation of a Housing Office to handle private rentals, sales and mortgage arrangements. Have also been responsible for the acquisition of new apartments, houses and land, as well as a hotel for the Laboratory, in nearby communities.
2. Vice President and Assistant Treasurer, Revere Properties, Inc. 1946 - 1947. Held one-third of stock, hence, involved in policy of a firm largely devoted to residential construction.
3. U. S. Navy 1941 - 1946. Volunteered for duty prior to outbreak of war. Assigned to Bureau of Naval Personnel, Washington. Volunteered for overseas duty. Sent to the Staff of Commander, Naval Forces, European Waters, London. Admiral's Aide, Amphibious Forces. Executive Officer, Naval Station, North Africa 1942 - 1944. Upon return, assigned as Personnel Officer, Staff, Amphibious Training Command, Pacific, 1944 - 1946. Honorably discharged and hold reserve commission as Lt. Commander.
4. Real Estate Broker, Pease and Elliman, Inc. 1935 - 1941. General experience in housing. This included real estate negotiations on residential properties, covering both sales and leases.

THE MEDIAEVAL ACADEMY OF AMERICA
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

30 April 1941

Dear Dr Aydelotte,

I understood from Professor Boyce that your secretary, Miss Ikelson, very generously placed the Institute bus at the service of the Academy during the meetings last Friday. I should like to express our very sincere thanks for this friendly act.

The dinner Friday evening was a very memorable affair, and we regretted more than ever your enforced absence. Dr Lowe spoke very eloquently as your representative and as the representative of the Institute.

Yours sincerely,


Executive Secretary

President Frank Aydelotte
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Telephone: TROWBRIDGE 5823

Cable Address: 'SPECULUM, CAMBRIDGEMASS'

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HENRY ERNEST SIGERIST

18 April 1941

Dear President Aydelotte,

Thank you for your letter of April 16. I too have heard from Dr Flexner. It is unfortunate that his state of health will prevent his attending the dinner, but I quite understand.

I am assuming that we may count on Dr Lowe to represent you at the dinner, and say a few words of welcome on behalf of the Institute for Advanced Study.

I should like to thank you most heartily for all the trouble you have taken in this matter, and to say once again how sorry we all are that you yourself cannot be with us.

Yours sincerely,

G W Cottrell, Jr
Executive Secretary

President Frank Aydelotte
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Copy to Dr. Flexner
Dr. Lowe

April 16, 1941

Dear Professor Cottrell:

In the same mail with your letter this morning I received one from Dr. Flexner in which he says that he has consulted his doctor and has been advised that the muscles governing his larynx are not yet strong enough to make speaking at the dinner a judicious thing to do. Under the circumstances Dr. Flexner thinks he has no choice but to very regretful y refuse your kind invitation. I am accordingly asking Dr. Lowe to represent the Institute for Advanced Study at the dinner in my place.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Prof. G. W. Cottrell, Jr.
The Mediaeval Academy of America
1230 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts

FA:MR

Telephone: TROWBRIDGE 5823

Cable Address: 'SPECULUM, CAMBRIDGEMASS'

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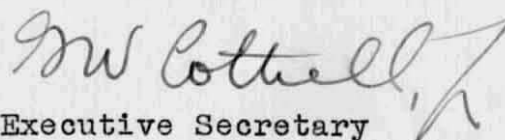
14 April 1941

Dear President Aydelotte,

Thank you for your letter of April

11. I am writing Dr Flexner immediately.

Yours sincerely,



Executive Secretary

President Frank Aydelotte
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

April 15, 1941

Dear Frank:

I meant to speak to you yesterday about the Medieval Academy of America. I consulted the specialist, my doctor, and he said to me: "Your larynx is in absolutely normal condition. On the other hand, the difficulty about attending meetings is that you will have to make an effort to raise your voice and I am not sure that the muscles governing the larynx are yet strong enough to make that a judicious thing to do. I hope that by next fall you will be fit to take part in a political campaign."

Under these circumstances, I think it will be best to allow Lowe to preside at the dinner, as you suggest. I am awfully sorry for I should have welcomed the occasion to meet the members of the Academy.

Very sincerely yours,

A. L.

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

April 11, 1941

Dear Professor Cottrell:

I think it would be very nice if you did write to Dr. Flexner, saying that I told you I was going to ask him to speak on behalf of the Institute and seconding my request. He works every day at the Carnegie Foundation, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, and you can address him there.

I hope the meeting goes well and I am extremely sorry that I cannot be in Princeton at that time myself.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor G. W. Cottrell, Jr.
The Mediaeval Academy of America
1430 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts

FA/MCE

Telephone: TROWBRIDGE 5823

Cable Address: 'SPECULUM, CAMBRIDGEMASS'

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ROBERT LEONARD REYNOLDS

HENRY ERNEST SIGERIST

8 April 1941

Dear President Aydelotte,

Thank you for your letter of April 5. I am
sorry you must miss the luncheon also.

Do you wish me to write Dr Flexner at the
present moment? I should be glad to do so.

Yours sincerely,



Executive Secretary

President Frank Aydelotte
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

April 7, 1941

Dear Professor Cottrell:

Many thanks for your letter of April 5th. I am terribly sorry that the Philosophical Society meeting is a three-day affair, ending with dinner on Saturday night, the 25th, and I don't believe I could get away to come over to the Saturday luncheon.

I hope very much that Dr. Flexner will be able to represent the Institute for Advanced Study at the dinner on Friday evening and to say a few words in my place. If by any chance Dr. Flexner is unable to do it I shall ask Professor Lowe.

I hope you won't consider the hospitality of the Institute any less sincere because of this conflicting engagement, which happens to be extraordinarily important for me.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor G. W. Cottrell, Jr.
The Mediaeval Academy of America
Cambridge, Massachusetts

FA/MCE

THE MEDIAEVAL ACADEMY OF AMERICA
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

5 April 1941

Dear President Aydelotte,

Thank you very much for your letter of April

1. I quite understand that it is impossible for you to attend the Academy dinner. However, our disappointment is none the less keen.

I understand also that you are planning to designate some one to speak at the dinner on your behalf.

We should be very happy indeed if you should find it possible to attend the luncheon on April 26 to be tendered by the University and the Institute. A ticket for the luncheon was sent you with my letter of March 18.

Yours sincerely,


Executive Secretary

President Frank Aydelotte
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

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ROBERT LEONARD REYNOLDS
HENRY ERNEST SIGERIST

28 March 1941

Dear President Aydelotte,

We were greatly disappointed to learn that you will not be able to attend the dinner of the Academy on April 25. We had been counting on your being with us. Indeed, I had understood from Dean Root that you would honor us with a few remarks on behalf of the Institute, and an announcement to that effect has been printed in the formal programme.

Is there perhaps some one who might serve as your representative, since to our great regret it is impossible for you yourself to attend? We should like to have the Institute represented, particularly in view of the fact our meetings are being held under the joint auspices of the Institute and the University.

Yours sincerely,



Executive Secretary

President Frank Aydelotte
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

April 4, 1941

Dear Dr. Flexner:

The Medieval Academy of America meets in Princeton April 24th and 25th, with Princeton University and the Institute as joint hosts. The regular dinner of the Academy will be on the evening of April 25th. Cottrell of Harvard, who is the secretary, and Dean Root asked me to attend this dinner and make a few remarks on behalf of the Institute. I am sorry to say that I cannot very well do it because of a meeting of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia from Thursday to Saturday of that week. I promised them, however, that I would secure someone to represent the Institute.

Of course, you would be the ideal person to do this if your voice was in such condition as to make it easy for you to speak. If you feel like doing it I should love to have you, but if it would be a chore please don't think of it again since Lowe, who is a fellow of the Academy, could very readily do it.

I hope you had a good time in the South and have come back feeling much better. It looks as if the weather, which has been atrocious, is now taking a turn for the better.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Dr. Abraham Flexner
150 East 72nd Street
New York, N. Y.

FA:MR

April 1, 1941

Dear Professor Cottrell:

I too am greatly disappointed about the dinner of the Academy and I shall certainly be glad to designate someone to speak on my behalf. I had hoped to be able to attend, but it now looks to me as if I ought to remain at Philadelphia because of some matters I am interested in at the meeting of the Philosophical Society. I am sure, however, that I can arrange to have someone speak for the Institute and thus justify the note in your program. I will let you know as soon as I can confer with my colleagues and decide as to who is the best person to do it.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor G. W. Cottrell, Jr.
The Mediaeval Academy of America
1430 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts

FA/MCE

March 26, 1941

Dear Mr. Cottrell:

I appreciate very warmly your kind invitation to attend the dinner of the Academy to be held at the Graduate College of Princeton University on April 25th, but I regret to say that it conflicts with the meeting of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, and I have so much business in connection with the various scholars who come there that I feel I must attend. I am very sorry indeed to have to miss your dinner.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Mr. G. W. Cottrell, Jr.
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HENRY ERNEST SIGERIST

18 March 1941

Dear President Aydelotte,

I am writing to extend to you the very cordial invitation of the Mediaeval Academy of America to attend the dinner of the Academy which is to be held in the Graduate College of Princeton University on April 25. The dinner will be at 8:00 p.m., preceded by cocktails at the Princeton Inn at 7:30 p.m. Dress will be black tie.

The dinner is to take place in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the Academy, held this year in Princeton on April 25 and 26, under the joint auspices of the Institute for Advanced Study and Princeton University. I enclose a copy of the programme, and also a ticket for the dinner. We hope very much that we may have the honor of your company.

Dean Root informed me recently that the luncheon for members of the Academy and their guests on Saturday, April 26, is to be by courtesy of the Institute for Advanced Study and Princeton University. When I conveyed this information to the Executive Committee of the Academy, the Committee asked me to express to you and President Dodds the very sincere appreciation of the Officers of the Academy. I am enclosing a ticket for the luncheon, in the hope that you will be able to attend this function also.

In closing, I should like to say, on behalf of all members, that the Academy appreciates very deeply the honor shown it by the Institute and the University with respect to the Annual Meeting as a whole.

Yours faithfully,

GW Cottrell, Jr
Executive Secretary

President Frank Aydelotte
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

THE MEDIAEVAL ACADEMY OF AMERICA

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
25 and 26 APRIL 1941



THE MEDIAEVAL ACADEMY OF AMERICA

To Members of the Academy:—

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Mediaeval Academy of America will be held in Princeton, New Jersey, on Friday and Saturday, 25 and 26 April 1941, under the joint auspices of Princeton University and the Institute for Advanced Study. The following programme has been arranged:

Friday, April 25

ROOM 50, MCCOSH HALL, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

4:00 P.M.

Session of Discussion

Paper: 'L'Humanisme de St Thomas d'Aquin,' by Dr Jacques Maritain, of Princeton University

Discussion to be opened by Professors E. K. Rand, of Harvard University, Lynn White, of Stanford University, and Edgar Wind, of New York University

GRADUATE COLLEGE DINING HALL

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

8:00 P.M.

Dinner for Members and Their Guests

President J. D. M. Ford, Toastmaster

Remarks by Dean R. K. Root of Princeton University and President Frank Aydelotte of the Institute for Advanced Study

Programme of mediaeval music, arranged by Professors R. D. Welch, E. T. DeWald, and Oliver Strunk, of Princeton University

NOTE: At 7:30 p.m. cocktails will be served at the Princeton Inn for all those attending the dinner. The Inn is five minutes' walk from the Graduate College.

Saturday, April 26

ROOM 50, McCOSH HALL, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

10:00 A.M.

Meeting of the Corporation

President J. D. M. Ford, presiding

Business Session: Reports, Election of Officers, Induction of Fellows, Award of the Haskins Medal for 1941, and such other business as may be brought before the Meeting

Address: 'Mediaeval Institutions in the Modern World,' by Professor C. H. McIlwain, of Harvard University

UNIVERSITY DINING HALLS, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

12:45 P.M.

*Complimentary Luncheon Tendered by Princeton University and the
Institute for Advanced Study*

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY CHAPEL

2:00 P.M.-3:00 P.M.

Organ Recital

(During the recital, the audience is at liberty to walk about the Chapel and inspect the stained glass.)

The accompanying sheet of information will give details of hotel accommodations, transportation, and reservations for the dinner and luncheon. A map of the Princeton Campus is also enclosed.

Members are reminded that they may bring guests to any of the functions held during the Meetings.

RALPH ADAMS CRAM, *Clerk*

15 March 1941

PRINCETON COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMME
AND ARRANGEMENTS

R. K. Root

Chairman

E. C. Armstrong

G. C. Boyce

E. T. DeWald

G. H. Forsyth, Jr

A. M. Friend, Jr

E. H. Harbison

E. A. Lowe

Erwin Panofsky

Chalfant Robinson

H. L. Savage

W. F. Stohlman

J. R. Strayer

Oliver Strunk

R. D. Welch



The Board of Visitors and The Faculty
of the
Medical College of Virginia
request the honor of your presence
at the
Inauguration
of
Robert Blackwell Smith, junior
as
Fourth President of the College
Monday morning, December the seventeenth
Nineteen hundred and fifty-six
at eleven o'clock
Richmond, Virginia

*sent card 10/31
regret not possible
for IAS to be
represented.*

Mr Ruth
Would you be
interested in going?

X

K - Sheeking for both of us,
this is our tough season of the
year, + I do not think it wise
for us to go. HKT

Medical Society of New Jersey

The Medical Society of New Jersey

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EXECUTIVE AND EDITORIAL OFFICES

315 WEST STATE STREET

TRENTON 8, N. J.

September 8, 1952

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Doctor Oppenheimer:

The Medical Society of New Jersey, in cooperation with the New Jersey State Dental Society, is sponsoring a public meeting in the Assembly Chamber of the State Capitol on Tuesday, September 16th, at 10:30 a.m. At this meeting a full discussion of the need for, the advantages that will result from, and the means of realizing the establishment of a state medical-dental school in New Jersey will take place. Dr. Willard C. Rappleye, Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University; Dr. Alan Gregg, Director of Medical Sciences of the Rockefeller Foundation; and Dr. J. Ben Robinson, Dean of the University of Maryland Dental School have accepted invitations to address the assemblage, and to answer questions and discuss topics proposed from the floor.

A cordial invitation is extended to you to attend this meeting in person, or to send a representative or representatives of your choice. We feel that the matters to be considered are of deep significance and importance to all our citizens, but especially to students and educators because of their interest in the advancement of medical science and the furtherance of the public good. Accordingly, we earnestly request that you call this meeting to the attention of both faculty and student-body, and urge them to attend and to take part in the deliberations. We are confident that much vitality and benefit will accrue to this movement as a result of the stimulus afforded by the presence and advice of teachers and students from your great institution of learning.

Very truly yours,

Vincent P. Butler

Vincent P. Butler, M.D.
Chairman, Special Committee
on Medical-Dental School



THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

315 WEST STATE STREET

TRENTON 8, N. J.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Tuesday, September 16th, is the day; Assembly Chamber, State Capitol Building, the place; and 10:30 a.m., the hour for the public meeting concerning the proposed state medical-dental school, sponsored jointly by The Medical Society of New Jersey and the New Jersey State Dental Society.

You are cordially and urgently requested to attend this gathering and to bring along those friends, associates, and neighbors who are interested in the improvement of health services throughout New Jersey, and the advancement of the public good.

Formal speeches will be few and brief. The speakers, however, will be authorities in the field of medical-dental education. There will be ample time for answering all questions from the floor. This is your chance to learn accurately of the need for a medical-dental school in New Jersey and of the means whereby it can be realized. Without the aid of vigorous, forward-looking citizens, this program -- so vitally important for the good of all -- will never be realized. Your cooperation is essential. Therefore, let's see you at this meeting on September 16th!

Inst. Gen. = Mediobanca

28 June 1957

Dear Mr. Rosasco:

It is with great pleasure that I write to express the thanks of the Institute for Advanced Study to **MEDIOBANCA** for the splendid copy of "DE DIVINA PROPORTIONE" which you have presented to our Library. It is being placed in our Treasure Room, where it will be a source of delight to our Faculty and Members.

To the official thanks of the Institute, I should like to add a word of personal appreciation. It is indeed a beautiful book.

Very sincerely,

Robert Oppenheimer

Mr. Eugenio Rosasco
Chairman of the Board
Banca di Credito Finanziario
Via Filodrammatici, 10
Milan
Italy

Copy to Miss Sachs

INDIRIZZO TELEGRAFICO:
"MEDIOBANCA..

Inst gar *Medio banca*
Banca di Credito Finanziario

SOCIETÀ PER AZIONI - SEDE IN MILANO
CAPITALE LIRE 6 MILIARDI-RIS. LIRE 800 MILIONI

Via Filodrammatici, 10

Milano, May 10, 1957

Dear Sir,

Under the sponsorship of MEDIOBANCA, the Ambrosiana Codex "DE DIVINA PROPORTIONE" by Luca PACIOLI, with fac-simile reproductions of LEONARDO DA VINCI's drawings of the regular bodies, has been printed at the OFFICINA BODONI Press in Verona, under the supervision of Giovanni MARDERSTEIG. The publication, issued through the kind permission of BIBLIOTECA AMBROSIANA, has been assigned Number XXXI in the "Fontes Ambrosiani" series.

MEDIOBANCA takes pleasure in informing you that one copy of this edition, of which only two hundred and eighty copies have been printed and set apart for leading Italian and foreign Libraries and cultural Institutions, is being sent to your Library.

Yours faithfully,

Eugenio Rosasco
Chairman of the Board

E. Rosasco

The Librarian,
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N. J. (U.S.A.)

Just Jan Mehta

Luncheon with Ambassador Mehta
3 April 1956

Prof. and Mrs. Harold Cherniss
(host)

Prof. Marston Morse

Prof. and Mrs. Panofsky

Prof. and Mrs. Selberg

Dr. and Mrs. Harish-Chandra

Ambass. and Mrs. Mehta

Mr. Sundaran

Visit to Prof. Kennan's office after lunch.

Meier, Gerald M.

November 29, 1946

Mr. Gerald M. Meier
Reed College
Portland 2, Oregon

Dear Mr. Meier:

Thank you for your letter of November 25th requesting information concerning graduate work in economics at the Institute for Advanced Study. As you will see in our Bulletin, a copy of which is being sent to you under separate cover, the Institute offers no degrees and requires the doctor's degree for admission. If, after you have received your doctor's degree, however, you should wish to engage in post-doctorate research in economics, we should be very glad to have you make application to study at the Institute.

Yours sincerely,

Jane S. Richardson
Secretary to the Director

Sep. cov. 1

25 November 1946

Director
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear sir:

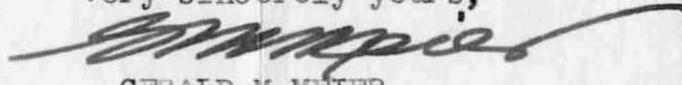
I would appreciate receipt of information regarding the opportunities for graduate work in Economics in the Institute for Advanced Study.

I am now a senior at Reed College, majoring in Economics, with a special study in International Trade.

It would be my intention to enter the Institute in the fall of 1947, if graduate study is possible and a degree-program is available in this field.

Thank you for this assistance.

Very sincerely yours,



GERALD M MEIER

Reed College
Portland, 2, Oregon.

gmm:

Meiklejohn, Alexander

February 1, 1946

Memorandum

To: Professor Morse
From: W. W. Riefler *wwR.*
Subject: Room for use of Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn

In confirmation of our telephone conversation: we have just learned that Mr. Per Jacobsson has had to shorten his stay in this country and that therefore on his visits to Princeton will not require a room for a long period. This leaves Room 206 (originally occupied by Mr. Baykov) temporarily free.

Since Dr. Meiklejohn is to be in Princeton for at least a month, we plan to let him use Room 206 until it is needed for our permanent members.

MELLON NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

MELLON SQUARE

PITTSBURGH 30, PENNSYLVANIA

October 17, 1957

The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Gentlemen:

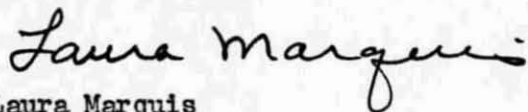
Will you please send us the latest edition of "Report of the Director". The most recent one we have is 1948-1953.

By addressing us as follows you will greatly facilitate a prompt delivery:

Mellon National Bank and Trust Company
Library
Mellon Square
Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania

Thank you for your kindness in this matter.

Very truly yours,



Laura Marquis
Librarian

LM:an

*not published regularly
48-53 last issue*

October 18, 1957

Dear Miss Marquis:

Thank you for your letter of October 17.

The "Report of the Director" is not published regularly. The latest issue is the 1948-53 one which you already have.

Sincerely yours,

Marianne Simonson
Office of the Director

Miss Laura Marquis, Librarian
Mellon National Bank and Trust Com pany
Mellon Square
Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania

December 2, 1941

Dear Mr. Melnicoff:

Dr. Flexner has forwarded me your letter suggesting that you would like to do some work in psychology at the Institute for Advanced Study. I regret that our present program does not include psychology and we make it a strict rule not to admit men to membership whose work lies outside the subjects which we are able to cover. For this reason I am sorry to say that it would be impossible for us to offer you membership here. I am sure you will be able to find elsewhere the opportunity which you are seeking.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Mr. Max Melnicoff
4508 Old York Road
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

FA/MCE

Referred to Dr. Aydalotte.

MIC. 4412



MELNICOFF AGENCY
INSURANCE SERVICE
4508 OLD YORK ROAD
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. Abraham Flebner
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Mr. Flebner: I have just completed the reading of your autobiography "I Remember." I was tremendously impressed with your philosophy of Education and your Institute for Advanced Study. You state "students must be discovered by any means calculated to locate them." I am 40 years of age with 20 years of business experience. My family consists of my wife Pauline, my son Norman and a daughter Minnie. At the present time with my practical experience and background I am interested in furthering my knowledge along Psychological lines. My qualifications consist of mainly - a deep and overwhelming desire to study. Perhaps an experiment with me may prove unique in Education a practical demonstration of the fusing of the experienced and the theoretical side of man.

Sincerely yours,
Max Melnicoff

150 East 72 Street
New York City

November 28, 1941

Mr. Max Melnicoff
4508 Old York Road
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Melnicoff:

Your recent letter was forwarded
to me here, as I have retired from the director-
ship of the Institute for Advanced Study. The
Institute has not entered the field of psychology,
but I am forwarding your letter to Dr. Aydelotte,
who is now Director.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

Dan Coyle called to make an appt. for Melville, who is here now, and staying at the Princeton Inn.

M. would like to see you Monday, on which day his only appt. is at 11. Dan asked about the poss. of lunch.
I am to call Dan back.

Inst Gen

Melville

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Lunch for Melville, Monday, Sept. 29, 1958.

12:30, drinks in Dir. Off. martinis, vermouth, sherry

Sir Leslie

Melville, Whitney, Montgomery, Yang, Weil, Morse, Veblen, Pais, RO.

lunch: 1/2 cornish hen, grilled tomato, ~~fx~~ green beans, salad, cheese
and fruit.

Just. Gen. Melville

15 July 1958

Dear Dr. Melville:

Thank you for your good letter of July 10th. I look forward very much to seeing you on the occasion of your visit to the United States.

The autumn semester at the Institute starts on Monday the 29th of September. You should find most of our Faculty, and many of our Members in residence at that time. I myself must be in Madison on the 25th and 26th, but expect to return to Princeton not later than the 27th. I should be glad to see you at any time through Tuesday the 30th.

I hope that we shall be able to be of help to you.

Very sincerely,

Robert Oppenheimer

Dr. L. G. Melville, Vice-Chancellor
The Australian National University
Box 4, G. P. O.
Canberra, A. C. T.
Australia

9/29
has appt 11 am
with RO
lunch
or other appt
Monday?

The Australian National University

CANBERRA

A.C.T.

TELEGRAPHIC AND CABLE ADDRESS:

" NATUNIV " CANBERRA

BOX 4, G.P.O.

CANBERRA, A.C.T.

Ref@ 4.2.1.11

10th July, 1958.

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

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer,

I am coming to the United States shortly and plan to spend some time visiting different centres to look into some problems of special importance to this Research University, and I do hope it will be possible for me to call on you in Princeton between Thursday, 25th September and the following Tuesday, 30th.

We are considering setting up a centre for mathematical studies at this University and I would like to have your advice and that of some of your colleagues on the best way to do this and the most fruitful lines to develop; more particularly, of course, I would like to discuss the people who might be available to fill the initial appointments. I am also interested in current developments in low and high energy physics because of the interest of both Professor Oliphant and Professor Titterton in these fields. Another project I would like to discuss is the initiation of research work in the economics of under-developed countries and primitive areas if any of your present colleagues are interested in this field of work.

Generally, of course, the ideals of the Institute are so similar to those of this University that it would be very useful to me to be able to share ideas with you on the organisation and administration of research. I realise that at this time of the year you may be away from Princeton, but if that is so it might be possible for me to meet you at some other point of my itinerary.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



(L.G. MELVILLE)
Vice-Chancellor.

Membership Form

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

February 10, 1950

Dear Miss Cray:

Thank you for the second proof.
The only suggestion we have is that, if possible, could you move the B.S./A.B. item closer together so as to give more room on the date line. The spacing between the two degrees could be just the diagonal line.

There is no need to send another proof; and as far as we are concerned, you can go ahead. We would like a thousand copies to take advantage of a quantity price.

Thank you again,

Katherine Russell,
Director's Office

Miss Edith Cray
Princeton University Press
Princeton, N. J.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

sample 1959

I am attaching an application for housing reservations for the coming academic year. The Institute for Advanced Study maintains a Housing Project adjacent to the Institute for members and their families. These garden-type apartments range from one room with bath and kitchenette for single members to one, two, and three bedroom units for families. Except for the one room units, each apartment consists of living room with dining area, a smaller room designed for a study and the bedrooms and bath. In addition, we have ten older apartments in the vicinity of the Institute.

The rents range from \$70.00 for single room units to \$110.00 for the largest apartments in the newer houses, and from \$75.00 to \$95.00 for the limited number of older apartments. A great deal of thought and expense has been put into the furnishing of the apartments; in order to ensure their proper care, we shall require a deposit in the amount of two months rent, payable at the time of arrival and returnable in full at the time of departure, if there has been no damage beyond normal wear.

All of the apartments are completely furnished. Members are, therefore, requested not to bring their own furniture. There are several reliable warehouses in and near Princeton where arrangements can be made to store furniture if it proves necessary to move it from your present home.

We do not supply housekeeping items such as linens, blankets, dishes, silverware, or kitchen utensils. We do, however, keep on hand a limited supply of these household items for members coming from abroad so that they need not ship such housekeeping items. We also keep a limited number of vacuum cleaners, ironing boards, and waxers which may be borrowed for cleaning, and returned to the supply room, as they are for the use of all families. Members who do not wish to accept the responsibility for the prompt return of such pieces of equipment are advised to bring their own.

Maid service and clean linen is provided for single members living in the studio apartments and is included in the rental charge.

- 2 -

Our project includes a completely equipped central laundry with automatic washers and driers for the use of members and their families. We are not able to permit their use for sheets and blankets because of the strain on the equipment. There are local laundries which pick up and deliver these heavier items. The kitchens cannot accomodate home laundry equipment. Please do not bring it.

The academic year at the Institute opens on September 28, 1959 and ends on April 8, 1960. However, members with children often plan to arrive for the opening of Princeton schools which begin on Wednesday, September 9. When you know the date of your arrival, I shall appreciate having it. It is easier to make arrangements when we know your plans.

Please do not hesitate to let me know of anything I can do to be of help in connection with your stay at the Institute. I am looking forward to meeting you when you come to Princeton next fall.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Ruth W. Barnett)
Assistant General Manager

RWB/dmb

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
Application for Institute Housing

Date _____

Name _____

Present Mailing Address _____

ALL APARTMENTS FURNISHED. RENT INCLUDES HEAT AND UTILITIES.

One Room Studio (Studio, kitchenette, bath, cleaning and linen service)	\$ 70.00
Four Rooms (Living room, study, one bedroom, kitchen, and bath)	\$ 90.00
Five Rooms (Living room, study, two bedrooms, kitchen, and bath)	\$100.00
Six Rooms (Living room, study, three bedrooms, kitchen, and bath)	\$110.00

LIMITED NUMBER OF OLDER APARTMENTS.

Three Rooms (Living room, one bedroom, kitchen, and bath)	\$ 75.00
Four Rooms (Living room, two bedrooms, kitchen, and bath)	\$ 85.00
Five Rooms (Living room, three bedrooms, kitchen, and bath)	\$ 95.00

First term: September 28, 1959 to December 18, 1959
Second term: January 11, 1960 to April 8, 1960.

Number of adults in your family who will be resident _____

Number of minors (State age and sex) _____

Approximate arrival date _____ Departure(if known) _____

*Will you want household help? _____ Full time _____ Part time _____

NOTE: Arrangement for the payment of rent and furniture deposit should be made with the Business Office upon arrival. Rent is charged from the date of arrival to the date of departure.

* Although domestic and nursemaid help is in short supply in Princeton, and we cannot promise such assistance, we will do our best to help you with this house-keeping problem. The average rate for domestics is \$1.25 to \$1.50 an hour.

When an apartment is assigned to a one-term or a one-year member, it is understood that the tenancy expires at the conclusion of the term or academic year. However, in the summer months it is possible to arrange a continuance of tenancy if the member wishes. All extensions must terminate no later than August 31.

H. L. MENCKEN · *Editor* · ALFRED A. KNOPF · *Publisher* · SAMUEL KNOPF · *Business Manager*



Mencken

THE AMERICAN MERCURY

730 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Cables: KNOPF · NEW YORK

Telephones: CIRCLE 7670

January 20th.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

Thanks very much for your letter and the pamphlet. I have read it with great interest. The best of luck to the new institute. All the pedagogues, of course, will be against you, but you have a grand idea.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Mencken

January 17, 1931

Dear Mr. Mencken:

Though my book on Universities was meant to be constructive in effect, it was necessarily largely critical and destructive in content and appearance. I am sending you herewith in advance of publication a little pamphlet in which (pages 7-14) you will find a brief constructive statement of the general policy to be pursued by the Institute for Advanced Study, founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld. It would, I think, be wholesome and helpful if editorial recognition could be given to this endeavor. I should wish my own name omitted from anything that you say, for I am anxious to avoid the personal note. I wish that the ideal of the Institute might be properly understood by those primarily responsible for our educational policies.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. H. L. Mencken
704 Cathedral Street
Baltimore, Maryland

AF:ESB

November 12, 1937

Professor Karl Menger
Department of Mathematics
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana

My dear Professor Menger:

I have your inquiry of November 9,
and I am sorry that we have no information regarding
a visit from Professor Dirac. We do know that he
will not be at the Institute during the academic
year, 1937-1938.

The professors enjoyed very much having
you at the Institute recently and send to you their
kindest regards.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

ESB

Secretary

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

November 9th, 1937

The Secretary
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Madame Secretary:

Some colleagues of mine of the Department of Physics would be interested in learning if Professor Dirac has arrived, and, if not, when he will arrive and how long you expect him to stay. I should be greatly obliged if you could drop me a line giving me this information.

I certainly had a most enjoyable time in Princeton.
Thanking you once more for your kindness, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Karl Menger
Karl Menger

KM:tec

November 1, 1937

Dr. Karl ~~Menger~~
Fine Hall
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Menger:

I send to you herewith the check
of the Institute for Advanced Study for \$100.00,
your honorarium from the Institute.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY
Secretary

COPY

for the Institute for Advanced Study ✓

Mengin, Ernst
THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
49 WEST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

February 15, 1946

Dear Dr. Mengin:

As Mr. Stevens is away from the office on an extended trip, I have your letter of January 27, addressed to him, asking that we send the copies of certain articles by you, which were sent to us before the war, to the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton.

I am sorry to have to tell you that these materials are no longer available. We make a practice of holding such material for a period of years, but after that the pressure for space in our files is such that they have to be discarded. Under this policy, I find that the materials you sent us in 1940 were disposed of more than a year ago.

I am sorry that this should be the case and hope that you have other copies of your own that you can send to the Institute. In order that the Institute may be informed, I am sending a copy of this letter there.

Yours faithfully,

John Marshall
Associate Director for the
Humanities

Dr. Ernst Mengin
Gothersgade 109, I
Copenhagen, Denmark

JM:EHD
Airmail

The University of Chicago

Department of Political Science

January 12, 1932

Dr. Abraham Flexner
Institute for Advanced
Study
100 East 42nd Street
New York, New York

My dear Dr. Flexner:

I am giving thought to your letter regarding the conditions most favorable to scholarly and scientific development and you will receive a letter from me within a few days.

Your question is most interesting and I do not want to take a snap judgment on it. With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Charles E. Merriam

CEM:LV

Charles E. Merriam

January 14, 1932

Dear Professor Merriam:

Many thanks for your kind letter.

I am delighted that you are willing to help me. There is no haste, but I do want your considered judgment and advice, based, as I know it will be, on a wide experience in the University of Chicago and a broad knowledge of conditions elsewhere.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

Professor Charles E. Merriam
The University of Chicago
Department of Political Science
Chicago, Illinois

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

4007- 61st St.
Georgetown Station
Washington, D.C.
June 27th, 1941

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

I haven't been to New York yet and
so haven't tried to see you in Princeton. I expect
that in August or September I shall be going
thru with my equipment, and shall write
to you in advance to see if you are free for
half an hour there.

This last month I have been working
on a film project with an astronomer at
the Naval Observatory, Mr. Willis. We are
proposing a series of films to the Nat. Geographic
on motions of the earth. I have just completed
a short test film on Polar Variations, - or variations
in Latitude of the earth's poles

Sincerely yours.

Wilton Mendenhall

4007 61st Street
Georgetown Station
Washington, D.C.
May 1st, 1941

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte,

Thanks very much for your willingness to
see my film. I can show it to you any time in June when it is most
convenient for you. I shall have along my own projector and screen.

Sincerely yours,

Mylon Merriam

Mylon Merriam

April 21, 1941

Dear Mylon:

I remember you very well and have been much interested in what I have heard from time to time about your experiments with moving picture films. I am sorry to say that there is nobody here who would be interested in the problem of pictorial representation and analysis of complex motions. I should be very glad to see you myself and to look at the film, but of course it is out of my field and I don't think I would be of any practical value to you. This is a rather crowded time for me, just at the end of the academic year, and I would suggest sometime in June, if that would be convenient for you.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Mylon Merriam, Esq.
4007 61st Street
Georgetown Station
Washington, D. C.

FA:MR

4007 61st Street
Georgetown Station
Washington, D.C.
April 14, 1941

Dr. Frank Aydelotte, President
Institute of Advanced Studies
Princeton, New Jersey
Dear Dr. Aydelotte,

I think you will remember me as a student at
Swarthmore and a friend of Mr. A. M. Brooks.

I am showing a 12 minute, 16 mm film which is a study of the
appearance of the same motion under various observation conditions. The
film has been of especial interest to mathematicians and astronomers. It
is however of general interest and easy to understand, and I should
like very much to show it to you.

If you could refer me to someone in your institution who is
working on the problem of pictorial representation and analysis of complex
motions, I should be very grateful to you.

However I should most like to show it to you personally and
at your convenience. Could you give me a half hour sometime in the
next few weeks. I could come to Princeton whenever it is convenient
to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mylon Merriam

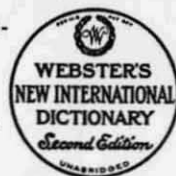
Mylon Merriam

G. & C. Merriam Company

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1831

PUBLISHERS OF MERRIAM-



WEBSTER DICTIONARIES

SPRINGFIELD 2,

MASSACHUSETTS

March 16, 1950

*Inst. for Adv. St.
Pr., N. J.
Cold
1930*

Office of the Director
Institution for Advanced Study
Princeton
New Jersey

Dear Sir:

We are considering undertaking a revision at some future time of the section in Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary titled "Colleges and Universities in the United States and Canada" in order to give broader coverage to institutions of higher education. We should appreciate it if you would verify or correct the information typed on the enclosed sheet.

The location is intended to be the main campus, seat, or headquarters without regard to branches or affiliated schools, and the date is intended to be the earliest connected with the institution's establishment.

It would be convenient for us and we hope easier for you if you would be willing to annotate, sign, and return the enclosure in lieu of typing a separate reply.

Very truly yours,

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY

By

P. B. Gove

P. B. Gove

Enc.

Merrill Foundation

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

November 5, 1947

Memo to: Dr. Robert Oppenheimer

From: W. W. Stewart *WWS*

Subject: Merrill Foundation

Recently you asked if there were a foundation with which a lawyer named Johnson was associated. I believe you had had some conversation with him.

It was probably the Merrill Foundation for Advancement of Financial Knowledge. This foundation was established with a fund of a million dollars donated by the partners of the firm of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Beane.

The president of the foundation is Winthrop H. Smith, managing partner in the firm which established the foundation. Its trustees are: Mr. Merrill, Mr. Smith, Mr. David, Harold F. Johnson, attorney of Prospect, Ky.; Stanley King, president emeritus, Amherst College; John J. McCloy, president, World Bank; Gordon Rentschler, chairman, National City Bank, and Albert F. Jaeckel, of Chadbourne, Hunt, Jaeckel and Brown. Professor Fox of Williams College is the administrator.

The announcement of the establishment of this foundation has just been made at the time of its first grant. This grant for \$175,000 was to finance a two-year study of the effect of taxation on business, to be made by the Harvard Graduate School of Business.

Harold F. Johnson was a student at Amherst at the same time as Professor Riefler. Riefler saw him recently and Johnson raised with him the question of what plans we had here at the Institute.

Merritt, Jesse

September 28, 1944

Dear Mr. Merritt:

I am very much interested to hear of this Thomas Hughes collection at Rugby, Tennessee. I hope it will be possible for you to go down to see it and to aid in its preservation. If you do go, I hope you will take copious notes as to just what the library contains and also get some idea of the value which they place on it. I should be very much interested myself in any information about it.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Jesse Merritt, Esq.
P. O. Box 2
Farmingdale
Long Island, N. Y.

FA:KK

TELEPHONE
FARMINGDALE 6



→ | ADDRESS
P. O. BOX 2
FARMINGDALE
NASSAU COUNTY
LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

JESSE MERRITT

THE COUNTY HISTORIAN

Dr Frank Aydelotte
Princeton, N.J.

25 Oct 44

Dear Friend,

Once upon a time at Swarthmore,
we had some interest in the Friend Historical
Library, which may bring back identification
of the writer. It is still about books, books
of interest, I believe to English speaking lovers
of books, a library assembled by the author of
"Tom Brown" at Oxford, when Thos. Hughes re-
sided at Rugby, Tennessee.

One of the Hughes family here told
me of the deplorable condition of the library,
its wonderful books assembled through the
publishing houses of the period, the first editions
a little chapel with a memorial window to
Hughes mother etc. Mr. Gerard Hughes
wishes me to go down with him, thinking
perhaps the Library of Congress or someone
might rescue it from destruction. The property
is owned by a brother-in-law of Thos. Hughes. I think
wonderfully
J. Merritt

Messel, H.

November 15, 1951

Dear Mr. Messel:

Thank you for your note of November 7th. I am enclosing a reprint of "The Quantum-Mechanical Equations of Motion and Commutation Relations" by C.R. Putnam, as you requested.

Sincerely yours,

Doris Kostue
Director's Office

Mr. H. Messel
The University of Adelaide
Department of Mathematical Physics
South Australia

Enclosure

TEL. W 3211

Your Ref.

Our Ref.



Department of Mathematical Physics,
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
ADELAIDE

South Australia.

The University of Adelaide

7th November, 1951.

The Secretary,
Institute for Advanced Study,
PRINCETON,
NEW JERSEY.

Dear Sir,

I should greatly appreciate a reprint of
"The Quantum-Mechanical Equations of Motion and Commutation
Relations" by C. R. Putnam, Phys. Rev. 83, 1047,
1951.

Sincerely,

H. Messel.

(H. Messel).

*Don't
Miss send.
We have them*

The Review of Metaphysics

A PHILOSOPHICAL QUARTERLY
FOUNDED BY PAUL WEISS

WELCH HALL • YALE UNIVERSITY
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT 06520
TELEPHONE 787-3131 • EXTENSION 2240

18 July 1966

Library
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Gentlemen:

We are taking this opportunity to invoice you for your Sustaining Institutional Subscription to THE REVIEW.

Our records indicate that your last payment covers your subscription through the September 1966 issue (20.1). Consequently, you may consider this your invoice for \$25.00 to cover your subscription from 20.2 through 21.1 (December 1966 - September 1967). We would appreciate your returning one copy of this invoice with your payment.

We want to thank you for the Institute's long-standing support through its special subscription. It is by means of such support that we are enabled to extend below cost and gift subscriptions to many foreign schools and libraries that would otherwise not be able to carry THE REVIEW. I am sure they join us in thanking you.

Sincerely,

Edward A. Reno, Jr.

Edward A. Reno, Jr.
Manager

P.S. Our change of address effective September 1, 1966 is enclosed.

JUL 25 66

CROSS REFERENCE

FILE: Institute General- "M "

RE: letter from Review of Metaphysics thanking
Institute for subscription to The Review.
Addressed to the Library

LETTER DATED: July 18, 1961

SEE: 1 copy filed in Director's Office - subscriptions
1 copy filed in Library since 1961



Book-Cadillac Hotel

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Ce Mardi 20 Sept 38

Monsieur le Directeur,

Je vous suis infiniment
reconnaissant de votre lettre qui
m'atteint ici pendant mon passage.
Je ne pourrai malheureusement pas
me rendre à Princeton après le
1er octobre car je suis absolument
obligé de m'embarquer sur le
"ChAMPLAIN" le 27 Septembre.

Je tiens cependant à vous
remercier encore de votre aimable
invitation, que vous me permettrez

de revenir au cas où, si les
circonstances me le permettent
Je reviens en Amérique avant
les prochaines vacances scolaires.

Je vous prie de croire,
Monsieur le Directeur, à l'expression
de mes sentiments distingués et
dévoués.

Alfred
A. Métral

Monsieur Abraham Flexner
Princeton

September 12, 1938

Dear Professor Métrol:

We should be delighted to see you in Princeton, but it would be useless to come until after the 1st of October, for the professors of mathematics, who are the only persons who could be of service and interest to you, do not arrive until the end of September. If you are still in New York in early October I should have great pleasure in introducing you to them.

Please give my kindest greetings to Monsieur Serruys and believe me, with all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Albert Métrol
c/o Mr. Delavigne
27 Reid Avenue
Port Washington, New York

AF/MCE

Jo M. Delavigne
27 Reid Avenue
Post Washington 1019

ALBERT MÉTRAL

PROFESSEUR AU CONSERVATOIRE NATIONAL
DES ARTS ET MÉTIERS

avec l'expression de ses
sentiments les plus distingués.

Paris. 15 rue de l'Université

Dear Sir

When I had, six years ago, the great honour and the real advantage of several talks about the organisation of the Institute for advanced Science, you authorised me to introduce to you the french Scientists the thought of which could contribute to your information or to your splendid initiative.

M^r Albert Michal, who is now visiting the United States, is certainly one of them. Scholar and collaborator of Paul Painlevé, he is a leading spirit in matters of mechanics and mathematics applied to practical research.

Some minutes of talk with you and the knowledge of an enterprise of such an

high spiritual level as the Institute of
advanced Science would be for the
black Method of the greatest profit.

I am glad to find here an opportunity
of expressing to you my faithful and
admiring feelings.

D. Serrano

22 August. 1958

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER, *Chairman of the Board*

LEROY A. LINCOLN, *President*

GILBERT W. FITZHUGH
Assistant Actuary

NEW YORK CITY March 1, 1940

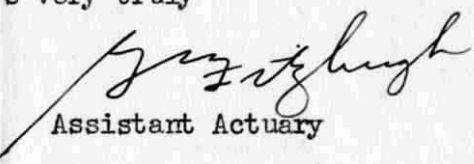
Mr. Frank Aydelotte, President
Swarthmore College
Swarthmore, Pa.

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

Thank you for your letter of February 28th
on the possibility of candidates for actuarial work. I shall
be looking forward to hearing from you again in a few weeks'
time.

Yours very truly

GWF/TH


Assistant Actuary

*Copies sent to
Dr. Dresden &
C. Dellmuth*

28 February 1940

Dear Mr. Fitzhugh:

Please pardon my delay in answering your kind letter of February 19th. I am delighted to take the whole matter up with our Mathematics Department and to bring you in touch with students who may be looking forward to an actuarial career. I am calling your letter to the attention of Dr. Dresden, head of our Mathematics Department, and to Carl Dellmuth, Alumni Secretary, who does a great deal in assisting in the placement of Seniors. I hope very much that they will have some good candidates to show you in a few weeks time.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE.

G. W. Fitzhugh, Esq., Asst. Actuary
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
1 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Please pardon the typed signature to this letter as my right arm is in a plaster cast.

*Copied sent to
Dr. Dierken
C. Drillich
Dr. Vahlen
of the Inst. staff*

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER, *Chairman of the Board*

LEROY A. LINCOLN, *President*

GILBERT W. FITZHUGH
Assistant Actuary

NEW YORK CITY

February 19, 1940

Mr. Frank Aydelotte, President
Swarthmore College
Swarthmore, Pa.

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

I am writing directly to you as your name naturally occurs to anyone thinking of Swarthmore and also as I feel that I have some contact with you, my sister Catherine having graduated from Swarthmore in 1924, I think. I would appreciate it if you would refer this letter to the proper person in your organization.

From time to time the Metropolitan takes into its Actuarial Division recent college graduates who are interested in entering actuarial work. As you undoubtedly know, this work requires a substantial background in mathematics, although it does not involve a great deal of the higher theory. For this and for other reasons, we have found that, in general, those students are most successful in actuarial work who, in addition to their mathematical background, have a general all-round educational foundation which will fit them for executive positions.

If there are any undergraduates in Swarthmore who would be interested in entering this line of work and whom you would recommend for such work, I would be very glad to hear from you or the proper person in your organization. This would apply either to seniors who would expect to enter the profession permanently in June, or to other undergraduates who might be interested in obtaining summer employment with a view to entering the profession permanently upon their graduation.

If you have any such students whom you would recommend, I would be glad to come to Swarthmore at some convenient time, if you would care to have me do so, to talk over the general subject with them.

Looking forward to hearing from you, I am,

Very truly yours,

G. W. Fitzhugh
Assistant Actuary

GWF/TH

SIDNEY E. MEZES
~~(ADDY, TEXAS)~~
2339 E. SPEEDWAY
TUCSON, ARIZONA

8 Mch '31.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I am delighted to learn ^{from the} that you are to head a proposed "Institute for Advanced Study." The program is most attractive and promising, and the N.R. declares that every precaution is taken to insure Lehr- und Lernfreiheit. It seems hardly believable, too good to be true in this conventional world of ours. Stanley Hall performed brilliant wonders for a time, as you of course know, and then — the Trustees clapped an extin-

pusher down on the
splendid flame. May
your precautions save
you from that.

With all good wishes,
and very friendly memories,

Cordially yours,

Alger

March 14, 1931

Mr. Sidney E. Mezes
2339 E. Speedway
Tucson, Arizona

My dear Mr. Mezes:

In Dr. Flemer's absence abroad, permit me to thank you for your very kind letter of March 8 with reference to The Institute for Advanced Study. Dr. Flemer is not expected to return to this country until the early part of the summer, at which time your letter will be brought to his notice.

I am pleased to send you under separate cover the first bulletin of this new project, which describes the organization and project, thinking it may be of interest to you.

Very truly yours,

Anne R. Flemer

bulletin
sent
March 14

ORGANON

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW DEVOTED TO THE SCIENCE OF SCIENCE
REVUE INTERNATIONALE CONSACRÉE À LA SCIENCE DE LA SCIENCE

Editorial Office — Bureau de la Rédaction

KASA im. MIANOWSKIEGO

Pałac Staszica

WARSZAWA 1

N^o DN 594/38

Warszawa June 16 1938

Professor ABRAHAM FLEXNER
Director of the Institute
for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey, USA.

Dear Sir,

Sending you the second volume of ORGANON which reached Princeton during your journey in England I did write you also a letter reminding you of your kind promise to contribute to our review.

To-day I dare reiterate my request recommending to your attention the following matter.

I would like to include in vol.III of ORGANON, now in preparation, a discussion of the views of different scientists on the rôle of universities. The opinion is often heard that the universities do not under present-day conditions properly serve the ends for which they are supposed to exist. It would, in my opinion, be of extreme interest to discuss this question, in its broadest outlines, without of course, taking into consideration matters of purely local or technical interest, such as the organization and privileges of individual universities, their special needs, their legal status, etc. We would like above all to elucidate the most general problems concerned with the rôle and position of universities in modern science and culture.

I would greatly appreciate it if you could find time to write an article on this subject, for publication in ORGANON, amounting to about 8 pages of print.

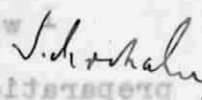
It would, I think, be desirable were the articles to give answers to following questions:

1. What are the objects and tasks of universities?
2. Do the universities fulfil their aims, from the point of view of modern science and civilisation?
3. What changes in the organization and didactic methods of the universities would be desirable?
4. What should be the attitude of the universities and other academic schools towards scientific societies and research institutes?

I would like to have the manuscript in hand, if only possible, by September 15th 1938.

Thanking you in anticipation for your valued co-operation,

yours sincerely,



/St. Michalski/

Editor

May 20, 1938

Dr. Stanislaw Michalski
"Organon"
Kasa im. Mianowskiego
Pałac Staszica
Warsaw, Poland

My dear Dr. Michalski:

In the absence of Dr. Flenner, who is in England, I desire to thank you for your letter of April 30 and volume II of "Organon", which he will be very glad to have. I shall bring these to his attention when he returns to Princeton early in the summer.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

ESB:MGH

Secretary

ORGANON

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW DEVOTED TO THE SCIENCE OF SCIENCE
REVUE INTERNATIONALE CONSACRÉE À LA SCIENCE DE LA SCIENCE

Editorial Office — Bureau de la Rédaction
(KASA im. MIANOWSKIEGO)
Pałac Staszica
WARSZAWA 1

N^oDN 407/38

Warszawa April 30th 1938

Professor ABRAHAM FLEXNER
Director of the Institute
for Advanced Study
Princeton, N. Jersey, USA

Dear Sir,

I am pleased to send you under separate cover a copy of recently issued volume II of "Organon", which I beg you to receive with the Editor's compliments.

Availing of this opportunity I take the liberty to remind you the kind promise you have expressed in your letter last year of contributing to this our review. I should be most honoured and grateful if you could send for its third volume, now in preparation, an article dealing with organization of American universities and their relations to scientific research.

Looking eagerly for your answer

I remain, Sir,

sincerely yours,

S. Michalski

/St. Michalski/

Editor

Stanisław Michalski

April 20, 1937

Dear Professor Michalski:

I am very greatly honored by receiving the initial number of "Organon" and by your invitation to contribute a paper on the organization of American universities and their relation to scientific research.

At the moment it is, unfortunately, impossible for me to undertake this congenial task, for I have already made promises that will consume my time and energy for some months to come, but I hope that I will be able to comply with your request in the not-too-distant future.

With all good wishes and high regard,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Stanislaw Michalski
Mianowski Institute
Staszic Palace
Warsaw, Poland

AF/MCE

ORGANON

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW DEVOTED TO THE SCIENCE OF SCIENCE
REVUE INTERNATIONALE CONSACRÉE À LA SCIENCE DE LA SCIENCE

Editorial Office — Bureau de la Rédaction
KASA im. MIANOWSKIEGO
Pałac Staszica
WARSZAWA 1

N° DN 531/37

Warszawa April 5 1937

Professor Abraham FLEXNER
Director of the Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, N. Jersey USA.

Dear Sir,

I am sending you, under separate cover, the 1st volume of an international review ORGANON, published in Poland under my editorship by the Mianowski Institute for the Promotion of Science and Letters. This review, as the preface explains, has to be devoted to the science of Science, and especially to the psychology of scientific work, to the sociology of science and problems concerning its organization.

In the next volume of ORGANON I intend to start an international discussion concerning the organization of the universities and their relation to scientific research and life. Professor S. Charléty, President of the Sorbonne, has already sent me a contribution related to the organization of universities in France. I hope also to receive items concerning these problems written by authors from another countries.

I would be very happy, indeed, to obtain an article touching the same problems with regard to the university life in the United States. I see nobody who could do it so admirably as the author of "Universities: American, English, German" - the book which has been reviewed also in our Polish review NAUKA POLSKA /Polish Science/ published under my editorship in Warsaw. Needless to say, that any other article, concerning some problems of the organization of the universities of to-day and their prospects for to-morrow, which you would kindly agree to send us, would be very much welcomed.

Looking forward to your reply

I remain

Yours sincerely



/St. Michalski/

Editor

2230 S STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 17, 1941.

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

I am sending this line only to tell you how much I enjoyed my visit with you and Mrs. Aydelotte, Dr. Stewart, and his associates last week. It was not only satisfactory from every professional point of view, but, more than that, a real delight to meet Mrs. Aydelotte and to enjoy the hospitality of your lovely home. Will you kindly tell her for me how much I enjoyed the afternoon tea, the breakfast and luncheon, the evening dinner and the stimulating talk after it, the beautiful home, the superb views of the open country, the brilliant days, and, not least, the magnificent pup.

My cordial thanks to you both for your kind hospitality and the hope that Mrs. Miller and I may some time have the pleasure of seeing you in our home in Washington. Mrs. Miller joins me in warmest regards to you both.

Always sincerely yours,

A. C. Miller,

A. C. Miller.

November 12, 1941

Mr. Adolph C. Miller
2230 S Street
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Miller:

In accordance with my promise the other evening, I am sending you enclosed the quotation from Mahan. May I also call to your attention an article, "American Security—Its Changing Conditions" which appears in the November number of The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. (I shall have some reprints of this in the course of the next two or three weeks and shall include you among those to whom I shall mail them.) This article follows so closely some of our very stimulating discussion of the other evening that I feel justified in calling it to your attention.

It was a great pleasure to have you here and I hope that you will visit us as often as your other engagements permit.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Mead Earle

cc: Mr. Aydelotte —

Institute for Advanced Study

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COPY OF
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

November 9, 1941

Adolph C. Miller
2230 S Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Delighted you are coming tomorrow Stewart will meet you Trenton leave your
bag our house and take you to lunch and conference with economists Hope ~~you~~
for quiet talk with you myself at tea Inviting a few men to meet you at
dinner Regret Mrs. Miller cannot accompany you

November 6, 1941

Dear Mr. Miller:

I am delighted to receive your letter of November 4th and to know that there is a chance of your being able to come up on the 10th. I am sorry that Mrs. Miller cannot come with you, but I hope she may be able to make us a visit at some other time. If you can manage to stay two nights I hope you will do so.

I sent you some train times, but the road map which I promised was delayed. I have at last got one, which I hope you will find adequate if you decide to drive. The trains to Trenton are so convenient that I think you may find it more restful to come that way. I shall be most happy to send my car to meet you at any time that you designate.

I am planning a very quiet time for you here, with plenty of opportunity to talk with the economists. I am asking a small group to meet you at dinner on Monday night; otherwise I shall selfishly try to keep some of your time for myself.

Looking forward with great pleasure to your coming, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Adolph C. Miller, Esq.
2230 S Street
Washington, D. C.

FA/MCE

November 6, 1941

Dear Mr. Miller:

I enclose a map which I think will be clear to you and to your chauffeur. As I said to you, route No. 1 is the simplest and easiest. There is a by-pass around Philadelphia and another around Trenton, and when we are driving to Washington we always take this route.

No. 1 is, however, a very busy highway and if you wanted a quieter road you might prefer No. 40 from Baltimore to Wilmington. From there you could go on via Chester to Route 13, taking No. 1 from Philadelphia to Trenton, or you could cross from Wilmington to Penns Grove and take No. 130 right through Camden to Trenton.

Whichever way you come you will find the route from Trenton to Princeton via Lawrenceville a little quicker, though No. 1 is perfectly satisfactory.

I give you the numbers of these routes rather than to make marks on the map, because my own experience is that these marks always go through just the figures or letters I want to see.

Yours sincerely,

Adolph C. Miller, Esq.
2230 S Street
Washington, D. C.

FA/MCE

2230 S STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.
November 5, 1941

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

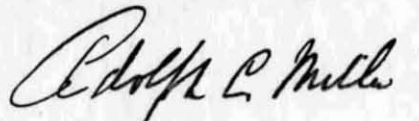
Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Since writing you yesterday, I have made the necessary shift in my engagements for the early part of next week and am therefore writing to say that I plan to come up to Princeton on Monday, November 10, leaving here on the 9 a. m. train and staying with you until Tuesday afternoon. That is not as much time as I would liked to have had for my visit, but it is the best I have been able to do this time. It will allow time for at least two extended conferences with the economic group, besides seeing something of Mrs. Aydelotte and yourself.

*arrive
Princeton 11:50*

I am looking forward to the visit with great pleasure and, with cordial regard, beg to remain

Very sincerely yours,



A. C. Miller

2230 S STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.
November 4, 1941

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

I thank you for your kind note of October 31 and your cordial invitation to both Mrs. Miller and myself to come up to Princeton for a visit with you and with the economic group at the Institute.

I am going to say that it is not likely that Mrs. Miller will be able to accompany me. She has not been well this autumn and her physician has recommended that she reduce her schedule to what she can easily do at home, but I hope to come and am seeing whether I can arrange a shift of a couple of engagements I have for out-of-town visitors now scheduled for the 11th of November. I will let you know the moment I know whether the shift can be arranged and, in that case, will come up to Princeton some time on the day of November 10 and plan to stay with you probably for not more than one night.

I had a fine visit with Walter Stewart here recently, and it will be a pleasure to continue our conversation at Princeton with some of his associates in the ring. Your Dr. William Adams Brown is coming up to see me on Thursday of this week.

Will you kindly express to Mrs. Aydelotte both Mrs. Miller's and my appreciation of the kind invitation to us, in which she has joined with you, to have a visit at your home. We shall hope to be able to have such a visit some time later perhaps. In the meantime, with kindest regards to Mrs. Aydelotte, believe me,

Always sincerely yours,

A. C. Miller

A. C. Miller

OK - Von Keman

OK - Stewart

Werner

Riefler

OK - Forth

Economic Survey

Bulletin

October 31, 1941

Dear Mr. Miller:

I am delighted to hear from Stewart that he has been seeing you in Washington and that you have promised to make us a visit in Princeton sometime in the near future. Mr. Stewart says that you have no special preference for the week-end and I want to say that I think you would have a more interesting time during the week when the Institute is in operation.

Would it be possible for you to come up on Monday, November 10th, and spend two or three days with us, and couldn't you bring Mrs. Miller along? We should love to have both of you, can give you two rooms in our house, and will promise to leave you in complete freedom to hobnob with the economists and spend your time in whatever way you find most interesting and restful.

I don't know whether you would prefer to come by train or by automobile. The train service is very good and convenient. It is just three hours from Washington to Trenton, where my car would meet you, and the Trenton station is less than one-half hour from our house. These are some of the trains that I think you might find convenient:

Leave Washington	Arrive Trenton
9:00 A.M.	11:50 A.M.
12:30 P.M.	3:27 P.M.
2:00 P.M.	4:53 P.M.
3:00 P.M.	5:49 P.M.

On the chance that you may prefer to drive, I am preparing a road map to send you under separate cover, indicating the most convenient routes. Route No. 1, with the by-pass around Philadelphia, is probably the easiest to find and would in any case be the best route from Philadelphia to Princeton. From Washington to Philadelphia there is an alternative route by Chester, which you might prefer.

My wife and I look forward with great pleasure to having you and Mrs. Miller with us at our house and the members of our Department of Economics are eager to have you see what they are doing here and talk over their plans with you.

Yours sincerely,

Adolph C. Miller, Esq.
2230 S Street
Washington, D. C.

FRANK AYDELOTTE

November 6, 1939

Dear Mrs. Miller:

I have a letter from Mr. Daly
enclosing your letter of introduction and giving me
a detailed account of his training and experience.
Inasmuch as I have retired from the directorship of the
Institute for Advanced Study, I shall refer all the
correspondence to my successor, President Aydelotte of
Swarthmore, and either you or Mr. Daly will hear from
him if there is anything that he can do at this time.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. John Miller
500 Fort Washington Avenue
New York City

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

New York City.
Oct. 22. 1939.

Dr. Abraham Flexner.

150 East 72 Street.

New York City.

Dear Dr. Flexner.

Relaying on and
Albert Rigo family regards
for you and your family I
am presenting Michael
Daly a young friend. Whom
I am sure you will be
interested in and if he
is fortunate, you likely will

be willing as I know you
are able to set his feet
in the path he needs —
I am sending you good
material and trust —
you can find time to have
him call on you soon.

Very sincerely yours —
Hearge B. Miller.

Mrs. John Miller.
500 Fort Washington Ave.,
New York City.

35-28 153rd Street,
Flushing, Long Island, N.Y.,
23rd October, 1939.

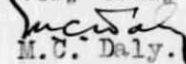
Dr. Abraham Flexner,
150 East 52nd Street,
New York, New York.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I enclose a letter of introduction from Mrs. John Miller, who thought you may be able to help me through your wide contacts in American academic circles, by suggesting the most likely places in which there would be openings for an economist and statistician at this late date.

I am an American, resident in Great Britain for many years, who has returned to this country in consequence of the war in Europe. The enclosed statement of my qualifications will, I think, cover any other points upon which you would desire information.

Very truly yours,


M.C. Daly.

NAME: Michael Colin Daly

ADDRESS: c/o Mr. Walter Reynolds, 35-28 153rd Street, Flushing, Long Island,
New York

AGE: 24

EDUCATION:

- (1) University of Glasgow, Scotland, 1932-5. Graduated with Master of Arts Degree, First-Class Honours in Economic Science, 1935;
- (2) Trinity College, The University of Cambridge, England, 1935-8. All work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy has been finished and accepted by the examiners, and it now only a matter of waiting for one of the periodical convocations to be called for the degree to be formally awarded.

EMPLOYMENT:

- (1) Research Associate in Economics, King's College, The University of Durham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, 1938-9;
- (2) Assistant Director of the Economic Survey of the North-East Coast Area of England (Northumberland & Durham), 1938-9. This Survey was sponsored and financed by the Commissioner for the Special Areas, acting on behalf of the British Government; the North-East Coast Development Board and its constituent District Boards; and the North-East Trading Estates, Ltd. The work was under the direction of the University of Durham.

PRIZES & SCHOLARSHIPS:

- (1) American Legion Bronze Medallist, 1928, presented for knowledge of American History;
- (2) N.Y. Times Oratorical Contest, Research Prizeman, 1932. Subject: "Material Incentives in the Movement for the Constitution of the United States."
- (3) First Prizeman in Economics, University of Glasgow, Scotland, 1933;
- (4) Alexander Smart Memorial Prizeman, University of Glasgow, 1933;
- (5) Certificate of Distinction in Economics, First Class, University of Glasgow, 1933;
- (6) Lanfine Bursar, University of Glasgow, 1934 and 1935;
- (7) Henderson Prize Essayist, Second Prizeman, University of Glasgow, 1934;
- (8) Certificate of Distinction in Moral Philosophy, First Class, University of Glasgow, 1934;
- (9) Gladstone Memorial Prizeman, University of Glasgow, 1935;
- (10) Rouse Ball Research Studentship, Trinity College, University of Cambridge, 1935-8. This Studentship is equal to a fellowship in America; and in Trinity College, Cambridge the holder of this Studentship is regarded as the Senior Scholar of the College;
- (11) Grant-in-aid-of-Research of Forty Pounds from the Council of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1938;
- (12) Grant-in-aid-of-Research of Three Hundred Pounds from the Commissioner for the Special Areas of England & Wales, Sir William Gillett, 1938-9, acting on behalf of the British Government;

PUBLICATIONS:

Already published:

- (1) Social Consequences of Industrial Transference (in Great Britain). Sociological Review 30(July, 1938):1-26;
- (2) Review of Dr. Gwynne Meara's "Juvenile Unemployment in South Wales." Economic Journal 47(June, 1937):350-2;
- (3) A Study of the Furniture & Allied Industries of the North-East Coast Area (of Great Britain). A memorandum submitted at his request to the Commissioner for the Special Areas, 1939, 300p.;
- (4) A Study of the Enamelled Hollowware Industry of the North-East Coast Area (of Great Britain). A memorandum submitted at his request to the Commissioner for the Special Areas, 1939, 50p.

Accepted for publication:

- (1) **Regional Differences in British Local Taxes, 1921-37**, *Quarterly Journal of Economics* (American), 36p.
- (2) **A Geographical Multiplier**. *Economic Journal* (British). This article is an attempt to obtain a regional multiplier along the lines of Mr. Kahn's famous national multiplier. It also attempts to make several improvements in methodology. 23p.

Offered for publication:

- (1) **A Survey of the Work of the Development Boards of Great Britain**. 27p.
- (2) **A Regional Analysis of Strikes and Lockouts in Great Britain, 1921-36**. 25p.

Being written:

- (1) **The Location of Britain's Newer Industries in the Southeast and Midlands**, 200p.
- (2) **Regional Distribution of Retail Shops in Great Britain, 1937**. Length as yet undeterminable.
- (3) **Regional Distribution of the Savings of the Masses of the Population of Great Britain, 1926-37**. 24p.
- (4) **An Analysis of the Results of the Special Areas Legislation in Great Britain**. Length as yet undeterminable.
- (5) **The Difficulties Encountered by Trade Unionists in Their Attempts to Organize the Workers in the Newer Industries in the Southeast & Midlands (of Great Britain)**. Based on Field Investigations Made During the Years, 1937-9. Length as yet undeterminable.
- (6) **Statistical Studies of the Regional Distribution of British Trade Union Membership, 1921-38**. Circa 15p. each.
 - (a) The Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers;
 - (b) The National Union of Railwaymen;
 - (c) The National Union of Plumbers;
 - (d) Electrical Trades Union;
 - (e) National Union of Plasterers;
 - (f) National Amalgamation of Baking Trades Unions;
 - (g) Shipbuilders & Shipwright Constructors Association;
 - (h) National Society of Boilermakers;
 - (i) National Union of Vehicle Builders;
 and others for which the figures are at present being calculated.
- (7) **A Study of Profits in the Engineering Industry of Great Britain, 1929-37**. 7p. and tables. This has already been written, but is being revised.
- (8) **A Study of Profits in the Furniture Industry in Great Britain, 1928-38**. Length as yet undeterminable.

REFERENCES:

- (1) Professor R.W. Scott, M.A., Ph.D., D. Litt., LL.D., Adam Smith Professor of Economics at the University of Glasgow; Formerly President of the Royal Economic Society; Treasurer of the British Academy. 8, University Gardens, Glasgow, W.2., Scotland.
- (2) E.A.G. Robinson, Esq., M.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Assistant-Editor of the *Economic Journal* and Fellow of Sidney Sussex College.
- (3) Colin Clark, Esq., M.A., Bureau of Industry, George Street, Brisbane, Australia. Formerly Reader in Statistics, The University of Cambridge. At present, Chief Statistician, Director of the Bureau of Industry, and Economic Adviser to the Treasury of the Queensland Government, Australia;
- (4) J.W. Nisbet, Esq., M.A., LL.B., The University, St. Andrews, Fife-shire, Scotland. Head of the Department of Economics, The University, St. Andrews;
- (5) A.K. White, Esq., M.A., The University, Glasgow, Scotland. Caird Lecturer in Political Philosophy at the University, Glasgow;
- (6) Leonard O'Donnell, Esq., B.A., 12 Montrose Avenue, Sidcup, Kent, England. Assistant Chief of the Research Department of the British Trades Union Congress;
- (7) H.W. Singer, Esq., M.A., Ph.D., Economic Research Section, The University, Manchester, 13, England. Lecturer in Economics at the University of Manchester; Economist to the Pilgrim Trust Unemployment Enquiry; Assistant Editor of the *Review of Economic Studies*; formerly Lecturer in Economics at the University of Bonn.

October 30, 1939

Dear Mrs. Miller:

I am really very happy to hear once more from a Louisville friend and especially from Clarence Parsons' daughter. You may have noticed in the newspapers that I have retired from the directorship of the Institute for Advanced Study. My successor is Dr. Frank Aydelotte, who has just resigned from the presidency of Swarthmore College to take the post which I have occupied up to this time. Dr. Aydelotte has not yet arrived at Princeton but will be here in the near future, and your note will be called to his attention and he will himself, I am sure, answer it.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. John E. Miller
500 Fort Washington Avenue
New York City

AF:ESB

New York City.
Oct. 22, 1939.

Dr. Abraham Flexner.
150 East 72 Street,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

Telling you who I am will take
you back to Louisville and a long ago friend as
I am Clarence Parsons daughter.

My father's regard for you and your family, I
am using as a sufficient introduction for a young
friend recently returned from England where he
earned his degree from Cambridge University.

Because of your understanding of the things he
did in England, I asked him to seek your interest
and help, and be set straight with no loss of time.

You will not be sorry to know him as he has a
fine mind well trained and is serious and sincere.

My gratitude for any help you give will simply
add to the already deep respect we have for the
FLEXNERS.

over,

The young man in question is one Michael Daly,
born here and a student of the University of
Scotland where he won, after three years, a Grant
or I should say, Scholarship from Cambridge.

He will no doubt make a time for his call on
you at your convenience. And I do again thank
you for allowing me to so informally present
this very worthy young friend.

Very sincerely yours,

Margaret V. Miller

Mrs. John E. Miller.
500 Fort Washington Ave.
New York City.

217 TURRELL AVENUE
SOUTH ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

June 20, 1930.

*Act.
June 26
E.S.B.
Spencer Melen*

Dr Abraham Flexner, Director,
Institute for Advanced Learning,
Center Street,
South Orange, N.J.

Dear Dr Flexner:

In the midst of the Senatorial campaign in New Jersey, I read with profound interest of the great beneficence of Mr Bamberger and Mrs Fuld which will make it possible to establish in New Jersey, and possibly in South Orange, an Institute of Advanced Learning. The prospectus of this Institute which appeared in the Newark Evening News and the plans as they appeared in that paper suggest a project of tremendously wide possibilities in our contemporary America.

It is particularly interesting to me, as a life-long resident of South Orange, to conceive of such an Institute rising in the very village which I have seen grow from a relatively small suburban town to a much larger community. There is in South Orange, as you probably know, one Institution of higher learning - Seton Hall College - which has trained men for the Catholic Priesthood. Its influence, however, upon the life of the village has not been very great because of its very specialized character. But such an Institution as you propose would inevitably gather force and momentum by the quality of the men and women who would undoubtedly attach themselves to so notable a project.

As you perhaps know, I have devoted the past ten years to a most interesting activity in the field of adult education and particularly with working men and women. I am very sure that the increasing amount of leisure time which will be at the disposal of the people in this country due to our increasing productivity makes necessary some comprehensive plan for its wide utilization. While your new Institute may not address itself to this question immediately, I cannot help but feel that it could render a service of world-wide significance if it could give this matter some thought and attention. I should esteem it a genuine pleasure to call upon you at your headquarters to

discuss this matter.

Last summer I was selected by the Carnegie Corporation of New York as one of a group of American educators to attend the World Conference on Adult Education at Cambridge University, England. Among the Americans who attended the conference were Miss Jennie Flexner, of the New York Public Library, and her good Father and your brother, Dr. J.A. Flexner, of Louisville, both of whom I've had the pleasure of knowing for some years. I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of my address before the Cambridge Conference.

With best of good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Peucer Miller, Jr.

ADULT EDUCATION AND THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER

SPENCER MILLER, JR., M.A.
Secretary, Workers Education Bureau of America

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE
FIRST WORLD CONFERENCE
ON ADULT EDUCATION, HELD
AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY,
ENGLAND, AUGUST 22-29, 1929



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ADULT EDUCATION AND THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER

BY SPENCER MILLER, JR.

ADULT education is for those who have experienced something. From this recognized principle it follows logically that those whose experience has been rich and varied have the largest amount of educational satisfaction. Furthermore, we have come to realize that learning comes frequently not through teaching but in spite of it. Learning on the other hand that comes through experience is more likely to abide. For experience is the result of some action, something done. And doing is an important condition of learning. Indeed, experience and active learning may be different aspects of the same thing.

The vital part of experience in adult learning has been one of the distinguishing characteristics of the workers' education movement. A new cultural value and validity have been placed on the workers' experience; for it has been established that the worker who has left school at twelve to go into the mine, factory or workshop, and who joins a workers' study class at the age, let us say, of twenty-two, does not need to begin at the point where he left off schooling. He has grown at his job intellectually and is capable of mature discussion of social problems by reason of his experience. Not infrequently the directness of his contact with the world has made his thinking far more realistic than that of the college student and at

times more dynamic than that of the college instructor.

Workers' education, in the next place, may be distinguished from other forms of adult education in its relation to the needs and problems of workers as workers in modern industrial society. The name implies this interpretation; the facts support it. In practically every country where industrialism has become a fact, there you will find some form of workers' organization to express the collective will of the workers, and there too you will find the emergence of some agency for the expression of their educational needs. Historically, it is true to say that in most countries the present development of the adult education movement for the entire citizenship arose out of this primary concern of the workers for wider educational opportunities. And in many countries today the most vital form of adult education is that carried on by and for wage earners.

If it is true to say that the adult education movement for workers arose in each country out of the effort to compensate for the deficiencies of the educational system, and has been influenced in turn by the conditions that have existed in the various countries, it is equally true to say that the movement of the future will be in like measure influenced by the conditions that now exist and are molding our contemporary

civilization. A fluid educational movement which seeks to aid men in their adjustment to the world in which they live must of necessity alter its methods and its content as deep changes take place in the nature of our world.

II

In discussing the adult education of the industrial worker in the year 1929, I want to begin by a consideration of the nature of the world in which the modern worker finds himself today, especially the American worker, and the problem of adjustment with which he is confronted, with respect to his work, his fellow workers, and to the world at large.

Today industrialism has come to dominate our western civilization in a way which even the founders of the adult education movement at the opening of the twentieth century could hardly have foreseen. Industrialism is the process by which western civilization lives, and in which it has its being. So completely has mechanical industry overshadowed the other characteristics of our modern world, that it virtually defines a new era for man. In the words of the geologist, this new age of power marks the passing of the Age of Mammals and heralds the Age of Man. It represents the triumph by man over the physical universe, a culmination of an age-old struggle. Man has really come into his own with the coming of the Technical Age.

This dominion by man over the external world has been wrought by science and the machine. They are the instruments of his historic achievement; they today stand out as the great imponderable facts of modern industrial civilization. They constitute the bases upon which our modern western civilization rests and distinguish it from the civilizations which rest upon handicraft, com-

merce or agriculture. Western civilization, in a word, is a technological civilization and it bids fair to transform the entire globe.

But man has not merely invented the modern machine. There were important machines, such as the wheel and the watermill, long before the coming of the Age of Technology. Today man has invented the method of inventing; he has discovered the art of discovery itself. Mechanical progress has, consequently, ceased to become "casual and accidental, and has become systematic."

Thus it is that we assert with Dr. Charles Beard that "modern civilization will not decline after the fashion of the older agricultural civilizations; that analogies drawn from ages previous to technology are inapplicable; that according to signs on every hand, technology promises to extend its area and intensify its characteristics; that it will afford the substance with which all who expect to lead and teach in the modern world must reckon; . . . that under the machine and science, the love of beauty, the sense of mystery, and the motive of compassion—sources of æsthetics, religion and humanism—are not destroyed. They remain essential parts of our nature. But the conditions under which they must operate, the channels they must take, the potentialities of their action, are all changed. These ancient forces will become powerful in the modern age just in proportion that men and women accept the inevitability of science and the machine, understand the nature of the civilization in which they must work and turn their faces resolutely to the future."

To understand therefore something of the implications of the Machine Age as they affect the industrial worker and as they provide a background against which

our adult education movement of the future must be developed, we may turn to the United States. There industry has come of age! There one may observe the Age of Technology triumphant! Mechanization, mass production and rationalization are today its most distinguishing characteristics. But, more important, there is taking place in the United States today a new industrial revolution which may become even more significant than that older industrial revolution in England which in the last quarter of the eighteenth century literally transformed English social, political and industrial life. This new revolution is being wrought by the most remarkable advance in productive efficiency in the history of the modern industrial system.

In a notable report on recent economic changes in the United States, which has just been published by the National Bureau of Economic Research, it is stated that during the seven year period under review, 1922-1929, the increase in per capita productivity in manufacturing has been 35 per cent and that the increase in per capita productivity since the close of the nineteenth century is 60 per cent, notwithstanding the reduction in the hours of labor. Even the productivity of farm workers during 1922-1929 has increased at a rate probably never before equaled. This is due to rapid industrialization. During this same period the rise in the use of mechanical power has been three and three-quarters faster than the growth of population, until today the horse-power available to the American worker is three and a half times as great as that at the disposal of the English worker, and thirty times that of the Chinese worker. And what is more significant is that the vast increase in productivity has been achieved by seven per cent

fewer workers than were employed in 1922.

These increases in productivity furthermore have been joined with a corresponding increase in the consuming power of the American people. The expansibility of human wants and desires has been demonstrated on a grand scale. With rising wages and relatively stable prices, the people of the United States have become consumers of what they produce to an extent never before realized. The diffusion of prosperity and the increase of economic well-being have made it possible for us for the first time in our history to contemplate the elimination of poverty within a relatively short period of time.

III

What then is the bearing of all that I have said on the problem of adult education as it affects the industrial worker? The worker's relation to his work is a central theme of adult workers' education. The worker is at once the end-product of industrialization and the epitome of the whole process. What affects the worker's job, affects the worker.

With the vast increase in the use of mechanical power and the improvement in technical processes, the industrial worker is finding his job less and less secure. If technology has become the symbol of the Machine Age, displacement of labor has become one of its serious resultants. The Secretary of Labor of the United States said recently that mechanization had so increased production in the United States that we could make all the steel that is needed in America for a single year in seven and a half months; all of the boots and shoes in about six months; all of the plate

glass in seventeen weeks; that we could produce all the textiles that can possibly be used in the United States in a year in six months; and with the present number of men in the coal industry, we could dig all the coal we could use, in six months. This insecurity of the worker's job constitutes one of the serious problems which confront many American industrial workers today. It conditions inevitably the content of our adult education movement for workers.

Furthermore we have not only this problem of a tremendously increased development of our productive capacity, but we have also had as a result of this productiveness the problem for the first time on a large scale that we know as "technological unemployment." There are men whose positions have gone out of existence because of permanent displacement by machinery. Illustrations of this can be multiplied an hundred fold. There is in addition that other grave problem of men being laid off at the age of forty years and of being unable after that age to find employment.

There are, of course, new industries being developed, but the lag between the displacement of workers from the old industries and the development of new, creates a serious problem of unemployment. A recent report of our Department of Commerce points out the fact that 25 per cent of our present working population are working at jobs or occupations which did not exist ten years ago, and that in another two decades perhaps 75 per cent of the population will be working at jobs which did not exist in Colonial times. Our census indicates that in less than a hundred years, over three hundred different occupations have been altogether supplanted. They no longer exist.

In addition to the problem of machine

displacement there is another serious problem arising out of the mechanization of industry. This is the loss of skill. Dr. L. P. Jacks, the eminent English philosopher, in his notable book entitled *Constructive Citizenship*, is greatly disturbed by the loss of skill. "Of all the 'wrongs' that have ever been done to labor," he asserts, "I count *that* the greatest which came into being when the efficiency of the machine took the place of personal skill as the foundation of industrial prosperity. A greater calamity has never fallen on the human race, and perhaps it were wiser to name it a calamity than a wrong." The loss of personal skill and of genuine satisfaction in creative work is a serious problem. However, with the growing development of automatic machinery, there is an opportunity for the skilled worker to go back into the workshop as a skilled inspector or repairman—a highly intelligent and capable worker instead of a mere automaton. The opportunities for such skilled workers are naturally small.

The mechanization of industry has produced one other notable result. It has vastly increased the leisure time of workers. In the last twenty years it has been estimated that with the reduction of the hours of labor from ten to eight, there has been added a total of thirty-four millions of leisure hours to the lives of industrial workers in the United States. With the further development of the five-day working week, it is altogether likely that this number of leisure hours will be very greatly increased in a short period of time. Within the last twelve months 500,000 workers—for the most part members of the building trades organizations—in the United States have achieved the five-day week. This vast increase in the period of men's leisure presents still another problem. For

beyond the problem of technological unemployment, there rests the deeper question of the wise employment of leisure time.

IV

How then do these various industrial problems and situations affect the adult education of the industrial worker? Briefly, they are the center and focus of our adult workers' education movement. Adult education must start at the heart of the working experience, and be related definitely to the interests of the workers if it is going to win their attention and secure their continuous support. This vastly important question of the relation of man to the machine has become the new focus for our adult education movement for industrial workers in the United States at the present time.

Thus the method of approach is to begin with the problem or contemporary situation and build the course of study about such problems. We describe it as the "situation" approach rather than the "subject" approach. Attention is addressed to the implications of the problem rather than to the logic of the subject. And it becomes the task of the teacher or leader of discussion to aid the students in bringing the disciplines of the social sciences to bear on these questions. Both the fine arts and natural sciences are of importance not only to enlighten but to enliven the worker. In a word it is the aim of adult education for workers to make explicit those values which are implicit in a rapidly changing civilization.

It is perhaps interesting to note the educational technique which we employed in dealing with a specific problem. In 1928 for the first time we were confronted as a nation with a serious problem of technological unemploy-

ment. There was no effort, nationally speaking, to focus attention upon this particular problem. Under the leadership and auspices of our workers' educational movement twelve industrial centers were selected in which we set up week-end economic conferences. Technicians, economists, government officials, and public-spirited men were invited to be present to discuss with workers some of the implications of this new kind of unemployment. These conferences became cooperative fact-disseminating centers. As a result of them, the opinion of sections of the country was informed, and further study circles were encouraged. Leadership was given in some communities in the formulation of plans for relief, in others to a program of public works, and in all, support was given to the development of an adequate system of unemployment statistics.

The voluntary institutions which have been devised in the United States to carry on adult education for the industrial workers are similar in many respects to those in other countries. There are first of all the study circles or non-resident study classes. These have given rise to the development of resident summer schools for workers which are much like those elsewhere. The summer school has come to occupy an indispensable place in our whole workers' educational movement in the United States. It has led in turn to the development of residential colleges where working men and women can for a period of perhaps eight or nine months, under competent instruction, continue the subjects of study which they have begun either in these study classes or summer schools. In addition we have devised short courses, institutes, week-end conferences, and chautauquas which meet our

special needs. Our methods and material have developed to serve our particular requirements. It is the object of all these centers through the materials which have been prepared, to assist workers in understanding something of the nature of the machine age in which they are living.

Adult education for workers should conceive of the whole developing period of leisure time not merely as an opportunity to compensate for the loss of skill due to the mechanization of industry, nor as an antithesis to what might be called the labor end of life, but as an important part of the whole of the workers' life and experience. To make leisure itself an opportunity for the development of skills is to vitalize leisure and to unify it with work. Buckle, in his great history of English civilization, spoke of the necessity of having a leisure class that might, in the hours of contemplation, give expression to creative possibilities. With the development of mechanization and the vast increase of free time leisure has ceased to be the possession of a particular class

and has become the universal opportunity of working people.

V

Adult education should, finally, widen men's horizon to the consideration of international relations. I recall that it was the International Summer School for Workers which was set up shortly after the War that brought together for the first time on Austrian soil the representatives, not only of German workers, but of French and English and Swedish workers as well. This spirit of mutual understanding and fellowship seems to be one of the unique contributions which adult workers' education has to contribute to goodwill among the nations. You will recall the words of Walt Whitman, the poet of American democracy, who said,

"The invincible city is the city of friends."

By the same token the invincible world is the world of friends. May it not be the contribution of the adult education movement to make our world an invincible world because we have first made it a world of friends?



III-18

R. A. Millikan

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
PASADENA

NORMAN BRIDGE LABORATORY OF PHYSICS

August 15th, 1932

Mr. Abraham Flexner,
Magnetawan, via Burk's Falls,
Ontario, Canada

My dear Dr. Flexner:

I am writing to acknowledge receipt of your very candid letter of July 30th, and particularly to thank you for taking it upon yourself to endeavor to obtain for the California Institute of Technology some financial assistance in the present crisis. You were right in assuming from my letter that we have heard nothing from the results of that effort and I am free to confess that I am not very hopeful of its success in case the request was made merely to the Rockefeller Foundation, for that Foundation was given a fairly clear statement of our situation last April when we applied to them for some funds to enable us to go on with some important research activities which were under way and which would have to have been discontinued if such help had not been granted. Your letter gives me the hope, however, that you may have other sources of funds in mind. In any case you may be fully assured that if upon your return to New York you are able to exert any influence in any quarter which will result in our being able to weather better our present difficulties, we shall be exceedingly grateful.

Now, with regard to the Einstein matter, I am grateful to you for giving me so detailed an account of the history of your negotiations with Dr. Einstein; though, as I see the situation, it is possible that the last word has not yet been said regarding the way in which the largest values can be derived from everybody's point of view from Dr. Einstein's participation in the scientific life of our country. I shall hope to have the opportunity to discuss this at greater length with you some time during the coming year. Meanwhile, however, since Professor Einstein is to be here in Pasadena during the next winter quarter in any case, there will be opportunity for much reflection and discussion between all of us, before there is any necessity for any action that might look to some sort of readjustment.

Very cordially yours,

RAM:VH

Robert A. Millikan

Magnetawan, via Burks Falls
Ontario, Canada
July 30, 1932

Dear Professor Millikan:

I am glad that you wrote me with complete candor in regard to Professor Einstein. I shall be equally candid in replying to you.

In the first place, let me say that, when I was in Pasadena last winter, I was so deeply concerned by what I heard of the financial situation of the California Institute that upon my return to New York I ventured to take it upon myself to endeavor to obtain for the California Institute the sum which you need to capitalize your deficit - so highly do I esteem the work which you and your colleagues are doing and have done in so brief a period. I assume from your letter that the parties to whom I presented the matter have not yet acted, but I am hopeful that they will do so, and, unless you prefer otherwise, I shall revive the subject with them on my return to New York. I may add that the funds, if thus obtained, would not interfere with any plans which you may have for raising funds for any other purpose. So much by way of demonstrating the regard in which I hold you and the California Institute of Technology, for I have made no such effort in behalf of any other institution since leaving the Rockefeller Foundation.

The situation as respects Professor Einstein can be most clearly presented chronologically. I have had three interviews with Professor Einstein: the first, on the last day of my stay in Pasadena. I called on him at the Athenaeum about ten o'clock Sunday morning, and we discussed the general idea which I

Professor Millikan

July 30, 1932

2

had in mind, namely, the creation of a small institution at the highest possible level, beginning with mathematics and mathematical or theoretical physics and gradually extending into other fields. No word was said either by Dr. Einstein or myself regarding any association with it on his part. I told him, however, that after a long experience with scholars and scientists both in this country and in Europe, and after conferences in this country and abroad respecting the proposed Institute, I had come to the conclusion that men can as a rule be effective to the full extent of their powers only if they enjoy tranquillity, are left free, each of them, to work in the way he prefers, and are made absolutely^{and} permanently secure from all financial concern during their lifetime and the lifetime of their wives. Mr. Bamberger wished that his gift be used to create a "paradise", if I may use the word, for scholars and scientists, and that retiring allowances and pensions be provided so that such men and their wives might after retirement be able to live as they had lived during active service. Professor Einstein was deeply interested in the plan, but beyond this neither of us said anything further at that time.

a line Altogether by accident I happened to be in Oxford while Professor Einstein was spending a few weeks at Christ Church College. I saw him again, and we had a pleasant visit together, strolling in the Fellows' Garden. We reviewed the general plan which I had previously outlined to him, and I mentioned to him the names of a few persons whom I hoped to secure for the School of Mathematics. Professor Einstein was quite enthusiastic, so much so that, towards the end of our talk, we discussed briefly the possibility of his participation, and we arranged that I was to see him again when I reached Berlin.

Thereupon several weeks elapsed. I assume that in that interval Professor Einstein was considering the opportunities which the Institute for Advanced Study would offer. I was myself profoundly moved by the consideration that a man of Professor Einstein's eminence was still at his time of life in an uncertain position from year to year, for, as you state in your letter, you are compelled even now to

Professor Millikan

July 30, 1932

finance Professor Einstein annually without an assistant. Professor Einstein himself lays great stress upon the importance of associating Dr. Mayer with his work permanently. It seems to me in his interest and in the interest of science for him to have whatever he judges he needs and wants.

Our discussion at Caputh lasted from the middle of the afternoon till late in the evening. I made no effort to persuade Professor Einstein in the ordinary sense of the term, but it was clear to me that Professor Einstein attached importance to the cooperation of Dr. Mayer and to the other features of the new Institute. As we parted, Professor Einstein uttered a sentence which I noted verbatim: "Ich bin Feuer und Flamme dafür." On the following Monday I prepared a memorandum covering the details upon which we had agreed, - location contiguous to Princeton University, residence from autumn until about the middle of April, salary, pension, etc., and an independent appointment for Professor Mayer. This offer Professor Einstein accepted. I cannot believe that annual residence for brief periods at several places is sound or wholesome. Looking at the entire matter from Professor Einstein's point of view, I believe that you and all his friends will rejoice that it has been possible to create for him a permanent post of the character above indicated.

Please be assured that your suggestions do not seem to me in the least "presumptuous". On the contrary, I hope you will not hesitate to write and talk with me with the utmost candor and freedom.

With all good wishes and very deep appreciation, I am

Sincerely yours,

Professor Robert A. Millikan
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

Millikan

January 27, 1931

Dear Professor Millikan:

May I introduce to you Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld, the founders of the Institute for Advanced Study, which I have undertaken to organize for them? They are naturally very deeply interested, as I am, in the postgraduate departments of the California Institute of Technology. I shall appreciate it very deeply indeed if you can arrange to let them see the unique character of what you are doing.

I am myself looking forward to paying you a visit in the autumn.

With all good wishes to you and your colleagues,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

President R. A. Millikan
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California

AF:ESB

R. A. Milliken

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
PASADENA

NORMAN BRIDGE LABORATORY OF PHYSICS

July 25, 1932

Dr. Abraham Flexner
150 East 72nd Street
New York City

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I have just had a letter from Dr. Einstein saying that you are establishing in Princeton a theoretical research institute and that he has accepted some sort of a permanent part-time annual commitment to participate in the work of this institute beginning in the fall of 1933, and that this is likely to make his continued association with the corresponding institute which has been laboriously built up here during the past ten years impossible.

Whether the progress of science in the United States would be advanced by such a move, or whether Professor Einstein's own productivity will be increased by such a transfer, is at least debatable. The work in which his interest and his activity lies is certainly much more strongly developed here than it is at Princeton, and I am inclined to think that with the astrophysical advances that are in prospect here this will continue to be the case.

Our own arrangement with Professor Einstein has been one which he himself has expressed the desire to make as permanent as possible, but one which so far has been made possible by financing arranged for from year to year through various interested persons and agencies. We had both hoped that it would be possible to continue it indefinitely, and had we been in a position to make a definite commitment Dr. Einstein had expressed a readiness to enter into a permanent arrangement.

After your visit here last fall I had hoped that you would think over pretty carefully the question as to whether you could not accomplish your end better by in some way joining forces with us in our efforts at creating a research center of the highest quality in this country, at least in the field of the mathematical and physical sciences, for I feel quite certain that the net result will be finer through such combined effort than by endeavoring to build an entirely new center, especially in a city in the location of Newark. I judge from the disclosures of Dr. Einstein's letter that you have come in part, at least, to the same conclusion, since you now appear to be developing your institute of theoretical physics in connection with Princeton rather than in Newark. But isn't there the possibility of doing

Dr. Abraham Flexner, 7/25/32 - 2

what you have in mind without pulling Dr. Einstein entirely away from his association with the California Institute? Indeed, I feel quite certain that the end you seem to have in mind, so far as New Jersey is concerned, can be practically entirely accomplished with very much greater satisfaction to Dr. Einstein, and also greater stimulus to his work, by letting him spend half the time which he would normally be in this country in Princeton and half the time here. Indeed, by such an arrangement I cannot see how there can be any doubt but that at least twice - and probably more than twice - as large a development in the direction in which you are aiming would be made in the United States if you could make your permanent arrangement with him one of the sort in which he would split his time in this country in that way. From our past experience I am sure that he would get nine-tenths of what he can get out of us any way in five or six weeks instead of in twelve, and that the same relation would hold with respect to what we could get out of him. I think, too, that his contribution to the institute at Princeton would be practically as large with a five or six weeks' stay as with a twelve.

As you probably know, on account of the failure of the Fleming Trust we are very hard hit financially at the present time, and the whole job that we have been trying to do - in which you have expressed an intense interest - is being jeopardized by the curtailment of our funds.

Won't you think this whole situation over pretty carefully and let me know if you don't think I am right? I should be glad to have some sort of a reply at rather an early date because I made a definite arrangement with Professor Einstein to be here through the whole of the next winter quarter, and succeeded in getting the financing for carrying that through, and he has written me asking whether in view of the arrangement which he has made with you I will wish to have him keep this engagement for next winter. I am of course going to write him that we shall wish him to do so, but in doing so I should like to say something in response to his letter, which tells me something of the offer you have made him in the way of a permanency and his feeling of obligation on account of his relations to Dr. Mayer to accept it even at the sacrifice of his own desires and stimulus. He does not say that the arrangement which you wish to make with him is entirely incompatible with ours, nor reveal enough about it to enable me to have a definite judgment on that point myself. I am writing you, therefore, in the hope that some such adjustment as I have suggested may be a possibility, and that you yourself when you have your attention called to it will wish it as the best means of accomplishing the real purpose that you have in mind. The Mayer part of the arrangement would not add anything to our effectiveness, and being pretty familiar with Dr. Einstein's own situation and preferences I feel quite

Dr. Abraham Flexner, 7/25/32 - 3

confident that he would welcome an arrangement by which he and Mrs. Einstein alone divided the time that they could spend in this country between Princeton and the California Institute.

Hoping that these suggestions will not seem to you presumptuous, and that they may seem to give a prospect of at least doubling the effectiveness of our joint efforts, I am

Very cordially yours,

Robert A. Millikan.

RAM:IH

March 4, 1931

Professor Edward B. Mathews
Johns Hopkins University
Geological Laboratory
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Professor Mathews:

In Dr. Flexner's absence in Europe permit me to thank you for sending him copies of the letters to Mr. Boris E. Skvirsky regarding Dr. Charles Milton. These will receive Dr. Flexner's attention promptly upon his return in the latter part of the spring.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. GALEY

Assistant Secretary

The Johns Hopkins University

Chas. Milton

GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDWARD B. MATHEWS, *Chairman*
PETROGRAPHY

HARRY FIELDING REID, *Emeritus*
DYNAMIC GEOLOGY

CHARLES K. SWARTZ
GENERAL GEOLOGY

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PALEONTOLOGY

MARK H. SECRIST
MINERALOGY



Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

January 7, 1931

COPY

MARYLAND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

EDWARD B. MATHEWS
STATE GEOLOGIST

EDWARD W. BERRY
ASST. STATE GEOLOGIST

Mr. Boris Skvirsky,
Information Bureau U. S. S. R.,
Washington, D. C.,

Sir:

I take pleasure in recommending to your favorable consideration Doctor Charles Milton who is hoping to continue his geological work if possible with the Geological and Prospecting Service of the G. S. S. R.

Doctor Milton has an unusual facility in determinative mineralogy and petrography, based on years of experience in this country, Venezuela, and Southwest Africa. In his work he has shown proficiency and wide acquaintance with the modern methods of study of minerals and rocks and an ability to turn off work rapidly which yields clean cut, definite results. His experience and skill should make him a very valuable assistant in the technical field of determinative petrography - a field coming into more and more importance - and very helpful to the work conducted by the Geological and Prospecting Service, particularly in its Division of Geological Surveys.

During his sojourn at the University he has also shown rather unusual capacity to arouse enthusiasm among the students of advanced grade and his success indicates that he might prove very helpful as a teacher of these highly technical phases of geological investigation, either in one of the universities or among the younger assistants of the Geological Service.

Doctor Milton's knowledge, personal industry, enthusiasm, and moral character fully justify your cordial recommendation to Professor Muskatov or other geological leaders in Russia.

Very respectfully,

Edward B. Mathews,
Chairman Geological Department,
Johns Hopkins University, and
State Geologist of Maryland.

The Johns Hopkins University

GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDWARD B. MATHEWS, *Chairman*
PETROGRAPHY

HARRY FIELDING REID, *Emeritus*
DYNAMIC GEOLOGY

CHARLES K. SWARTZ
GENERAL GEOLOGY

EDWARD W. BERRY
PALEONTOLOGY

JOSEPH T. SINGEWALD, JR.
ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

R. E. LEE COLLINS
PALEONTOLOGY

MARK H. SECRIST
MINERALOGY

COPY



MARYLAND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

EDWARD B. MATHEWS
STATE GEOLOGIST

EDWARD W. BERRY
ASST. STATE GEOLOGIST

Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

January 22, 1931.

Mr. Boris E. Skvirsky,

Information Bureau, U. S. S. R.,

Washington, D. C.,

Dear Sir:

I am very pleased to write you concerning the training, experience, and ability of Dr. Charles Milton.

Dr. Milton received most of his geologic training at the University of Illinois where he spent seven years as student and teacher, devoting himself particularly to petrography. After spending two years in commercial work in Venezuela he came to this University for graduate work early in 1928 and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1929. During most of the time that he was here he was also employed as petrologist for the Sinclair Exploration Company, and continued in the employ of that company in Africa until the late summer of 1930. During the present academic year he has again been at this university conducting an advanced course in optical mineralogy and petrography.

Dr. Milton is a man of unusual ability, a very hard worker, and turns out an enormous amount of work of very high grade. Both while he was here as a student and again this year, Dr. Milton and I have been

associated in carrying on problems in geologic research so that I have had exceptional opportunity to become acquainted with the character of work that he does. I can recommend him to you most highly.

Very truly yours,

Professor of Economic Geology.

October 22, 1930

Dear Mr. Milton:

I am sorry that conditions have made it quite impossible for me to reply before this to your letters of September 10 and 29, for which please accept my thanks. As the Board of Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study only met this month for the first time, it will be a matter of a year or more before the work of the Institute is actually started. Indeed, the fields of study to be conducted have not been determined upon, and no appointments of any kind will be made for some time. I shall place your application on file and be glad to let you hear from me when the project develops.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Charles Milton
145 Lexington Avenue
New York City

AF:ESB

New York City. September 29, 1930.

Abraham Flexner
New York City.

Chas. Milton

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I am sorry to have disturbed you in your work today by enquiring concerning the matter of my letter of two weeks ago. You will understand my anxiety and I hope forgive the intrusion.

Enclosed are four papers on which I have worked, with a brief outline of the contents, as of course you will not read them. They should be of chief interest in the present connection as indicating a mastery of the technique of this branch ~~side~~ of science. This work is but a small fraction of what I have done, since it was done while at the same time I conducted extensive research for the Sinclair Oil Co. and worked on a dissertation on another subject.

These men know me well, and can assure you as to my fitness for research work

Geologists	Dr. W.S. Bayley	Chairman, Dept. of Geology, University of Illinois
	Dr. M.M. Leighton	Chief Geologist, Illinois State Survey
	Dr. E.B. Matthews	State Geologist of Maryland, Chairman Department of Geology, Johns Hopkins University
	Mr. E.W. Berry	Senior Geologist, United States Geological Survey
	Dr. J.T. Singewald, Jr.	Dean, Johns Hopkins University
Chemists (Physicists?)	Dr. E.E. Litman	Professor of Geology, Johns Hopkins University
		Research Division, General Electric Co. Schenectady, New York.
	Dr. L. Navias	Chief of Ceramic Research General Electric Co. Schenectady
Philologist	Dr. L.M. Hollander	University of Texas, Austin, Texas.
Executive	Mr. W.B. Heroy	Sinclair Oil Corporation 45. Nassau St. New York City

Since I wrote to you last I have been offered laboratory facilities at Johns Hopkins and a teaching position on a sort of "privat-docent" basis. This would serve admirably until the Institute has been organized; and would relieve me from the (financial) necessity of again spending a year or two in the tropics for an oil company.

Please pardon this lengthy writing; my persistence arises from awareness of the opportunity such an Institute has for me. I trust that when more urgent matters have been disposed of, you can find time to allow me to call upon you.

Respectfully yours

Charles Whitton

145 Lexington Avenue
New York City.

March 1929 Technical Publication N^o 197 Am. Inst. Metal. & Mining Eng.
"Origin of Iron Ores of Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, Missouri"
— Singewald and Milton.

[A critical examination of a classical region in American geology. May be considered as settling the much disputed question of the origin of the ore. This paper was one of those selected by the Institute for reprinting in the Annual Transactions.]

June 1929 Bulletin of the Geological Society of America
"Anthigenic Feldspar in Limestone at Glens Falls, New York"
— Singewald and Milton.

[Calls attention to a possibly wide-spread phenomenon, hitherto neglected in this country, of theoretical interest.]

September 1929 Economic Geology
"Greisen and Associated Mineralization at Silver Mine, Missouri"
— Singewald and Milton

[Describes a classic locality in more detail than hitherto known; records existence of cassiterite (SnO_2) sought for since 1870 but never found till now.]

January 1930 Journal of Geology
"An Alnöite Pipe, its Contact Phenomena, and One Deposition, near Avon, Missouri" Singewald & Milton
[Describes a remarkable type of rock, and details process of importance in petrogenic theory.]

1929

Science

"Some useful Petrographic Methods"

A brief note giving an extremely simple method of performing an important optical determination. The New York branch of the Leitz Microscope Company later made a device applying the principle of this method.

1929

Read before the Geological Society, Washington, D.C. "Occurrence of Moissanite in Sediments"

A short paper calling attention to the remarkable apparent distribution of widespread microscopic amounts of Silicon Carbide in the earth's crust. Hitherto this has been known only as a constituent of meteorites (moissanite), and the synthetic carborendum. The suggestion was made that this is of cosmic origin, representing the indestructible residue of the vast amount of meteoric matter that arrives on the earth daily.

2970 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois.
September 10, 1930.

Dr. Abraham Flexner, Director

Institute for Advanced Study, Newark, New Jersey.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

Recently while in West Africa I saw in the "New York Times" an account of a research foundation now being organized. I am deeply interested in obtaining a position on the staff of such an institution, and at your convenience will call upon you to discuss the possibility of such an appointment. So that you may judge as to whether such an interview would be worth while, the following data about myself is submitted.

I am 34, single, American born, in excellent health, a geologist, Ph. D. Johns Hopkins. For the last four years I have been engaged in commercial geological work, much of it abroad, in Venezuela and Colombia, and Angola — jungle-exploration, and laboratory investigation. My particular field is the study of rocks — including soils, ores, and mineral products of all kinds. In the special sciences of mineralogy, crystallography, and petrography, I am well trained (I taught these for some years at Illinois); and I have a fair acquaintance with the basic chemistry, mathematics, and physics. My technique is considered good by people who know, and my investigations generally bring new data to light; since, that is, I have undertaken not too ambitious problems, but those that could be dealt with single-handed.

For many years I accumulated much data, while learning my trade, but did not publish while others did. I have rather definite opinions on premature

publication. However, within the last year "four papers," in collaboration with Professor Joseph T. Sengirald, Jr. of the Johns Hopkins University, have appeared in the leading geological journals of this country. Several briefer papers were also published in the journals. Besides these, there is an unpublished dissertation, on which I have been working off and on for a long while, and intend to complete when time permits: when completed, it will be a monograph on the volcanic rocks of the Atlantic coastal plain of North America. Besides these, there is a great number of commercial reports, which will probably never be published, on the geology of the various countries in which I have worked.

It is the opportunity for further study that I seek. Generally speaking, commercial work is sterile. Most of it can be done excellently by a mediocre man. The approbation of superintendents and ignorant field managers, with ~~excellent~~ a liberal salary, seems to me insufficient reward for, ^{not doing} such work as I think I can do, but such as they want.

A position on a real research staff, would, I hope, give me facilities and leisure to carry on my studies, even though there was no immediate dollars-and-cents value apparent. Especially, would it give me a chance to read more deeply than is now possible in the physical chemistry and thermodynamics of geological processes.

I realize that my applying for a position is in itself not exactly the thing to do: that now you must be engaged in considering a list of men of known reputation from whom selection will be made. However, I am not ~~of~~ seeking a place that belongs to a better man: a minor

place will be quite satisfactory. All I want is the chance to do the work I am interested in. You will easily find the men available for the higher positions: but the bottle-washers and so forth are more obscure, and are not so burdened with dignity that may be compromised in asking for a job.

As to salary: the Sinclair Oil Company has paid me about \$5000 a year, with living allowances amounting to a thousand or so more. I have been with them two years, resigning a few weeks ago. From the research foundation I would expect enough to live on - about \$2000 a year - and a laboratory, which would cost less than \$1000 to build, and about \$500 a year to run. In New York City are ample library facilities.

As to references: I am not submitting any now, as in my experience they mean little. A personal interview will tell you much more than a hundred letters. I trust that this can be arranged in the near future.

Sincerely yours

Charles Milton.

June 14, 1941

Dear Mr. Mire:

Please pardon my delay in answering your letter of May 21st. I regret to say that your field is entirely outside the work offered here at the Institute and for this reason it would be impossible for us to consider your application for a fellowship. I have been in hopes that I might be able to suggest an opportunity for you elsewhere, but so far I have been unable to hear of anything. Should any opportunity come to my notice, I shall be glad to let you know.

With warmest good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

Joseph Mire, Esq.
6800 Eastern Avenue
Takoma Park
Washington, D. C.

FA:MR

Joseph Mire
6800 Eastern Av.
Takoma Pk.
Washington, D.C.
May 21, 1941.

Dear Dr. Aydelotte,

This week I had a talk with Dr. Griffith at the Library of Congress. He advised me to write to you and put my case before you for your kind consideration.

I have arrived in this country only 3 months ago from England. From the enclosed copies and statements you will see that I have been administering Labor Legislation and teaching Labor Legislation and Labor Economics for the past 16 years. I am now trying to find a fellowship in this country which will also give me an opportunity to acquaint myself with American education and practice. I should therefore be very grateful if you could give me some advice as to whether I should have any chance to get a fellowship at your Institute.

As to references I beg to accept the following:

Dr. H. M. Kallen, New School for Social Research, New York City.
Dr. Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C.
Prof. Karl Pribram, Social Security Board, Washington, D.C.
Prof. G. Tintner, State University, Ames, Iowa.

Hoping for a favourable reply, I remain

yours sincerely

J. Mire

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Institute of Advanced Studies,
Princeton, New Jersey.

Copy

R u s k i n C o l l e g e .

Oxford, September 13th 1940.

Dr. Josef Mire has been known to me intimately since September 1938, when he came to Ruskin College as a refugee student and remained for the whole of the academic year 1938/39. Prior to leaving Vienna he had been Secretary to the Chamber of Labor in Vienna and his main purpose as a student was to improve and extend his knowledge of English Industrial Law and Organization. As might be expected, he proved to be an exceptionally intelligent student. Towards the end of the college year he took classes of other students in German and very helpfully supplemented the work of the established tutor in German who was on the point of retiring. At the end of the year Dr. Mire was appointed tutor in German, and continued in that capacity until the residential work of the college was closed down last July owing to circumstances arising from the war.

In addition to teaching German, Dr. Mire was of great assistance to our students in the subject of industrial law, owing to his extensive knowledge and wide experience in this field. As a tutor he was most competent, and spared neither pains nor patience in encouraging and helping any student with whom he came in contact. Among the students and the staff he was eminently popular, and his contribution to the maintenance of a friendly and communal spirit between students and staff was most marked. I can strongly recommend him to any person or institution requiring the kind of service he can give.

I can also add that his patience and cheerfulness in the very adverse circumstances arising from the restrictions and subsequent internment to which friendly refugees were unfortunately subjected in this country have been remarkable, and have reinforced the high opinion of his character which I already held.

(Signed) A. Barratt-Brown M.A.(Oxon)

Principal.

Copy

Chamber for Workers and Employees

Ebendorferstrasse 7
Vienna, June 6th, 1938.

Dr. Josef Mire
19 Philippovichgasse 1

The Chamber for Workers and Employees herewith certifies that Dr. Josef Mire has been in their employ from May 1st, 1924 to June 1938. Dr. Mire began his work in the Department for the protection of apprentices. The chief function of this department was to pay particular attention to the education of promising professional youth, assistance in vocational guidance, and the safeguarding of the observance of all rules and regulations concerning apprentices and minors, and finally official aid in the establishment of homes for apprentices.

At the conclusion of his legal studies, Dr. Mire was legal referent to the Department of Labor. In this capacity he was responsible for legal opinions, for suggestion and detailed draft of new laws in all questions dealing with labor, for friendly mediation between employers and employees. He also functioned in an advisory capacity to the representatives of employees in private firms, as well as the representatives and officials of trade unions. He dealt in all questions of labor and trade unions in connection with the law. He was specially engaged in giving legal aid to the trade union in the Labor Tribunal and Offices of Mediation in legal disputes concerned with important questions of principle.

Dr. Mire fulfilled all his obligations with exceptional ability and during his term of employment he won the confidence alike of the employees, the trade unions, and of this Chamber. A series of important decisions in the courts, made in favour of employees, are to be credited in their entirety to Dr. Mire. Dr. Mire worked without stint to train the representatives of the workers and his literary and legal gifts, together with his ability as a lecturer, combined to crown his work with exceptional success.

Dr. Mire has proven himself to be, during his entire period of service, an independent worker with a valuable personality and possessing great initiative.

His departure from office was due to the closing down of the Chamber.

(Signed) Dr. Wenzel

First Secretary

C u r r i c u l u m v i t a e .

Personalia: Joseph Mire, born June 17th, 1901 in Vienna(Austria).
Married 1930 to Anne Kratochvil, born June 25th 1905 in Chrudim
(Czechoslovakia).
1 child, Vera Mire, born March 14th 1935 in Vienna(Austria).
Left Austria for England in June 1938.
Immigrated to U.S.A. in February 1941.

Education: 1907-1912 Public Primary School in Vienna.
1912-1915 " Secondary " " "
1915-1918 Commercial School in Vienna(Bookkeeping and correspondence).
1926-1931 Student at the University of Vienna.
Studying Criminal, Civil and Constitutional Law, History,
Psychology and Economics.
1931 Doctor of Law degree at the University of Vienna.

Past occupations: 1915-1921 H. Arnstein, Shoepolish factory in Vienna.
1915-1921 At first, business apprentice, later bookkeeper and
salesman.
1921-1924 Oesterreichische Werke, Wien. Big Metal firm employing
2000 workers. First Clerk to the Bill Department, later
Assistant to the Financial Director.
1924-1938 Chamber of Labor in Vienna. At first, Department for the
Protection of Apprentices, supervising the technical
education of apprentices, vocational guidance a.s.o.
Later, Department of Labor. Giving legal opinions on
new Labor Laws, drafts on Labor Laws, mediation between
employers and employees, dealing with questions of col-
lective agreements, working hours, paid holidays a.s.o.
Representative of employees and trade unions at the Labor
Courts. Teaching of Labor Legislation.
1938-1941 Ruskin College, Oxford, England. Research work in Labor
Legislation, teaching of German, Lectures on Labor Laws
and Labor Economics.

Publications: Various articles on Labor questions and Labor Laws such as:
Der strafrechtliche Schutz der Arbeitskraft; das Volon-
tariat, Unemployment benefit in Europe and America, a.s.o.

October 25, 1940

Dear Professor Mitchell:

I am going to be in New York on Monday, the 28th, and want very much to get your advice on a matter which I was discussing with Joe Willits the other day. I have a luncheon meeting with the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars and could come to see you any time that you were free during the afternoon. About 4:30 or 5:00 would suit me best if that were convenient for you.

There will not be time for you to answer this by mail, but I shall telephone you when I get to New York to ask for an appointment.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Professor Wesley Mitchell
2 Horatio Street
New York City

FA/MCE

December 7, 1939

Dear Professor Mitchell:

Professor Earle showed me your letter of November 29, enclosing copy of one from Lipson. I know Lipson and very much admire his work, but I regret to say that I do not think it would be possible for us to find an appointment for him at the Institute at the moment. I am not quite clear what our budgetary situation is going to be in the future, but I shall keep it in mind in case anything should be possible later.

I have some other plans in mind (which, incidentally, I hope for an opportunity to talk over with you) which may absorb our available funds for some time to come.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor Wesley C. Mitchell
2 Horatio Street
New York City

FA
AF/MCE

TWO HORATIO STREET

November 29, 1939

Dr. Edward M. Earle
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Ed Earle:

I enclose a copy of the letter, about which I spoke to you last night, from Lipson. Of course it is not necessary to say anything about his work. Presumably he is personally known to Aydelotte. If the Intstitute for Advanced Study can give him an opportunity to continue his researches, it will be rendering a genuine service.

I am writing to Lipson that I am making some discreet inquiries on his behalf, but not saying in what direction.

Yours faithfully,

Wesley C. Mitchell

Wesley C. Mitchell

WCM:MB
Enc:

C
O
P
Y

As from New College
Oxford
14
XI
39

Dear Professor Wesley Mitchell

I hope you have not forgotten the writer of these lines, though it is close upon six years since we met in New York.

I am anxious, if possible, to obtain a temporary professional job in the States. I should be greatly obliged to you if you would tell me whatever there is of any suitable opening at Columbia University, or perhaps somewhere else, though I should like Columbia.

There is no prospect, at the moment at ^{any rate,} ~~the~~, of doing 'war work' here; and I should like to return to teaching for a time. Moreover, my income from my books and investments has been seriously affected by the War.

I am prepared to teach English Economic History, European Economic History (1815-1939) (and, if necessary, European Political History, 1815-1939). I am now seeing through the press an enlarged edition of my Europe in the Nineteenth Century. I am adding a new chapter of 200 pages covering the last quarter of a century (1914-1939). It includes a section of economic developments, which may perhaps interest you.

If you can do anything to facilitate the attainment of my wish, I should be more grateful to you than I can easily say.

With best regards

Yours sincerely,

E. Lipson

Wesley C. Mitchell

December 9, 1932

Dear Professor Mitchell:

I dare say you knew Charles P. Howland, for some years Research Director of the Council on Foreign Relations and recently Research Associate in International Affairs at Yale, who was killed in a motor accident a fortnight ago. He had been one of my warmest and closest friends ever since I came to New York twenty-five years ago. This morning I have a note from Mrs. Howland telling me that there will be a memorial service for him at the Yale Law School on the sixteenth at four o'clock. That, alas, is the day upon which we had agreed to lunch with Mr. Lipson. I can pursue either of two courses, whichever you prefer: (1) meet for luncheon quite early, say at twelve or twelve fifteen, which will enable me to catch a train that will bring me to New Haven in time, or (2) perhaps better - though this depends upon you and Mr. Lipson - transfer the date. I am extremely sorry to put you to this trouble, but I know you will sympathize and understand.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Wesley C. Mitchell
c/o Professor William Ernest Hocking
16 Quincy Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

AF:ESE

November 22, 1932

Dear Professor Mitchell;

Thank you for your kind letter of the
eighteenth. Friday, December 16, at the Century
Club at one o'clock will be quite convenient for me.

Veblen is joining us for good - not merely
for a year.

Always sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Wesley C. Mitchell
161 West Twelfth Street
New York, N. Y.

AF:RSB

W. Mitchell

161 WEST TWELFTH STREET
New York City

November 18, 1932

Dr. Abraham Flexner
100 East 42nd Street
New York City

Dear Dr. Flexner:

Many thanks for your kind note. I am setting our luncheon with Mr. Lipson at one o'clock in the Century Club on Friday, December 16th. If that is not convenient for you, I do not doubt that Mr. Lipson can give us another day in that neighborhood.

It will be most agreeable to see you again. I hope to hear about the development of your plans. I was particularly interested by the announcement that my old friend, Oswald Veblen, is joining you for a year. We were graduate students together at the University of Chicago, but I have an additional interest derived from his relation to my old teacher, Thorstein Veblen.

Ever yours,

Wesley C. Mitchell

W.C. Mitchell

161 WEST TWELFTH STREET

New York City

November 14, 1932

Dr. Abraham Flexner

100 East 42nd Street

New York City

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I have just received a note from Mr. Lipson saying that if convenient for you, he could return to New York by December 14th, after which he expects to be here until January 3rd or 4th when he is going to Duke University and to Princeton. He returns to New York again about January 19th, sailing home soon thereafter.

If you will fix a date between December 14th and January 3rd, or on January 19th or 20th, I shall pass it on to Mr. Lipson.

With kind regards,

Yours faithfully,

Wesley C. Mitchell

W. C. Mitchell

161 WEST TWELFTH STREET

New York City
October 31, 1932

Dr. Abraham Flexner
100 East 42nd Street
New York City

Dear Dr. Flexner:

Perhaps you remember asking me in Oxford for suggestions regarding economists. It so happens that a distinguished economic historian from Oxford is in this country at present and I think would be glad to stay here if an appropriate opening appears. The man in question is Mr. E. Lipson, whose *Economic History of England* in three volumes now stretches from the middle ages to the early nineteenth century.

Of course I am not an expert in English economic history, but I have read many books in that field, and I find Lipson's work perhaps the most illuminating of those which I know covering a long period. If interested, you can get much more valuable judgment concerning the merits of the book and the author from Edwin F. Gay of Harvard and Clive Day of Yale.

You may know Mr. Lipson personally and why he left Oxford -- a matter on which I cannot throw much light. But I can say with assurance that he is an interesting person, and I hope that you may feel disposed to meet him. If so, can you suggest two or three dates within the next six weeks when you would dine with me at the Century Club, and let me consult Mr. Lipson who is now, I believe, delivering the Lowell lectures in Boston.

With kind regards,

Yours faithfully,

Wesley C. Mitchell

W. C. Mitchell

June 16, 1931

Dear Professor Mitchell:

I have your kind note. I hope very much that one of your visits may take place in the course of this month, for I shall be leaving for Canada early in July. In case we miss one another, let me state briefly what it was in my mind to say.

On my recent visit to Oxford I had a conference with the Master of Balliol and others interested in the Eastman Professorship, and I suggested to them that you should be asked not only to give public lectures but to conduct a seminar for a small group of advanced students whom Professor MacGregor and his associates could readily select for you. Attendance upon lectures at Oxford is optional and very irregular. On the other hand, students are extremely conscientious, as you doubtless know, about working for their tutors. Now I think you will find at Oxford a small group competent to do graduate work with a minimum of assistance from you. Oxford is organized on the principle that graduate work will take care of itself, but, in my judgment, this is not the case, and I can cite Vinogradoff's method of work there in support of my position. Should you look favorably upon this suggestion, it might be well for you to drop a line to the Master of Balliol.

Professor Mitchell

June 16, 1931

2

Trusting that I may certainly see you before you sail, I
am, with best wishes,

Always sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Wesley C. Mitchell
Huckleberry Rocks
Greensboro, Vermont

AF:ESB

HUCKLEBERRY ROCKS
GREENSBORO, VERMONT

June 9th 1931

Dear Doctor F. Brown:

Your letter has followed to my
summer home, bringing pleasure and disappoint-
ment.

I am most sorry to have missed seeing you
personally. But perhaps I can still have that
advantage. The work I am doing this summer will
probably take me back to New York two or three
times. On my first return I shall call at your
office and see whether you are still in town.

With kind regards

Yours faithfully

Wesley C. Mitchell

Doctor Abraham F. Brown

100 East 42d Street

New York City

III-18

B. Mitchell

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

POLITICAL ECONOMY

JACOB H. HOLLANDER
GEORGE E. BARNETT
WILLIAM O. WEYFORTH
BROADUS MITCHELL
GEORGE H. EVANS, JR.
ROY J. BULLOCK
HOWARD E. COOPER

Nov. 4, 1933

My dear Dr. Flexner:

All academic plans seem to be at a standstill, so that it is hard to entertain hopes. Habit as much as anything else persuades me to write you again to make a suggestion as to a man you might have your eye on when you get into the social sciences. You know him already--I mean Lewis Lerwin, now of the Brookings Institution. Have you seen his recent writings on economic nationalism vs. economic internationalism? They illustrate his straight thinking, his wide experience of countries, his real wisdom. He is a broad-gauge man, with much to say and a good way of saying it. Students would really learn something from him. I do not write you at his suggestion, but because I am interested in seeing the best men given the best opportunities.

I hope your health is good. When I returned from my summer vacation I found a note from a friend at Howard University telling me that you were in the hospital here, but you had been discharged when I knew of your illness. With best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

Broadus Mitchell
Broadus Mitchell

Dr. Flexner
Princeton
New Jersey

November 14, 1933

Dear Professor Mitchell:

Thank you for your very kind note. We are simply marking time now until we know whether a dollar is going to be worth fifty cents or nothing. I know Lorwin and have had a number of conversations with him. I am glad to have your opinion of his ability, but for the present we are doing nothing except attending to our knitting in the field of mathematics.

My illness last summer was not serious. I simply had my tonsils removed, but I should like to warn anybody contemplating this same step not to expect a prompt recovery in so far as the aftermath is concerned. The wound heals, but your nervous and bodily mechanism is pretty well upset for weeks afterwards. However, I am now entirely well, and am certain that the operation was a timely one.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Broadus Mitchell
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland
AF:GB

B. Mitchell

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

POLITICAL ECONOMY

JACOB H. HOLLANDER
GEORGE E. BARNETT
WILLIAM O. WEYFORTH
BROADUS MITCHELL
GEORGE H. EVANS, JR.
ROY J. BULLOCK
HOWARD E. COOPER

March 30/33

Dr. Abraham Flexner
Institute for Advanced Study
100 E. 42nd St.,
New York City

My dear Dr. Flexner:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your Bulletin No. 2 of the Institute. I am sure there have been the best of reasons for your choosing to begin with mathematics, instead of with the social sciences. But when I saw you, it was the latter which were in your mind, and I recall that you said science had been much more attended to, and medicine was on the road to improvement, but that the social sciences were in an uncertain and undeveloped state, and cried out for study in such an Institute as yours.

Here we are in the fourth year of a depression, feeling our way with many stumbles, and your highly advantaged men give their time to "Differential Geometry in its relation on one side to Topology and on another to Theoretical Physics," and "the theory of spinors, conformal geometry, "etc.

Your people are to be economically independent, and are to have only the best of students to work with, and are seated at a great university; what better opportunity for candid inquiry into our social system--its mental pre-occupations, its lags, its methods of change? You will not have such a chance again, and you have lost it.

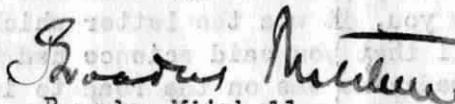
Was it that your income was reduced to the point where you could support mathematics but could not support expensive inquiry in the social sciences?

The Technocrats, in a blundering way, and with incompleteness, have done what your men ought to have done! Theirs is an old idea--precisely a Marxian idea--but they brightened it up and held it before the American people in a way to get attention; meantime, your Institute, with many times their opportunities, augments technology which has already

far outrun social contrivance! In my mind, you have done exactly the wrong thing. I instance the Technocrats, because they are at the extreme from university equipment—a few devoted laymen working with discharged engineers and architects. And I think their contribution is in contrast to the unoccupied opportunities of the Institute for Advanced Study.

The usual university teacher of Political Economy is dull, lethargic, prejudiced, with little time or inclination to think for himself, let alone make new inquiries. This is perfectly apparent at meetings of the American Economic Association. It took that Association two years to know there was a depression, judged by the programs of the annual meetings. Your Institute was a bold ray in the darkness. But what you actually explore, when you start, is theoretical mathematics! I am disappointed, not only for the Institute, but for American economic life. I hope you don't mind my showing my feelings.

Yours sincerely,


Broadus Mitchell

April 4, 1933

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your candid comment of March 30. The reasons which led us to begin with mathematics were very simple. You cannot get away with anything that is not first-rate. It is possible to bring together a group who are first-rate. The subject cannot be cheapened. I hoped in this way to set up a standard which would be followed in every other field into which we might enter.

Fortunately, our income has practically remained unaffected by the depression, but mathematics was a new subject to me, and it has taken me a good deal of time and thought and travel to get together a small and what, I hope, is a really first-rate group.

I am going to attack economics and politics next. Can I make them as good as mathematics? I shall proceed in the same way and explore the ramifications with all the industry and intelligence that I possess, so don't be disappointed, but just wait, as I am myself having to wait, though I have less time in which to do it.

With all good wishes and very high regard,

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Broadus Mitchell
The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland
AF:ESB

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

B. Mitchell

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

POLITICAL ECONOMY

JACOB H. HOLLANDER
GEORGE E. BARNETT
WILLIAM O. WEYFORTH
BROADUS MITCHELL
GEORGE H. EVANS, JR.
ROY J. BULLOCK
HOWARD E. COOPER

February 7, 1931.

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
100 E. 42nd Street,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

Enclosed please find the list of younger economists who are recommended to your attention. I am sorry that my acquaintance is not wider. There are doubtless others who richly deserve to be included, but I know too little about them.

Evans and Johnson, who are mentioned last, are juveniles, so to speak, having had less time to prove themselves.

I would like to say a word about my colleague, Dr. Weyforth. His qualities are those of thoroughness and accuracy rather than of imagination. His solid virtues do not excite first interest, but he will never do a piece of work of which he or his sponsors need be ashamed.

Much of the information that I have set down comes obviously from WHO'S WHO. I have put it in because I thought it might save you trouble to have it before you.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Broadus Mitchell

BLOCH, KURT. Ph.D. University of Berlin about 1924. Was German Exchange Student at Johns Hopkins for one session, and impressed us ^{as} unusually competent. Interested in every branch of political economy, and familiar with much in politics and history. He returned to Germany and undertook research for the Socialist Party, doing some writing for financial papers also. I should say he is the keenest of the German students Johns Hopkins has had in recent years. My brother George saw him in Berlin three years ago, and reports that he seemed less hypercritical than when here. This had been his only drawback, and was probably one which went with ability plus youth. Must be about 30 years old now.

Address: Berlin, S.W. 11. Kleinbeerenstr. 27.

WOLMAN, LEO. Ph.D. Johns Hopkins, 1914. Born in Baltimore, 1890. Member faculty School for Social Research, 1919-- Chief of section on production statistics, War Industries Board, 1918; attached to American Peace Mission, Paris, January-June 1919; member advisory committee U.S. Unemployment Conference, Washington, 1921; lectured at Harvard, 1930; member research staff, National Bureau of Economic Research; associate editor Journal of American Statistical Assn. In charge of research for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Author: The Boycott in American Trade Unions, 1916; Growth of American Trade Unions, 1880-1923.

Address: 15 Union Square, New York City.

It is not necessary for me to say that Wolman is the best of the younger men in all problems connected with labor. His articles are appearing constantly. A first rate statistician. A member of the executive committee of the American Economic Association

Forceful, scholarly, has ideas and plans for carrying them into effect. I hear is going to Columbia in Seager's place.

DOUGLAS, PAUL H. Ph.D. Columbia University, 1921. Born Salem, Mass., 1892.

Author: American Apprenticeship and Industrial Education, 1921; Wages and the Family, 1925; Real Wages in the United States (1890-1926), 1929; The Movement of Money and Real Earnings in the U.S. (1926-28), 1930. The Worker in Modern Economic Society, 1926, (with others); contributed to Adam Smith (lectures at the University of Chicago).

Professor of Economics, University of Chicago; now at Swarthmore College on unemployment survey.

You must know Professor Douglas. I do not, but believe him an original thinker. Solomon Blum, late professor in the University of California, who was himself constructive and alert, thought Douglas one of the most promising young men in economics in America. He has done distinguished work on wages. Was helpful in connection with unemployment insurance in Cleveland Garment Industry. I understand has been advising Governor Pinchot and Governor Roosevelt.

Address: Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

BERNHARDT, JOSHUA. Ph.D. Johns Hopkins, 1921. Born in Latvia, 1893, came to

U.S. 1899. Instructor Johns Hopkins 1920-21. Member of staff, statistical division of U.S. Food Administration, 1918; chief statistician U. S. Sugar Equalization Board, 1919-20; chief of sugar division, U.S. Tariff Commission, 1923-4; statistician for group of sugar companies, New York, 1925-6. Since 1927, secretary of Palestine Economic Corp.

Author: A Statistical Survey of the Sugar Industry and Trade of the U.S., 1920; Monographs of the Institute of Government Research, Washington, on a variety of subjects, including the Tariff Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission and Railroad Labor Board (pub. 1922 and 1923); Difference in Costs of Production of Sugar in the U.S. and Cuba, 1926.

Address: 40 Exchange Place, New York City.

A competent, exceedingly pleasant man. Most of his work, as is apparent from the above, has been in government and commercial organizations rather than in academic institutions. A statistician of parts, but interested in the whole of political economy. Diligent, inquiring mind, and will always be productive. His present work with the Palestine Corporation is important and responsible.

VINER, JACOB Ph.D. Harvard, 1922. Professor of Economics, University of Chicago, 1926- Special expert, U.S. Tariff Commission and U.S. Shipping Board, 1917-19; Started as instructor at Chicago, 1916, and has had rapid advancement. About 32 years old.

Author: Canada's Balance of International Payments, 1900-1913, an Inductive Study in the Theory of International Trade, 1924; Dumping, a Problem in International Trade, 1923; contributor to Adam Smith memorial volume of University of Chicago, 1928; among his recent publications, English Theories of Foreign Trade before Adam Smith, in Journal of Political Economy, June and August, 1930. Interested in international trade, theory of Mercantilism, and economic theory generally. Keen, versatile mind. One of the most highly regarded of the younger group of American economists. Very pleasant personally, and thoroughly alive.

THORP, WILLARD L. Ph.D. Columbia. Born 1899. Professor of economics, Amherst College. Author: The Integration of Industrial Operation (Census monograph No. 3, U.S. Bureau of Census, 1924); Business Annals (Pub. by National Bureau of Economic Research, 1926); Economic Institutions, 1928 (a brief textbook in popular manner); contributed to Recent Economic Changes (pub. of Hoover's Unemployment Commission). Member of staff of National Bureau of Economic Research. Read a principal paper at last meeting of American Economic Association.

In the Report of the President of Amherst I find listed eight articles by Thorp published July 1929 to July 1930, among others: Ten Years of Electric Light and Power Mergers, in Public Utility Fortnightly, July 11, 1929; the Consequences of Bank Mergers, in American Bankers' Assn. Journal, Aug. 1929; Horsepower Statistics for Manufactures, in Journal of American Statistical Assn., Dec. 1929; Mergers, Consolidations and the Concentration of Industry (privately printed by Motor and Equipment Assn., Cleveland, 1929).

Matured early. When most of us are groping around he showed that he was capable of attacking a problem and doing a finished piece of work. His knowledge of the merger movement places him in touch with current economic development. A vigorous, forceful fellow, with a quick and deft mind. I think he will go far. Agreeable personally. Diligent in research and publication, and is one of the most active men in planning for the present and future of Amherst.

WEYFORTH, WILLIAM O. Ph.D. Johns Hopkins, 1915. Associate Professor of Political Economy in Johns Hopkins. Forty years old, born in Baltimore. Has taught at Western Reserve and, for the last ten years, at Johns Hopkins. Author: The Organizability of Labor, 1917. (Dissertation). He was a captain in the statistical division of the General Staff of the army during the war. Weyforth's time has been largely taken up with administrative work, but he is now far into a book on the history of the national banking system. He can do solid research, painstaking and thorough, though not inspired. He is respected as a substantial man who, if freed of distractions, would do excellent productive work. He is one of the best men the department at Johns Hopkins has trained.

KAPLAN, A.D.H. Ph.D. Johns Hopkins, 1930. About thirty-eight years old. Professor of Economics in the University of Denver. Taught for a decade or more before coming to Johns Hopkins, and has been compelled, since returning to Denver, to lecture many hours a week and take an active part in business research of a broadening but superficial kind. His dissertation was on Henry C. Carey, and in this he showed striking insight. It was a delight to work with him. Mentally gifted, and if he had an opportunity would be an investigator. Very industrious.

EVANS, MERCER. Ph.D. University of Chicago, 1929. Associate Professor of Economics in Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia. About 32 years old.

Dissertation on Economic History of Georgia. Has an article on Southern Labor Supply and Working Conditions in Industry in current number (January) of Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science.

I know a number of the younger Southern men, and Evans strikes me as the most promising. Thoroughly aware of economic and social conditions about him; has a touch of the reformer in the best sense. Fine looking. Organized the Southeastern Economics Conference which has met in Atlanta for several years, and has edited its proceedings. He is a Southern product, but I believe can bring himself to bear anywhere. Most of his time has been taken up in teaching.

JOHNSON, EDGAR A.J. Ph.D. Harvard University, 1929. About 26 or 27 years old. Associate Professor of Economics George Washington University. Received the Wells Prize at Harvard for dissertation on American Economic Thought in the Seventeenth Century. Had a year abroad, working for a time in the Foxwell collection of economic tracts at the University of London. Is working constantly in spite of a heavy teaching load, on subjects connected with the history of economic thought. His present project has to do with the British Mercantilists. Publishes articles regularly. Thoughtful, industrious man, just beginning his academic career. Impresses me as possessing maturity and fine sensibilities.

I would like to go a little outside of your request of me~~x~~
and mention a capable man in political science. He is Johannes
Mattern, Ph.D. Johns Hopkins. Born in Germany, 1882. He is a
scholar, and is productive in spite of long hours given to
routine work as assistant librarian of Johns Hopkins University,
which position he has held since 1911, when he came here from
the Library of Congress. Besides an earlier work on the use of
the plebiscite, he ha^s~~x~~ published Concepts of State Sovereignty and
International Law, 1928; Principles of Constitutional Jurisprudence
of the German National Republic, 1928. He is rapidly gaining
recognition for these works, but being a German and identified
with library work rather than with a teaching or research appoint-
ment, it has been difficult for him to step into a better oppor-
tunity than he finds here. He knows about recent developments in
Europe, and is at work on a book on the new European constitu-
tions. A student of W. W. Willoughby (who thinks him one of the
best scholars in this university), his sympathies are broader than
Willoughby's, and his view is more modern. A typical thorough
German, indefatigable as a worker. If he had time at his dis-
posal, he would do ^{even} more work of his usual high order.

February 9, 1931

Dear Professor Mitchell:

Many thanks for your extremely helpful memorandum. Some of the names I am familiar with; others are entirely new to me. I shall look into them all, as I go along. I cannot tell you how profoundly I appreciate the trouble you have taken.

With all good wishes and warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

Professor Broadus Mitchell
The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESS

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

POLITICAL ECONOMY

JACOB H. HOLLANDER
GEORGE E. BARNETT
WILLIAM O. WEYFORTH
BROADUS MITCHELL
GEORGE H. EVANS, JR.
ROY J. BULLOCK
HOWARD E. COOPER

B. Mitchell

Feb. 9, 1931

Dear Dr. Fleenor:

I have received and
read forthwith Bulletin No. 1 of
the Institute for Advanced Study.
Blessed is that country which
has no history! All to whom
the Bulletin goes will agree
that you are doing a fine bold
thing, and that luck will
attend you.

Yours sincerely,

Broadus Mitchell

Dr. Abraham Fleenor

100 E. 42nd St

New York City

February 11, 1931

Dear Professor Mitchell:

Many thanks for your two letters - the one dealing with the book and the second today about the Institute. I can not tell you how much I am heartened by the encouragement I am receiving from young and fine fellows like yourself.

Always sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Broadus Mitchell
The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

AF:ESB

Mitchell

February 4, 1931

Dear Professor Mitchell;

Thank you very much for your cordial and encouraging letter. It was really a very great pleasure to see you both for the sake of "auld lang syne" and other reasons.

I look forward with interest to the memorandum which you are going to prepare for me. You are perfectly free to discuss the matter with Professor Hollander or any of your associates in the meantime.

Jean is here and is gaining steadily. She and Mrs. Flexner join me in cordial greetings to you and your family.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Broadus Mitchell
The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

AF:ESB

IN - 18

May 16, 1938

Mrs. Eugene Meyer
1624, Crescent Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Meyer:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your
letter of the 14th addressed to Dr. Flexner. I
shall bring this to his attention promptly upon
his return towards the end of June.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Secretary

ESB:MGH

1624, CRESCENT PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON.

May 14, 1938

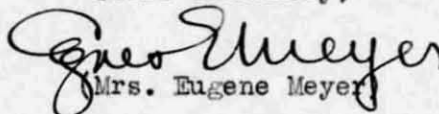
Dear Dr. Flexner:

I am answering your letter of May 9th at this rather late date because I have been out of town.

I regret to say that for a number of complicated reasons I do not think I am the person who ought to undertake to raise the extra \$2000. for Dr. Mann's salary at Princeton.

Perhaps it would be best to talk the whole matter over when you return from abroad.

Yours sincerely,


Mrs. Eugene Meyer

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

May 9, 1938

Dear Mrs. Meyer:

Last night we had the great pleasure of having Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Mann to dinner. They reached Princeton about seven thirty and dined with us, with Mrs. Lowe as translator, and with President and Mrs. Dodds. After dinner President Dodds, Dr. Mann and myself had a long talk. Subsequently I had a talk with President Dodds alone, and this morning after breakfast I saw both Dr. and Mrs. Mann.

The upshot of our various conversations is as follows: Dr. Mann is undoubtedly attracted to Princeton by reason of the beauty of the little town, his evident liking for President Dodds, the advantages of being situated in the East, and especially here where so many distinguished Germans have located since the advent of Hitler. On the other hand, he was fascinated by California, though its remoteness and the lack of the associations he would enjoy here are obvious drawbacks.

President Dodds spoke to him with great candor. The University has experienced the effects of the depression, though no salaries have been reduced, and indeed certain expansions have been made, but the budget for next year has been voted and leaves no margin at this moment. President Dodds spoke to Dr. Mann of the possibility of a professorial appointment with no

Mrs. Meyer

May 9, 1938

2

routine duties but with the possibility of a few conferences with advanced workers and faculty members in the course of the year and the further possibility of giving occasional lectures in the East. It seems to me that in view of Dr. Mann's age everything possible should be done to free him from the terrific strain involved in constant lecturing, for a strain of this kind would use up his strength and impair his literary productivity. I believe that perfect conditions for literary productivity can be made here at Princeton interrupted only by an occasional address at some point not too far from Princeton. If a professorial appointment were accepted under the easy terms which President Dodds mentioned, it would carry with it a salary of \$6,000 a year. For next year at least this sum would have to be raised from the outside, and I am wondering whether, if Dr. Mann decides in favor of Princeton as against California, you could undertake to assist in raising the sum of, let us say, \$2,000. President Dodds will exert himself to raise the balance, and I myself would also help on my return from my brief trip abroad. Meanwhile, the substance of any answer you may make to this letter will be communicated to me by my secretary. I feel very strongly that those who are the friends of Dr. Mann as well as all believers in civilization and humanity should cooperate to make the remainder of his life easy, congenial, and productive.

With all good wishes to you and your husband,

Ever sincerely,

Mrs. Eugene Meyer
1624, Crescent Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

Copy for President Dodds ✓

May 3, 1938

Dear Mrs. Meyer:

Thank you for your correspondence with President Dodds and your letter to me. It is my recollection that, when we spoke we spoke only of Princeton, for I could not have had the Institute primarily in mind at that time, firstly, because I had never talked with Dr. Mann, secondly, because I do not know yet whether or not he would fit into the small framework of the Institute as at present organized.

Mrs. Lowe telephoned me yesterday and arranged to have Professor Mann come to Princeton Sunday, May 8, and I am myself sailing for England on the eleventh to be gone a month. I follow with the keenest interest the reception which he has had everywhere in this country, and I was delighted to read in the New York Sun yesterday evening that he has decided to become an American citizen. It will not make the slightest difference whether his association is primarily with the University or the Institute, for in either case he will do the thing that he is fitted to do and inclined to do. The Institute has not as yet taken any steps in the direction of modern literature, languages, philosophy, etc. I have arranged with President Dodds to bring Dr. Mann to see him Sunday afternoon, and I shall let you know the result before I sail.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Eugene Meyer
1624, Crescent Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

(signed) Abraham Flexner

May 3, 1938

Dear Mrs. Meyer:

Thank you for your correspondence with President Dodds and your letter to me. It is my recollection that, when we spoke we spoke only of Princeton, for I could not have had the Institute primarily in mind at that time, firstly, because I had never talked with Dr. Mann, secondly, because I do not know yet whether or not he would fit into the small framework of the Institute as at present organized.

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With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Eugene Meyer
1624, Crescent Place, N. W.

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

1624, CRESCENT PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON.

May 2, 1938

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I send you herewith a copy of Dr. Dodd's letter and my answer to him.

If you are going to invite Dr. Mann out to Princeton with the idea of having him associated with the Institute of Higher Learning, I am sure the whole matter would blow up if anyone talked to him about a definite schedule either for seeing professors or for seeing students. I know, of course, that you understand this matter but Dr. Mann is such a conscientious person that he would give up the idea of going to Princeton if Dr. Dodd should even suggest the idea of a regular schedule.

Dr. Mann is getting back from Toronto where he lectures on the 3rd, in time for a lecture at Carnegie Hall on Saturday night. If you wish to make an appointment with him to come to Princeton, I am sure you can reach him by telephone at the Bedford Hotel (Caledonia 5-1000) on Sunday or Monday morning. A big dinner is being given for him on Monday night in New York where several scholars are making speeches in his honor and, therefore, he probably could not come to Princeton until Tuesday or later.

He has had a triumphant tour all through the country with enormous halls crowded to the doors. It is really amazing the way the West turned out for him because I feel sure that very few of the people had even so much as opened a book of his.

He will be in New York City only a week as he is settling down to work in a house near Newport.

If I can be of service in this matter in any way, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Yours sincerely,

Agnes E. Meyer
(Mrs. Eugene Meyer)

Princeton University
Princeton New Jersey

April 28th, 1938

Dear Mrs. Meyer:

Dr. Flexner and I have been doing some planning with a view to bringing Mr. Thomas Mann to Princeton as a resident lecturer in literature. It is my understanding that he would prefer to live in this country and that the relatively quiet and remote location of Princeton appeals to him.

On the other hand, we feel that he would be a great asset to a university which places as much importance on the humanities as does Princeton. Our new program of study in the humanities cuts across the old academic departments and views the humanistic subjects in broad inter-relations. In this work Mr. Mann would be a great stimulation and aid.

We also consider that he would be a valuable help in respect to the younger members of our faculty by stimulating their thinking and inspiring them to broader thoughts in this day of extreme specialization which so many of us deplore.

The difficulty from our standpoint is purely a financial one. For the first time in a good many years our budget next year will show a deficit. Under such circumstances a salary for Mr. Mann will have to be provided outside our present general funds, and the purpose of this letter is to ask you frankly if you would be willing to make an annual contribution to Mr. Mann's salary.

While we should not expect to command his full time by any means, we do feel that he should receive the minimum salary of a professor, which with us is \$6,000. per year.

I confess that I probably am prejudiced, but I honestly don't know any university in the United States with a program into which Mr. Mann would fit as well as at Princeton. We shouldn't want him to live the conventional life of a professor - in fact his usefulness would be reduced if he did.

In normal financial times it would not be necessary to pass the hat this way for such a purpose. But we are confronted by a condition and not a theory, and it is this condition which has made me bold to write you as I have.

With all good wishes, and the pleasant memory of a spirited debate on education when you had me to lunch in Washington, I am

Faithfully yours,

(signed) Harold W. Dodd

Mrs. Eugene Meyer
1624 Crescent Place, n.w.
Washington, D.C.

April 29, 1938

Dear Dr. Dodd:

When I talked to Dr. Flexner about the possibility of having Dr. Thomas Mann at Princeton, I thought of him only in connection with the Institute of Higher Learning where he would be entirely free to pursue his writing and to give time to the students of Princeton when it happened to fit into his working schedule.

I have not seen Dr. Mann since this matter came up between Dr. Flexner and me, but I know without consulting him that he would not consider a position with a college where he would be tied down to regular classes. The only thing I heard from him is that he is considering an offer made to him in California and I have also heard indirectly that two other universities in the East are interested in having him associated informally with their institutions.

The whole matter is therefore so entirely in the air that we must wait until he comes East to talk the matter over with him.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs. Eugene Meyer)

Dr. Harold W. Dodd
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

III - 17

Mathematics

Letter - Dr. D. G. Bourgin, December 8, 1931

Letter - Mr. G. F. J. Cumberlege, Feb. 11, 1932

K. R. Gunjkar, M.A.(Cantab.) B.Sc.

Professor of Mathematics

Royal Institute of Sciences, Bombay

(?) Mahajani ?, Ferguson College, Poona

Letter - F. B. Kirkbride, April 15, 1932

Mr. Alan Hazeltine, 5 Sq. du Trocadero, Paris

Dr. Flexner's notes (Italy)

Levi-Civita

Volterra

Enriques

Castel-novo

Severi

Bompiani

Lietzmann

C O P Y

DR. W. LIETZMANN
Oberstudiendirektor

Göttingen
den 14. Dezember 1930

Herrn

D. E. S m i t h,

New York City

Sehr verehrter Herr Professor!

Ihre Frage ist ausserordentlich schwierig zu beantworten, weil es unmöglich ist, in die Zukunft zu sehen. Ich kann von den jüngeren Privatdozenten an unserer Hochschule, soweit ich sie kenne, keinen nennen, von dem ich mit einiger Sicherheit die gewünschte Voraussage machen könnte. Ich bin überzeugt, dass Schuld daran in erster Linie meine mangelhafte Kenntnis der neuesten Forschungsergebnisse ist. Um aber doch wenigstens einen Namen zu nennen, will ich hier Herrn Weyl, Göttingen hersetzen, wenn er auch im Alter an der oberen Grenze ist, die Sie angeben.

Mit vielen Grüßen und Wünschen

zu Weihnacht und Neujahr

Ihr stets ergebener

(signed) LIETZMANN

COPY

19 December 1930

Dear Professor Smith

I am very happy, firstly of hearing of you, and secondly, of the opportunity which you give me to speak of some of our younger and most prominent mathematicians. As you have supposed, I should prefer that my name be not mentioned when using the following information. Perhaps, however, a man well in touch with our French mathematical school would guess where the information comes from: for there is an evident thing, which is that a comparison between them is something a little subjective, and other French scholars would give you the same list as I shall do, but with different appreciations.

The most important ones are, as age is concerned, in the environs of the upper limit (45) you are alluding to. Their names are:

JULIA, a "grand b $\acute{e}$ ss $\acute{e}$ " in the war -he has to deal frequently with his health, and his energy in scientific work is the more remarkable. He had begun with a Thesis on the arithmetical theory of quadratic forms, in the line and under the inspiration of HUMBERT. But he immediately proved a first-rate master when our Academy proposed the subject of iteration in the complex plane, the influence of the choice of the initial element being to be investigated. Three authors - the other two, FATOU and LATTES, died too soon - sent most profound answers, showing that the question penetrated deeply in the geometrical theory of ensembles. Since that time, JULIA did not cease to work, with the same superiority, on every part of the theory of analytic functions, the number and variety of his Memoirs being especially remarkable. One example must be mentioned apart: the "Julia lines" corresponding to an integral function: a discovery which has been and continues to be the subject of a great quantity of contemporary mathematical work.

I ought to add immediately that the latter discovery could not have existed if it were not for Montel's most fruitful discovery of the "familles normales" of analytic functions. But Montel, though much younger than myself, belongs to an older epoch than wanted by the terms of your letter.

Then, further: PAUL LEVY, the author of most beautiful improvements in Functional Calculus. Volterra had found integrability conditions for a functional derivative. It was Paul LEVY who pointed out that functional differential equations also ought to be considered, being the analogue of total differential equations; who obtained their conditions of integrability. This, and other capital improvements of that part of Science are the content of his Leçons d'Analyse fonctionnelle. PAUL LEVY also has, in more recent times, directed his activity towards other part of Mathematics firstly on Calculus of Probabilities, to which he again devoted a textbook, then on analytic functions, etc.; and, in all those subjects he again proved a master.

FRECHET has also worked chiefly of Functional Calculus and, later, Calculus of Probabilities. We owe him a double discovery of considerable importance: viz., that it was time to treat Functional Calculus from the point of view of theory of sets; then that the most simple and fruitful results were to be reached by considering abstract sets, i.e., sets studied without any allusion to the nature of the constituting elements, which may be of any kind whatever; - one of the most audacious ideas I know of,* as the highest degree of generality is reached at once. But the success of that idea does not cease to become more and more evident every year; mathematicians are working according to FRECHET'S conceptions in every part of the civilized world.

On those two men, see Volterra's recent Theory of Functionals (Blackie and Son, London and Glasgow). But American geometers are most acquainted with both of them. Especially, NORBERT WIENER's work is, since years, directed in that line (especially FRECHET's) and also EVANS, of Houston, having to work constantly on Functional Calculus, is in constant touch with LEVY and FRECHET's results.

Then, I shall add

DENJOY, who began with the extension of Borel's ideas to integral functions of an infinite order but who, since, has given an important contribution to the

*I should, from this point of view - boldness and wideness of generalization and mathematical abstraction - compare it with nothing less than Galois's conceptions on groups.

theory of functions of a real variable by obtaining a definition of integration more general than Lebesgue's. The recent problem of quansi-analytic functions is also indebted to him for its essential starting point: for he foresaw that the question was tightly connected with the convergence or divergence of a certain series - which was, later on, proved rigorously by Carleman.

GARNIER is distinguished amongst other geometers by the profound difficulty of the questions which he attacks. The regular singular points of linear differential equations; Painleve's differential equation and corresponding transcendentals; Rieamn's problem on linear differential equations and his application to Plateau's problem; all those questions could not have been treated, at least with the same important results, by a geometer not disposing of an extraordinary skill.

As to younger people, there is no doubt that I must begin by a new Frenchman: MANDELBROJT, a young man of about thirty, of Polish extraction, now a French citizen. His discoveries as concern functions given by entire series or by Dirichlet series are marvellous. Some of the most beautiful ones concern series with gaps and the curious properties of what he calls "complementary series", i.e., entire series $\sum_{n'} a_{n'} x^{n'}$, $\sum_{n''} b_{n''} x^{n''}$ such that every exponent which appears in one of them fails in the other (every n' distinct of every n''). One of his most striking victories, in Dirichlet series $\sum a_n n^{-s}$, consist in having succeeded to separate the influence of the exponents λ_n from that of the a_n 's, as to the determination of singular points.

MANDELBROJT is also personally known to Americans, as having taught for one year at Lovett's, at Houston.

Amongst quite young men, the most promising is ANDRE WEIL, who immediately showed his great ability by his first work, his Thesis on arithmetical properties of algebraic curves - in other words, on Diophantine analysis: especially, his discovery of a connection between such arithmetical properties and algebraic and functional ones is quite profound and leaves hardly any doubt on

the fact that this young man (he began when being extraordinarily young) will become a great scholar. He is now teaching in India, at Aligarh. His age is something like 24.

I cannot yet say much of CHEVALLEY, also a very young man, though I have every reason to think much of him. But he just begins (he is now out for military service). At my sense, you will certainly hear ~~of~~ him.

I hope to have informed you in the best way possible, and, with my best wishes for 1931, I beg you to believe me

Yours sincerely,

(signed) H. HADAMARD

I seize that opportunity in order to send you my best wishes for new year.

C O P Y

L'ENSEIGNEMENT MATHÉMATIQUE

Revue Internationale fondée par C.-A. Laisant et H. Fehr
Administration: 110, Florissant, Genève (Suisse)

Genève, le 30 décembre, 1930

Monsieur le Prof. D. -E. Smith

New York

Mon cher collègue,

Il est difficile de répondre d'une manière satisfaisante à la question que vous me posez dans votre lettre du 3 cc. Il y a cependant un nom qui s'impose et que l'on peut placer en première ligne.

C'est celui de Hermann WEYL, d'origine allemande, né le 9.11.1885, privat-docent à Goettingen de 1910 à 1913, professeur à l'Ecole polytechnique fédérale de Zurich de 1913 à 1930, appelé récemment à prendre la succession du Professeur HILBERT qui vient de prendre sa retraite. Le fait qu'il a été appelé à Goettingen prouve bien qu'on le considère comme un savant de grande envergure. Nous regrettons beaucoup son départ en Suisse.

A côté de Goettingen qui maintient ainsi sa réputation, il y a d'autres centres qui offrent une belle pléiade de mathématiciens. Je me bornerai à citer: PARIS, avec Picard, Hadamard, Borel, Goursat, Lebesgue, Montel, Cartan, Paul Levy, Julia, Chazy, etc.

ROME, avec Levi-Civita, Volterra, Enriques, Castelnuovo, Severi, Bompiani, etc.
BERLIN, HAMBURG, etc. et j'ajouterai VARSOVIE pour son école de spécialistes dans la théorie des ensembles.

Vous avez bien voulu me communiquer le décès de votre collègue CAJORI, d'origine suisse, j'ai écrit à sa famille.

Je vous remercie des nouvelles que vous me donnez de la sous-commission américaine. Je suis d'accord avec le plan proposé pour réunir les rapports.

Depuis le mois de juillet dernier j'ai un nouveau surcroît de travail: j'occupe les fonctions de recteur de l'Université pour une période de deux ans.

1931 nous donnera peut-être l'occasion de nous rencontrer. Que l'année soit bonne pour vous et les vôtres. Je le souhaite bien cordialement.

Votre bien dévoué,

(signed) H. FEHR

COPY

(Letter to Dr. David Eugene Smith)

Gênes, 18 Déc. 1930

Très-honoré Collègue et cher Ami,

Par la question que vous m'avez adressée dans votre lettre du 3 Déc. vous me mettez dans un singulier embarras; c'est comme si vous demandiez pendant des courses de chevaux qui arrivera le premier! Toutefois je essayerai de répondre, en supposant que ce qui interesse les personnes qui se sont adressés à vous est de savoir par qui il peuvent espérer d'être aidés dans leurs études qu'ils vont entreprendre en Europe. Or, en tenant compte de l'âge, la personne qui s'offre avant tout à moi est le prof. W. Blaschke de l'Université d'Hamburg, qui a précisément 45 ans. Un peu plus agés sont E. Landau de l'Université de Gottingen. T. Levi-Civita de l'Université de Rome, qui occupent les premières places parmi les mathématiciens sur les rangs et sont bien connus aussi par les encouragements qu'ils donnent à ceux qui commencent. En France - en dehors de Hadamard et Borel, qui n'appartiennent plus à la science jeune, Je ne saurai citer que Cartan et peut-être Julia. Mais je crois qu'à Paris les mathématiciens s'occupent pas de leurs élèves étrangers, chose qui arrive régulièrement en Allemagne et en Italie. Je ne sais si je vous ais satisfait; croyez-moi, cher Monsieur, que j'ai fait tout mon possible! Pour la Commission internationale, je ne sais pas si on a commencé à s'en occuper en Europe; M^{re}. Fehr va lancer une invitation, car le futur Congrès n'est plus loin. Je saisis cette nouvelle occasion pour vous adresser une nouvelle fois pendant cette année toutes mes amitiés.

Votre très dévoué

(signed) *Giuseppe Loria*

Dr. David Eugene Smith

Mathematics

Dr. David Eugene Smith

Mathematics

Memorandum of Interview with Dr. David Eugene Smith

Discussed with Professor Smith the subject of mathematics from the standpoint of the Institute for Advanced Study. In his opinion, the one mathematical genius in this country is Dickson of the University of Chicago, though Birkhoff is a younger man and may prove he is able. He is going to get into communication with some of the leading men in Europe in order to find out from them whom they know in America and whose work they follow and respect and also whom they regard as promising in Europe.

A. F.

December 2, 1930

Mittell

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Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Professor Earle has written of his conversations with you regarding the use of our edition of the Federalist by organizations interested in European federation.

We would be happy to cooperate with these organizations in any way. The thought occurs that the plan used by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in the use of our books for the past nine years could be adopted as one approach to the desired end. In this case copies are sent out with the compliments of the Fund to influential people in countries where English is not the spoken language.

I am enclosing one of the Fund's compliment slips.

Sincerely,

Sherman F. Mittell