Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Pacific Islands

HIGH COMMISSIONER
TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

ELBERT D. THOMAS, HIGH COMMISSIONER
and
JAMES A. MCCONNELL, DEPUTY HIGH COMMISSIONER
announce
The removal of the Headquarters
of the
TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
from
PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII
to
FORT RUGER, HONOLULU, HAWAII

Mail Address
3845 KILAUEA AVE.
HONOLULU 16, HAWAII

Administrative Offices - Building No. 87
Island Trading Company - Building No. 88

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Pacific Council

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

September 30, 1947

To: Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer

From: W. W. Stewart WWS

Subject: Institute of Pacific Relations -- at Princeton?

A note from an officer of the Rockefeller Foundation says that there is some talk of locating the Pacific Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations in some eastern city and that Princeton has been mentioned as a possibility. While this might add somewhat to the housing difficulties, it follows my own general desire to develop Princeton as an intellectual center with widely varied interests.

The Maxwell property adjoining the Institute grounds is usually mentioned when projects of this kind come up for consideration. My own feeling would be that this would be an appropriate use for the house, and a long-term benefit to the Institute and to Princeton. Unless you feel differently, I will encourage them to keep Princeton on their list of possibilities.

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Inst Gen Pageant Mag

27 January 1956

Miss Lampl of Pageant magazine called to say they had received booklet and staff and member's list, and had chosen 10 people whom they wish to interview for their article. Questions would be "what are you thinking; what does this mean for the future of research; can you say anything meaningful about it to the man on the street?" She asked how she should approach them; and I told her on her own. The people are: Cherniss, Kantorowicz, Kennan, Goldman, Panofsky, Beurling, Oppenheimer, Goldstine, Bohr, Pauli. Told her Bohr not in residence.

2/20/56 called all above and told them no obligation to answer; RO not answering letter.

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Pageant

535 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York
MUrray Hill 2-7700

Professor Robert Oppenheimer
97 Olden Lane
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Professor Oppenheimer:

Pageant Magazine would like to enlist your cooperation in preparing a feature on the work going on at the Institute for Advanced Study. In discussing this story, we thought that since the activities of the Institute are on such a highly specialized and abstract level, a most effective means of communicating the atmosphere and activities of the Institute to our readers would be to have the members themselves explain what they're doing. Therefore, this letter. What we would like is a short statement from you covering the following questions:

1. What particular line of study are you now following?
2. What are its implications in terms of the future?
3. What problem(s) do you hope to solve, what paths to open?
4. And, if you can say, what effect might your work have on the man in the street?

I don't know whether the phrase "short statement" imposes any additional limitations or difficulties in explaining your work to the lay public, but I sincerely hope not. However, I do feel that with your cooperation and help we could get a truly worthwhile and important article.

Many thanks for whatever interest you take in this request and I'm looking forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Peggy Lampl

Peggy Lampl
Assistant Editor

no answer

PL/

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Palmer, J. A. B.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

May 21, 1945

Memorandum for Dr. Aydelotte:

Major Palmer, whose curriculum vitae and program of work are attached, is typical of a great many British officers abroad, who write on Middle Eastern and Islamic affairs. I should question, however, whether he is the sort of person we should have at the Institute. In this respect, however, Professor Allbright's judgment would be better than mine. For the present, you have given precisely the proper answer to Mr. Underwood.

E.M.E.

Edward Mead Earle

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

June 1, 1945

Dear Underwood:

I have discussed Major Palmer's project with various members of our Faculty, and regret to say that the situation is just what I feared it would be, namely, that we have no one in our Faculty working along his lines and consequently would have nothing to offer him. I hope he will be able to find elsewhere the opportunity which he needs.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Eric Underwood, Esq.
598 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

May 31, 1945.

To Dr. F. Aydelotte,
Director.

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

I have read over the application of Major Palmer. I should think that, before even considering such an application, one would have to have letters from scholars which would indicate whether he is really qualified to undertake such an immense task as he has set himself. I do not believe that anybody should be encouraged to apply for membership at the Institute who would obviously need years to complete his work.

The smaller project, "The Heirs of the Ages; A synopsis of the Middle East", might be completed at the Institute within one or two years. Personally I am not interested, and it would be a matter for our historians to decide.

Very sincerely,

Hetty Goldman

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

C O P Y

May 15, 1945

Dear Underwood:

Spalding sent me Major Palmer's letter to you together with the curriculum vitae and program of work, asking me to return these papers to you in New York as soon as possible. I have taken the liberty of making copies of the curriculum vitae and program of work and return them with the letter.

There has been as yet no time to consult members of our Faculty about the question which Spalding raised of a possible appointment for Major Palmer here. I shall do that as soon as I can, but I foresee that the difficulty will be that there is no one at the Institute who is working along lines closely related to Major Palmer's field.

We have a rule against inviting scholars to become members of the Institute unless their work touches researches carried on by the members of our Faculty. We do not want to place ourselves in the position of inviting men here when we have nothing to offer them.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Eric Underwood, Esq.
598 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

FA:KK
Enclosures

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

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Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Eric Underwood, Esq.
598 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

FA:KK
Enclosures

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

May 15, 1945

Dear Spalding:

I should be glad to discuss Major Palmer's case with members of our Faculty. I can foresee, however, that the difficulty with any appointment for him at the Institute will be that we have at present no one working in his field.

We have a rule against admitting to membership anyone whose researches do not touch the work which is being done here at present. In other words, we do not like to invite people to the Institute unless we have something to offer them.

I should be greatly interested to know how you came out with Goodenough yesterday and shall try to get hold of you sometime next week.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

H. N. Spalding, Esq.
The Peacock Inn
Bayard Lane
Princeton, N. J.

FA:KK

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Washington D.C.
3 May 45

Dear Mr H.N. Spalding

It was delightful to get a glimpse of you both the other day but all too short. I suppose it is the best one can hope for - you seem so preoccupied these days.

I enclose a letter and other particulars which I want you to read and discuss with Eyd Dolke. This man is something quite exceptional. One of the really great oriental Scholars of our time though unofficial and with no academic position. A former Sterling pupil of mine. One of the most modest of men and what he says about his languages is understatement - he is master of a dozen and knows several Indian tongues to which he makes no reference. Would the Institute of Advanced Study take him up?

I know your thoughts are directed to helping youth. But I believe middle age needs more help, sympathy and consolation. Youth is so attractive that there is no shortage of older people who will help them.

He is the eldest son of Sir Francis Palmes who made an immense income (but left little money) as the leading Corporation Lawyer of his day: his book on Company Law is the standard work.

Please send me back these papers as soon as you can. I want them in New York next week where I plan to be from May 7–11. Please address me 598 Madison avenue, New York 22.

Love to Priscilla? When does term end?

Yours ever
Edith

This enclosed by Westbrook Pegler - the master of invective. I thought you - my wife & I - would like it. It was published Thursday. Please return it.

returned

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Please return to F. Aydelotte

Curriculum Vitae

Name: J. A. B. Palmer
married, no children

Age: 45 years

Nationality: British -- born in England; eldest son of a lawyer who was author of standard works on company law.

Education: Eton College -- 6th form, and winner of Duke of Newcastle's Russian Prize
Oxford, New College -- First class Honours in the School of Modern History, 1922.

Subsequent life: 1924-1929, resident in Turkey
1929-1934, called to the Bar and practised as a barrister in London
1934-1936, became a solicitor and employed with a leading firm in the City of London,
1936-1940, partner in a firm of English solicitors in Bombay
1940- , commissioned in the Indian Army and engaged on various service -- editor for 18 months of a monthly illustrated journal for circulation in the Middle East published in French, Arabic, and Persian: rank of major and staff appointment.

Languages: Degree of mastery varies and is roughly indicated in the following list:

Classical -- Greek
Latin
Hebrew

Oriental -- Turkish. Exceptional knowledge gained by five years' residence as a Turk among Turks, capable of passing for a Turk; able to read in former Arabic script as well as in Latin alphabet now in use.

Arabic)
Persian) Reading knowledge.
French. Speak, read, and write fluently;

German)
Italian) Reading knowledge --
Spanish) read with ease works on
Russian) history, etc.

Other details: Regular reviewer of books on all aspects of Islamic culture for the Times Literary Supplement in London 1931-1936.
Author of "Sovereignty and Pasamonnky (?) in India" Pakistany ?
a study of the legal problem of the Indian States published in London in 1930 -- also of "The Example of Turkey", a pamphlet on modern Turkey published in 1942 in Bombay. Other works in hand.

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Program of Work

The History of the Middle East from 226 a.d. to the present day

Planned on the model of H. A. L. Fisher's History of Europe and intended to serve the general educated reader while being acceptable to the scholar as accurate and up-to-date.

At present envisaged as a work in four volumes of approximately 400 pages each, the first volume going from Ardashir I to the accession of al-Mansur, the second, from the accession of al-Mansur to the accession of Osman I, the third from the accession of Osman I to the accession of Selim III, and the fourth from the accession of Selim III to the present day.

The objectives are:

(i) to treat the history of the Middle East as a unity, seen through a single mind,
(ii) to break down the usual water-tight compartments of late Roman or Byzantine studies, oriental-Islamic studies, and modern diplomatic history, into which it is usually divided,
(iii) to approach the subject from within and to treat it for itself, and not merely in its relations to or repercussions on classical history or the medieval or modern history of Europe,
(iv) to utilize in this task the author's knowledge of oriental languages without proceeding to minute research in original sources and the author's ability to consult all authorities in the principal European languages, to bring into play the author's intimate experience of life in Turkey and his lifelong reading and study concerning the whole region.
(v) by the use of these resources to produce a work which will bring living interest into the vast background which lies behind contemporary Middle Eastern problems and is on the whole hidden from the vision of any except specialist scholars.

The Heirs of the Ages: A synopsis of the Middle East.

This work is in hand. It will attempt to provide students of contemporary affairs with a synoptic view of the background and the present problems of the Middle East comprising longer chapters on Geography, People, History, and Ideas, shorter chapters on each country at the present day, and chapters discussing the international aspects. It will cover Turkey, Russia, Iraq, Syria, Palestine, Arabia, and Egypt.

Turkish Grammar.

This is also in hand. It is aimed to be a grammar of modern Turkish in the present-day Latin script bringing the student to correct conversational standard and the reading of newspapers. It will be based on an exceptional knowledge of the language, acquired by five years residence as a Turk among Turks exclusively and enabling the author to pass as a Turk, and to read the language in the Arabic script formerly current as well as in the Modern Latin alphabet.

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Palmer, P. S.

October 7, 1947

Dear Mr. Reed:

I have your letter of October 6th regarding a possible scholarship for Mr. P. S. Palmer.

It is the practice of the Institute for Advanced Study to give grants-in-aid only when we are in a position to help a student. Inasmuch as the work Mr. Palmer has in mind is not along the lines of that conducted at the Institute, it is felt that this institution would not be the appropriate place for him to conduct his researches.

We sincerely hope that he will find elsewhere the opportunity which he is seeking.

Yours sincerely,

Robert Oppenheimer

Mr. W. Maxwell Reed
4116 Pomona Aye.
Coconut Grove, Miami 33, Fla.

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

43 Union St., Montclair, N.J.

Monday, October 6, 1947.

The Institute of Advanced Study,

Princeton, N.J.

My dear sirs:

This is a peculiar request that I am making to you. It is to aid in the search for the origin of the Solar System. My friend P.S.Palmer of Miami, Florida, has been working on this subject for many years. In my opinion he is much nearer the truth than any other astronomer whose publications I have read.

Mr. Palmer is a self made man, who became a civil engineer by taking courses in the night schools. Until recently he was a Fuller Brush sales man. He has had to earn a living by various minor occupations, he has had for many years an almost fanatical desire to solve the riddle of the origin of our solar system.

He has had favorable correspond with Dr. Beo Gutenberg, Dr, Russell, & Dr. Daly, Shapley offered him the use of the Harvard College Library. The trouble is that he has no money. His wife was one of the best teachers of science I have seen. She taught in the Edison High School in Miami. Unfortunately Mrs. Palmer has reached the retiring age and is now living on the pension. Therefore, the Palmers cannot afford even to travel to Cambridge.

Most universities are reluctant to grant a scholarship in research unless the applicant has certain degrees. I assume that your institution is less tied with conventional rules. So I am asking you to grant Mr. Palmer sum of money that would enable him to come to Princeton and spend a year. The amount required would be small.

I really think that a small sum that would enable this man to

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spend a year in contact with astronomers, chemists, and geologists might yealed some really valuable results.

I am enclosing a portion of a letter that Mr. Palmer wrote to Mr. Kettering when he was in Miami. It will give you the names of men to whom this subject has been briefly described. Mr. Palmer's address is

P.S.Palmer,
135 N.W. 60th St.,
Miami 38, Florida.

If I can be of any further assistance in regard to this application, please call upon me.

Sincerely,

W. Maxwell Reed

W.Maxwell Reed.

Summer address:

43 Union St., Montclair, N.J.

Permanent address:

4116 Pomona Ave., Coconut Grove,
Miami 33, Florida.

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

I am writing you for advice in regard to the possibility of obtaining financial aid for research that has no practical or commercial value.

For a number of years I have been formulating a new hypothesis of the origin of the solar system. This work has now reached the stage where I am greatly handicapped by lack of data that would be available at such universities as Princeton, Yale or Harvard.

To show you that my work may be worth continuing, I have letters** from such scientists as Milliken, Gutenberg, Russell, Spitzer, Shapley, Daly, etc. These letters lead me to hope that my hypothesis may possibly offer a solution to the riddle of the solar system. Every hitherto published hypothesis of the origin of the solar system has been shown to be mathematically untenable.

Your statement, quoted by De Gruif, that people are eager to accept new ideas, provided that they do not differ from the old ones is well illustrated by the reluctance of scientists to cut loose from discredited hypothesis. These

---

Dr. Milliken: "....your interesting theory of the origin of the planets, and I have turned it over to our geophysics department in charge of Dr. Beno Gutenberg, who is perhaps as competent and well informed geophysicist as the world possesses..."

Dr. Gutenberg: "It (my paper) will come in handy when I give my course on the earth again and have to discuss the origin of the solar system."

Dr. Russell: Director of Princeton Observatory has been very helpful during the years and has given me about 50 pages of typed criticism and advice and about 15 pages in longhand.

Dr. Shapley: After I talked with Dr. Shapley in Miami two years ago, he extended to me the privilege of borrowing books and magazines from Harvard.

Dr. Daly, the Harvard Geophysicist: "I think you have done a scholarly job and I can compliment you on the clarity with which you have expressed a fearsomely detailed argument."

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hypotheses are based on astronomical data, and because all known astronomical bodies (except the planets and meteors) are gaseous, they assume that the planets were originally gaseous, this in spite of the fact that no one has ever even suggested a mechanism by which the planets could have condensed from the gaseous state. Inasmuch as we have more data and more accurate data about the earth than about all the rest of the planets, it would seem logical to try to deduce the origin of the planets primarily from terrestrial data.

There are so many geological puzzles which geophysicists have been unable to reconcile with the gaseous origin of the earth which they have taken from the astrophysicists, that (aside from the physical impossibility that the earth ever was gaseous) one would think that someone long ago would have suggested that the earth was the unmelted fragment of a larger cold body shattered by some process.

A partial list of geological problems that have not been reconciled with a gaseous primitive earth but that seem to be the natural result of an earth that never was fluid (except locally) is:

1. The heterogeneity of the earth's crust.

2. The existence of land on earth.

3. The pressures in excess of 10,000 atmospheres of magmatic gases.

4. The anomolies between the composition of the earth's crust and that of the cosmos. Why are hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, neon and sulphur much less common and why are beryllium, boron, lithium, oxygen, silicon, aluminum and the heavy isotopes of hydrogen and nitrogen much more common in the crust of the earth than in the atmospheres of the sun and the stars?

When the idea that the planets are fragments of a previously cooled body is checked against celestial data, many of the hitherto unexplained ideosyncrasies of the planets seem also to be accounted for.

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

March 8, 1955

Dear Mr. Howard:

Thank you for your letter of February 24th. Unfortunately, Dr. Oppenheimer will be away from Princeton during the time of your proposed visit, and the Institute itself will by then be out of session. But if you plan to visit Princeton University or other institutions in the town of Princeton, you would certainly be most welcome to see the Institute.

I should mention that there are no "activities" here that could be shown. The work of the Institute is all theoretical, our members work in private offices, and we have no laboratories or experimental facilities. I am enclosing two booklets which describe in more detail what we are like.

I would think that unless there were other places in the town of Princeton that you plan to visit, it would not be worth making a special trip with so large a group, particularly if you have a heavy schedule planned. Will you let me know whether you will be coming to Princeton? And if you have further questions about the Institute or arrangements for a visit, I will be glad to help you as much as I can.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Russell

Mr. John A. Howard, President
Palos Verdes College
Rolling Hills, California

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

palos verdes college
rolling hills, california

March 24, 1955

Miss Katherine Russell
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Miss Russell:

Thank you for your letter of March 8th.

Since Dr. Oppenheimer will be away, and the Institute out of session, we shall not plan to visit Princeton on our Travel-Study Program.

We appreciate very much your offer of assistance if we had planned to come.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Howard
President

JAH:E

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

PALOS VERDES COLLEGE'S TRAVEL-STUDY PROGRAM

Field trips, visiting lecturers, and school laboratories have long proved the value of first-hand information in the educational process. The logical projection of these techniques is a travel-study program wherein an entire curriculum is illustrated as the students visit the institutions and meet the authorities studied in class. The barriers of time and cost have long prevented the fulfillment of this concept, but now Palos Verdes College has completed a three-year trial period of a travel program and, by unanimous vote of the faculty has established it on a permanent basis.

The basic curriculum of the first two years is re-enforced by a sequence of three trips which take the students to Mexico, Sacramento, Chicago, New York, and Washington, D.C. The first trip, by plane to Mexico City and south from there by bus, lasts two weeks and occurs during the fall semester. The following spring a week is devoted to Sacramento. Chicago, New York, and Washington comprise one three-week trip during the alternate year.

Such a program sounds costly, and yet the students' travel expenses are included in the tuition cost of $800 a year. Economies of consolidating the curriculum enabled the College to undertake the travel-study without materially increasing the tuition rate.

Travel expenses are kept at a minimum. Flights are at tourist rates, accommodations are modest, and appointments are scheduled with a minimum of intracity transportation. Except on the Mexican trip, each student eats at restaurants of his own choosing on a $4.00-a-day food allowance.

Since the plan was to have the travel supplement rather than supplant any part of the full year of campus classes, the time element initially posed a problem. However, as the number of elective courses was decreased, the total days needed for semester examinations was reduced; the days thus saved, added to the abandoned spring vacation, provided three weeks of travel time within the normal school-year calendar.

The lower division faculty planned the sequence of trips and determined the interviews which would best illustrate the range of studies. Students have met with the following governmental officers: U.S. Supreme Court Justice Harold Burton, Secretary of the Navy Charles Thomas, Congressman Craig Hosmer; specialists at the Library of Congress, the Treasury, and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; and, at the state level, Governor Goodwin Knight, Secretary of the Senate Joseph Beek, Lt. Governor Harold Powers, Speaker of the Assembly James Silliman, the director of the Department of Mental Hygiene, several prominent lobbyists, and a host of senators and assemblymen.

The group has studied masterworks in nine of the country's foremost art museums, and has had lecture-conferences with prominent art educators. Scores of other visits and appointments are scheduled for courses in sociology, anthropology, economics, science, music, drama, humanities, and history. On tour the schedule usually contains evening as well as daytime appointments, with seldom more than a half-day of free time in each city.

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Students were carefully prepared in advance. Before the Sacramento trip, each student wrote a paper on one of six phases of the state government. The best papers of each category were read and discussed before departure. Students took notes on every appointment, and, back on campus, had two days to write an essay from their notes on the total experience.

The travel-study plan has many benefits, but perhaps the most striking one is a keener interest on the part of the students in their campus classes. The desire to learn more about what they have seen motivates studying beyond assignments. Small wonder that the instructional staff has requested permanent status for the program.

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palos verdes college
rolling hills, california

February 24, 1955

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer
Director, Institute of Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

Palos Verdes College for four years has conducted a Travel-Study Program for three weeks out of each academic year, with the purpose of acquainting our students with the people and institutions they study about on campus, and also with important agencies of the country.

This year I shall be bringing students to Chicago, New York, and Washington in April, meeting with men in government, business, education, art, and a number of other fields. We should like very much to have our students better acquainted with the activities of the Institute for Advanced Study, and hope very much that you will be willing to tell us of the operations of the Institute.

We shall be spending our first few days in New York at the United Nations, but if it is convenient we could bring our students to see you on the afternoon of Monday, April 11th. There will be thirty-three in the group, including students from Korea, Egypt, and Germany.

Harvard Ed. mtg

I inclose a mimeographed brief of our Travel-Study Program. If you have any questions I shall be very happy to answer them.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Howard
President

JAH:E

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Pan Amer Union

THE TENTH INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

PAN AMERICAN UNION
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Office of Public Information

The Tenth Inter-American Conference meeting in Caracas, Venezuela, on March 1, 1954, focuses attention once again on the historic role of the world's oldest and most successful international body, the Organization of American States (OAS). Formulation of the policy and program of the OAS for the next five-year period is the specific purpose and task of this conference. Thus Pan American Day, which immediately follows it on April 14, takes on special significance this year. For the day will mark a new milestone in the onward march of Pan Americanism and will open a new chapter in the history of 64 years of unfaltering progress toward Hemisphere peace and security dating from 1889-1890, when the First International Conference of American States met in Washington, D. C.

The New World's greatest contribution to the Old World, perhaps – and to mankind everywhere – is the basic concept and tested machinery of international organization embodied in the Inter-American System. In their bold decision to outlaw war as a method of settling their differences, the American republics paved the way for a regional system of collective security, which today goes as far as any instrument yet devised toward maintaining peace in one large segment of the globe. How this came about, long before the Kellogg-Briand Pact for the Outlawry of War and the League of Nations had been conceived, is the story of the nine preceding Inter-American Conferences. A brief review of the highlights of these meetings will provide the necessary background for the Tenth Conference.

The First International Conference of American States marked the rebirth of Simón Bolívar's dream of a league of American nations, a project which the great Venezuelan liberator proposed at the historic Congress of Panama, called by him in 1826. Because the Treaty of Confederation signed at Panama was ratified by only one nation, the union of American states did not materialize during Bolívar s lifetime. It was not until sixty-four years later on April 14, 1890, that the International Union of American Republics was created by the First International Conference of American States, which met in Washington, D. C., from October 2, 1889, to April 19, 1890. Pan American Day this year marks the 64th anniversary of that event. (The terminology of "International Conference of American States" was changed in 1948 to "Inter-American Conference").

If there is any secret to the successful evolution of the Inter-American System, it is to be found in the fundamental concepts of international organization first laid down by Bolívar in 1826, and reaffirmed in 1890 by the United States Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, who described the work of the First Conference in these words:

> "They (the delegates) can show to the world an honorable, peaceful conference of 18 independent American powers in which all shall meet together on terms of absolute equality; a conference in which there can be no attempt to coerce a single delegate against his own conception of the interests of his nation; a conference which will permit no secret understanding on any subject, but will frankly publish to the world all its conclusions; a conference which will tolerate no spirit of conquest, but will aim to cultivate an American sympathy as broad as both Continents; a conference which will form no selfish alliance against the older nations from which we are proud to claim inheritance – a conference, in fine, which will seek nothing, propose nothing, endure nothing that is not, in the general sense of all the delegates, timely and wise and peaceful."

In a world then dominated by power politics and secret treaties and alliances, this doctrine was as daring as it was unique. Unaltered through the years, this fundamental concept of inter-American relations likewise governs the procedures and deliberations of the Tenth Conference. Irrespective of size or strength, each of the 21 republics has an equal voice and vote. None is the satellite of another.

Origin of the OAS. – What is now the Organization of American States came into existence in 1890 with the name "International Union of the American Republics" and its working secretariat, the present Pan American Union, was called the "Commercial Bureau of the American Republics." As the name suggests, the Bureau's original function was to serve as a clearing house for information on trade, customs regulations and commercial matters of mutual interest to the American republics, which then numbered eighteen.

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In addition to the basic principles and structure of the new Union of American Republics, the First Conference revitalized the long-dormant vision of Bolívar of an America dedicated to peace, freedom and justice. This crowning achievement was set forth by Secretary Blaine in his farewell address to the delegates:

> "If, in this closing hour, the conference had but one deed to celebrate, we should dare call the world's attention to the deliberate, confident, solemn dedication of two great Continents to peace, and to the prosperity which has peace for its foundation. We hold up this new Magna Carta, which abolishes war and substitutes arbitration between the American republics, as the first and great fruit of the International American Conference."

The experiment in Pan Americanism so courageously launched in 1890 proved its worth in the succeeding decade. At the Second International Conference of American Republics, which met in Mexico City in 1901, the Commercial Bureau, originally set up under and responsible to the United States Government, was "internationalized" by the creation of a Governing Board composed of the United States Secretary of State and the diplomatic representatives of the other American republics accredited to the United States. The present counterpart of the Board is the OAS Council. The Bureau's name was changed in 1901 to "International Bureau of American Republics" and it was made the permanent administrative organ of the International Conferences of American States.

The juridical basis of the Inter-American System was laid by the Mexico City conference when it voted adherence of the American republics to the conventions of the First Hague Conference. At the same time, the scope of the Second Conference went beyond juridical and economic questions to include the health and general welfare of the American people. The scourges of malaria and yellow fever then threatening large segments of the population led to the adoption of a resolution calling the First International Sanitary Conference; this, in turn, resulted in the creation of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau in 1902, the oldest of the permanent inter-governmental agencies now known as "Specialized Organizations."

At the Third International Conference, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1906, the functions of the Commercial Bureau were expanded to include educational matters. This led eventually to the establishment of a department of cultural affairs as one of major sub-divisions of the Pan American Union.

The Pan American Union. – The year 1910 was an auspicious one for the American republics and their growing offspring, the Commercial Bureau. The latter received a new name, that of Pan American Union, and a new home. On April 26, 1910, the first of the two handsome white marble buildings which today house the Union in Washington, D. C., was dedicated. This, the "Home of the Americas", was made possible by a generous gift of money from Andrew Carnegie, who had been a delegate to the First International Conference of American States. The year 1910 also marked the centennial of the independence movement which culminated in the liberation of Spain's colonies in South America. As part of this observance, the Fourth International Conference met in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and changed the name of its organization to that of "Union of American Republics."

The Fifth International Conference, scheduled for 1914, was postponed until 1923 on account of the First World War. However, during the 13-year interval between conferences, the base of the Inter-American System was steadily broadened and new links forged in the chain of Hemisphere solidarity. War in Europe, with its grave repercussions in the Western Hemisphere, found the American republics well on their way to the peaceful settlement of their own differences through mediation and arbitration – a practice adhered to with few exceptions from the inception of the Pan American movement. In 1914, and again in 1916, disputes between the United States and Mexico were settled by a mediation board composed of Argentina, Brazil and Chile. In 1915, these same powers signed the "A.B.C. Peace Treaty" for preserving their own peaceful status; and a series of treaties for the "Advancement of Peace" was concluded between the United States and other American republics. During the same year the First Pan American Financial Conference was held in Washington, D. C., and in the following year the Second Pan American Scientific Congress. Closer intercourse among the American republics was greatly facilitated by three important events: the opening of the Panama Canal on August 15, 1914; the formation of the Pan American Postal Union in 1920; and the inauguration of international telephone service in 1921.

The long-postponed Fifth International Conference met in Santiago, Chile, in 1923 and took important steps in relation to the organizational structure of the Pan American Union. Four permanent commissions were established on: economic and commercial relations, labor, public health, and intellectual cooperation. The offices of chairman and vice chairman of the Governing Board were made elective, instead of having the chairmanship devolve ex officio upon the United States Secretary of State. A technique for the pacific settlement of disputes was embodied in the "Treaty for the Prevention of Conflicts" (also known as the "Gondra Treaty"). A resolution calling for a highway conference led to initiation of the Pan American Highway project to link the capitals of the 21 American republics – a dream which has since progressed almost to complete fulfillment.

The pre-war practice of holding the International Conferences of American States at 5-year intervals was re-established when the Sixth Conference met at Habana in 1928. At this time a convention was adopted stipulating that the Governing Board of the Pan American Union should be composed of representatives whom the respective governments might wish to appoint, whether or not they were diplomatic representatives at Washington. For the first time, the Pan American Union was made the depository of instruments of ratification of treaties and conventions signed at Pan American conferences. Inter-American cooperation to advance the welfare of the American people was reflected in the expanding program of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, the American Institute for Protection of Childhood, and the creation of new permanent divisions on agricultural cooperation and labor within the Pan American Union.

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A major stumbling block to continental peace and goodwill was removed in May, 1929, when Peru and Chile reached a pacific settlement of the long-standing Tacna-Arica dispute. This was a triumph for the principle of arbitration, which was further strengthened by the signing of a comprehensive arbitration treaty at the International Conference of American States on Arbitration and Conciliation, held in December of 1928 and January, 1929, at the Pan American Union.

When the Seventh Conference met in Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1933, the 21 republics were faced not only with grave economic problems created by the world-wide depression, but also with the disastrous Chaco War between Paraguay and Bolivia. This conflict was fanned into flame in 1932, despite unremitting effort to prevent it, and overshadowed more than a score of territorial and boundary disputes which had been settled by pacific means. Confronted by a state of war between two American states, the Seventh Conference added new teeth to its peace machinery and strengthened the hand of the commission of neutral nations striving to restore peace in the Chaco. Two years later the commission established a truce, followed in 1938 by a peace treaty and acceptance by both belligerents of the arbitration award arrived at by the six mediating countries. An outstanding achievement of the Seventh Conference was the unanimous acceptance of the convention on the "Rights and Duties of States", which established the doctrine that "no state has the right to intervene in the internal or external affairs of another."

The fateful trend toward war in Europe gave special significance to the Eighth International Conference which met in Lima, Peru, in December, 1938. This conference fortified the American Continent for the impact of World War II by adopting the "Declaration of Lima", which served notice to the world of the determination of the American republics to maintain their solidarity against all foreign intervention or aggression. This was implemented by a new procedure of consultation adopted two years before at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, at the close of 1936. It provided that in the event of a threat to Hemisphere peace, either through internal or external aggression, the ministers of foreign affairs of the 21 American republics should hold meetings of consultation to determine how best to confront the emergency. Through the procedure of mediation and conciliation two possible conflicts were averted in the Hemisphere in 1937. Moreover, the successful defense of the Hemisphere during World War II was largely the result of action taken by the Meetings of Consultation called immediately following the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939, after the fall of France in 1940, and following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941. A fourth such emergency meeting was called to confront the growing threat of world Communism in 1951, after the outbreak of war in Korea.

The Ninth Conference, postponed on account of the Second World War, met in Bogotá, Colombia, from March 30 to May 2, 1948. It reached the apex of achievement in the 58 years of Pan Americanism with the signing of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement. Under the new name of "Organization of American States", the Charter integrated in concrete form the principles, purposes and policies which had been in the making since 1890. The Charter also defined the structure and operations of the OAS, which are consolidated in six major "organs" Three of these are constituted as representative assemblies, as follows: (1) The Inter-American Conference, supreme body of the OAS, which meets every five years to plan the general policy and program; The Meetings of Consultation of Foreign Ministers, which meet at the request of any one of the republics to deal with international emergencies; and (3) the Specialized Conferences, called on technical matters. The remaining organs are constituted as permanent agencies: (4) The Council of the OAS, which is the permanent executive body of the organization and meets at regular intervals throughout the year; (5) the Pan American Union, which is the General Secretariat and working agency of the OAS; and (6) the Specialized Organizations, dealing with health, agriculture, communications, child welfare, defense and other well-defined fields of activity.

The cornerstone of the Inter-American System is expressed in the Charter's preamble, which reaffirms the "desire of the American people to live together in peace, and, through their mutual understanding and respect for the sovereignty of each one, to provide for the betterment of all, in independence, in equality and under law." Article I of Chapter I declares: "The American States establish by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity and their independence."

The American Treaty on Pacific Settlement, also known as the "Pact of Bogotá", in effect outlaws war in the Western Hemisphere by binding the 21 American republics to "refrain from the threat or the use of force, or from any other means of coercion for the settlement of their controversies, and to have recourse at all times to pacific procedures." The treaty provides for procedures of mediation, conciliation and arbitration. Reinforcing the provisions of the Pact of Bogotá is the Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, signed at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1947. It provides that, in the event that an American state is the victim of aggression – whether from outside or within the Continent – all other American states will come to the defense of the victim. This treaty preceded the North Atlantic Pact, of which it is the American equivalent.

The Tenth Conference. – The six years that have elapsed since the Ninth Congress at Bogotá have brought forth new situations, both continental and international, which must be taken into account as the Organization of American States charts its course for the next five years. As approved by the OAS Council, the conference agenda represents more than mere topics for discussion and the passing of resolutions. These topics are the substance of the Inter-American System itself, for each one reflects an old or a new problem awaiting solution, a policy or procedure to be corrected or amplified. The agenda is divided into five main categories: (1) Juridical-Political Matters; (2) Economic Matters; (3) Social Matters; (4) Cultural Matters; and (5) Organization and Functional Matters.

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Heading the topics listed under Juridical-Political Matters is "Peaceful Relations", now as always the predominant concern and responsibility of the Conference. This topic includes the work of the Inter-American Peace Committee, the proposal for an Inter-American Court of Justice and other "pertinent instruments relating to pacific settlement." Other juridical-political matters to be dealt with are: "Colonies and occupied territories in America; a draft convention on "Regimen of Political Asylees, Exiles, and Refugees (Territorial Asylum)"; a draft convention on "Diplomatic Asylum"; protocol to the Convention on Duties and Rights of States in the event of civil strife; and the intervention of international Communism in the American republics.

On the economic side, the conference agenda enumerates such important continental questions as the coordination of national economies and "balanced economic expansion" in all fields; the conservation of natural resources, including the Continental Shelf; commercial cooperation, embracing inter-American and international trade, and reduction of trade barriers; problems of supply and demand and prices; technical cooperation; and the role of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

No less timely or urgent are the agenda topics relating to social matters, such as social aspects of economic development; human rights and "their preservation without impairing national sovereignty and the principle of non-intervention", the cooperative movement in America; housing problems and the proposal to establish an inter-American bank for the financing of housing; causes and effects of the rural exodus; and social welfare work.

For the advancement of cultural intercourse, the agenda lays before the conference the following items: the "Cultural Charter of America"; revision of the "Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations"; the Inter-American Congress of Educators; and affirmation of the historical interest of the American republics in the island of San Salvador.

The fifth and last group of agenda topics relates to the specific organs of the OAS and their working committees; the administrative and fiscal policy of the Organization of American States, and designation of the meeting place of the Eleventh Inter-American Conference.

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AGENDA OF THE TENTH INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

A Summary Statement

PAN AMERICAN UNION
WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

Office of Public Information

The key to the Tenth Inter-American Conference – its objectives, scope and importance – lies in the agenda, which sets forth the business before the delegates from our 21 American republics when they assemble at Caracas, Venezuela, on March 1, 1954. The agenda's 28 topics are grouped under five main headings: (1) Juridical-Political Matters; (2) Economic Matters; (3) Social Matters; (4) Cultural Matters; and (5) Organizational and Functional Matters. Each of these topics has to do directly or indirectly with the security, prosperity or general welfare of the 300 million Americans of the Western Hemisphere.

The business before the Tenth Conference consists in part of reports on the progress made by the Organization of American States since the last Inter-American Conference held in Bogotá, Colombia, in 1948. Other reports comprise detailed studies made by experts in different fields and will serve as the basis of important decisions, policies and programs for the next five years. Several existing treaties will be considered with a view to strengthening their provisions and thus fulfilling their purposes with maximum effectiveness. New agreements, in the form of draft conventions and protocols, will also be laid before the conference. Several items on the agenda might be termed "unfinished business" and have been pending for some years, because the reaching of agreement among 21 sovereign nations often requires time and patience. Most of the topics on the agenda require some analysis and study by those who wish to grasp their full significance. Those who desire a brief orientation, may find the following summary helpful.

I. JURIDICAL–POLITICAL MATTERS

(1) **Peaceful Relations:** Under this topic are three important items: (a) Possibility of revising the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement (Pact of Bogotá); (b) Report of the Inter-American Peace Committee -- Its Organization, Operation and Purpose; and (c) Inter-American Court of Justice.

The American Treaty on Pacific Settlement, signed at Bogotá in 1948, pledges the American republics to "refrain from the threat or the use of force, or from other means of coercion for the settlement of their controversies, and to have recourse at all times to pacific procedures." The treaty is now in effect among the eight states that have deposited their ratifications: Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama. At the time of signing, reservations to the treaty were made by the delegations of Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru and the United States. These reservations may be taken as indicating the reasons for the failure of certain states to ratify the treaty in its original form.

The Report of the Inter-American Peace Committee will review the work of this important agency since it was installed in Washington on July 31, 1948. During the past six years this committee has assisted in finding solutions to a series of disputes which might have endangered the peace of the Continent.

The idea of establishing an Inter-American Court of Justice is deeply rooted in American history, dating from Simón Bolívar's proposal for a judicial power to settle disputes among the American republics. The Central American Court of Justice, which functioned for ten years (1907-17), was the first tribunal of its kind in the world and set a precedent for the establishment of a similar court for the American nations as a body. Since 1923, at least six American republics have presented court projects; however, the urgent problems created by World War II overshadowed the matter until, in 1951, the Fourth Meeting of Consultation referred El Salvador's draft statute for the creation of an Inter-American Court of Justice to the OAS Council which, in turn, placed it on the agenda of the Tenth Conference.

(2) **Colonies and Occupied Territories in America.**-- Following the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939, the Second Meeting of Consultation (Habana, 1940) declared that any transfer of European possessions in America from one non-American power to another as a result of the war would be regarded by the American republics as a threat to their peace and safety. Historical reasons, antedating the war-time emergency, led the Ninth Conference at Bogota in 1948 to adopt a resolution declaring that "it is the just aspiration of the American republics that colonialism and the occupation of American territories by extra-continental countries should be brought to an end," and to establish an American Committee on Dependent Territories to study the whole question and submit a report.

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This was done and the committee's conclusions and resolutions were incorporated in a "Final Act", signed July, 1949. Resolution V of this document is entitled: "Request for the Cooperation of non-American countries to the end that their American colonies and possessions may be established as independent states or placed under the trusteeship system of administration in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations" The committee's report will be considered by the Tenth Conference.

(3) **Regimen of Political Asylees, Exiles, and Refugees.**-- The granting of asylum to political refugees seeking to protect their lives was an accepted practice in Latin America a century before it became the subject of regulatory conventions. The need for establishing certain rules arose in part from the situations created when some political refugees took advantage of asylum in another country to foment and organize revolutionary plots against their political enemies at home. This conflicted with a fundamental principle of inter-American relations that the American republics would at all times respect each other's sovereignty and refrain from intervention in each other's internal and external affairs. Thus the first inter-American treaty on the subject was adopted in 1928 at the Sixth Conference (Habana, Cuba) and subsequently ratified by the following 15 countries: Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay. In 1933, the "Convention on Political Asylum" was signed at the Seventh Conference (Montevideo, Uruguay) and has been ratified by the following: Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and the Dominican Republic. The fact that the United States does not recognize or subscribe to, as part of international law, the so-called doctrine of asylum, whereas most if not all of the remaining American republics do so, is explained in large measure by fundamental differences in the development of political institutions in North and South America.

The two draft resolutions before the Tenth Conference– one on "Territorial Asylum" and the other on "Diplomatic Asylum" – have their origin in Resolution V, approved by the OAS Council on April 8, 1951, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation in connection with a dispute between two American states in the Caribbean area. Previously, in December, 1948, a similar dispute had arisen when one state charged that another had violated its frontiers and territorial integrity by permitting revolutionary forces to cross the border for the purpose of overthrowing its government. Because of these and other problems created by the presence in various countries of political refugees and exiles, Resolution V called for a study of the whole question by the Inter-American Juridical Committee. On the basis of this study, the Council of Jurists prepared the two draft conventions which appear on the Tenth Conference agenda.

(4) **Protocol to the Convention on Duties and Rights of States in the Event of Civil Strife.**-- The American republics at the Sixth Conference in 1928 signed a convention pledging themselves "to use all means at their disposal to prevent the inhabitants of their territory, nationals or aliens, from participating in, gathering elements, crossing the boundary or sailing from their territory for the purpose of starting or promoting civil strife." This convention has been ratified by 17 states. In recent years, disputes between various nations in the Caribbean area, involving civil strife, have demonstrated the need for strengthening the Habana Convention of 1928. To this end, the Department of International Law of the Pan American Union was instructed by the OAS Council to prepare a draft protocol to the Habana Convention, after first procuring the suggestions and comments of the American governments by means of a questionnaire. The Tenth Conference will consider additional ways and means of implementing the original convention.

(5) **Intervention of International Communism in the American Republics.**-- Because of the growing danger of international Communist aggression following the outbreak of the Korean war, the Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs was held in Washington in March, 1951, at the request of the United States Government. In a resolution entitled "Strengthening of Internal Security" the American nations laid down a policy of individual and cooperative action aimed at eradicating "any threat of subversive activity which may endanger democracy and the free way of life in the American republics." The resolution further specified measures which each state might take to prevent the subversive activities of international Communist agents. To facilitate the fulfillment of this resolution the Department of International Law of the Pan American Union, at the request of the Meeting of Consultation, has made technical studies of measures for preventing and punishing sabotage, espionage, and illicit travel across international boundaries, as well as studies of general measures by which the American republics "may better maintain the integrity and efficacy of the rights of the human person" and of their democratic institutions. These studies will be presented to the Tenth Conference, together with the recommendation from the United States delegation that the Conference give special attention to efforts of international communism to weaken the fabric of inter-American solidarity.

II. ECONOMIC MATTERS

After 64 years of economic cooperation dating from the establishment of the Commercial Bureau of the American Republics in 1890, long-term economic development of the member countries of the OAS has emerged in recent years as the central policy of the organization in this important field. Recognition of the principle that "the economic welfare of each state depends in large measure upon the well-being of the others" marks the point of departure from the generalized economic cooperation of the past to such specific programs as technical cooperation in the present.

(6) **Reports on the Present Situation and on the General Economic Outlook.**-- As a basis for formulating a program of economic cooperation for the next five years, the various delegations will have an opportunity to express their views and present reports to the Tenth Conference on the present situation and economic outlook in their respective countries.

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(7) **Economic Development.**-- The serious economic consequences of the depression of the thirties and of two world wars determined the necessity of shifting from the one-crop or one-product economies of many countries to greater diversification of production and the development of total economic resources. A number of countries are now benefitting from carefully prepared plans of economic development. In 1950 the Korean emergency forced the American republics to adopt economic measures to strengthen their common defense. At its Third Extraordinary Meeting (Caracas, 1953), the Inter-American Economic and Social Council discussed and adopted resolutions dealing with emergency problems and also considered intensively other questions affecting the long-range economic development of the member countries. The Tenth Conference will give special attention to the status of development plans; coordination of national economies; and measures, including financial, to facilitate balanced economic expansion in all fields.

(8) **Conservation of Natural Resources: the Continental Shelf.**-- Up to the present time the OAS has dealt only with the legal aspects of this matter through the Inter-American Juridical Committee, which is preparing an analytical study on "Territorial Waters and Related Questions" to present to the Council of Jurists at its next meeting. Explorations of the area comprising the United States, the Caribbean countries and South America leave no doubt as to the existence of potential economic resources which it is possible to recover for the use of man, particularly fish and other marine life above the ocean surface and petroleum beneath the layers of sedimentary rock along the bottom of the sea. Fisheries constitute an important source of food not as yet fully exploited by most countries.

(9) **Commercial Cooperation.**-- The Tenth Conference will consider studies and recommendations presented by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council on the following major questions: expansion of regional inter-American and international trade; reduction of trade barriers; regulating supply and demand of basic commodities; insuring equality of access to raw materials, manufactures and technological advances; maintenance of an equitable relationship between prices of raw materials and manufactured products; protecting the purchasing power of monetary reserves against inflationary pressures; expansion and coordination of maritime transportation and completion of unfinished sectors of the Pan American Highway; adoption of a uniform customs nomenclature and a uniform system of economic statistics.

(10) **Technical Cooperation.**-- The Report of the Committee on Technical Cooperation of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council will lay before the Tenth Conference the possibility of giving permanent status to the activities of the Technical Cooperation Program of the OAS, together with methods of financing, administration and related questions. The second part of the Council's report deals with problems faced by the Program in the first three years of operations and pertinent recommendations.

(11) **Inter-American Economic and Social Council.**-- This important agency was created in 1945 and has as its principal purpose the promotion of the economic and social welfare of the American nations through cooperation for the better utilization of their natural resources, the development of their agriculture and industry, and the raising of living standards. Composed of delegates appointed by each Member State, the Council meets in continuous session at the Pan American Union. In addition to considering the scope and methods of its work, the Tenth Conference will give attention to coordination of the Council's activities with those of other international organizations for the purpose of avoiding duplication in organization, personnel and functions.

III. SOCIAL MATTERS

(12) **Social Aspects of Economic Development.**-- During the last decade, inter-American conferences have repeatedly emphasized the principle that economic development and social welfare are inseparable. The Charter of the OAS pledges the Member States to "cooperate with one another to achieve just and decent living conditions for their entire populations." This is a special concern of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Division of Labor and Social Affairs of the Pan American Union and of various Specialized Organizations.

(13) **Human Rights.**-- The "American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man", drafted in 1945 by the Inter-American Juridical Committee and adopted at the Ninth Conference in 1948, marked the first time that a declaration of this scope had been approved by an international body. Declaring that all men are born free and equal, the document enumerates the following human rights, among others: life, liberty and personal security; freedom of religion, of opinion, expression and dissemination; protection of honor, personal reputation, and private and family life; right to education, to work, social security and the benefits of culture; and the right to assembly, petition, asylum, a fair trial and due process of law. The document also states the duties of the individual to society, the community, and the nation. The Tenth Conference will give special attention to "measures for promoting human rights without impairing national sovereignty and the principle of non-intervention."

(14) **Development of the Cooperative Movement in America.**-- The cooperative movement is now accepted and supported by the American States as a democratic means of raising living standards. This rapidly expanding movement is hampered by a scarcity of leaders and trained personnel, a situation which has been remedied to some extent by the intensive program carried on by the Pan American Union's Section of Cooperatives to make available information, publications, and technical advice, and to train directors of the cooperative movement at three training centers conducted during 1952-53 as part of the OAS's Technical Cooperation Program.

(15) **Problems of Housing of Social Interest.**-- Beginning with the First Pan American Low-Cost Housing Congress held in 1939, the OAS has taken an increasing interest in the housing problems of its Member States and has intensified its activities through the Pan American Union's Section on Housing and City Planning and the Program of Technical Cooperation of the OAS. The Tenth Conference will consider the report of the Ad Hoc Committee for

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the Study of Low-Cost Housing, which covers all important aspects of the problem and presents recommendations designed to increase production, to augment the financial resources for housing and promotion of housing cooperatives. The Conference will also consider a proposal made by the Chilean delegation and approved by the Third Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, to establish a "Private Inter-American Bank to Promote Housing of Social Interest."

(16) **Causes and Effects of the Rural Exodus.**--The OAS, aware of the serious consequences of the accelerated migration of inhabitants from rural to urban areas, has already tackled the problem through several of its agencies. In 1953, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council approved a resolution on Pilot Projects for Rural Development, another on the extension of basic social services in rural areas, and a third which directed the Technical Secretariat to prepare a report on the causes and effects of the rural exodus in Latin American countries, to be submitted to the Tenth Conference.

(17) **Social Welfare Work.**--Recognizing that wherever there is hunger, disease, ignorance and poverty there can be no progress and still less peace, the American republics in the OAS Charter assumed a definite responsibility for combating these social evils by individual governmental action and collectively through the appropriate OAS agencies. In accordance with a resolution approved at the Ninth Conference, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council has made comprehensive studies in the social welfare field for the purpose of implementing the objectives adopted by the Conference. A document entitled "Social Welfare", prepared by the PAU Division of Labor and Social Affairs for the delegates to the Tenth Conference, presents the principal problems to be dealt with and analyzes existing programs, methods and solutions in use in the Continent.

IV CULTURAL MATTERS

(18) **Cultural Cooperation.**--Today, more than ever before, the peoples of America are able to share their rich cultural heritage and to benefit from modern teaching methods because of the policy of cultural cooperation adopted by the American republics in 1890. The agencies which make this possible are: the Department of Cultural Affairs of the Pan American Union, which includes the Columbus Memorial Library, the Divisions of Education and of Philosophy, Letters and Science, and Sections of Music and Visual Arts; the Cultural Council and the Committee for Cultural Action; and such Specialized Organizations of the OAS as the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, the Inter-American Indian Institute, and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences.

(19) **Revision of the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations.**--Adopted in 1936 and ratified to date by 17 American republics, this Convention has since 1939 enabled 439 United States nationals to study in the other American republics and 278 Latin Americans to study in the United States. On the other hand, provisions of the Convention for the exchange of professors and specialists have been carried out only in a very limited way. In order to achieve better results, the Pan American Union will present to the Tenth Conference a series of proposed revisions intended to effect a better functioning of the system of student-professor interchanges by coordinating administration; and to enable more persons to participate through broadening the scope of the present operation.

(20) **Reports and Proposals from the Pertinent Organs of the OAS:** (a) Cultural Charter of America.--This Charter had its origin in the First Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council (1951), which agreed upon the desirability of incorporating into a single document all the cultural agreements and standards approved by inter-American conferences from 1890 through 1951, as a preliminary draft of the Charter. The compilation of this voluminous material has been completed and will be presented to the Tenth Conference. Its final condensation and simplification will constitute the final draft of the Cultural Charter.

(b) Inter-American Congress of Ministers and Directors of Education, Rectors, Deans, Educators, and Students.--Since the turn of the century more than a score of inter-American conferences of educators and students have taken place. In order to coordinate and give systematic form to such meetings in the future, the Committee for Cultural Action will present to the Tenth Conference a definitive program for periodic meetings every two years, coinciding with meetings of the Inter-American Cultural Council and thus facilitating analysis of the educational problems of America. It is further recommended that the Pan American Union, in cooperation with the Committee for Cultural Action, shall develop a program of Inter-American seminars for studying the problems of university education and related subjects, with the participation of rectors, deans and other educational specialists. It is also proposed that the Pan American Union develop a program of periodic seminars for students, to consider general problems relating to students in America and to facilitate their access to the scientific resources of the more advanced universities of the Continent.

(21) **Affirmation of the Historical Interest of the American Republics in the Island of San Salvador.**--This topic was placed on the agenda at the request of the Republic of El Salvador, in the hope that the American republics meeting at the Tenth Conference will find an appropriate way to signalize the historical importance of the spot where Columbus first set foot on American soil, possibly by the erection of a monument or commemorative plaque on the island.

V ORGANIZATIONAL AND FUNCTIONAL MATTERS

Topics 22 through 28 of the agenda have to do with different organs and agencies of the OAS, their personnel, functions and administration; with the administrative and fiscal policy of the OAS; the 5-year report on the accomplishments of the OAS and its organs; and designation of the meeting place of the Eleventh Inter-American Conference.

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THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM

PAN AMERICAN UNION
WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

Office of Public Information

The Western Hemisphere has seen many cruel wars since Columbus first set foot on its soil -- wars of conquest, annexation and independence; border clashes, armed interventions and civil wars. But a study of New World history points to one inescapable fact: We Americans have enjoyed peace longer and more often than the peoples of any other part of the earth.

Peace in the Americas did not just happen. The reasons behind it are to be found in the unremitting efforts of American statesmen and the American peoples to establish friendship and unity in our Hemisphere through the inter-American system, symbolized today by the Organization of American States.

It all began more than 125 years ago. By 1825, most of the American colonies of North and South had won their independence, but their sovereignty and security as free nations were serously threatened by European powers. The great South American Liberator, Simón Bolívar, as determined to win peace and security for America as he had been to win its freedom, issued an invitation to the newly constituted American Republics to meet at Panama City in 1826.

For more than a decade Bolívar had been promoting the idea of a great American federation, a League of Nations of the New World, and sharing his dreams were many other leaders of independence in Latin America. In North America, Henry Clay, Secretary of State of the United States, gave his staunch support to the proposed Congress of Panama and prophesied that it would "form a new epoch in human affairs." Bolívar's dream and Clay's prophecy were realized, but not immediately for these men were almost a century ahead of their time.

The league of nations which Bolívar proposed to create in Panama was to be a partnership of independent states, in which none would be weaker than the other and none stronger. It was not to be predicated on geography, military necessity or religion alone, but on a common concept of law, freedom, justice and mutual obligations. He presented the Congress of Panama with this magnificent ideal, and accompanying it was a plan of concrete action. Its main features, embodied in the Treaty of Confederation which delegates to the Congress of Panama signed in 1826, set precedents for the future development of international organization on which the peace of America rests today.

The first of these was collective security. The Treaty of Confederation provided for the collective defense of the Americas against armed attack. What Bolívar proposed in 1826, the free world is attempting to put into practice today under NATO. The second was the "Perpetual Union, League and Confederation", the origin of what is today the vital, living entity known as the Organization of American States. The third was the principle of arbitration and conciliation in the settlement of inter-American disputes, adopted as the formal basis of inter-American relations in 1890.

But, for more than half a century, the seed of inter-American cooperation planted by Bolívar at Panama lay dormant. It was not until 1889 that Bolívar's dream began to flower, with the calling of the First International Conference of American States at Washington. The conference, meeting at the suggestion and invitation of the United States, constituted a triumph for Secretary of State James G. Blaine, who since 1881 had fought isolationist sentiment against such a meeting.

Among the achievements of the First International Conference of American States was the creation, in 1890, of the "International Union of American Republics," with headquarters in Washington, and the "Commercial Bureau of the American Republics." In 1910, the Fourth International Conference of American States, meeting in Buenos Aires, changed the name of the organization to "Union of American Republics," and the name of the Commercial Bureau to "Pan American Union." Also dedicated in 1910 was the magnificent marble building in Washington as the permanent headquarters of the Pan American Union and as the "House of the Americas."

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The American Republics have met in nine periodic conferences since that historic meeting in 1889-90, each contributing in great measure to broadening and strengthening the scope of inter-American cooperation and Western Hemisphere peace. The final step came in 1948, when the Organization of American States was created by the 21 American Republics at the Ninth International Conference of American States in Bogotá, Colombia. The Tenth Conference convenes in Caracas, Venezuela, on March 1, 1954.

THE OAS IN ACTION

Building the OAS Peace Machinery

Since 1890, the OAS has created a tested and smooth-running machinery for defending the Americas against aggression from any source, and for settling inter-American disputes by peaceful means. This machinery for peace has been built up, over the years, in a number of treaties and agreements. The most important of these are a convention adopted at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, held in Buenos Aires in 1936; The Declaration of Lima, adopted in 1938; the Act of Chapultepec, adopted at the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace, held in Mexico City in 1945, and the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance -- better known as the "Rio Treaty" -- signed in 1947

The effectiveness of this carefully wrought peace machinery was demonstrated in a number of international crises. Among them were the following:

War in Europe. -- The outbreak of war in Europe in 1939 was followed within the month by an emergency meeting of consultation of American Foreign Ministers in Panama City. A second meeting of consultation was held in Havana in 1940. At both meetings steps were taken to strengthen the coordinated defense of all the American nations.

Pearl Harbor. -- Within five weeks of Pearl Harbor, a third meeting of consultation began at Rio de Janeiro to plan the defense of the Western Hemisphere. The Inter-American Defense Board, often likened to a joint chiefs-of-staff for the Americas, was established. The cooperation of the American Republics was as effective in field and factory and mine and battlefront as it had been around the conference table. In the four-year struggle for the survival of democracy, the American Republics dramatically demonstrated that their solidarity was a thing of deeds, and not words alone.

The Rio Treaty. -- The OAS peace machinery was further strengthened in 1947 when the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance was signed at Rio de Janeiro. This treaty, which went into effect in December 1948, together with the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement, is America's best guarantee of peace at home and defense against attack from any source.

The first two tests of the Rio Treaty, both highly successful, were in connection with Caribbean disputes which, in other parts of the world, might readily have flared up into long and bitter wars. As a result of action taken by the Council of the OAS, meeting as an organ of consultation, functioning provisionally under the Rio Treaty, agreements were reached which contributed much to eliminating longstanding causes of Caribbean friction and to strengthening peace in the Western Hemisphere.

A third demonstration of the ability of the American Republics to resolve their differences by peaceful means was given in December 1951, when the Inter-American Peace Committee, a permanent part of the inter-American system of cooperation, acted as mediator in a dispute and succeeded in obtaining an agreement which constituted still another forward step in Caribbean relations.

Communist Aggression. -- The Communist aggression in Korea was followed in short order by a declaration of solidarity which the 21 Member States adopted in the Council of the OAS. Communist aggression in general led the United States to ask for a Meeting of Consultation of American Foreign Ministers, the fourth such emergency meeting in 12 years, which met at the Pan American Union from March 26 to April 7, 1951.

All 21 American Republics were represented at the meeting by their leading statesmen, and began the study of measures necessary for combating the aggressive policy of international Communism with the collective military, political and economic resources of the 21 member nations of the OAS.

The OAS Charter. -- Yet another historic step was taken in the forward march of the inter-American system when Colombia deposited the fourteenth ratification of the Charter of the OAS on December 13, 1951, and put that fundamental document into effect. In the Charter, the American Republics reaffirm their determination

> "To achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity and their independence."

Cooperation in the Americas

Cooperation has always been the keynote of inter-American relations and has been expressed over many years in almost every field of human endeavor. This cooperation, always efficient and harmonious, received a new stimulus in 1951 when the OAS launched a technical cooperation program, with funds made available by the member nations, in an enterprise unique for its scope and organization. For the first time in history, 21 nations were pooling their resources and efforts, on terms of equality, in a joint effort to contribute to the welfare and progress of all.

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How the OAS Member States cooperate to make America a better place in which to live is described in the following examples:

Cooperation in Education.--A major goal of the OAS is to wipe out illiteracy and bring about free, universal and compulsory education everywhere in the Western Hemisphere. Surveys made during recent years show that more than 70,000,000 Americans are illiterate.

The problem is being attacked by the OAS in cooperation with the various member governments and other inter-American and world agencies. The anti-illiteracy and education campaign, which grew out of inter-American seminars on education sponsored by the OAS at Caracas in 1948, Rio de Janeiro in 1949, and Montevideo in 1950, made notable progress during 1952 in its two major undertakings, jointly sponsored by the OAS and UNESCO: The Regional Fundamental Education Center established at Patzcuaro, Mexico, and the Latin American Bureau for the Production of Fundamental Education Materials set up at the Pan American Union.

The Center's primary mission is to prepare teams of teachers to organize campaigns for fundamental education among adults. The Bureau for the Production of Fundamental Education Materials, in addition to its continuous research, produced during 1952-53 seventeen teaching units.

One of the projects of the OAS Technical Cooperation Program provided for the establishment of an inter-American rural normal school, which trains teachers to organize and supervise rural normal schools in their respective countries. The Inter-American Rural Normal School has been established in Venezuela.

Other cooperative educational activities of the OAS include loans to assist students in carrying on their studies, assistance to students in selecting schools and universities in the various American Republics, aid to teachers in organizing courses on inter-American affairs and a clearing house for information on teaching posts and scholarships in the various American countries.

Cooperation for Better Health.--The 21 American Republics also cooperate, through the OAS, in controlling disease and epidemics by preventive measures, such as eliminating breeding areas for mosquitos, regular surveys of health conditions in the Western Hemisphere, demonstrations on methods of meeting health problems, advisory services to the various governments in improving health services, pure water supplies and drainage systems, disease warning services to prevent the spread of epidemics and on-the-spot campaigns to wipe out disease where it exists. When disaster strikes in the form of earthquake, flood or other ways, the OAS sends doctors, nurses, drugs, bandages, insecticides, water-purifying chemicals and other necessities to the stricken areas. The result of this cooperative action has been a steady rise in the health standards of all the American Republics.

Cooperation for Better Crops and Food Supply.--Agriculture is the basis of life and economic activity in the American Republics. Improvement in living standards and stronger economies in the American Republics depend largely on how effectively they develop their natural resources, and how much technical knowledge their farmers possess.

Toward this end, much has been accomplished through the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences which the OAS maintains at Turrialba, Costa Rica. This Institute aids the various American countries with studies and advisory services in soil conservation, animal husbandry, fisheries, forests, the control of plant and animal diseases, livestock raising, nutrition for rural areas and in many other ways. It has done specialized research work in the production of coffee, cocoa, vegetable fats and oils, and fiber which has benefited trade, industry and the individual consumer. In addition, technical education for the improvement of agriculture and rural life is provided at three regional centers located in Havana, Cuba; Lima, Peru; and Montevideo, Uruguay.

One of the most important contributions which the OAS has made to the food supply of the American Republics lies in its Technical Cooperation project for the control of foot-and-mouth disease. Until the Pan American Aftosa Center for the control of this disease was set up by the OAS in Brazil in 1951, no agency existed to perform this function on an international scale. The Center now offers quick, complete diagnostic service in outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease, consultant services to the various governments and laboratory facilities for research and the preparation of vaccines.

Cooperation for Better Housing and City Planning.--Still another Technical Cooperation project of the OAS deals with providing Americans with low-cost, hygienic housing and better city planning. An Inter-American Housing Research and Training Center opened at Bogotá, Colombia, in May 1952. By finding ways of cutting costs in designing and building houses, decent homes will be available for millions of Americans who have never been able to afford them. Thirty-nine trainees from 19 countries had attended courses up to the end of 1953.

Hand in hand with the movement for better housing, the OAS has encouraged cooperative city-planning activities leading to the more orderly development of communities, slum clearance and elimination, better traffic circulation, higher property values and better living in general. The OAS has also played an important part in helping to rebuild areas stricken by earthquakes and floods.

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ANSWERING YOUR QUESTIONS ON THE OAS

What is the OAS?

The OAS is the Organization of American States, the oldest and most successful international organization in the world. Its members are the 21 Republics of the Western Hemisphere, as follows: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.

What is its background?

The OAS developed from the Union of American Republics established by the first International Conference of American States in 1890, but its inspiration goes back to 1826, when Simón Bolívar called the first inter-American conference at Panama City. From 1910 to 1948 the organization functioned as the Pan American Union. At the Conference of Bogotá, in 1948, the 21 American Republics created the OAS, with the Pan American Union serving as its General Secretariat and central working agency.

What are the aims of the OAS?

The aims of the OAS are to strengthen the peace and security of the Americas, prevent disputes among the American Republics and settle them by peaceful means when they do arise, provide for joint action by all the Republics to repel aggression against any one of them, and promote the economic, social and cultural development of the American Republics by cooperative action.

What are its underlying principles?

The underlying principles of the OAS can be summed up briefly as follows: The relations of the American Republics are governed by international law and good faith; the American Republics are equal in the affairs of the OAS; no American State may interfere in the affairs of another; disputes among them are to be settled always by peaceful means, and an act of aggression against any one of them is to be interpreted and met as an aggression against all.

How does the OAS function?

The Inter-American Conference, supreme body of the OAS, meets every five years to plan the general structure, policy and action of the OAS for the next five-year period. The Meeting of Consultation of Foreign Ministers meets on request to consider matters of urgency. The Council of the OAS is the permanent executive body of the organization, and meets at regular intervals at the Pan American Union. It directs and coordinates the work of the various inter-American agencies, the Pan American Union and the cooperative relationship between the OAS and United Nations. It has three organs, on which all the Member States are represented; these are the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Inter-American Council of Jurists and the Inter-American Cultural Council.

The Pan American Union, as the General Secretariat of the OAS, is responsible for keeping records, preparing reports, arranging for inter-American conferences, and serves as a depository for instruments of ratification of inter-American agreements. As the permanent central organ of the OAS, it employs its technical facilities and services in putting decisions and programs of the OAS into practice, and in promoting the economic, social and cultural development of the member States. The OAS also functions through Specialized Conferences dealing with agriculture, health, radio communications, Indian affairs, child welfare, defense and other specialized fields of interest, and through Specialized Organizations, responsible for carrying out programs and projects in their respective spheres.

What is the Relationship of the OAS to the United Nations?

The OAS is a regional agency within the United Nations. It is to the Western Hemisphere what the United Nations is to the world and, although the OAS is independent of the United Nations in Western Hemisphere affairs, there is close cooperation between the two international agencies. In many respects the success of the 64-year-old inter-American system of cooperation served as a guide in the organization of the United Nations.

Pan American Union Publications: (Available at PAU Building Information Desk or by mail order)
OAS Handbook. For use in schools, colleges and adult study groups. $0.25.
The Inter-American Way of Life, by Alberto Lleras. $0.15.

Other Pan American Union Publications:
Americas. A monthly illustrated magazine about the peoples of the 21 American Republics. Printed in English, Spanish and Portuguese editions. $3.00 per year.
Annals of the Organization of American States. A quarterly published since 1949 containing offical documents of the organization. Printed in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French editions. $2.00 per year.

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PAN AMERICAN DAY APRIL 14

PROGRAM Suggestions

Radio * Press * Parades
Exhibits * Forums * Visual Aids

PAN AMERICAN UNION
WASHINGTON 6, D.C.
Office of Public Information

THE MEANING OF PAN AMERICAN DAY

APRIL 14—PAN AMERICAN DAY—marks the anniversary of the day in 1890 on which the American Republics united to form the association which has become the Organization of American States. Every year, by presidential proclamation or legislative enactment, it is commemorated by special observances in the 21 republics of the Western Hemisphere as a symbol of the friendship which unites 300,000,000 Americans, of many creeds, languages and cultures, in a manner without precedent in the history of the world.

These observances range from simple village ceremonies to elaborate celebrations, featured by pageants, parades and colorful festivals. Some communities spread their celebrations over an entire "Pan American Week," with special events scheduled for each day. But no matter how much these observances may vary in other respects, they have one thing in common: They pay tribute to the spirit which enables every American to look across his borders and know that he is one with his neighbors in building a free, strong and prosperous America.

We Americans have always had ample reason to commemorate the spirit of goodwill and cooperation which, over many years, has drawn the nations of our Hemisphere together in common purpose and action. We have even more reason to do so today, when the peace and freedom which are America's most sacred heritage are menaced by the war and tyranny which have ravaged other parts of the globe. On this Pan American Day, we may rejoice that the peoples of the 21 American Republics live in peace with one another in a free continent. We can rejoice even more in the knowledge that if danger should threaten any one of these peoples, all will spring to action in unison to repel that danger.

As Americans, we can be proud of the spirit which has forged this unity. We can be proud of our Organization of American States, the oldest and most successful international association in the world, which nurtures and strengthens this spirit. To tell how the American Republics work together through the OAS for a better America; to tell how the OAS functions, what it has accomplished and what it can do for all Americans in the future, should be a major objective of all Pan American Day programs. This handbook has been written to help in achieving that objective.

It is intended for you, if you seek guidance in planning and organizing a Pan American Day program. It summarizes the experience of many years of Pan American Day observances. It describes methods of undertaking Pan American Day programs and obtaining materials, speakers and the cooperation of others for programs. It contains basic information of value to organizers and participants in telling the story of inter-American friendship and the work of the OAS. You will find it useful in many ways, but, in the long run, it will be your own initiative and resourcefulness which will contribute most to making your program a credit to yourself and your community or group.

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PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION

Scope of Program

To bring the full meaning of Pan American Day home to the greatest number of people, programs should be planned for the community as a whole. This will include participation by schools and colleges, churches and civic organizations, libraries and museums, press and radio, municipal officials, business and professional associations, labor unions and other groups and individuals whose cooperation can contribute to the success of the program. Where there is an active Pan American league, council or club in the community, such a group usually plays a leading part in organizing Pan American Day programs.

Working Committees

A successful community program usually calls for a minimum of three key committees. They are the Organizing Committee, the Program Committee and the Publicity Committee. The special characteristics of some communities may suggest other committees as well, but you, as the organizer of the program, are the one best qualified to make a decision in this respect.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE.—The Organizing Committee should be set up as early as possible. It should be headed by an able and energetic chairman—a man or woman of prestige in the community—and should consist of at least one representative of the schools, universities, churches, libraries, museums, press, radio, civic groups, municipality and other important participating groups. It is the function of these representatives, under the guidance and coordination of the chairman of the Organizing Committee, to enlist as wide as possible a participation from their respective groups or fields of activity. A list of all organizations which have agreed to cooperate should appear in any published material issued by the Organizing Committee and should be turned over to the Publicity Committee for use in newspaper, radio and other publicity.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE. — The Program Committee has the responsibility for organizing, coordinating and scheduling the various ceremonies and special events which will constitute the observance of Pan American Day in your community, and acts as a source of program suggestions and materials. Several sub-committees of the Program Committee may be necessary, depending on the scope of the observance, for complete and effective planning. An honorary "Sponsoring Committee," composed of public officials, civic leaders and members of the consular corps in your area, may be organized to lend prestige to public ceremonies and your program in general. This handbook contains a number of valuable suggestions for Program Committees, but, here again, it will be local and individual ingenuity and imagination which will contribute most to the success of Pan American Day programs.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.—The press and radio are the most effective means of making known the importance and meaning of Pan American Day and how your community is commemorating Pan American Day. The Publicity Committee should be headed, if possible, by one of your local editors or radio officials, and should be composed of several persons experienced in writing press releases and maintaining contact with newspapers and radio stations.

Newspapers.—Call on the editors of your local newspapers as early as possible to explain your program and enlist their cooperation in publishing as much as possible of the following: Editorials and feature stories on Pan American Day and the OAS; news stories on the organization and work of your committees; special municipal,

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school and group activities; features and photographs dealing with other American Republics; photographs of local Pan American Day leaders and speakers; press releases and other material which is newsworthy and of interest to readers.

How much of this material will appear in print will depend to a large extent on how well you and your committee prepare press releases and other material for editors. Here are a few rules to follow: Remember that space in most newspapers is limited and that you must compete with others for that space. Don't flood editors with releases. Space them at generous intervals at first, with intervals growing shorter as the Pan American Day observance draws near. Above all, make sure that your material is newsworthy and professional in presentation. Releases should be typewritten, double-spaced and brief. Photographs should be good glossy prints, suitably captioned. All material should bear the name, address and telephone number of the Publicity Chairman or press officer, and should carry a release date and time. Use this handbook and other sources liberally for background material and feature stories on the American Republics and OAS.

Radio.—Press releases should be sent to the news editors of all your local radio stations and should be supplemented, wherever possible, by interviews with diplomats, consular officials, Pan American Day leaders, committee chairmen and other prominent figures; programs of typical songs and music from the American Republics; quiz programs on the American Republics and Pan American Day "spot" announcements, such as those used in connection with Community Chest and other public campaigns.

Television.—If your community has a television station, radio programs can be adapted to television broadcast by the use of colorful backgrounds, posters, maps, flags and typical costumes. Draw generously on your own imagination and the suggestions of cooperating radio and television stations in planning your programs.

Basic Materials

This handbook contains much material which may be used as source material for talks, dramatizations and newspaper and radio release. The poster which accompanies it may be posted on school bulletin boards or in post offices, banks and other places of public assembly. To serve the varying needs of the many thousands of communities and groups which will be celebrating Pan American Day throughout the Western Hemisphere, a list of selected sources of maps, flags, phonograph records and other materials is offered in this handbook.

Local Resources

Your own community may produce a surprising amount of talent and materials appropriate to Pan American Day observances if properly canvassed. In college or university towns you will probably discover professors and students from some of the sister American Republics. Invite them to join your committee and participate in the program. Invite consular officials in your area to be guests of honor at public functions and to address your meetings, wherever possible. Recent travelers or former residents in the other American Republics can make a valuable contribution to your program with talks, motion pictures, photographs, slides and exhibits of the souvenirs which they have brought with them.

A COMMUNITY PROGRAM

The program suggestions which follow already have been carried out with excellent results in previous Pan American Day celebrations in many communities of the Western Hemisphere. They lend themselves, if need be, to ready adaptation to the special interests and resources of any community.

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Public Functions

a) Proclamation of Pan American Day, several weeks in advance of Pan American Day, by the Governor of your state or Mayor of your community.

b) Ceremony inaugurating the Pan American Day observance at City Hall or some other appropriate location.

c) Planting of a "Peace Tree" or "Peace Garden" to symbolize inter-American friendship. In 1950, for example, the City of Portland, Oregon, planted 21 varieties of rose bushes—one for each of the American Republics—in a ceremony in which municipal officials and Latin American diplomatic and consular officials participated.

d) A Pan American Day parade, such as New York City's "Good Neighbors Parade" on April 14, 1951. This parade included 10,000 marchers and a motorcade of 21 floats, each symbolic of an American Republic.

e) A "Pan American Week" celebration, similar to that organized each year in Miami, Florida, featured by a banquet, concert, wreath-laying ceremonies at monuments to American patriots and a reception in honor of Latin American diplomats and consular officials.

f) A Pan American Festival, such as the annual two-day event sponsored by civic, professional and social organizations in Lakewood, California. In 1950, for example, students from the Lakewood schools presented a folk dance festival depicting the typical dances and costumes of the 21 American Republics.

Exhibits and Window Displays

Public buildings, places of public assembly and stores lend themselves to attractive Pan American displays on many subjects, with Pan American Day posters, maps and flags of the American Republics as a background or central theme. These might include:

Libraries.—Offering exhibits of outstanding books for children and adults by leading Latin American authors; an OAS exhibit built around publications of the Pan American Union; an exhibit of Latin American handicrafts; motion picture showings and slides on the American Republics.

Chambers of Commerce.—Displays illustrating inter-American trade and economic development in the American Republics; exhibits of coffee, cocoa, sugar, tobacco, copper, hardwoods and other leading products of the Latin American countries.

Travel Agencies.—Maps, photographs and colorful literature on the American Republics.

Banks.—Exhibits of the currencies of the American Republics.

Post Offices.—Postage stamps of the American Republics, loaned and arranged by local philatelists; maps showing airmail routes, distances and rates in the American Republics.

Motor Clubs.—Maps of the Pan American Highway System showing how this great cooperative project of the 21 American Republics links them together; displays of travel literature and photographs of the Latin American countries; information on affiliated motor clubs in other American Republics.

Museums and Art Galleries.—Special exhibits of paintings, handicrafts and artefacts from other American Republics.

Drug Stores.—Window displays of drugs and chemicals obtained from other American Republics, or products containing them.

Department Stores. — Window displays of typical handicrafts, dolls, jewelry and costumes from other American Republics, often obtainable from former residents or travelers in the various American countries; displays of articles in stock originating wholly or in part in other American countries.

Food Stores.—Window displays of food items supplied by other American Republics.

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SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES

Assemblies

A special assembly on Pan American Day is the most effective way of directing the attention of all students in a school, college or university to the importance of the anniversary. Assembly programs usually include a flag ceremony, in which the flags of all the 21 American Republics are presented; brief talks on the meaning of Pan American Day and the Organization of American States; a musical program by the school band, orchestra or choral club; a playlet or pageant by the dramatic club, and a movie on life or travel in the other American Republics.

Presenting the OAS

History, political science, civics and Spanish classes lend themselves most readily to study of the development and work of the OAS, but there is ample opportunity for other classes to make inter-American cooperation and the OAS the theme of their work during Pan American Day or Pan American Week. English classes, for example, might make the OAS the subject of essays. Geography classes might stress the interdependence of all the American Republics in trade, industry and travel. Botany classes might show how the countries depend on one another for essential drugs, chemicals and woods extracted from forest and jungle. Economics classes might demonstrate how each of the American Republics leans heavily on its neighbors for basic necessities and trade.

Special Projects

The following suggestions begin with simple projects for the primary grades and progress to more ambitious undertakings for the high schools and colleges. They may readily be elaborated upon and adapted to the particular needs of a particular school or student group.

Pictorial Displays.—Pictorial displays of the flags, heroes, typical birds and flowers of the American Republics will appeal to young children. They will enjoy making a Pan American scrapbook

Contests.—Poster and essay contests, on themes such as "Pan Americanism: Its Goals and Achievements", "Toward Better Understanding", "The Americas Work for World Peace", lend themselves readily to art and English classes.

Dressing Dolls.—A school in Cleveland, Ohio, dressed 21 dolls in the native costumes of each of the American Republics for a special exhibit which attracted widespread public attention.

Map Making.—An excellent project for geography classes. Maps might include relief maps modelled in clay for display purposes; individual maps of the 21 American Republics, or of the Western Hemisphere, done in crayon or watercolor, and pictorial maps showing the principal products, transportation networks, wild life, crops, minerals or other characteristics of each country.

Stamps and Coins. The school stamp club might arrange and sponsor an exhibit of stamps and coins from the other American countries. If no stamp club exists, individual collectors should be encouraged to exhibit their collections.

Arts and Crafts.—Pan American Day offers ample opportunity to students to exercise their imagination and ingenuity in arts and crafts classes. Projects which students have produced in the past have included models of the Panama Canal, dioramas on banana, sugar and coffee production, and models of typical Latin American houses.

Spanish Clubs.—Spanish clubs, because of their direct interest in the language and life of the Latin American countries, often take the lead in Pan American Day observances in schools and universities. In the past, many Spanish clubs have presented special programs and playlets in Spanish or English in assemblies and over radio stations.

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School Paper.—The school paper, if one exists, can play a very important part in the Pan American Day celebration. A special issue commemorating the anniversary, with special articles on the American Republics and the school's observance of Pan American Day, is always appropriate. A message from the dean or principal on the significance of Pan American Day and greetings from local Latin American consular officers and other dignitaries will lend prestige to special Pan American Day issues of school papers.

Exchanges.—One of the most effective and lasting gestures of inter-American friendship is to be found in the exchange of flags and greetings with the students of other American Republics. Arrangements for the presentation of flags or other symbolic gifts can be made through consular officers in your area. The transmission of greetings can be arranged through the Ministry of Education of the country or countries to which greetings are to be sent.

CHURCHES

No more appropriate place exists for the commemoration of Pan American Day than the churches, synagogues and Sunday schools of all the American Republics. The friendship of the American Republics is grounded in a deep sense of spiritual unity and brotherhood and a common concept of peace, justice, freedom and human welfare. It is fitting that all faiths join in the observance of Pan American Day in special services and sermons.

CLUBS

Professional, business, social and service clubs can make an important contribution to Pan American Day observances by participation in community celebrations of the anniversary, and by observances of their own. Special luncheons might be arranged, with consular officials, professors and students of other American Republics as guests of honor or guest speakers. Exchanges of greetings and symbolic gifts can be arranged with corresponding organizations in other American countries. Luncheon speakers might describe the progress and achievements of inter-American cooperation and the OAS in science, education, trade or the special field of interest of a particular group.

WOMEN'S CLUBS

All of the 21 American Republics can point to distinguished women, honored throughout the Western Hemisphere, who have made far-reaching contributions to religion, culture and human welfare in the Americas. It is fitting that women's clubs should play a prominent role in Pan American Day observances, and experience has demonstrated that their contribution to observances in the past has been among the most effective of all.

If your club has no permanent Pan American Committee, this would be a good occasion for which to organize one. In planning your Pan American Day observance, do not fail to include in your activities women from other American Republics who are residents of your community—students, teachers, wives of Latin American consular officials and others.

Whatever form your observance takes -a special meeting, tea, luncheon or dinner, bazaar or other event—it should focus attention on the symbolism of Pan American Day, the interdependence of the 21 American nations and the work of the OAS. Here are some suggestions:

For Pan American Day Meetings.—A talk on the development and achievements of the OAS; a program of Latin American music; reviews of outstanding books by leading American writers, perhaps with selected readings from their works; biographical sketches of

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distinguished American women, a partial list of whom will be found at the end of this section.

For Pan American Day Luncheons, Dinners and Festivals.—To create the spirit of a true Latin American fiesta, try to arrange for special menus featuring Latin American dishes; an "All-American" fashion show or the wearing of typical costumes of different countries by hostesses, entertainers or waitresses; representative music, songs and dances, and an appropriate play, pageant or motion picture.

Miscellaneous Projects.—Miscellaneous projects which have been carried out by women's clubs in many communities in the past have included: A Pan American Bazaar, with individual booths representing each of the 21 American Republics, at which typical handicrafts, jewelry and textiles were displayed; the planting of a "Peace Tree" or "Friendship Tree" dedicated to the women of America; the planting of a "Friendship Garden" in the community, dedicated to the other American Republics; the exchange of letters, photographs and recipes with women in other American Republics and the "adoption" of some Latin American student in the community.

LIST OF SELECTED SOURCES, MATERIALS AND PUBLICATIONS

The following publications and materials may be ordered from the Publications and Distribution Division, Pan American Union, 19th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Remittance must accompany order. For a complete listing of other Pan American Union publications, write for free catalogue.

Explaining the OAS

OAS Handbook For use in schools, colleges and adult study groups. $0.25

Charter of the Organization of American States $0.10

Program Material Sources

Partial List of Latin American Music Obtainable in the U. S. and Supplement Third edition, 74 pp. $0.25

Selected List of Latin American Song Books including guidance in planning programs of music and dances. 7th edition. Free

Recordings of Latin American Songs and Dances Annotated selective list of folk and popular music. Revised edition, 1950, 92 pp. $1.00

Education Films on Latin America 16 mm. A catalogue of films which may be purchased. Free

Exhibit Materials

Philatelic Display Material For prices and other information on philatelic displays write to: Philatelic Division, Pan American Union, Washington 6, D. C.

Contemporary Art in Latin America—No. 2 A packet containing 32 prints in black and white, 6" x 9", of paintings and sculpture by representative Latin American artists; also biographical sketches of each. $0.35

Children in Latin American Art A packet containing 12 prints in black and white, 6" x 9", of paintings of children by representative Latin American artists, accompanied by explanatory and biographical notes $0.25

Music, Songs and Dances

Folk Songs and Dances of the Americas Dances, routines, music and words to 20 songs and dances. Part I, 23 pp.; Part II, 18 pp. $0.25 each

Some Latin American Festivals and Folk Dances Descriptions and illustrations. 19 pp., 1939. $0.10

Excerpts from the National Anthems of the 21 American Republics Arranged for piano and orchestra by Luis Guzmán. 3rd edition, revised 1949, 29 pp. $0.85

National Anthems of the American Republics Facsimile edition of official versions; voice and piano. 1949, 78 pp. $2.00

Background Material for Schools, Colleges and Clubs

Inter-American Study Kit Selected material on the 20 Latin American Republics, the Organization of American States, latest

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issues of *Americas, Annals of the OAS,* and current items of interest. $2.50

Club and Study Fine Arts Series

Art in Latin America 16 articles on different aspects of Latin American art with illustrations and bibliography, 91 pp. $0.50

Literature in Latin America Anthology of prose and verse with bibliography. 67 pp. $0.50

Américas A monthly illustrated magazine about the peoples of the 21 American Republics, outstanding personalities, etc. Recommended for year-round use. Per year $3.00

Publications in Series

Special Series for Young Readers **illustrated.** **$0.10 each**

In Our Hemisphere **illustrated, excellent for elementary grades.** **$0.10 each**

Commodity Series **illustrated, recommended for geography classes.** **$0.10 each**

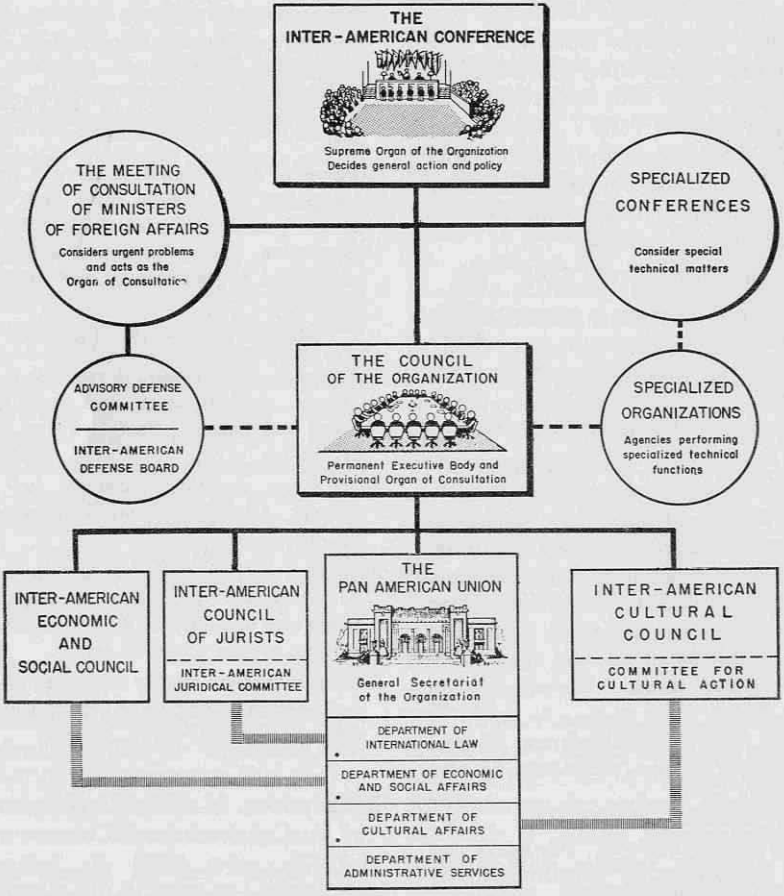
American Nation Series **on individual republics, illustrated.** **$0.10 each**

American Capital Series **on capitals of the American Republics, illustrated.** **$0.10 each**

Travel in the Americas **on individual countries, illustrated.** **$0.15 each**

Latin American Fundamental Education Series Booklets in Spanish only, including "Abraham Lincoln" "Jose de San Martin", "Eres Libre", "Quetzalcoatl" "Defiende tu Suelo" and others. $0.15 each

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES



* *The Directors of these Departments are the Executive Secretaries of the respective Councils.*

341.1-E-4800

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Pan American Union

March 1, 1949

Mr. Vanett Lawler, Acting Chief
Division of Education
Pan American Union
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Under separate cover, I am sending you a copy of our latest Institute bulletin, Bulletin No. 12.

I have also placed your name on our permanent mailing list to receive the new bulletin if and when one is published.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. John D. Leary)
Aide to the Director

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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

ALBERTO LLERAS
Secretary General

WILLIAM MANGER
Assistant Secretary General

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COLOMBIA COSTA RICA CUBA DOMINICAN
REPUBLIC ECUADOR EL SALVADOR

GUATEMALA HAITI HONDURAS MEXICO
NICARAGUA PANAMA PARAGUAY PERU
UNITED STATES URUGUAY VENEZUELA

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

PAN AMERICAN UNION

Washington 6, D. C., U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS
JORGE BASADRE, Director

JAN 14 1949

Dear Sir:

I believe you will be interested to know that in the reorganization of the Pan American Union, which became effective this past summer, three technical departments were set up. They are the Department of International Law and Organization, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and the Department of Cultural Affairs. The latter is divided into the Divisions of Education; Philosophy, Letters, and Sciences; Music and Visual Arts; and the Columbus Memorial Library. As an integral part of the Department of Cultural Affairs, the Division of Education is concerned with all phases of education in the United States as well as in the states of Latin America.

In the course of our daily work, we constantly have occasion to refer to catalogs of institutions of higher learning and find ourselves handicapped by not having at hand current information on The Inst. for Advan. Study. We should appreciate it, therefore, if you would send us a copy of your complete catalog for the current academic year. If the one for 1948-49 has not yet been issued, we should like to receive the latest one available and to be put on your mailing list to receive the new catalogs as published.

Thank you for your kind attention to this request.

Sincerely yours,

Vanett Lawler, Acting Chief
Division of Education

The Organization of American States originated in 1890 at the First International Conference of American States. Its definitive Charter was signed at the Ninth Conference in 1948. Its purpose is to achieve an order of peace and justice, promote American solidarity, strengthen collaboration among the Member States, and defend their sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. Within the United Nations, the Organization is a regional agency. The Pan American Union is the central, permanent organ and General Secretariat of the Organization.

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9 May 1947

Dear Mr. James:

I am sorry to say that the Institute for Advanced Study does not include the Latin-American field in its program at the present time. You may have seen my article on Elizabethan Seamen in Mexico which was published by The American Historical Review in October 1942. I am happy to say that following my retirement in October I hope to have the time to do some further work on that subject.

Yours sincerely,

Concha Romero James, Esq.
Pan American Union
Washington 6, D.C.

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L. S. ROWE
DIRECTOR GENERAL

PEDRO DE ALBA
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, FOUNDED IN 1890, IS THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION MAINTAINED BY THE TWENTY-ONE AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO PROMOTE PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP AMONG THEM BY FOSTERING CLOSER POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, JURIDICAL, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS. IT IS THE CENTRAL AGENCY OF THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM, AND FUNCTIONS UNDER A GOVERNING BOARD COMPOSED OF A REPRESENTATIVE APPOINTED BY EACH GOVERNMENT.

PAN AMERICAN UNION

WASHINGTON 6, D. C., U. S. A.

ARGENTINA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
CHILE
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EL SALVADOR
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
MEXICO
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
UNITED STATES
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

Dear Sir:

At intervals of four years before the war, the Hispanic American Historical Review published surveys of research in progress or contemplated in the fields of Latin American history, culture and inter-American relations. The surveys included research work by faculty members and graduate students. It now seems desirable to make a new survey along the same lines, which will indicate the present status of faculty and student research in these fields either under way or planned. This Division is pleased to cooperate with the Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association and the Hispanic American Historical Review in conducting and publishing the results of this survey.

May I, therefore, ask you to be good enough to call this survey to the attention of faculty members and students in the fields of Latin American history, anthropology, geography, economics, politics, sociology, romance languages, literature and international relations so that reports may be returned to Professor A. Curtis Wilgus, The George Washington University, Washington 6, D.C., not later than June 1, 1947.

Assuring you that your cooperation in making this study possible will be deeply appreciated, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Concha Romero James

Concha Romero James, Chief
Division of Intellectual Cooperation

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FIFTH SURVEY OF RESEARCH IN PROGRESS AND CONTEMPLATED

ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY, CULTURE AND INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS

To be published in the August 1947 issue of the
Hispanic American Historical Review

Name of institution.....

Faculty Investigations

Names of Faculty Members	Subjects of Investigation	
	In progress	Contemplated

Student Investigations

Names of Graduate Students	Subjects of Investigation	
	M.A. Theses	PH. D. Dissertations

Note: Please return this blank to Professor A Curtis Wilgus, The George Washington University, Washington, D C , by June 1, 1947

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Inst Gen Pande

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
OCE/LS

June 17, 1960

Dear Mrs. Hobson:

This will confirm your telephone conversation with a member of my staff on June 17 regarding the visit of Dr. Pande to the Institute on Tuesday, July 5 at 3:30 o'clock. A number of biographic sheets on Dr. Pande are enclosed.

Many and most sincere thanks for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Stewart French

Mary Stewart French
Chief, Voluntary Leader Programs Branch
Office of Cultural Exchange

Enclosures:

Biographic Information Sheets.

Mrs. Hobson,
Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton University,
Princeton, New Jersey.

came write soon
7/5/60
VH showed around
P sent regards to R.O.
Birla has some thoughts
of establishing a section
for adv study in math

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Department of State
Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

Biographic Data

S. D. Pande

Full Name: S. D. Pande

Place of Birth: Dehradun

Date of Birth: April 13, 1893

Citizenship: Indian

Home Address: Secretary, Birla Education Trust, Pilani (Rajasthan)

Academic Training: M.Sc. in Maths, Muir Central College (1910-1917) Allahabad.

Present Position: Secretary, Birla Education Trust (and Rector).

Past Positions: Assistant Professor Maths, Benaras Hindu University (1918-1929); Honorary Principal, His Majesty's India Ship, Pilani during World War II (held the rank of Hony. Lieut. Commander in the Royal Indian Navy). Secretary, Birla Education Trust (since 1929).

Membership in professional organizations: Officer Commanding, Dcompany 3rd UP BT. (1922-1936); Vice-President, Association Montessori International (five years); Member, Executive Council, Benarea Hindu University (1958-1960)

Publications: Algebra, Trignometry and Mathematical Terms Glossary.

Travel Abroad: Italy, Germany, France and Norway (1951) to study Educational Institutions.

Knowledge of English: Excellent

Statement of purposes and of activities in the United States: Mr. Pande is responsible for the activities at Pilani of the Birla Education Trust. He is interested in curriculum, administration and methods of teaching on all levels. He should, if possible, visit elementary and secondary schools, colleges of engineering and of agriculture, technical institutions and universities with reputed departments in the Humanities, Political Science and the Social Sciences.

P.S.Y

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Pantaleo

DOTT. PROF. MARIO PANTALEO

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

ROMA (ITALY)

PERSONAL ADDRESS
LARGO BRADANO, 1
TELEPHONE 814.973

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Parasher, S. C.

RFD #1, Waterford, Connecticut
September 3, 1947

S. C. Parasher, Esq.
152 Northcote Road
London, E.17, England

Dear Mr. Parasher:

I am referring your letter of August 23rd to the Institute of International Education in New York. They will have the most complete information of any office in the United States as to the kind of opportunity which you are seeking. I am asking the Director, Mr. Duggan, to write to you directly.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

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INSTITUTE of INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
Incorporated

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VANDERBILT 6-1471

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September 11, 1947

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
RFD #1
Waterford, Conn.

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Thank you for bringing to our attention the letter of the Indian student, S. C. Parasher. He does sound like an excellent candidate.

We are writing him this week to suggest that he apply to the Watumull Foundation, and at the same time fill one of our applications If he is able to meet part of his expenses, we might be able to assist him during the next academic year.

Sincerely yours,

Laurence Duggan

LD:np

Director

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RFD #1, Waterford, Connecticut
September 3, 1947

Lawrence Duggan, Esq.
Institute of International Education
2 West 45th Street
New York City, New York

Dear Duggan:

I enclose a letter which I have just received from S. C. Parasher, a Hindu who seems to have made an excellent record in England and who would like to come to the United States for a period of study. He would not be eligible for the Institute for Advanced Study since we require the doctor's degree for admission and in any case, I don't believe the Institute is the best place for him. I should be grateful if you would write to him directly giving him the benefit of any suggestions which may occur to you.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Parker, Barrett

September 12, 1945

Barrett Parker, Captain, AC
Information and Education Division
Hq, TSFET
APO 887
c/o Postmaster New York, New York

Dear Captain Barrett:

Dr. Aydelotte has asked me to thank you for sending him a copy of your leaflet "On the Idea of an International University" and to say that he will study it with interest.

Yours sincerely,

Jane S. Richardson
Secretary to Dr. Aydelotte

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Information & Education Division
HQ, TSFET
APO 887, % PM NY NY
16 August 1945

Dr Frank Aydelott, Director
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Aydelott,

I am forwarding to you a copy of a leaflet I have written " On the Idea of an International University " with the thought that you may find it of interest.

I am sending copies to various people in the State Department, and hope that the idea, which I have no right to claim as original, may take definite form in the not too distant future.

Sincerely yours,

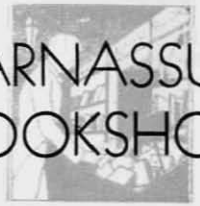
Barrett Parker

BARRETT PARKER
Capt, A C

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Parnassus Bookshop

Sent 3-10-8



PARNASSUS
BOOKSHOP

167 Nassau Street
PRINCETON, N. J.

phone Princeton 2328

March 8, 1948

Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton,
N.J.

Gentlemen:

We would appreciate, if at all possible, your sending us a list of your members for our records.

Sincerely,

PARNASSUS BOOKSHOP

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Passes

September 24, 1941

Mr. Harry M. Durning, Collector
U. S. Customs House
New York City

Dear Sir:

Two of the League of Nations people, who now have offices with our Institute, would like to have passes to meet a colleague, Mr. Martin Hill, who is due to arrive with his wife and baby on the S. S. Excambion on September 29th. May I ask you to send to me two passes, one in the name of Mrs. Alexander Loveday and the other in the name of Mr. Ragnor Nurkse? If you could send these by return mail it would be a great convenience, for one of these people is going away on Friday for the week-end and I should like to have the passes by Friday. I enclose a stamped return envelope.

Yours very truly,

MARIE C. EICHELSER

Assistant Secretary

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Passes

September 18, 1940

Mr. Harry M. Durning, Collector
U. S. Customs House
New York City

Dear Sir:

This is to confirm our telephonic request for two passes, in the name of Winfield W. Riefler and John Lindberg, to meet Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Polak and Mr. and Mrs. MacGuire, who are arriving on the EXETER, due at Jersey City on Friday, September 20th.

We greatly appreciate your promise to send these passes to us today.

Very truly yours,

MCE

WINFIELD W. RIEFLER

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Pass

October 18, 1938

Mr. Harry M. Durning, Collector
U. S. Customs House
New York City

Dear Sir:

Will you please send us by return mail, in the enclosed envelope, a pass for Dr. Kurt Weitzmann to meet Dr. Paul Tedesco, who is arriving on the Steamship Hansa, due October 20th?

Your prompt attention will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

MARIE C. EICHELSER

Secretary

MCE

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Pass

October 12, 1938

URGENT

Mr. Harry M. Durning, Collector
U. S. Customs House
New York City

Dear Sir:

Will you please send us by return mail, using the enclosed envelope, a pass for Dr. Herbert Busemann to meet Dr. Kurt Gödel, who is arriving on the S. S. New York, due in New York on Friday, October 14?

We will greatly appreciate your prompt attention in this matter.

Very truly yours,

MARIE C EICHELSER

MCE

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Pass

November 16, 1938

Mr. Harry M. Durning, Collector
U. S. Customs House
New York City

Dear Sir:

I am sending you another urgent request for a pass. We have just had word that Dr. Martin Goldschmidt is arriving on the S. S. Hansa on Friday, November 18, and we would appreciate it if you would send us by return mail, using the enclosed envelope, a pass for Dr. Kurt Weitzmann to meet him.

With deep appreciation,

Very truly yours,

MARIE C. EICHELSER

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Pass

September 30, 1937

Mr. Harry M. Durning, Collector
U. S. Customs House
New York City

Dear Sir:

Will you please send a pass for Dr. Richard Ettinghausen to meet Professor Ernst Herrfeld, who is arriving on the "President Polk", which sailed from Marseilles on September 22 and is due in New York on October 5?

We would appreciate it if we could have this pass by Saturday, October 2.

Very truly yours,

MARIE C. EICHELSER

Secretary

MCE

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Patinkin, Donald

February 15, 1946

Dear Mr. Patinkin:

We have received your application for membership in the Institute.

It is not in general the policy of the Institute to accept as members persons who have not completed their doctoral work. In this particular instance, there is the added reason that no one in the Institute is especially qualified to assist you in the subject you have undertaken.

We are, therefore, returning the outline of your proposed study, and would suggest that, in view of your relation with Dr. Viner, you apply to the Graduate School of Princeton University, with a view to completing your thesis there.

Your subject is interesting, important, and timely, and, if you come to Princeton, we shall be interested in following its progress and learning your conclusions.

Very sincerely yours,

Marston Morse
Chairman, Standing Committee

MM:RBW:hw

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

1315 East 53rd Street
Chicago, 15, Illinois
January 30, 1946

Institute for Advanced Studies
Department of Economics
Princeton, New Jersey.

Dear sirs:

I am a graduate student in economics at the University of Chicago. To date I have completed all the requirements for a Ph. D. with the exception of the thesis itself. For this I have decided to make a study of the international economic position of Palestine, making as much use as possible of modern statistical technics. I believe that the enclosed outline sets out the nature of the study quite clearly.

I am planning to take my degree from the University of Chicago where I have done all my work. However, I would like to do my thesis work at the Institute. I think that I will derive much benefit by being able to work under Prof. Frank Notestein. Similarly I would like to work under Professors Frank Graham and Walter Stuart. Furthermore, Professor Jacob Viner will be on the Princeton campus next year. Since I have done work under him here in Chicago, and since he is chairman of my thesis committee, I would like very much the opportunity of continuing to work under him.

If there is any other information you would desire, I will gladly supply it upon request. I am sure that Professor Viner will also write you upon request about my work.

I would appreciate your notifying me if the Institute would care to undertake such a study. If this project is approved, I would like to begin work either at the beginning of the summer or fall, 1946.

Yours truly,

Don Patinkin

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

The International Economic Position of Palestine

Part I.

1. The economic geography of Palestine from the viewpoint of its comparative advantage in various fields. Also population.

2. National income and formation (the structure of the economy) 1920-1938.

3. The balance of payments 1920-1938.

4. Detailed examination of export and import industries.

5. The war experience.

6. Comparison with other Middle-Eastern countries.

Part II

7. The mechanism of international transfer in a gold-exchange-standard country. Movement of price levels, transfer of purchasin power, etc.

8. Effect of devaluation of pound, which did not change Palestine's exchange rates with many of its important trading countries--viz. its trade within the sterling area.

9. Effect of British preferential system on Palestine. Effect of Palestine's being a mandate: economic policies of the mandatory power.

10. The allocation of international investment. Influence of the fact that a large part of the inflowing capital was invested by non-profit institutions (Jewish National Fund, Jewish Agency, etc). The resulting pattern of investment relative to what it might have been under private investment. In general, consideration of differences between allocating according to social costs and benefits, and private costs and benefits.

11. The effects of deliberate diversification. Comparison with other Middle-Eastern countries with "one product" (oil) economies. General question of small country setting up international trade barriers for the purpose of diversification. Evaluation of this program.

12. The effects of the Middle East Supply Center.

13. The general problem of international investment in undeveloped areas as seen in Palestine. Problem of international investment and the absorbtive capacity of Palestine.

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Patton, Francis L.

June 30, 1945

Professor Francis L. Patton
Hamilton College
Clinton, New York

Dear Patton:

We very much enjoyed your visit to Princeton and the members of the Faculty of our School of Economics have considered carefully the plans for research which you outlined in your letter. I very much regret to say that the members of our Economics Faculty feel very strongly that this is not the best place for you to carry out a study of the type which you propose. Our work in economics, as you must realize, is highly specialized and it is not specialized in the direction of your interests. For this reason the members of the Department feel that this is not the best place for you to come and I am compelled reluctantly to agree with their decision. We have made it a rigid rule not to invite people to the Institute unless their work runs closely parallel to the researches which we are carrying on so as to make it certain that we would have something of value to offer.

My own suggestion would be that you settle down in one of the larger universities where they have a strong department of economics and where there is some man whose work is closer to your own interests. If you did this, attended a few lectures and seminars and in addition sought individual advice about your own research, you would, I think, get the maximum benefit from your year's leave of absence. It is a keen personal disappointment to me not to be able to look forward to having you as a member of our group next year.

With warmest good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

FA:jsr

Copy to Professor Stewart

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

6/22/45

Memorandum

To: Dr. Aydelotte

From: R. B. Warren

Subject: Dr. Francis L. Patton

Dr. Patton called and was interviewed by all three members of the Economics Department. Subsequently he submitted a formal application, including a list of subjects, on which he might write.

Dr. Patton is about 50 years old, and has been professor of Economics at Hamilton College for about 20 years. He is no longer a promising young man. He seems to have written nothing except his doctoral dissertation "Diminishing Returns in Agriculture" (Columbia, 1926).

Dr. Stewart's impression was completely negative. He believes Dr. Patton has fallen into a rut, and that he would neither make a contribution to the Institute nor vice versa.

Dr. Riefler raised the question of principle. Patton is entitled to a sabbatical; he fancies he would like to spend it here; Riefler raised the question of whether we ought to refuse the presence of such a person, coming at his own expense, ~~merely~~ because, let us say, the most he can be expected to obtain is a change of scene and companionship.

My own position is personally soft. I feel sorry for Patton. The subject of economics peculiarly requires a range of contacts and vicarious experience. The social sciences, literally, cannot be pursued fruitfully in solitude or isolation.

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Yet the professor of Economics in a small American college is, intellectually, a solitary and isolated figure; his colleagues can give him little stimulation, if, indeed, they are not bored by his "shop talk." It is questionable, in my mind, if the social sciences should be taught in small colleges; but they are offered, and, ~~I imagine, given in a pretty dull and routine way.~~ attempted. I doubt that Patton is as inspiring a teacher as he was 15 years ago, and I should forecast that before he retires he will be less so. I am sure that a year away from Hamilton would do something for him. But I see no strong reason to argue that Princeton is the place for him to spend that year. None of the subjects he listed for possible writing ~~were~~ war of a sort that we could help very much on -- assuming Patton himself took the list seriously, which I doubt.

Patton, to me, is mainly one aspect of the problem of the small college. If he should come, ~~I fear~~ I should regard him in that character.

In a way I feel that the situation is embarrassing. He has been here on a visit; I suppose his colleagues know of the visit. He has made a formal application for membership; perhaps his colleagues know of that. If he is refused -- and there are better reasons for refusal than for acceptance -- it must prejudice his position at Hamilton. This would be a poor reason for accepting his application for membership; but it does suggest that we ought to work out a technique of appraisal that will avoid mutual embarrassment.

NOTE: I have read Patton's thesis on "Diminishing Returns." It is a purely formal effort; adequate but unimaginative, meticulous, careful in a perfunctory way; in short, mediocre or barely passable. I am sorry to say it contains a major lapse of ~~logic~~ consistency between its two sections. I doubt that it took him a month

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to write -- certainly many a Princeton senior thesis involves more real effort.

In short, I am sorry for Patton; sorry for all middle-aged professors of economics in small colleges; sorry for all small colleges, professors and students; and wondering what the Institute can, or should, or might do about them, if anything.

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

show E
Pat Stewart 2

HAMILTON COLLEGE
CLINTON, NEW YORK
Office of the Director

ASSISTANT TO THE CONTROLLER

June 15,1945

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

Dear Dr.Aydelotte:

I am safely restored to my"friends and relations" and very happy over meeting you,Mr.Stuart and Mr.Warren, and seeing the Institute. As I think over it,I can list a very large number of projects on which I would like to work for the coming year, several of which would be more in line with the character of studies you have been making at the Institute than any I have discussed so far. I shall get off a letter to Mr.Stuart soon on the subject.

As for housing, Mrs.Patton has offered to try to get along with the boys here rather than that I should lose this priceless opportunity. The only house offered by one Princeton realtor was at $250 a month rent, and I would likewise rather take this than lose the year.

copy to miss miller who is taking care of it.

My expenses on the trip were:-

Round trip Utica-Princeton	13.40
Room at Nassau Tavern	6.00
Meals	6.00
Total	$25.40

I do not see any reason why you should pay this bill. I certainly got that much in money's worth from the trip even if nothing comes of it.

With many thanks and kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Francis L. Patton

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

~~Professor Stewart~~

Dr Oppenheimer

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

D A Y L E T T E R

June 9, 1945

Prof. Francis L. Patton
Hamilton College
Clinton, New York

Look forward with ~~great~~ pleasure to your visit. Have reserved room for you at Nassau Club. Please take taxi direct from station. Looking forward to dining with you there Monday evening. Sorry ~~difficulties~~ service problems make it impossible entertain you at our house.

Frank Aydelotte

(Institute for Advanced Study)

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

June 8, 1945

580

My dear Professor Patton:

Dr. Aydelotte has passed on to me your letter of June 7th. I regret very much that I will be in New York on Monday evening, but am looking forward very much to your visit to the Institute on Tuesday.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert Warren

Professor Francis L. Patton
Princeton Inn
Princeton, N. J.

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Prof Stewart

RBU
WWR

HAMILTON COLLEGE
CLINTON, NEW YORK
~~Offices of Administration~~

~~ASSISTANT TO THE CONTROLLER~~

June 7, 1945

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

I am indebted to you for your very great courtesies. I shall arrive in Princeton next Monday, June 11 at 4:56 P.M., which I fear will be after your hours at the Institute. However I shall call up from the station to make sure. I have written to the Princeton Inn for a room for the nights of Monday and Tuesday. If they are full I shall have to look elsewhere.

I am looking forward very much to this visit, and will of course be glad to take part in whatever work the Institute has to offer. Whatever time I have left over I shall try to employ in my own special studies.

Sincerely yours,

Francis L Patton

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Prof. Stewart

Mr. Lyttelton

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

June 5, 1945

Professor Francis L. Patton
Hamilton College
Clinton, New York

Dear Professor Patton:

Dr. Aydelotte has asked me to say that Tuesday, June 12th, seems to be the best day for your proposed visit to Princeton. Both Professors Stewart and Warren of our School of Economics will be available for consultation. Dr. Aydelotte suggests that you come to the Institute as early in the day as possible. He hopes very much that you will be able to get here in time for lunch. Will you please let us know at what time you will arrive? When you reach Princeton I suggest that you take a taxi directly to the Institute.

We are looking forward with great pleasure to seeing you on the 12th.

Yours sincerely,

Jane S. Richardson
Secretary to Dr. Aydelotte

Copy to Miss Wise

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

HAMILTON COLLEGE
CLINTON, NEW YORK
~~Offices of Administration~~

June 2,1945

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

Dear Dr.Aydelotte:

I am astounded at the generosity of your offer of paying my expenses on an exploratory trip to your institution. I shall certainly accept it. Would the middle of the week of June 11 to 16 be suitable? I am taking seriously the ODT recommendation to avoid weekends if you must travel.

I don't know exactly what to expect of the Institute. I shall be satisfied with a few lectures,or participation in a seminar or two, plus some counsel on the development of my own economic thought. I judge from your Bulletin that most of your work in economics has been of the petty fact-finding sort which,however valuable, can hardly conceivably ever rescue the subject from its present confusion. What is needed I feel is to get out of the cave, though this may be a very painful business. Whether any of youreconomists would think my venture sane, I am uncertain. Incidentally the most sensible talk on money I ever heard was one by your Prof.Warren some years ago, and I was delighted some time later to learn that he was a Hamilton man.

I shall welcome the opportunity to see Princeton, among other things. My father was a graduate of the Seminary about 1876, and was so impressed by its president that he misguidedly named me for him. This used to cause me great inconvenience, but I find that the name of the grand old man is rapidly fading out.

Sincerely yours,

June 12 - lunch

Francis L. Patton

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

May 29, 1945

Professor Francis L. Patton
Hamilton College
Clinton, New York

Dear Professor Patton:

I am very glad to have your letter of May 23rd concerning the lines in which you would like to do research. The Institute for Advanced Study does not offer courses of the usual type though a certain number of lectures and seminars are held. I am not clear whether you would find here just what you want and I believe that the only way to settle that question would be for you to come down for a conference with some of the members of the Faculty of our School of Economics. We should be glad to pay your traveling expenses for such a conference and I am sure that the result of it would be to make clear to you and to us whether this would be the best place for you to work. You could at the same time look over the housing situation. It would not be easy to find the kind of house you are looking for but on the otherhand it would not be impossible. I am asking Miss Miller of the Institute to make some preliminary inquiries against the time of your coming.

If you will let me know in advance just how soon you can come, I shall be glad to suggest a date when I can get the members of our School of Economics together.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

FA:jsr

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

HAMILTON COLLEGE
CLINTON, NEW YORK
~~Offices of Administration~~
~~ASSISTANT TO THE CONTROLLER~~

May 23,1945

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

Dear Mr.Aydelotte:

The trustees of Hamilton College had given me this opportunity during a very slack period to take a year off to develop myself and my work. The Institute for Advanced Study occurred to me a a suitable place for this purpose. I realize that the very circumstance which makes it possible for me to get away for a year also diminishes the amount of work and counsel the Institute is able to offer. However I still think favorably of the Institute and of Princeton for the year's work.

As the only professor of economics in Hamilton College till recently I have of necessity been a professor of economics in general. My main interest is in the possibility of a complete reorientation of the subject along more realistic and more fruitful (as it appears to me) lines. I am specially interested in economic goals, in economic rationalizations, and in the law of moderation (or law of diminishing returns) on which I wrote my doctoral dissertation at Columbia nineteen years ago. These studies are of course ancillary to the main interest. It is too much to expect that any institution could offer courses on these subjects, but it is certain that criticism and counsel could be offered.

One basic problem of going anywhere would be that of finding housing accomodations. Perhaps with the large number of Princeton faculty who must be away on war work it would not be too hard to find a sizeable furnished house for myself,wife and three small sons.

Yours very truly,

Francis L. Patton

Invite to Princeton at our expense - both as opportunity to become acquainted + to appraise housing situation

WWS

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

May 17, 1945

Professor Francis L. Patton
Hamilton College
Clinton, New York

Dear Patton:

I am greatly interested in your letter and take pleasure in sending you under separate cover the latest Bulletin of the Institute which will give you an idea of the type of work under way here in economics. We are, as you doubtless know, organized for post-doctorate research and the question as to whether this would be a good place for you to work depends upon the type of problem which you have in mind. If you will let me know just what phase of economics you would like to work on, I will put the question up to our department and send you an answer promptly.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

FA:jsr

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

RBW

Hamilton College,
Clinton, New York
May 12, 1945

The Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, New Jersey,

Gentlemen:

What opportunities for advanced study in economics will your institution offer for the academic year 1945-6? I am thinking of taking the year off from my teaching here, and am looking around for a profitable place to work.

Yours very truly,

Frances L. Patton

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Pauling

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 ILLINOIS
THE LAW SCHOOL

Ce newspaper report says that Mr Pauling is lecturing in Princeton, and I infer it is at the Institute. In any case will you be good enough to get this to him if he is in Princeton? If there is some mistake, perhaps you will cross out the other address, the Princeton one, and send it on to him

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

in Pasadena I am anxious
to reach him promptly.
Sincerely, and with
appreciation,
Malcolm Sharp

sent to Dean Taylor's office
P U.
11/8

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Pauling, Linus

Chemical and Engineering

NEWS

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

1155 SIXTEENTH STREET N W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

WALTER J. MURPHY
EDITOR

August 21, 1947

Katherine M. Russell
The Insitute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Miss Russell:

Your letter concering the glaring error in the NEWS which affiliated Linus Pauling with the Institute for Advanced Study has been referred to me for apology since I was immediately responsible for it. During the making up of the article in which his picture appears I was assured from a staff member not connected with the magazine that Dr. Pauling had changed his connection. Since no question was raised by anyone else, and I had no way of knowing whether he was right or wrong, the error went on the press. This probably seems a very unspectacular means of gaining misinformation, and indeed it is.

I hope that this will not cause too many repercuxssions. The gentleman who perpetrated the mistake has seen the error of his impression, and I will look for more reliable sources in the future.

Anita M. Gillette
Editorial Assistant

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Linus Pauling

August 15, 1947

Editor
Chemical & Engineering News
60 East 42nd St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

In the August 11th issue of Chemical & Engineering News (News Edition), on page 2259 there is published a picture of a group in which Dr. Linus Pauling appears; following his name you list his address as the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton.

To date I have received two telephone calls inquiring whether Dr. Pauling intends to become a member of the Institute. Of course, this is not the case. As far as I know, Dr. Pauling is Eastman Professor at Oxford University this coming winter and will remain on the staff of the California Institute of Technology. I should appreciate knowing from you, if you do have this information, just where the connection between Dr. Pauling and the Institute originated from.

Yours sincerely,

Katherine M. Russell,
Secretary to the Director

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Peare, Catherine

August 21, 1947

Dear Miss Peare:

In answer to your letter of the 13th, both Dr. Aydelotte and his secretary are away on vacation and will not return until some time in September, I wonder if it would be just as convenient for you to send us a revised copy of the manuscript. I shall see to it that the one Dr. Aydelotte now has is replaced with the revised copy when it is received from you. I would send the original copy to you, but at the moment I can't seem to locate it in Dr. Aydelotte's files.

Yours sincerely,

Miss Catherine Peare
191 Clinton Street
Brooklyn 2, New York

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

191 Clinton Street
Brooklyn 2, New York

August 13, 1947

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Your letter was waiting for me when I returned to Brooklyn and you can rest assured that I want to meet and talk with the people to whom you refer. I think I will handle it this way: bring the present manuscript up to date by including all of Miss Dukas' corrections, the material given to me by Mrs. Fry in New York, and the material you gave me about the Institute. Then I will turn in the manuscript to the publisher with the comment that I want to interview several more persons and hope I can make further changes after the interviews. I feel sure the publishers will understand, because Henry Holt & Co. want as careful a job as possible.

I can readily understand your criticism that I have not given a true picture of Professor Einstein's personality, because since talking with you I have read Professor Infeld's essay in the American Scholar and his book, Quest. I want to make some revisions to include his slant, too.

In the light of the foregoing, will it be possible for you to return the copy of the manuscript which you have? Then I can furnish you with a more up-to-date version. It is not absolutely essential that you return it, because I have two carbons, but I would like you to have as accurate a copy as possible to submit to your other associates.

Thanks a million for your help and patience.

Sincerely,

Catherine Peare

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.



Miss Catherine Peare
191 Clinton Street
Brooklyn 2, New York

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Pearson, John

May 16, 1945

John Pearson, Esq.
Director, Dartmouth Eye Institute
Hanover, New Hampshire

Dear Mr. Pearson:

In reply to your inquiry, I take pleasure in sending you Bulletin No. 1 of the Institute for Advanced Study which gives our charter and basis of organization, together with Bulletin No. 11, the first chapter of which will give you a good idea of the way in which the Institute is developing. If this material raises any questions which I can answer, I should be most happy to have you write to me again.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

FA:jsr

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

DARTMOUTH EYE INSTITUTE
HANOVER NEW HAMPSHIRE
DARTMOUTH MEDICAL SCHOOL

May 14, 1945

Institute for Advanced Learning,
Princeton,
New Jersey.

Sirs:

Are there pamphlets or reprints descriptive of your purposes and history which we might study? Dartmouth College finds that the growth of the work of our Institute now calls for establishing the Dartmouth Eye Institute on a basis independent of the College.

Knowledge, therefore, of Trustee and Fiscal set-ups of other Institutes would be most helpful to us as we explore the possibility of sponsorship independent of Dartmouth.

Any cooperation you may be able to show us in this connection will be much appreciated.

Yours very truly,

John Pearson

John Pearson,
Executive Director.

JP:jck

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WM. FULTON KURTZ
PRESIDENT

PHILADELPHIA 1

April 13, 1950

Institute for Advanced Study,
The Princeton
New Jersey

Gentlemen:

We are sending you under separate cover a copy of the new book, "Court is in Session."

"Court is in Session" is a compilation of scripts used in the televising of the first series of realistic courtroom trials from City Hall in Philadelphia. A second series of trials was recently presented under the sponsorship of The Pennsylvania Company for Banking and Trusts of Philadelphia.

We feel that the presentation of the program was not only entertaining, but also educationally valuable as a means of familiarizing the public with the operation of our judicial system. It is for the same reason that we are taking the liberty of presenting a copy of "Court is in Session," which we are confident will be a useful addition to your library.

~~Very~~ truly yours,

Wm. Fulton Kurtz

President

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ. USA.

Pennsylvania State College

12/24/51

To: The Registrar

Dear Sir: Will you please be good enough to give 5 to 10 minutes of your or an employee's time to help in a national survey of courses in parliamentary law or the conduct of business meetings. The questions are readily answered by consulting your college or university catalog. Please reply directly from your office and by December 31 if possible.

Thank you very much.

Joseph F. O'Brien
Professor of Public Speaking
The Pennsylvania State College

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.





THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

The Registrar
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS
STATE COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

October 29, 1940

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

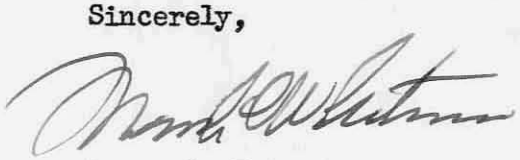
Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Thanks most heartily for your kindly letter of October 22nd. Of course Professor Einstein came to the only possible conclusion. I really felt ashamed to bother him and you in the matter but on the other hand I felt that it would be very bad indeed to tell these young men that there is anything which should not at least be attempted in a proper way.

I look forward with a great deal of pleasure to accepting your invitation in the not too distant future.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely,



Frank C. Whitmore
Dean

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Pepper, Claude

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March 23, 1949

Hon. Claude Pepper
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C.

Regret that speeches delivered on occasion of Einstein's seventieth birthday almost entirely highly technical. We have no record of the informal tributes incidental to the reports. Best wishes

DAY LETTER
Charge: Institute

Robert Oppenheimer

A NEW CURTIS SERVICE

Telegraph your order for America's favorite magazines—HOLIDAY, 1 yr., $5 • the Post, 1 yr., $5 • LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, 1 yr., $3. All prices U. S. only. No charge for wire. Pay Western Union clerk for subscription or when billed by publisher.

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Dear Sir

Thank you for your generous contribution to the Princeton Symphony Orchestra for the 1962-63 Season. As you know, without your continued support the Orchestra could not exist. You have shown that you share our belief in its vital role in music in Princeton.

Yours sincerely,

Jerrold Moyer

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The Trustees for Advanced Study

Princeton

N.J.

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Peters, Annarie

should go to Prof Meritt
1<K

The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore-18, Maryland

August 31, 1945

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

I regret very much that I cannot accept the appointment as assistant to Professor Meritt for the coming academic year. My affairs are now such that it is urgent that I remain in Baltimore at this time.

Please accept my sincere regrets and my apology for the late date of this letter.

Very sincerely yours,

Annarie Peters

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Petty Cash Fund

February 16, 1953

Mr. Ira A. Schur
125 Park Avenue
New York City 17

Dear Mr. Schur:

The number and size of the checks which we are cashing here at the Institute for members seems to be steadily increasing. We now send to the Princeton Bank twice a day for cash, but this is not always enough and on Saturdays or when there is a bank holiday we seldom have sufficient funds to take care of the needs. It is a real convenience to our members to be able to get cash without going to town, and we should like to be able to accommodate them in this respect as fully as possible.

Our present Petty Cash Fund is $1,640 but $640 of this is out in various subsidiary boxes, so our main office fund totals $1,000. If there is no objection, we would like to have another $1,000 here in our Petty Cash Fund.

Sincerely yours,

Luella Trinterud

√cc Dr. Oppenheimer

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

January 21, 1935

Dear Professor Page:

Thank you for your very kind and confidential communication of January 18 addressed to the professors of the Institute. I shall forward it to them, and I am sure that they join me in expressing appreciation of your helpful attitude.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Leigh Page
Sloane Physics Laboratory
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

AF:ESB

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Paris, F. Andre

COPY

June 18, 1936.

Mr. F. Andre Paris,
Quaker Road,
Princeton, New Jersey.

Dear Mr. Paris:-

Truly I am very glad that I wrote you on June 16th and evoked your answer of the 17th, for the reason that the figure suggested by you is so far beyond anything that I had ever contemplated in my wildest imagination that it is impractical for us to go ahead. I cannot conceive that the job we had in mind would, in any sense, be other than a part-time job, and in fact, that the work entailed would be very sporadic. The alterations to 69 Alexander Street have been contracted for and a janitor will be in charge of that building. This leaves only the Olden Manor, the two houses occupied by the colored tenants, one additional small house which will come to us some time in August and the barn to which you refer, in the way of buildings. If, as you recommend, the barn is torn down, there will be practically no buildings requiring supervision. On the other hand, the fields should certainly not require much time because, if we do not rent them, they will not be cultivated, and if we do lease them the lessee will have to care for them.

My own thought was that, in any event, for the present, your compensation would be merely nominal.

I regret exceedingly having taken so much of your time, but even more so, our inability to avail of your services.

Very truly yours,

HHM:LW

HERBERT H. MAASS.

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

COPY

F. Andre Paris,

Quaker Road,

Princeton, New Jersey.

June 17, 1936

Mr Herbert H. Maass,
20 Exchange Place,
New York.

Dear Mr Maass:

In answer to your letter of June 16th., I thought you wanted me to go on for a whilewith the work before mentioning anything about the compensation.

My opinion is, that if it is a job at all, it should be worth $300.00 a month, taking into consideration responsibility and possible future developments. It may be only a part time occupation, or a full time one for some periods, I am prepared to give it the necessary attention to make my participation, in the management of some of your affairs, worth while.

I should be qualified to take care of your interest in matters of real estate and construction, after years as executive in large enterprises, and dealing with affairs of the same nature right along.

I should be glad to know what you had in mind yourself on this proposal.

Yours very truly,

F. A. Paris.

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Parke

NORMAN H PARKE
CONSULTING
SALES AND PRODUCTION
ENGINEER
NEW YORK CITY

January Twenty-third
Nineteen Hundred Thirty-One

Dear Mr. Flexner:

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for including my name on your list and sending me a copy of the Organization and Purpose of The Institute for Advanced Study, Bulletin No. 1.

I discussed the contents of this booklet with Mr. Mark M. Jones, of whom you have undoubtedly heard through his work for Mr. Rockefeller, and he was very much impressed with it.

It would be greatly appreciated if you could possibly send a copy of the booklet to Mr. Jones at 51 Madison Avenue.

Thanking you, I am,

Very truly yours,

Norman H. Parke

Norman H. Parke
51 Madison Avenue

NHP:RK

Mr. Abraham Flexner
The Institute for Advanced Study
100 East 42nd Street
New York

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

January 24, 1931

Mr. Norman H. Parke
51 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Parke:

In Mr. Flexner's absence permit me to thank you for your letter of the twenty-third.

We are sending a copy of Bulletin No. 1 of The Institute for Advanced Study to Mr. Mark M. Jones, 51 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY
Assistant Secretary

ESB:ARD

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

N. H. Parke

NORMAN H PARKE
CONSULTING
SALES AND PRODUCTION
ENGINEER
NEW YORK CITY

December Third
Nineteen Hundred Thirty

Dear Mr. Flexner:

The publicity which has been given you by Mr. Louis Gannett of the Herald Tribune, is intensely interesting to me and I would consider it a great privilege if you could give me an opportunity of having a little visit with you at a time selected for your convenience.

Sincerely,

Norman H. Parke

Norman H. Parke
51 Madison Averme

NHP:RK

Dr. Abraham Flexner
Rockefeller Foundation
61 Broadway
New York City

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

December 11, 1930

Mr. Norman H. Parke
51 Madison Avenue
New York

My dear Mr. Parke:

Mr. Flexner has asked me to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of December 3. As he is exceedingly busy, being overwhelmed with mail and with interviews, he wishes you to write him more fully regarding the matters about which you desire to consult him.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

G. H. Pachan

2733 Netherland Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Nov. 21. 1932

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
The Institute of Advanced Study.
100 E. 42nd St. N.Y.C.

Dear Dr. Flexner,

Dr. E. A. Smith of Secaucus, N.J. suggested that I sent you a copy of my book, entitled "Relativity and Reality" which has just been published. I have, therefore, asked my publishers to forward to you a Complimentary copy of the book and would be very glad to hear how the book appealed to you.

By way of introduction, may I say that I received my M.A. from Oberlin College, where I studied physics under Prof. Charles E. St. John of Mount Wilson Observatory. I also graduated from the Electrical Engineering Department of Worcester Polytechnic Institute. I have been with the Bell Telephone Laboratories for the last twenty-one years, both in New York and London.

I will appreciate your opinion and comments on my interpretation of the Theory of Relativity and the viewpoint I have disclosed about the structure of the atom and the disintegration of the electron.

Respectfully yours G. H. Pachan

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

RELATIVITY AND REALITY

A non-technical exposition of the Theory of Relativity and its philosophic consequences.

By G. H. PAELIAN, B. S., M. A.

Member of the Indiana Academy of Science

Cloth, 5 x 8 inches **Price $2.00** **235 pages**

MACOY PUBLISHING CO., 35 W. 32nd ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

✦

This is a book which, in the midst of our world crisis, strikes a key of optimism. The author believes that the present day sufferings are but the birth throes of a new era, heralded by the relativists of today. Evolution, as a law of progress, belongs to the three dimensional world, dealing with the man who looks at things from a personal viewpoint, while relativity, as a theory expounding the fourth dimensional world, deals with the superman who has a cosmic viewpoint. When this theory penetrates deep into our consciousness it will provide a new key for the solution of our enigmas and many of our world problems. It will create a new civilization.

RELATIVITY AND REALITY is the history of humanity groping after knowledge. It is the gradual expansion of man's consciousness, leading from one plane to another, until he has reached regions dreamed inaccessible—worlds beyond worlds—and has penetrated into the vastness of a superdimensional universe.

The book is scientific in its approach, giving fundamentals of present day theory. Some important scientific revelations are made which will be of special interest to the scientific reader. It is unique in its treatment of the subject and fills a need in the literature of the day, creating a bridge between our three avenues of Thought—science, religion and philosophy. It is a book that stimulates thinking.

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MACOY PUBLISHING COMPANY
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Gentlemen:

Enclosed find $ for which please send me copies of RELATIVITY AND REALITY

Name

Street

City and State

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

December 9, 1932

Dear Mr. Paelian:

Thank you for your letter of November 21 calling my attention to your book entitled "Relativity and Reality". The book reached me yesterday, and I shall be happy to examine it at my earliest opportunity, but I shall unfortunately not be able to give you an opinion regarding it as the subject is one with which I am not competent to deal.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. G. H. Paelian
2733 Netherland Avenue
New York, N. Y.

AF:ESB

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

January 17, 1931

Louis Pearl

Mr. Louis Bamberger

Dear Sir

The writer is curious to know how one goes about getting a fellowships in your new "Institute of Human Relations"

While its rather forward to write to you personally on such a subject, I want to make my attempt effective and that is why I take such a liberty.

I received my B. A degree from Yale in 1928 For the past two years I've been with R. H Macy & Co., but I've come to feel that I

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would be happier in some scholastic pursuit I'd like to do graduate work in the "Science of Society" which is one of the subjects I took at school.

If it not too presumptuous I'd appreciate a reply from either you or your secretary, if you don't bother with such details

Yours respectfully
Janis Pearl

310 WEST 94 ST
New York City
Room 406

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January 17, 1931

Pearl:

Mr. Bamberger has handed me your comm-
of January 14. No steps have been taken
wards the organization of the Institute
ced Study. I am, however, sending you
t which indicates its general scope. It
kely, however, that a working organization
ffected within the near future.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Pearl
94th Street
N. Y.

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

January 5, 1933

Dear Professor Peeters:

I beg you to accept my very profound and genuine thanks for the generous and most intelligent account which you have written regarding the purpose of the new Institute for Advanced Study.

I am sending you under separate cover the first bulletin issued by the Institute. Within a few weeks I hope to be able to send a second bulletin in which there will be announced other appointments in the School of Mathematics. We will thus start the subject with a notable group of mathematicians. From time to time we propose to add additional schools and hope thus to make our contribution to American learning and scholarship.

With all good wishes for the New Year and renewed appreciation, I am

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

M. le Prof. Felix Peeters
3 Treurenberg
Brussels, Belgium
AF:ESB

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Peffer

9 East Tenth Street, New York.
Dec.27,1935/

Dear Dr. Flexner:

You will remember perhaps that I told you of a study I had proposed to the Council on Research in the Social Sciences at Columbia. I am taking the liberty of sending it to you. I am trying to get support which will enable me to go to the East some time in the next year to carry it through. Then I should like to settle down here. But wherever it is submitted the reservation must be made that it is ~~xx~~ not an occasion for "research" as social scientists use the word--I mean clerical bookkeeping, the amassing of statistics and irrelevant data,accurate or inaccurate, true or untrue. There are few verifiable data in the East and,without weighting by the understanding given by experience alone (call it subjective if one likes) even those have no meaning. The reservation may disqualify me from most orthodox research bodies;I should answer that most of the publications in the East or in the whole field of international and inter-cultural relations which are sponsored by such bodies are imposing but empty, sometimes also callow and silly.

If you have suggestions as to procedure I shall be grateful.

Truly yours,

Nathaniel Peffer

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

January 1, 1936

Dear Dr. Peffer:

I have your kind letter of December 27. I am sorry to say that the subject with which you are dealing lies so far from anything with which the Institute is now concerned that I think it improbable that the Trustees would make an appropriation towards its support. We are trying to keep to a narrow field and to cultivate it quietly, patiently, and slowly.

I too hope that you may secure the necessary support from other sources.

With all good wishes for your work and for the New Year,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. Nathaniel Peffer
9 East Tenth Street
New York City

AF:ESB

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

9 East Tenth St.,
New York, Nov.13,1935.

My dear Dr. Flexner:

Mr. Keppel has told me that you were arranging a meeting with Mr. Poole and myself for next week. Thank you very much. I should like an opportunity to discuss my own plans with you.

I should explain,however, that I shall be in Princeton only Monday and Tuesday. I talk there Monday evening and on Tuesday meet classes and smaller groups. But I could conveniently come down Monday morning if that suited you better than Tuesday. I shouldn't mind a free hour or two Monday afternoon,as it would be pleasant to see Ed Earle again after many years. I shall make my plans, then, according to the convenience of your schedule,if you will be good enough to let me know what time is best for you.

Sincerely yours,
Nathaniel Peffer

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
The Institute for
Advanced Study,
Princeton,N.J.

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

November 14, 1935

Dr. Nathaniel Peffer
9 East Tenth Street
New York City

My dear Dr. Peffer:

Dr. Flexner has asked me to thank you for your letter of the thirteenth and to say that he will be glad to see you on Tuesday, November 19, at his office at 12:40, and he has arranged with Mr. Poole for luncheon with you and Mr. Pode on Tuesday at 1:00 o'clock.

I am sorry that I shall be unable to make an appointment for you to see Professor Earle, as he is not in Princeton this term.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Peffer

CARNEGIE CORPORATION
OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 7, 1935

Dr. Abraham Flexner
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Abraham:

Are you to be at Princeton during the week of the 18th? My friend and colleague, Nathaniel Peffer, is to be down there to speak to the students at Poole's Institute, and he has some ideas working in his head which might very possibly interest you, but even if they don't, you ought to know Peffer better for your soul's good.

Faithfully yours,

FPKeppel

FPK/aha

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

November 8, 1935

Dear Professor Poole:

I have learned from Fred Keppel that Dr. Nathaniel Peffer is going to be in Princeton during the week of the 18th and that he would like to have a conference with me. I wonder if you and he and I could have lunch together some day during that week.

Always sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor DeWitt C. Poole
School of Public and International Affairs
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

AF/MCE

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

November 8, 1935

Dear Keppel:

I have written the enclosed to Professor Poole in regard to your friend, Nathaniel Peffer. I am certain that it can be arranged.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. Frederick P. Keppel
Carnegie Corporation
522 Fifth Avenue
New York City

AF/MCE

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

J. C. Pellett

Brattleboro, Vermont

March 31, 1934

Mr. Louis Bamberger
Dr. Abram Flexner

Dear Sirs;

I am verymuch interested in the Phaestos Disk and have just made the first translation of it. Has your Institution done anything about translating it?

I do not seem to find anyone that has except Professor Hempl. He was wrong by not considering the day a day of Festivity and sacrificing even of human beings. He says, "The victims have been put to death." This is not the idea. He should have said the victims have been sacrificed.

May I hear from you in regard to this?

Very truly yours,

J. C. Pellett
John C. Pellett

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
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No 1

TRANSLATION OF THE PHAESTOS DISK

By John O. Pelliett.

FACE B

With the many selected portions
the Goddess took away and led the
captives from the many ships.

The Oxen followed the music.

The Cattle went with the animals.

Cut some portions from the Spoils.

There are many short swords on the ship.

Take away and set aside some selected
Food from the Storehouses.

The ships do not work very well.

Take away some bottles of wine from
the Storehouses and care for them.

The Oxen yoked together go up.

The tunafish are taken up festively.

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TRANSLATION OF THE PHAESTOS DISK

FACE B

By John C. Pellett

TAKE AWAY AND CARE FOR THE DOVES
AND THE ANIMALS.

THE SHEEP FOLLOW ON UP.

THERE ARE PORTIONS.

THERE ARE CATTLE HEAVENLY ONE.

THERE ARE MANY PORTIONS.

DO NOT CONSECRATE THE SHIPS.

TAKE AWAY AND CARE FOR THE HEADDRESS
OF THE GODDESS.

THERE ARE MANY PORTIONS.

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TRANSLATION OF THE PHAESTOS DISK

FACE B

By John G. Pellett

THE HEADDRESS IS IN THE STOREHOUSE.

THERE ARE MANY PORTIONS.

THE HORNED SHEEP FOLLOW THE ANIMALS
AND THE FOOD.

TAKE AWAY AND CARE FOR SOME FOOD.

DO NOT CONSECRATE THE SHIPS.

HEAVENLY ONE.

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

FACE A

TRANSLATION By John C. Pellett

OF THE FIRST AND THIRD ROWS OF THE PICTOGRAPHS USED ON THE PHAESTOS DISK

1. The powerful Zipho Guardian of the Storehouses, the Heavenly one, Giver of Water and Food Consecrates the Spoils of the Spoiler, of the Goddess.

King of Gods care for us. In Silence. Take away and appropriate several selected Portions of the still not sacrificed Animals.

2. Athene Minerva, Guardian of the Fleet, shield us. Silence! the Victims have been sacrificed. Silence! Athene Minerva shield us. Silence!

3. Silence! the Victims have been yoked together and sacrificed to Zeus. Select some good wine. Be silent! The Spoils! Drink not the wine. Take it away. Mix not with the Criminals. They have been sacrificed. See the many cattle. Mix not with the Criminals.

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

May 5, 1934

Dear Mr. Pellett:

Mr. Bamberger has kindly forwarded to me your note of March 31st. I very much regret to say that we have no facilities at present in the field in which you are interested.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. John C. Pellett
Brattleboro, Vermont

AF/MCE

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

K. Perry

519 East Buffalo Street
Ithaca, New York
January 3, 1933

ack. Jan. 4, 1933 L.F.B.

Dr. Abraham Flexner, Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
100 East 42d Street
New York City

My dear Dr. Flexner:

You may recall that I wrote you last October making application for secretarial work at the Institute for Advanced Study. As I have recently changed my address in Ithaca to that given in the heading of this letter, I am notifying you of it in order that you may get in touch with me in case a vacancy should occur on your staff for which you would consider my application.

Very truly yours,
Katharine A. Perry

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Princeton N. J.
January 4 1933

Dear Dr Flexner

I have been asked by Miss Katharine A. Perry to recommend her to you for a secretarial position in connection with the Institute of Advanced Study and Research. I can do this most cordially, for Miss Perry is highly qualified by her intelligence and secretarial skill. She had charge of the secretarial work in the Classical Investigation from 1921 to 1924, and displayed an extraordinary competence, never mussing a detail and never making a mistake. She is at present employed in the Bureau of Educational

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N. B.
Miss Perry's address is
Miss Katherine A. Perry
519 East Buffalo Street
Ithaca
New York

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

and is entirely free to
continue there. I can recommend
her without any reserve.

You have surely made a
brilliant stroke in securing
Einstein and I believe
you will find the neighborhood
of Princeton kindly to the
work of your Institute. I
note with satisfaction that
you plan to limit the
membership of the Institute
to a comparatively small
number of the most
promising scholars and
thinkers.

Very sincerely yours
Andrew F. West

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

K. A. Perry

January 11, 1933

Dear Dean West:

I owe you an apology for failing to reply more promptly to your kind note, but I was getting ready for a meeting of the Board and simply could not attend to my mail.

I am delighted to know about Miss Perry, and I shall most certainly get in contact with her as soon as the Institute develops far enough to require additional secretarial aid.

I have known without your telling me that you would approve the way in which the Institute is being started, namely, small and on a high level. I look forward eagerly to talking with you about the problems of its organization and conduct when they arise.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dean Andrew F.West
Princeton
New Jersey

AF:ESB

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

K. A. Perry
108 Ferris Place
Ithaca, New York
October 15, 1932

Dr. Abraham Flexner, Director
Institute for Advanced Study
100 East 42d Street
New York City

My dear Dr. Flexner:

If there is an opportunity for a secretary in connection with the work of the Institute for Advanced Study, I hope that you will consider my application for the position.

I am a graduate of Wellesley College and of the School of Secretarial Studies, Simmons College, and have had several years' experience in various kinds of secretarial work, chiefly along educational lines. Previous positions include those of assistant in the Publication Office of Hampton Institute, Virginia; office secretary for the American Classical League during a three years' educational investigation supervised by Dr. Andrew F. West of Princeton, New Jersey; personal secretary to Dr. Edward L. Thorndike of Teachers College, Columbia University; and a secretary at the Buffalo Seminary, Buffalo, New York. At present I am employed as a secretary in the

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Bureau of Educational Service at Cornell University and enjoy the work, but should like to make a change in order to secure a better salary than I am receiving or can hope to receive here. I especially feel the need of earning more than my present very small salary because of having to support a brother, who has been without employment for almost a year, as well as myself.

In addition to stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping, I have had experience in handling correspondence without dictation, taking the minutes of meetings, filing, indexing, editing copy and reading proof, and otherwise attending to practically all details connected with the running of an office. In April, 1931, I took the New York State Civil Service examination in proofreading and secured a grade of 91.6, which gave me fifth place in the list of all in the State who tried that examination. I have also had experience in meeting people and in assuming responsibility when necessary.

If you care to consider my application, I shall be glad to furnish references from

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former employers or any other information that may be desired. I could also probably arrange to come to New York for an interview at some week-end, if necessary.

If there is at present no opportunity for a secretary in the Institute for Advanced Study or in any other educational association with which you may be connected, I hope that you will keep me in mind for any opening that may occur in the future.

Very truly yours,

(Miss) Katharine A. Perry

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

October 17, 1932

Dear Miss Perry:

Thank you for your letter of the fifteenth making application for secretarial work at the new Institute. Unfortunately, there is no vacancy on the staff. I am, however, placing your letter on file, and I shall be glad to communicate with you if an opening arises in which I think you will be interested.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Miss Katharine A. Perry
108 Ferris Place
Ithaca, New York

AF:ESB

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

- K. A. Perry Oct. 27, 1932 E.B.

108 Ferris Place
Ithaca, New York
October 19, 1932

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

My dear Dr. Flexner:

Thank you for your letter of October 17. I am enclosing copies of letters from former employers, and shall be glad if you will have these filed with my letter of application for reference in case that a vacancy occurs on the secretarial staff of the Institute for Advanced Study.

Very truly yours,

Katharine A. Perry

Enclosures

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

(Copy)

Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia
November 15, 1920

To Whom It May Concern:

Miss Katharine A. Perry came to Hampton Institute as an assistant in the Publication Office in September, 1919, and at the above date is still employed here. Her work in this office has included typewriting, stenography, proofreading, indexing, care of mailing lists, and general office work.

During two months this summer Miss Perry edited The Southern Workman, the monthly illustrated magazine of forty-eight pages published by Hampton Institute, making the dummy and being responsible for the typographical work. At this time also she had experience in having charge of the office and in seeing through the press all printing done during this period, which included a lengthy report and other pamphlets.

I have found Miss Perry very conscientious, painstaking, and accurate, as well as perfectly capable of carrying the work outlined. If any further information is desired, I shall be glad to furnish it on application.

(Signed) (Miss) J. E. Davis

In Charge, Publication Office

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(Copy)

AMERICAN CLASSICAL LEAGUE

Princeton, N. J., August 4, 1924

To Whom It May Concern:

In the work of an important educational investigation of which I have been the Chairman, there has been need of a thoroughly competent office secretary. Since July 1, 1921, Miss Katharine A. Perry has filled this position with great ability and fidelity. She has proved capable of assuming responsibility and of using her own judgment and initiative. Her work in stenography, typewriting, filing, handling of correspondence, keeping of accounts, and other secretarial duties has been thorough and accurate. An important part of her work has been the proofreading of the General Report of the investigation, a document of over three hundred printed pages.

The investigation is now concluded and I take pleasure in strongly commending Miss Perry.

(Signed) Andrew F. West

President of the American Classical League

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(Copy)

TEACHERS COLLEGE

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

New York

June 15, 1925

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Miss Katharine A. Perry has been in my employment as secretary for nearly a year and has been satisfactory in every respect. She has an extraordinary sense of obligation and has met every duty with entire efficiency. Her general education and special training qualify her admirably for secretarial work, in all the technical details of which she is competent. I shall be glad to answer any special questions about her at any time.

(Signed) Edward L. Thorndike
Director
Institute of Educational Research
Division of Psychology

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

(Copy)

THE BUFFALO SEMINARY

Bidwell Parkway, Buffalo, New York

July 1, 1930

To Whom It May Concern:

It gives me pleasure to commend Miss Katharine A. Perry as an able and accomplished secretary, quick, keen, accurate, conscientious, and of the highest integrity. Her wide experience in various types of secretarial work has given her exceptional values as an assistant to any one in an executive position. Fine judgment, excellent taste, punctilious care, and a lively personal interest in any given undertaking characterize her performance.

Thoroughly reliable and true to the highest standards in her work, she has in addition the background and the training of a gentlewoman.

(Signed) L. Gertrude Angell

Principal

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From the Shelby [redacted] Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

L. Perry

November 22, 1930

Dear Mr. Perry:

I congratulate you upon your extremely good fortune in procuring the funds with which to attack the urgent problems of secondary education. I have for many years believed as a result of experience in secondary school teaching and contacts with colleges and universities that the secondary school was the place in which to break the vicious circle in which American education now finds itself. Sometime when you are coming to New York, won't you give me the pleasure of taking lunch with me, for I should like to hear your plans and talk them over?

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Lewis Perry
Phillips Exeter Academy
Exeter, New Hampshire

AF:ESB

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

January 12,1937

Miss Marie C. Eichelser
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Miss Eichelser:

I received your notice of the arrival of my letter to Dr.Flexner. Thank you very much.

That letter was written at a time when I was quite excited over the results of some of my work.

Additional experiments have shown me that although there is some reason to believe that what I am doing may be of some scientific value it would not be proper for me to submit it to Dr.Flexner until I have accumulated more positive data and arranged it for examination.

I would like therefore to retract my original request that he give it consideration at present and will plan to write him again at some future date.

Very truly yours,

P. L. Pendleton

P.L.Pendleton.

6 Indian Road,
Edgewood, R.I.

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Providence, R.I.
December 22, 1936.

Dr.Abraham Flexner,
Director of the Institute of Advanced Learning,
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Sir:

I am writing you to respectfully request information of an unusual nature which I believe you are in a position to furnish.

As a result of private experiment I have personally designed, constructed and operated a machine which appears to exert a thrust of its own without reference to any external fulcrum or point of reaction.

I have produced lateral motion of this machine, also vertical motion opposed to gravity by attaching it to the end of a scale beam. I propose to construct immediately another model more powerful in an attempt to make it lift itself vertically.

Except for a knowledge of the simple fundamentals of mechanics and physics I have little learning. I have proceeded in an orderly manner however to reduce a theory to practice. It is now time for me to seek advice from those whose position makes it possible for them to keep in touch with what is going on in the scientific world, so that I may know if what I have done is common knowledge.

Should it be that my work has not been antedated, should it become evident that what I have done will prove a correlating factor in the problems of mathematics and astronomy, it will be increasingly necessary to obtain advice as to procedure.

I can place a mass upon a scale and by setting its parts in motion through an internal motor can vary its apparent weight. I believe I could do this in vacuo. Is this experiment of interest? I should be very pleased to receive your comment.

Very truly yours,

P.L. Pendleton.

P. L. Pendleton

6 Indian Road,
Edgewood, R.I.

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

January 7, 1937

Mr. P. L. Pendleton
6 Indian Road
Edgewood, Rhode Island

My dear Mr. Pendleton:

Your letter has come during the Christmas vacation and while Dr. Flexner is away from Princeton. It will be brought to his attention when he returns a week or ten days hence.

Very truly yours,

MARIE C. EICHELSER

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Alfred Peterson

AUTHOR OF
"OIL AND GAS. BE YOUR OWN GEOLOGIST"

DESCOVERER OF THE LAWS OF
SEDIMENTATION

ALFRED PETERSON
GEOLOGY, MINING, AND STRATIGRAPHY
SPECIALIST
CONSULTING PETROLEUM GEOLOGIST

615 LAKEVIEW AVE.
INDEPENDENCE, MO.

ACREAGE AND DRILLING PROPOSITIONS
INSPECTED AND PROCURED

PHONE INDEP. 5687

January 11, 1933.

Dr Abraham Flexner
Princeton University,
Princeton, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:-

It has given me great pleasure to read your announcement of"The Institute of Advanced Study". I am very much interested in the plans and work you have outlined. This I consider is the most important educational movement ever organized for scientific research, and the development of truth, and true fundamentals.

I may not be able to qualify for a college professorship, but would not exchange the knowledge acquired by experiment, fundamental thinking, and actual contact with nature,(which is our best teacher) for Cap andgown, or university degree. However I believe I am eligible to enter as a student for the following reasons.

My field work and research in geology has resulted in the discovery of the Laws of Sedimentation. A discovery which I consider so important to the science of geology, mineralogy and all related subjects, that all current text books on these subjects are obsolete, and fundamentally incorrect. A new system of geology and mineralogy built on these true fundamental laws,must be worked out in detail. This is a task so great and important to a basic science, that only an institution such as you have established can hope to accomplish it.

This discovery in geology led to other discoveries which breifly stated are as follows.

The Laws of Motion and Matter, showing that matter has no attraction.

The cause of Tides, which is not the result of the attraction of the Sun and Moon. But is only the natural behavior of a liquid on a rotating body. I have demonstrated this to be a fact.

The Compass needle is not attracted by a magnetic field or pole. The needle is balanced in an electric current produced by the rotation of the earth and discharging at the poles. I have demonstrated this also.

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AUTHOR OF
"OIL AND GAS. BE YOUR OWN GEOLOGIST"

DESCOVERER OF THE LAWS OF
SEDIMENTATION

ALFRED PETERSON
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INDEPENDENCE, MO.

ACREAGE AND DRILLING PROPOSITIONS
INSPECTED AND PROCURED

PHONE INDEP. 5687

AF#2

The Sun is not a solid body. It is a great Electric Arc, produced by the rotating planets of this solar system, and thus by their own energy the planets of this system are supplied with heat and light, and as soon as we learn how to hook up to this energy we can get power also. My first hook up enabled me to send a message.

This is the source of what is called cosmic rays. All other planetary systems and suns are organized on this plan, the operation of which is electrical, automatic and perpetual, and without interference. Thus we have a new world and a new universe built on true fundamentals, instead of baseless theories.

All of these problems and many other minor ones must be worked out in detail. This will require assistance and leadership of an organization such as the Institute of advanced study, to make it a success.

I trust you will give this brief outline of my work and study due consideration, and that I may be of service in your organization.

Wishing you the greatest success I am.

Yours very truly,

Alfred Peterson

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

September 10, 1936

Dear Dr. Peterson:

Returning to Princeton for a day or two in order to catch up with my mail I find your kind note of August 23 in reference to Mr. Richard Rudolph. While it is true that we have purchased the Gest Chinese Library, we did so not with the idea of developing the Chinese Department at once but rather in order to save the library from being scattered to the four winds at an auction sale. At the moment our resources are practically bespoken, but I shall keep your letter and communicate with you or with Mr. Rudolph whenever any development of Chinese studies is contemplated.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. Frederick Peterson
555 Park Avenue
New York City

AF/MCE

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From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

August 26, 1936

My dear Dr. Peterson:

Your letter of August 23rd in regard to Mr. Richard Rudolph has come while Dr. Flexner is away from Princeton on his vacation.

I shall hold the letter here for his immediate attention upon his return.

Very truly yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. Frederick Peterson
555 Park Avenue
New York City

HW

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

DR. FREDERICK PETERSON.
555 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK.
CONSULTATION BY APPOINTMENT.

TELEPHONE: REGENT 4-0984

Three Rivers Farm
Bridgewater, Conn.
August 23, 1936

Prof. Abraham Flexner
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

The enclosed letter is in a way self-explanatory. In talking with Mr. Simms, who said the Field Museum was too short of money to employ Rudolph, he said he was afraid this very promising young man might be lost to sinology altogether, deflected by needs into some other field. Sometime ago I wrote George Rowley at Princeton about him, and he answered as follows:

"Perhaps your suggestion of Mr. Rudolph comes at an opportune time. At any rate I would appreciate a copy of the letter to send on to Dr. Flexner. I have already told him that Pelliot is the Einstein of Sinology. but I would prefer to build up the organization with the youngsters who may develop into Pelliots."

So I am sending Dr. Simms' letter directly to you hoping something may come of it for the mutual benefit of your Institute and this young man.

With best regards

Yours faithfully,

Frederick Peterson

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

M. S. Peters

3408 "W"
Lincoln, Nebraska
December 10, 1930

Mr. Abraham Flexner
New York City, New York

Dear Sir: For the past year I have been working on the a biography of Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras. I intend to submit it as my doctoral dissertation at the University of Nebraska, but my ambition is to make it more than that, to make it the definitive work on Miller. In order to do so I need an opportunity to work in the historical libraries of California, Oregon, and possibly Montana, and through the records of Shasta county , California, Marion and Multnomah counties, Oregon, where imprints of Miller's early life are to be found. And I need to interview those who survive of Miller's contemporaries. I have no exact notion of how long this investigation would take; it could be done, most likely, in one year. My point is this: Are there any scholarships available for such a study? and how could I get my case before the executors of a scholarship fund for such a purpose? I am married, and I must depend on my salary as instructor for the support of my wife and me. I believe I could manage a year's work on $2500.00.

I have published various things, about twenty-five all told, in various places. I can submit copies or reprints of these as evidence of my qualifications.

On Miller I have completed the following articles: "Joaquin Miller, an Introductory Sketch", current issue, Revue Anglo-Americaine ; "The Border Days of Joaquin Miller", forthcoming in The Frontier, a University of Montana publication: "Joaquin Miller in England", in the hands of

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and being read by the editors of American Literature.

I have published and have copies of the following: " A Swedish Miracle de Notre Dame", February, 1928, Scandinavian Studies; " Some Scandinavian Elements in a Micmac Swan Maiden Story", November, 1930, Scand. Studies; a note on Totemism, American Speech, August, 1927; a review of Frances Densmore's Papago Music, American Speech, May, 19 a monograph in the University of Nebraska Studies in Literature on Robert Jephson, an Irish playwright who was writing tragedies in an age, the late eighteenth century, that was especially devoted to comedy; an article on regional magazines published in The Prairie Schooner a regional literary magazine of which I am an associate editor. I have published poetry in Troubador, various regional magazines, and light verse in Life, (Dec. 9, 1926). Among my "unpublished works" is a novel, now going the rounds of the publishers.

I am interested in Miller because the task permits technical investigation and creative work. Miller's life, on account of his frontier Munchausenism, his inability to leave truth unvarnished, provides a nice problem for his biographer. In addition, the work provide an opportunity to build Miller into his place in American Literature. His picaresque life and his picaresque literary product are worthy of study for the evidence they will add to the final record of the history of the Western border. If my final results warrant it I hope to challenge the apologetic tone that the more cathedral historians adopt toward Miller. He seems to me , at the present stage of my investigation, exceptionally neglected.

Sincerely yours,

Martin Severin Peterson

Records of th... Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Sh... Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

December 15, 1930

Dear Mr. Peterson:

Thank you for your letter of the tenth describing your work on the biography of Joaquin Miller and making inquiry regarding scholarships or fellowships established by the Institute for Advanced Study. The Institute has only recently been formally organized, and it has not yet been determined in what fields of study work will be pursued. I shall place your application on file and let you hear from me as soon as the project develops.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Martin Severin Peterson
3408 "W"
Lincoln, Nebraska

AF:ESB

Records of the Office of the Director: General Files / Box 51 / Pa-Pg file
From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA.

J. B. Pettis

January 21, 1938

Dear Professor McShane:

I have your kind note of January 20. I myself take no part in the distribution of the grants made by the mathematical group, but I shall send your letter to Professor Veblen and I am sure that he and his associates will give it the most thoughtful consideration.

I hope that you and your wife have grown fond of Charlottesville and that whenever you return to Princeton for a visit I may have the pleasure of seeing you.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Prof. B. J. McShane
University of Virginia
University, Virginia
AF/MCE

Letter recommending Dr. B. J. Pettis