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~~GENERAL~~

Relations WOAI

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

BOAS, FRANZ

Correspondence with Franz Boas and other scientists/
with Flexner. Request of the scientists through Boas to
Flexner to cosign an answer to the Nazi attack on
theoretical physics and free learning.

File I-10

1931

1/27

✓ CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Relations WOA I

FOUNDERS

The Corporation

Flexner to R.A. Millikan (Calif. Institute of Technology):

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

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

"With all good wishes to you and your colleagues,"

File III-18

1931

12/23

GENERAL

Facilities

✓GENERAL

Relations W.O.A.I.

C.R. MOREY (Princeton University)

Biography

See letter Morey sent to Flexner 12/23/31 on facilities (PP. 1-2*

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1932-33

EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biography

FLEXNER, A.

✓ CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Relations with Other
Academic Institutions

June 14, 1932

Flexner to Frau Einstein:

"...welcome note from your husband and your own kind note as well. I need not say that I am delighted at the decision that you have both reached not only for the sake of the Institute but for the sake of Professor Einstein and yourself...I shall make no announcement whatsoever...Will you send me a line...whenever you and your husband are willing to have it known that your decision has been reached.

"May I ask you to explain to Professor Millikan that I desire not only to treat him with courtesy but to give your husband permanently and without need of further thought on his or your part the security...to which he is so amply entitled."

September 10, 1932

Flexner to Frau Einstein

1932-33 (don't.)

Einstein, Albert
Flexner, A.
California Institute of Technology

"...thank you most cordially [for sending]...your husband's letter to me. I can quite understand that Dr. Millikan and Dr. Hale are disappointed, but I am equally certain that it would be in every way unfortunate for your husband if he endeavored to make any future arrangement at this time with the California Institute of Technology, and I have so written both Professor Millikan and Professor Hale. They are both my close and warm friends and have been so for many years, but in these matters one cannot act on the basis of personal friendship. As far as anyone can now see, Professor Einstein has accepted the arrangement which will be best for him and you and best for the advancement of science. Under these circumstances, were I Professor Millikan or Professor Hale, I should simply congratulate him and not endeavor to disturb his plans or his peace of mind.

"You may be very sure that your letter will be regarded as absolutely confidential by me. No one but ourselves shall ever know anything about it, though as a matter of fact it contains nothing that Millikan and Hale should not themselves understand.

"The announcement which appeared in the American papers of your husband's permanent appointment to the staff of the Institute for Advanced Study has awakened great enthusiasm in America not only on account of the Institute but on account of him. I have been deluged with letters and telegrams, but I shall make no announcement on the part of the Institute until I return to New York and the Board has met in early October.

1932-33 (con't.)

Einstein, Albert
Flexner, A.
California Institute of Technology

"There are two things that I should like to ask you: (1) Are there any steps which I can take during the winter in reference to your living accommodations when you come to America in the autumn of 1933? (2) I hope that Professor Mayer may put his domestic affairs in order according to American standards. This will relieve him and me of any possible embarrassment. Would you also be good enough to send me the date and place of Professor Mayer's birth, institutions in which he has studied and worked?"

March 6, 1933
Flexner to Frau Einstein

..."Let me reassure you and your husband about the future. I have in some measure to contend with the same difficulties with which your husband contends, namely, invitations to speak, to visit institutions, and to do all sorts of things. I simply pay no attention to them. My secretary either answers them or throws them into a wastebasket with the result that I lead as quiet a life here in New York as I would lead in Caputh, and the same is true of my brother. It is altogether a question of fixing upon a routine and adhering to it. I suppose I have had two hundred and fifty invitations this year to make speeches, and I have not made a single one."

...

1932-33 (cont.)

Einstein, Albert
Flexner, A.
California Institute of Technology

May 29, 1933
Flexner to Frau Einstein

"You will remember that, when Professor Einstein agreed to come to America, I said that the Institute would pay the expenses of your transportation from Europe to Princeton. If you will let me know the amount required, I shall be delighted to send you a remittance.

"We now have our office in Princeton, and for the present I am living at the Princeton Inn. Mrs. Hall communicated with me on Saturday, telling me that she had received a cable from you that you would rent her house from November 1. I told her that I thought there must be some misapprehension, inasmuch as the Institute would begin October 1, and Professor Einstein had agreed to be present at that time. I have written Professor Einstein explaining why it is necessary for the group to assemble here at the beginning of the appointed time. Mrs. Hall tells me, however, that her son and his wife will be visiting her at the beginning of October, so that she cannot vacate the house until the middle of the month. I assume that for a fortnight you and Professor Einstein will perhaps do, as I am doing, namely, live at one of several possible inns. I find the Princeton Inn very comfortable and agreeable."

..."

July 6, 1933 Flexner to Frau Einstein

"...

"I enclose a copy of the memorandum which I prepared for Professor Einstein when I was in Berlin a year ago and which he accepted in writing. Subsequently Mr. Bamberger insisted that the salary should be \$15,000 and the retiring allowance \$8,000 in order that Professor Einstein might be thoroughly protected against the need of undertaking outside work that might interfere with his own researches.

"While I wish to be as kind and considerate in everything as is possible, I think you should realize that I have undertaken a great responsibility to Mr. Bamberger and his sister, namely, the founding of an institution of higher learning. I have emphasized in my letters and in pamphlets the fact that the scholars and professors will be free to follow their own desires, but on the other hand we shall have no institute at all unless a few fundamental facts are recognized. I cannot understand, for example, why when you were in New York, you should have decided when you would come to Princeton, though you could easily have asked me the question as to when the Institute would begin. At the beginning of October the mathematical group will be assembled, and there will be ten or twelve advanced students - foreigners and Americans - who have mainly held academic posts and whose qualifications Professor Veblen has very carefully examined. These have been accepted, though we have had hundreds of applicants. Now at this time things are of absolute importance to the Institute: (1) that the professors should have an opportunity to talk over the general plan which will be pursued, though of course each of them will retain his own individuality; (2) that these workers who have made great sacrifices to come to Princeton shall find there men with whom they can consult or work in ways that they may arrange between themselves.

July 6, 1955

"When the appointment of Professor Einstein was first announced, Professor Millikan and Professor Hale wrote and asked me to allow him to spend part of the time in Pasadena. Despite my long and intimate friendship with them both, I declined because I realized that, if this sort of thing began, it would be difficult to stop and because further, if it began, people would not understand that Professor Einstein's connection with the Institute represented his main academic connection. Unfortunately from the point of view of the Institute when he and you went to Europe, he accepted a number of engagements so that American newspapers at once began to question the nature of Professor Einstein's relation to the Institute. Only a few days ago the following was printed in the New York Times: 'Professor Einstein has accepted professorships in Madrid, Paris, Brussels, Leyden, and Oxford.' The only institution not actually mentioned is the Institute for Advanced Study. On going to Princeton I found great confusion and doubt as to the nature of Professor Einstein's connection. At first I thought that I would issue a statement, but on second thought I decided that there was only one way in which to set the thing straight, namely, to assemble in the beginning of October and get to work. That will prove to the world that Professor Einstein's position in reference to the Institute is that of a professor precisely of the same nature as my own connection. Do not for a moment believe that I think either you or your husband have consciously done anything that is not entirely correct, but you cannot possibly know the American press, including the scientific press, and American institutions. The sacrifices which you and Professor Einstein are making are precisely the same as those which I am going to make. I feel that it is required of me by Mr. Bamberger's generosity, and no domestic or other consideration of convenience shall be allowed to interfere with it as far as I am concerned. We have all undertaken to create a 'heaven for scholars' and to that purpose all other considerations must yield.

July 6, 1933

"You must feel perfectly free to make any arrangements you please regarding your secretary and assistant. The Institute will provide in Fine Hall a thoroughly competent secretary, whose services Professor Einstein and his associates may use.

"I hope very much that you will not misunderstand the spirit in which I write. I wish to do everything in the world to make your husband's life and efforts profitable and happy. On the other hand, I have undertaken a very heavy responsibility, and I cannot carry it out unless those associated with me put the Institute first and foremost.

"I am doing everything in my power to secure opportunities for the German professors, who have been displaced. The situation is heart-breaking, but here again the Institute must come first, and we must not do anything except on the basis of sheer merit. It is not easy to live up to these standards, but I have promised Mr. Bamberger and his sister that I will do so, and I shall keep my undertaking.

"Please give my affectionate greetings to Professor Einstein and your children, and believe me, with all good wishes,

"P.S. Since dictating this letter the New York Times announces that Professor Einstein has accepted a chair in the University of Jerusalem. The Institute for Advanced Study is thus once more placed in a really absurd position, from which it can be rescued in only one way, namely, by assembling at Princeton on October 2 and showing that the connection there is actual and that the appointments received elsewhere are honorary or semi-honorary in character."

1732-33

July 19, 1933

Flaxner to Mrs. Einstein

"Since writing you last week Mrs. Fuld, who is one of the founders of the Institute for Advanced Study, as you know, has sent me without comment the enclosed clipping, which shows that in consequence of the various appointments, honorary or otherwise, the relation of Professor Einstein to our Institute as his real post is not understood. I know that neither you nor your husband would under any circumstances knowingly embarrass me, but I assure you that I have had a great deal of trouble on the score of these connections, which must be merely nominal. I wish that Professor Einstein could take the same attitude towards foreign offers that I myself took in dealing with American institutions. In no other way will he secure the peace and continuity which should constitute the great charm of the Institute. I would not advise him to withdraw from anything at once, but I think that, first, he should decline further invitations and, second, one by one these outside appointments should be dropped in the course of time. I believe he will be happier and more effective in this way than in any other, and the position of the Institute in reference to its other professors will be very greatly simplified and helped. I leave it to you to bring this change about in the way that seems to you feasible. You can well understand that I do not wish in the slightest degree to control Professor Einstein's use of his free time, but at his age, with his great possibilities, and with the future of the Institute at stake I venture to call your attention to a point that has evidently escaped your notice."

Undated letter from Flexner to Professor Einstein

"I write in German so as to make sure that all is clear. Your understanding regarding Prof. Mayer is correct. Professor Mayer receives \$100 monthly until October 1st; from October 1st he will be in Princeton with the Institute and receive \$4,000 a year. The Institute also pays the travelling expenses of himself and his wife to America. As to the future, we will confer in Princeton. His monthly checks have been sent to him regularly.

"I am sorry that I have been unable to make your wife understand the situation. The Institute is new; its members desire to confer with one another at the outset. The members and about ten or twelve advanced workers already holding academic posts will be in Princeton on October first. They want and need your suggestions and criticism. They cannot postpone this conference for two or three weeks. Hence, it is necessary for you to be in Princeton by October 2nd, when the members of the School of Mathematics will meet for discussion. As to your own work, I stand by our agreement: you shall work in your own way; there will be the utmost possible freedom for you as for all other professors.

"I am delighted that your work continues to be important and fruitful. I shall do everything in my power to continue Professor Mayer's association with you.

"With highest regards and best wishes,"

Story in New York Times - August 4, 1933 - Belgium

"Professor Albert Einstein passed through here today on an automobile trip from Le Coq, another Belgium seashore resort, where he has been staying since his return from the

United States. He deplored the numerous unfounded reports regarding his future activities, particularly concerning his contracts with numerous universities.

"My obligations," he said, "for the coming season are as follows: First, I have a permanent contract to lecture at the Abraham Flexner Institute at Princeton. Second, I have accepted a chair at the College de France in Paris. Third, I am engaged to lecture in Madrid. The Paris and Madrid engagements are for April and May, 1934. Fourth, I have been invited to lecture next Spring at Christ Church College, Oxford. All other reports are devoid of foundation." "

Cutting September 8 from Istanbul ^{and} Blankenberghe in New York Sun (A.P. dispatch) relating to Einstein's decision to leave Belgium because "recently a number of prominent Nazis were at nearby Coq-Sur-Mer..."

"...planned to get out of the country aboard the yacht of a friend. Their destination was said to be South America.

"The police placed a guard at his villa after hearing reports that a secret German Nazi organization had set a price of 20,000 marks (\$6,300) on his head."

Prof. Albert Malche of Geneva University, engaged by the Turkish Government to direct the modernization and Westernization of its university's standards, is elated by his success in securing the promise of Albert Einstein to give a series of lectures at the university this winter.

October 25, 1933

Flexner to Frau Einstein

"I am enclosing Governor Moore's letter. Yesterday afternoon I went to Trenton to see him. He was perfectly charming and thought that we were right in declining the invitation which had been extended to your husband. I expressed your and your husband's profound appreciation of his courtesy, and Governor Moore assured me that it would not be necessary for you or your husband to write him.

"I then saw Rabbi Silberfeld. To my surprise [he] told me that he had seen you and your husband Saturday evening and that you had both agreed to attend the dinner." (Governor Moore evidently aided Flexner in convincing Silberfeld that Einstein could not and should not accept at this time.) "Now, of course, it is idle for me to try to protect your husband on Monday, if you and he agree, as Rabbi Silberfeld said, to a different course of action a day or two before. The Governor's judgment entirely supports the policy we have been pursuing on the advice of the authorities at Washington. Unless therefore you and your husband will take the same line, it is useless for me to continue to protect Professor Einstein. Of course, it is quite possible that Rabbi Silberfeld attached more importance to what you said than you yourselves meant, but, if you will simply say, 'Professor Einstein has undertaken to make no public appearances', and stick to that, there will be no trouble. The happenings in New York in the last few days in consequence of attempted Nazi activities show that the Washington authorities know that danger exists and there are in New York, close to Princeton, absolutely irresponsible persons."

November 14, 1933

Flexner to Mrs. Einstein arranging to persuade Dr. Einstein to cancel commitments made to play the violin at a Benefit concert at the Waldorf Astoria, and he points out that he, Flexner, could have been likewise used to raise money but "I will not do it because it will interfere with my duties to the Institute and to Mr. Bamberger and to Mrs. Fuld."

November 15, 1933

Flexner to Mrs. Einstein

"I thank you sincerely for your frank and candid letter of the 14th. It is quite clear to me and to President Dodds, with whom I have discussed the entire question, that, while your ideals and intentions and those of your husband are of the highest possible character, you do not understand America. Every person of prominence in this country subjected to pressure, precisely as your husband is. President Dodds has a secretary, who protects him from publicity which may be injurious to him or the University. In my own case, Mrs. Bailey is absolutely inflexible, and she makes it impossible for any one to reach me unless, in her judgment, the matter is really worth my time and attention. Letters come to me daily requesting interviews, articles, etc., for which I would receive considerable sums which I should be happy to devote to the relief of the Jews in Europe. Mrs. Bailey declines them without even consulting me. You are apparently afraid that I wish to limit your husband's freedom. Precisely the contrary is the case, as I assured you at Caputh. I wish to protect his freedom in order that the dignity of the Institute and the dignity of Princeton University, with which we are so closely associated, may be preserved. You say in your letter that 'Wenn man mit Menschen nett ist, so ist es hier in diesem Lande üblich, eine Pressenotiz darüber zu machen.' This statement shows, as I said above, that you do not understand America. There are undoubtedly many people, whose

names constantly appear in the newspapers, but they suffer in the judgment of their colleagues and of the best persons in the country for this very reason. Persons connected with the institutions like the Rockefeller Institute never permit their names to appear in the newspapers except in connection with something directly associated with their work.

"There is another consideration which I think you lose sight of. It is perfectly possible to create an anti-Semitic feeling in the United States. There is no danger that any such feeling would be created except by the Jews themselves. There are already signs which are unmistakable that anti-Semitism has increased in America. It is because I am myself a Jew and because I wish to help oppressed Jews in Germany - not only scholars but ordinary people - that my efforts, though continuous and in a measure successful, are absolutely quiet and anonymous.

"There is no danger that there will be any breach of friendship between us. I write you in the kindest and most helpful spirit and only after conference with those who know American and Europe and who are as deeply concerned for your husband, for you, and for oppressed Jews as I am.

"Let us once more assure you that you are entirely wrong if you think that I wish to make 'irgendwelche Vorschriften in Bezug auf seine Lebensführung'. I wish only to do for your husband what a first-class American secretary does with intelligence and inflexibility for her chief and thereby saves him from interruption and saves the institution, with which he is connected, from unfriendly criticism which can only harm him and the institution and the causes which he would like to help.

"To show you how far I am from wishing to limit your real freedom, I may say that I have been asked by many Princetonians in the faculty and out of the faculty whether

they were free to call on you. In every case I have said, 'Yes', because I thought you and your husband would enjoy their company and that they would help to make you feel at home here. Let me repeat again and again that there is no question of freedom or 'Vorschriften' involved. The questions involved are the dignity of your husband and the Institute according to the highest American standards and the most effective way of helping the Jewish race in American and in Europe. Fortunately, not only in my judgment but in the judgment of others, Jews and Christians, whom I have consulted, all these good causes can be helped by the same course of action."

Source File II-16 Vault

1932

1/5

✓ GENERAL

Relations W.O.A.I.

GENERAL

Academic Procedures

DEGREES

See Robert P. Brooks (Political Science, Swarthmore) letter to Dr. Flexner on proposed policies of IAS

Vol. 1, Appendix to minutes of 4/11/32 (first set of minutes in Vol. 1)

1932

1/11

✓ CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Relations WOAI

Dr. Flexner decided to consult Dr. Millikan at Caltech.

Vol. I, No. 5, Minutes 1/11/32, p. 3

1932

4/11

✓ CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Relations W.O.A.I.

GENERAL

Academic Proceddures

Director Flexner reported: *in part:*

"Professor Millikan and his associates have recognized this tendency and have met it in much the same way in which we are proposing to meet it in the Institute, that is, through the selection of a small number of eminent men who have surrounded themselves with a few really promising disciples with whom they are endeavoring to push forward the bounds of knowledge and who may in due course assist in the regeneration of the American graduate school. Not only was the faculty of the California Institute sympathetic with the purposes of our own institution, but Professor Millikan and the authorities of Mt. Wilson Observatory offered their fullest coöperation in the fields in which they are respectively busy."...

1932

7/25
7/30
8/15

✓ CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

GENERAL

EINSTEIN, A.

FLEXNER, A.

MILLIKAN, ROBERT A.

Relations WOAI

Finance

Biographical

Millikan (Calif. Inst. of Tech.) to Flexner (New York): 7/25/32

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

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

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

"After your visit here last fall I had hoped that you would think over pretty carefully the question as to whether you could not accomplish your end better by in some way joining forces with us in our efforts at creating a research center of the highest quality in this country, at least in the field of the mathematical and physical sciences, for I feel quite certain that the net result will be finer through such combined effort than by endeavoring to build an entirely new center, especially in a city in the location of Newark. I judge from the disclosures of Dr. Einstein's letter that you have come in part, at least, to the same conclusion, since you now appear to be developing your institute of theoretical physics in connection with Princeton rather than in Newark. But isn't there the possibility of doing what you have in mind without pulling Dr. Einstein entirely away from his association with the California Institute? Indeed, I feel quite certain that the end you seem to have in mind, so far as New Jersey is concerned, can be practically entirely accomplished with very much greater satisfaction to Dr. Einstein, and also greater stimulus to his work, by letting him spend half the time which he would normally be in this country in Princeton and half the time here. Indeed, by such an arrangement I cannot see how there can be any doubt but that at least twice - and probably more than twice - as large a development in the direction in which you are aiming would be made in the United States if you could make your permanent arrangement with him one of the sort in which he would split his time in this country in that way. From our past experience I am sure that he would get nine-tenths of what he can get out of us any way

in five or six weeks instead of in twelve, and that the same relation would hold with respect to what we could get out of him. I think, too, that his contribution to the institute at Princeton would be practically as large with a five or six weeks' stay as with twelve.

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

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

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

Flexner ~~addition~~ (Ontario, Canada) to Millikan (Calif. Inst. Tech.): 7/30/37

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

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

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

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

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

"Thereupon several weeks elapsed. I assume that in that interval Professor Einstein was considering the opportunities which the Institute for Advanced Study would offer. I was myself profoundly moved by the consideration that a man of Professor Einstein's eminence was still at his time of life in an uncertain position from year to year, for, as you state in your letter, you are compelled even now to finance Professor Einstein annually without an assistant. Professor Einstein himself lays great stress upon the importance of associating Dr. Mayer with his work permanently. It seems to me in his interest and in the interest of science for him to have whatever he judges he needs and wants.

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

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

Millikan (Calif. Inst. Tech.) to Flexner (Ontario, Canada): 8/15/32

"I am writing to acknowledge receipt of your very candid letter of July 30th, and

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

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

1932

7/30

EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

✓ CAL TECH

Relations WOI

Flexner to Einstein, July 30, 1932.

Transmits a copy of a letter from Millikan in which Millikan suggests that Einstein spend a period of five or six weeks a year in each of several institutions. Flexner comments that this will not be satisfactory either to Einstein or to the scientists, nor will it permit Mayer to be with Einstein.

On the same day Einstein writes Flexner in German about staying in one place and about Mayer, translated exactly later.

D, Einstein, Albert, 1932-1933

8/30

✓ CAL TECH

Relations WOAI

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

EINSTEIN, A.

Flexner to Einstein, August 30, 1932

Says that Bamberger and he are delighted that Einstein has accepted the Institute's offer, and assures him that Mayer is well taken care of. The letter of appointment and the terms are not in the file. They have been removed.

Flexner alludes to a suggestion by Professor Hale, suggesting alternate years in Princeton and Pasadena, and expresses sympathy with Hale and Millikan, but is sure that the Institute should make no compromise on the on the full-time theory at that time.

D, Einstein, Albert, 1932-1933

1932

9/8 9/23
9/13

✓ CAL TECH

Relations WOA I

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

EINSTEIN, A.

Flexner receives a hearty agreement from Einstein to the full-time commitment at Princeton, and points out, of course that he is committed to go to Pasadena the winter of 1932-1933. He suggests that it would be friendly if Flexner should send travel money to Mayer.

On the 13th of September, 1932, Einstein reinforces his distaste for the prospect of leaving Princeton for Pasadena after he comes to Princeton. He wants it understood by Pasadena that he has made a commitment to the Institute, and that he cannot break it. He, therefore, confirms his understanding with Flexner that Flexner should write Hale this fact, and expresses the hope that relations ~~with Pasadena~~ between Pasadena and the Institute will not depend upon his dividing his time between the two institutions.

Flexner in responding to this September 23, 1932, congratulates Einstein on his clarity, and says that until the

Institute becomes stabilized, it would be quite impossible to arrange for any such partitioning of time. There is left the implication that later on it might be considered as a special emergency.

D, Einstein, Albert, 1932-1933

1932

11/12
11/16

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

members

✓ GENERAL

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

FLENNER, A.

Academic Organization

Academic Personnel

Relations W.O.A.I.

Foundations

Biographical

F.K.
Flexner to Dr. ~~F.~~Richtmyer, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

F.K.
"Dear Dr. ~~F.~~Richtmyer, we have made the first move in the organization of the Institute for Advanced Study by appointing Einstein, professor of mathematical physics, and Veblen, professor of mathematics. ²~~This~~ this group, two or three other mathematicians of first-rate standing will be added during the course of the present year. We are planning to begin the work in mathematics on October 1, 1933.

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

Mr. Richtmyer to Flexner, November 16, 1932.

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

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

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

Flexner also sent his letter to Dr. Tisdale.

~~XXXX~~
~~XXXX~~

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

1933

1/9

✓GENERAL

Relations WOAI

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

MATHEMATICS

Academic Activities

Minutes, p. 7:

"RESOLVED, That the Institute for Advanced Study become a sustaining member of the American Mathematical Society for a period of five years by the payment of Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00) annually during that period."

Minutes, p. 8:

"RESOLVED, That the Institute for Advanced Study hereby appropriate Two thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00) annually over a five-year period towards the expense of publication of the Annals of Mathematics to be issued under the joint editorship of the School of Mathematics of the Institute and of the Mathematical Faculty of Princeton University."

Vol. I, No. 10

1933

4/3
4/4

GENERAL

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

✓ JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

Relations WCAI

Geoffrey May (Johns Hopkins) to Flexner (NYC):

"Your second bulletin for The Institute for Advanced Study has just reached me. Its directness and simplicity aroused my admiration. Unfortunately, my admiration is tinged with regret. I am sorry that the natural sciences must again widen their pre-eminence over the social sciences.

"I realize, of course, that social studies require more outlay than do mathematical. I realize also that there may be no social scientists comparable to the natural scientists whom you have selected, and that their findings, no matter how extensive, may be less 'dependable.' To the degree that these situations must dominate your decision, the more necessary is it that social studies should have not only financial but scholarly support."

Flexner to May (Johns Hopkins):

"You were very kind to write me under date of April 3. I have no intention

whatsoever of diverting the Institute into the field of the natural sciences. On the contrary, I want to get into the sciences of society, but there are good reasons for beginning with mathematics, namely, you cannot get away with anything that is not first-rate. It is possible to bring together a group who are first-rate. The subject cannot be cheapened. I hoped in this way to set up a standard which would be followed in every other field into which we might enter."

File III-27

1934

1-2

✓ THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Convent Avenue at 139th Street, NYC

Relations W.O.A.I.

Flexner to President Frederick B. Robinson (College City of NY) noting the "loss of your professor/mathematics". Flexner then delicately suggests that it is time for all institutions having a department of mathematics to see that their faculty is in touch with modern mathematics and is at the forefront of the new drive for teaching in accord with the most recent advances in mathematical sciences. "It is an open secret that New York University has invited a very distinguished German mathematician, Professor Courant, formerly a professor of mathematics at Göttingen and now visiting professor at Cambridge University, to come to New York University for a two-year period. There is a general movement in this direction to bring mathematics up to the level which it has reached in the most important centers in Europe."

Robinson to Flexner, Feb. 1, 1934, thanks him for his note with its friendly nudge. "However, we had prided ourselves at The City College upon the strength of our Mathematics Department and upon the fact that we were bringing up a crop of young men who represent the most recent advances in mathematical science...Of course I may be mistaken, but I had the feeling that we had about as well equipped a mathematics department as any institution in the United States which deals with undergraduate instruction in pure mathematics and with the professional applications of mathematics in the fields of technology and business"

He gives Flexner the outlines for the present organization of his Department of Mathematics but thanks him again for his implied friendly criticism "which makes me want to redouble our efforts." and asks him for suggestions of strong men whom they could add to the Department.

Flexner subsequently, Feb. 2, 6, and 19 invites Robinson to Princeton to confer with the mathematicians at Fine Hall and then places Robinson and Eisenhart in communication with the result that ~~Robinson and~~ Eisenhart invites Professor Reynolds and Professor Gill to come to Princeton at the expense of the Institute in order to have luncheon and look over Fine Hall.

1934

1/29

✓ GENERAL

Relations WOA I

GENERAL

Publications

Dr. Flexner reported in part:

"I may add still another incident which shows how quickly the new School of Mathematics has received international recognition. With the downfall of the great university centers in Germany it became necessary in Europe to establish a new international journal of mathematics. This task was undertaken by a group of Dutch mathematicians. On the Board of Editors there are five Americans: of them, two, Eisenhart and Lefschetz, are professors in Princeton University; two, Veblen and von Neumann, professors in the School of Mathematics of the Institute; one, now at Yale, was at Princeton last year. Thus four of the five American representatives on this international Board are now at Princeton, and the fifth left Princeton last year to go to Yale."

Vol. I, No. 16, Minutes 1/29/34, p. 8

1934

1/29

GRANTS

Finance

✓JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

Dr. Flexner reported in part:

"Under existing financial conditions it is necessary to continue the grants-in-aid by which we have been enabled to cooperate with universities which have done all in their power when they have granted leave of absence on half pay to some of their best men. This particular type of aid will of course shrink when the general financial situation has improved. By way of example, I can say that during the present year we are making a grant-in-aid to an associate professor in the Johns Hopkins University. So great has been his enthusiasm and so marked the benefit which he has derived that the Johns Hopkins University has already intimated to us that next year they propose to send another associate professor on full pay, thus relieving the Institute of any expense whatsoever after a single year's experience."

1935

3/11 - 4/27

GENERAL

Finance

FOUNDERS

Corporation

✓ NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Relations WOI

STRAUS, PERCY S.

Biographical

FLENNER, A.

Refer to correspondence on finances and cost of social sciences which Straus insists will preclude start in Humanities.

See Chronological file of above date, 1935, 3/11 - 4/27

1935

| | | |
|------|------|------|
| 3/11 | 3/22 | 4/26 |
| 3/18 | 4/24 | 4/27 |

GENERAL

Finance

✓ GENERAL

Relations WOAI

See memorandum of above dates which contains
correspondence between Flexner and Straus regarding the
above subjects.

Filed in Chronological File under 1935, 3/11.

D File, Straus, Percy S.

1935

4/25

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY (FINEARTS
GRADUATE CENTER)

Relations WOI

PANOPSKY, ERWIN

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

COOK, WALTER W. S.

from Walter W. S. Cook to Flexner, April 25, 1935.

Informs Flexner that he and Panofsky have over the luncheon table discussed the matter of his new appointment with the Institute and his cooperation with the Department of Fine Arts. All the details have been worked out, and both Panofsky and Cook are well satisfied.

During the coming academic year, Panofsky plans to give one full course for the University at the Metropolitan Museum.

During the first term he will lecture on "Principles of Baroque Art," and during the second term on "Michelangelo."
D File, Cook, Walter W. S.

1936

January - February

✓ WELLESLEY COLLEGE (GENERAL)

Relations WOAI

CAMPBELL

Biographical

Letters regarding above filed in Vertical File under "C"
for Campbell.

III-27

1/25

1950
SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

✓ NEW YORK UNIVERSITY (FINE ARTS
GRADUATE CENTER)

Relations WOAI

PANOPSKY, ERWIN

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

COOK, WALTER W. S.

HERZFELD

Cook to Flexner.

The confirmation of arrangements whereby Herzfeld will come and live in Princeton and carry on his research and publication where there is an excellent art library for his purposes, and at the same time, give one course per term at New York University. Herzfeld's expected publication of the results of 20 years of excavation will be a great contribution to science.

"Dr. Herzfeld is internationally regarded as the most outstanding scholar in the field of Near Eastern Art. For the

past twenty years, he has directed one expedition after another in Persia on behalf of the University of Berlin, the German Government, and the Oriental Institute in Chicago. Last year, his excavation of Persepolis was completed and his recent dismissal as Professor in Berlin and completion of his contract with Chicago which terminated January 1st of this year, leaves him entirely free to come to this country. He is not only universally accepted as the outstanding scholar in the ancient art of the Near East, but also has personal qualifications which will enable him to fit perfectly into the American scene. He speaks English with practically no accent, and has many influential and prominent friends in this country."

He speaks of the appointment of such outstanding scholars as Panofsky, Meritt, Lowe and Herzfeld as a great contribution to American scholarship. It will raise the level of higher education in other American institutions.

D File, Cook, Walter W. S.

"Within a comparatively short time, the Institute for Advanced Study has become one of the most potent factors in American education. I have often wondered whether Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld, when they brought this Institute into existence, realized what a great contribution they were making. Most professors in American universities are so overburdened with teaching and administrative details that they have little opportunity for research and publication. However, the establishment of this Institute with a small group of outstanding scholars who are devoting themselves primarily to the advancement of knowledge is an outstanding challenge to all our American universities."

He cites the recent announcement of Professor Conant of Harvard of the future γ creation of a limited number of chairs for professors who would not be attached to any one department, and who would devote themselves to research and be free from the routine of administration. Cook is sure that the creation of these proposed chairs, one of which will be financed by Thomas Lamont, is the direct result of the existence of

the Institute, which is a constant example of the fact that the most important element in an institution is the scholar, rather than the brick and mortar and machinery which surrounds him. "Everyone in this country and abroad who is vitally interested in the future of the advancement of knowledge and the preservation of scholarship can be deeply grateful to Mr. Eamberger and Mrs. Fuld for the unique contribution which they have made."

D File, Cook, Walter W. S.

1936

1/27

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON

Relations W.O.A.I.

MORGAN LIBRARY

GENERAL

Academic Organization

See memo of Flexner's report to Board on importance of Elias Lowe's appointment by
I.A.S. Also relations in finance of the schools.

Filed GENERAL - Finance 1/27/36

1936

1/27

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON

Relations W.O.A.I.

MORGAN LIBRARY

GENERAL

Academic Organization

See memo of Flexner's report to Board on importance of Elias Lowe's appointment by I.A.S. Also relations in finance of the schools.

Filed GENERAL - Finance 1/27/36

1936

1/27

HONORS AND DECORATIONS

Academic Personnel

ARCHEOLOGY

Academic Activities

✓ GENERAL

Relations W.O.A.I.

The Director reports to the Board that Professor Alexander has been invited to lecture at the University of Cambridge during the summer and Professor von Neumann at the University of Paris. Professor Meritt "our young humanist" has been lecturing with distinguished success at Oxford during the past few months. The British Museum in London, the Bodleian Library at Oxford and the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge have shown him unexampled kindness in giving him the opportunity to copy without charge the precious materials which they and they alone contain.

He also refers to Meritt's enormous collection of archeological materials in Athens which he has brought to Princeton for study.

The Director cites an official document issued by the University of Oxford dated Nov. 25, 1935: "The present time is opportune for making this first installment of the desired equipment of the projected addition to the Ashmolean Museum because Dr. Benjamin D. Meritt who has been giving instruction in epigraphy this term is about to provide for the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey a similar set of

squeezes from the National Museum at Athens and has kindly undertaken to assist in supervising the provision of a duplicate set for Oxford...this is an exceptional opportunity for supplying the needs for a working equipment for advanced study in epigraphy at Oxford." (Minutes 1/27/36, pp. 7 & 8)

1936

1/30
1/31
2/17

✓WELLESLEY COLLEGE (GENERAL)

Relations WOAI

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

CAMPBELL, W. A.

Biographical

PENDLETON, PRESIDENT ELLEN F. (Wellesley)

FLEXNER, A.

MOREY, E. A.

Pendleton to Flexner, January 30, 1936.

Asks if the New York Times story that the Institute has appointed W. A. Campbell means the same Campbell who is Associate Professor of Arts at Wellesley, because Wellesley knows nothing about the appointment.

Flexner to Miss Pendleton, January 31, 1936.

Is deeply distressed. Has left arrangements entirely in the hands of Professor Morey of Princeton University, including, of course,

appropriate arrangements with Professor Avery, Chairman of the Department of Archeology at Wellesley. Morey and Flexner had agreed to a temporary appointment for Campbell of one year beginning July 1, 1937, provided the concession to continue the excavations at Antioch was renewed.

Pendleton to Flexner, February 17, 1936.

Acknowledges his letter, and does not seem to be mollified inasmuch as the announcement did not mention Campbell's connection with Wellesley College.

Feb. - June

GEST ORIENTAL

LIBRARY (~~HISTORIAN OF THE LIBRARY~~)

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY

✓ MC GILL/(TORONTO)

ROCKEFELLER

MORGAN, A. E.

DODDS,

FLEXNER, A.

STEPHENS, DAVID P.

Facilities

Relations WOAI

Foundations

Biographical

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

half the sum. Tax this

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

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

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

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

1936

10/3

✓GENERAL

Relations W.O.A.I.

FLEXNER, ABRAHAM

Biographical

Flexner to Aydelotte:

"...Courant has in short order received a permanent appointment and taken a prominent position. In other words, Courant is a star at New York University and is really excellent, though he would not have measured up to our requirements. It is important to build up institutions like New York University just as well as Harvard and Yale and the Institute."

Source: A File IAS (home)

1/16
3/8

✓ NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

HERZFELD

EMIGRES

Relations WOA I

Academic Organization

Biographical

Academic Personnel

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

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

D, Herzfeld

1937

4/16
4/26 4/17
4/21

✓GENERAL (Bryn Mawr)

Relations WOI

FLEXNER, BERNARD

Biographical

PARK, MARION (PRESIDENT OF BRYN MAWR)

PANOFSEY, IRWIN

Park to Flexner, April 16, 1937.

Informs him that Bernard Flexner suggested inviting Panofsky or Hersfeld of the I. A. S. to deliver a series of the Mary Flexner Lectures in October and November, 1937. She and Panofsky have arranged a series of 6 lectures and asks Flexner's permission.

Flexner to Park, April 17, 1937.

Assents to the arrangement. Asks President Park if it is true that Bryn Mawr College is prepared to furnish \$2500 a year for a three-year period to complete Miss Goldman's excavations at Tarsus. Goldman hopes to complete the excavation and write it up within four years, and will require \$12,000 a year for the first two years and \$6,000 for the third and fourth years. Flexner asks \$2500 for the first two years each and

\$1250 for each of the third and fourth.

Park to Flexner, April 21, assenting to contribution by Bryn Mawr
of \$7500 for the term of the excavations.

1937

11/12
11/15

ARCHAEOLOGY

HARVARD

✓ BRYN MAWR

FLEXNER, A.

GOLDMAN, JULIUS

GOLDMAN, HETTY

Academic Activities

Relations WOI

Flexner to Re Julius Goldman, November 12, 1937.

Informs him that since it is apparent Harvard will not cooperate further in financing the Tarsus work, a sum of \$7000 is involved. He does not say for what period of time. He thinks that Bryn Mawr makes a contribution of \$2500 when the work starts.

Goldman to Flexner, 11/¹⁵~~12~~/37.

Harvard will not cooperate any further, "and in fact during all of the years that Hetty has been excavating in the name of Harvard, that

institution has never contributed more than \$5,000 and all of the expenses connected with Hetty's work have been paid by me, including the cost of publication of Hetty's work made by Harvard."

Hetty's plans for the future cover four years requiring \$36,000. Bryn Mawr has committed itself to \$2,500 ~~per annum~~ a year for two years which together with Julius's contribution makes \$25,000. He does not know whether Bryn Mawr will continue to contribute. He believes the Archeological Institute of America will decide whether to pay something toward the costs, and thinks it will be about \$10,000, leaving \$1,000 to be made up. He does not wish to make any further contributions at the present time to the Institute, but in his will is leaving a provision that any amount needed to raise the \$36,000 will come out of his estate in the event of his death.

D File, Goldman, Hetty, 1936-1944

1938

1938

1/17

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

✓ GENERAL (AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY)

Relations WOI

Correspondence re: I. A. S.'s subscription of \$2500
to the funds for an International Congress of Mathematics to be
held in 1938.

January 17, 1938, Richardson, (R. G. D. Richardson) Secretary
of the American Mathematical Society, to Flexner.

IV-2

1938

7/24

✓ BROWN UNIVERSITY

Relations W.O.A.I.

Dean Richardson of Brown University, Secretary of the American Mathematical Society, wrote to Flexner about the Institute as follows:

"The Institute for Advanced Study has had a very considerable share in the building up of mathematics in America to its present level and its members will doubtless play an important role in all the undertakings of the International Mathematical Congress to be held in September, 1940, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Not only has the Institute given ideal conditions for work to a large number of men, but it has influenced profoundly the attitude of other universities. American mathematicians are all proud of what the Institute is doing and are happy to have it share in the festivities connected with our projected Congress."

Tr. Min. - 1/24/38, p. 2

1938

2/5

✓BRYN MAWR

Relations WOA I

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PANOFSKY, ERWIN

Biographical

FLEXNER, ABRAHAM

BERNARD FLEXNER

In 1938, Panofsky delivered some lectures at Bryn Mawr on arrangements or on a grant given to Bryn Mawr by Bernard Flexner. (Was this the money which he placed at the disposal of Bryn Mawr as a memorial for Mary Flexner, his sister?) Flexner, Abraham, insisted after securing an agreement with his brother to this effect, that the purpose to the lectures printed by the Oxford Press should contain the following statement, "The lectures were, with the kind permission of President Park, repeated at Princeton under the auspices of the Institute for Advanced Study in the Department of Art and Archeology of Princeton University."

D File, Panofsky, Erwin, 1936-1944

1938

7/6
7/7

✓ CAL TECH

Relations WOI

HUNTINGTON LIBRARY

PLEXNER, A.

Biographical

EARLE, E. M.

Earle writes to Flexner ~~to~~ from Europe asking if Flexner would mind if he accepts for the fall ten weeks invitation ~~to~~ at Pasadena under the joint auspices of the ~~Hunting~~ Huntington Library and the California Institute of Technology. He suggests the Library would furnish him adequate opportunity for work in some special phase of American history. Cal Tech would pay a small honorarium to defray his expenses.

The invitation is a great honor. The following historians have been similarly invited: Beard, Becker, McIlwain, Turner, ~~Mag~~ Nevins, Guedalla. It is a mark of distinction.

Flexner cables assent, July 7, 1938.
D, Earle, Edward M., 1936-1939

1938

7/6
7/7

CAL TECH

Relations WOAI

✓ HUNTINGTON LIBRARY

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

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Flexner cables assent, July 7, 1938.
D, Earle, Edward M., 1936-1939

1938

11/29
12/6
12/7

✓ BRYN MAWR

Relations WOAI

ARCHEOLOGY

Academic Activities

GOLDMAN, HETTY

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Goldman to Flexner, December 6, 1938.

Transmits copy of a letter from President Park, Bryn Mawr to Goldman dated November 29, 1938, informing Miss Goldman that Bryn Mawr will not be able to make good on its commitment of \$2500 for next year's excavations at Tarsus, and may be able to clear off "this year's indebtedness of \$1600." She outlines a long course of woes giving the reason why Bryn Mawr ~~skankd~~ must withdraw from its commitment. Miss Goldman expresses the opinion to Flexner that while she has become "almost shock-proof in these matters" she really is amazed at the letter. Flexner replies that, "somehow I cannot believe that Bryn Mawr is unable to live up to a modest engagement of the kind undertaken in reference to this excavation."

D File, Goldman, Hetty, 1936-44

1939-1940

NOTES

✓ SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

AYDELOTTE, FRANK

Relations to O.A.I.

Biographical

Aydelotte resigned from Swarthmore on October 8, 1939, as of June 30, 1940. The resolution was passed by the Board of Managers of Swarthmore College accepting his resignation as of June 30, 1940. He made a statement to the student body and the alumni at that time. He accepted Flexner's job at the Trustees' Meeting October 13, 1939.

File I-6

1939

1/23

MEMBERS

✓ NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

PANOPSKY, IRWIN

Publications

Relations WOAI

Biographical

Lectures Panofsky at Northwestern University. Publication
by Oxford Press of his lectures at Bryn Mawr and Princeton
University. (p. 2)

Trustees' Minutes, 1/23/39

1939

7/29

ROOSEVELTER FOUNDATION (GENERAL EDUCATION BD.) Foundations

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

KEPPEL, FRED

✓ HOWARD U.

Relations WOA I

LIPS

Biographical

Flexner to Keppel, July 29, 1939.

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

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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

1939

10/14

✓GENERAL

Carnegie Corp

GORDON, CYRUS H.

~~Academic Procedures~~

~~Foundations~~

Biographical

Flexner to Gordon (IAS):

"The Institute for Advanced Study was enabled to invite you to membership this year by an appropriation from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and I am sending you herewith a leaflet regarding the grants of the Corporation. As you will note, reports of progress are requested from time to time. Early in February I shall therefore ask for a brief report of your work during the first term which I shall submit to the Corporation."

File II-30

1939

12/30

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

✓ GENERAL

Relations W.O.A.I.

IAS had given \$2500 out of stipend fund of School of Mathematics for International Mathematics Congress in U.S.A. in 1940. Congress not held a/c war. 1/27/40 Aydelotte allowed its \$2500 to remain in trust with American Mathematical Society.

D American Mathematical Society

GENERAL

✓GENERAL

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

POLICIES

VEBLEN, O.

Pages 389-90.

Academic Personnel

Relations WOI

Administration

Biographical

I Remember

1941-1944

ROCKEFELLER
FOUNDATIONS

Foundations

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

COLUMBIA

HARVARD

OXFORD

GENERAL (HUNTINGTON LIBRARY)

WRIGHT, LOUIS B.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

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

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

(Memo continued)

~~On File, American Civilization Study~~

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

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

D File, American Civilization Study

1941-1944

ROCKEFELLER
FOUNDATIONS

Foundations

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

COLUMBIA

HARVARD

OXFORD

✓ GENERAL (HUNTINGTON LIBRARY)

WRIGHT, LOUIS B.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

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(Memo continued)

~~File, AMERICAN CIVILIZATION Study~~

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

D File, American Civilization Study

1941

7/1

✓WARBURG LIBRARY (GENERAL)

Relations WOAI

Aydelotte to Leidesdorf regarding above.

Letter filed in Chronological File under 1941, 7/1.

D, Warburg Institute

1942

6/28

RESEARCH (GENERAL)

Government Relations

WORLD WAR II

✓ GENERAL

Relations WDAI

GAY, EDWIN P.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, P.

First interuniversity memo--Perry and group.

Filed in Chronological file under 1942, 6/28.

D, Postwar Organization Study

1943

1/25

GENERAL

Government Relations

✓ GENERAL

Relations WOAI

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Minutes of Trustees, January 25, 1943, Appendix A

1943

1/25

GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY

POLICIES

✓ GENERAL

Facilities

Administration

Relations WOI

From the Director's report, he has canvassed the situation on the Gest Oriental Library during the three years he has been Director. The report of the Trustees committee consisting of Edgar Samberger, Dr. Moe, and Veblen, is presented at the same meeting, and these are comments.

Aydelotte says the ownership of the great library carries the responsibility for providing for its proper use either by the Institute or by some other research institution. "The committee has emphasized that responsibility and has wisely not attempted to say at this moment what that use should be.

"All signs point toward the increasing importance of Chinese studies in the United States in the future and if the Institute were in a position financially to establish a school of oriental studies, or even to staff the library and equip

with the modern books needed to make it an effective place for research, we should be making a notable addition to the resources of American scholarship in what is for this country a comparatively new field. Whether it would be wise or possible for us to do this depends upon several factors: upon the financial resources of the Institute, upon the outcome of the war, upon the state of Chinese studies in other universities, and upon the scholars and students available."

He says a survey is necessary of the library itself ^{of} and what is being done and planned in the field in the country. He has discussed the matter with Dr. David Stevens of the Rockefeller Foundation, and received from him an offer from the Foundation to pay the salary of Professor Duyvendack of Holland, one of the world's leading authorities in this field, for two years for the purpose of making such a survey. During the way it has been impossible even to contact Dr. Duyvendack, and it is, obviously impossible, if they could contact him, to arrange for his leaving Holland at this time.

As to the expansion of the Institute, he has been thinking that Chinese studies will be only one of several fields which should be considered, and he is preparing to lay a report before the founders, which will be the result of conference with a wide circle of American and European scholars.

In the same minutes the report of the Trustees' Committee is set forth, giving the terms of its acquisition and the then cost of its maintenance. They recall, among other facts concerning the library that the Institute in Dr. Flexner's time, February 19, 1936, in making an application to the Rockefeller Foundation for assistance in purchasing the library undertook to pay the salary of the Curator and, in the course of time, the salaries of one or two professors in connection with the Library.

The Committee has conferred with Dr. Flexner whose feeling is that the Institute could go forward only on the basis of confidence in its own future and that the Library should be held in this spirit.

The Committee also discussed the problem with Maass and Leidesdorf. They agreed with the Committee that there is no practicable alternative at present open to the Institute but the continued maintenance of the Library at approximately the present modest scale, (about \$6500 per year). They also called for a complete understanding of all commitments made.

The Committee opines that the commitments require the Trustees to continue maintenance of the Library for the present, and that it is impossible to reduce the budget. They also decide that it is not possible to dispose of the Library or solve the questions concerned with such action at the present time; that the plans of the Trustees will have to be considered at some future date. "The Gest Library is one of the few great collections of Chinese books in the United States; the role of Chinese studies in American education and scholarship promises to be much more important in the future than it has been in the past and the responsibility of providing for the adequate use of this collection is a serious one.

"At the end of this report the Committee has added the relevant documents concerning the acquisition of the Library by the Institute, together with a tentative estimate of the probable cost of maintaining it as a center for research in Chinese studies in case that development should at some future time seem to the Trustees feasible and desirable."

See particularly Flexner's recent letter of February 19, 1936, Document No. 1, appended to this report; and Document No. 4, his report to the Trustees, October 13, 1946; together with his letter of January 23, 1943 to Aydelotte, Appendix C in which he vigorously looks toward the future and affirms the destiny of the Institute as expanding to cover a field of Oriental studies. The budget is not included in this the appendixes.

Minutes Trustees, January 25, 1943, Appendix A and Appendix B

✓BRYN MAWR

POLICY

PANOFSKY

Relations W.O.A.I.

Administration

Biographical

Prof. Panofsky was approached to head department of Fine Arts at Bryn Mawr for the following year. He refused, but they asked him to make a lecture once a week. He was to discuss this with the Director.

Exec. Comm. Mtg. - 2/18/44 - p. 2

1945

2/5

✓ NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

SIEGEL, CARL

Biographical

COURANT, RICHARD

AYDELOTTE, F.

Courant to Aydelotte, February 5, 1945.

Courant has talked with Veblen on the possibility of Siegel giving a sequence of lectures at New York University, and both Veblen and Aydelotte, he understands, favor the plan. Courant writes because he is afraid Siegel is too timid and shy to talk to Aydelotte about it himself.

"I would like to add a personal remark. We all know that Siegel's psychological problems are difficult and perhaps not really solvable. His feeling of frustration and loneliness can probably be overcome only if he establishes somewhat broader contacts with congenial young scientists, a possibility that we can definitely offer in connection with such lectures. On the other hand, not enough can be said about Siegel as a

scientist and about his scientific ethids. His catalyzing influence on young mathematicians who later may become leaders in their science is of unequalled potentialities. It is for this reason ~~that~~ that his remaining in this country at least for a few years after the war seems to me of great importance. In spite of his apparently stubborn attitude to the contrary at present, I have a hunch that he could be persuaded to stay if he is given more of an outlet for scientific activity in the way of contacts with younger scientists and if his more personal problems of which you know could be solved."

D File, Courant, Richard

1945

4/9

✓ GENERAL

Relations WOAI

Aydelotte to Ralph Barton Perry, April 9, 1945.

Perry asked Aydelotte for origins for the final report of the University's Committee on Post-War International Problems and Aydelotte sent him an extract from the Director's Report to the Board of Trustees of the Institute, January 25, 1943, telling in brief form the story of the conferences which led to the organization of the University's Committee. He was unable to give a more complete account. This was not complete enough for Perry, and he asked for further search to be made, and Aydelotte dug up a couple, July 25 and July 26, and August 8 - 9 no year specified. Detailed material on the origins was probably sent by Aydelotte or the School of Economics and Politics to the University's Committee at the World Peace Foundation in Boston.

D, University's Committee on Post-War International Problems, 1944-1945

1945

5/12

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

✓ General

WEYL, HERMANN

DRESDEN, ARNOLD

Academic Organization

Relations WOA I

Biographical

Dresden to Weyl, May 12, 1945.

He sends him a final version of a report of a conference between eight mathematicians, including Dresden and Weyl on the need for better ~~prepar~~ preparation in all levels of education for the demands of the post-war period to bring about changes in the mathematical educational procedure which have been long overdue. There is only a carbon copy of this report. It is in the file and should be consulted.

"Mathematics plays a fundamental role in our civilization. It sets the standard of objective truth for all intellectual endeavors; science and technology bear witness to its practical usefulness. Like language and music it is one of the primary manifestations of the free creative power

of the human mind, and it is the universal or an for world-understanding through theoretical construction. Mathematics must therefore remain an essential element of the knowledge and abilities which we have to teach, of the culture we have to transmit to the next generation. Only he who knows what mathematics is and what its function in our present civilization is, can give sound advice for the improvement of our mathematical teaching."

The report proceeds to a discussion of the evils which were discussed in the conference which seem to lie primarily in the teachers, their preparation, their development as human beings and as mathematicians, and the aids they use in their instruction, chiefly the textbooks:

(1) The teachers are recruited from the normal schools and from schools of education, "which unfortunately too often disregard the fact that only those should teach a subject who know thoroughly the field to which the subject belongs."

(2) The method of appointment of teachers of mathematics leaves much to be desired. There is a lack of standards of

scientific and cultural preparation. Local school boards are not capable of pursuing the considerations needed for proper selection.

(3) The domination of the textbook field by the commercial interests of publishers and of authors; the dominance of tradition in curriculum. It is suggested that somewhere there should be inserted an elementary course in number theory, from which many young students would derive greater satisfaction than from the traditional course in trigonometry.

(4) The lack of scientific discipline in the schools, the acceptance by teachers of slovenly work and slovenly thinking is detrimental to education. "A main task of the teacher is to help his pupil cross the bridge from the idea to its technical execution. "

(5) Lack of continuity between highschool work and work in college, both with regard to the content of the courses and to the points of view, is manifest. There

is also an overemphasis of control by examinations and grades over the college student which deprives him of the chance to catch "the fire of inspiration when he is intellectually receptive for it."

(6) The work expected of candidates for the Ph. D. frequently fails to provide for the broad mathematical training and the cultural background which are necessary for a college teacher of mathematics.

(7) The absence of provisions for adequate adult education in mathematics is deplorable. This need is enhanced when one considers the return of veterans.

The constructive aspects of the discussion were listed as follows:

(1) Careful planning and writing of textbooks in mathematics for elementary schools, high schools and colleges by competent persons. It would be desirable to have a commission appointed to make a careful study of this question.

(2) A competent commission should be established to examine textbooks carefully as they are published. The books as published should be reviewed and rated by such a commission. "The methods used by Consumers Research could be studied to advantage.

(3) The establishment of a Fellowship in the Association (analogous to Fellowships in the Actuarial Society,) should be granted to applicants, particularly the younger members of the profession, either on the basis of examinations by the Association or on the basis of conspicuous achievement as a teacher, would help to set up high standards for teachers of mathematics in the schools. It would be necessary that a commission study the possibilities in this direction, exploring the likelihood of obtaining cooperation from the secondary schools, both private and public, and from teachers, actual and prospective.

(4) Graduate schools should recognize the training of college teachers as one of their major responsibilities. The needs of such persons should be clarified. It is not necessary

that they should go through the "painful process" of writing a research dissertation. Perhaps a new degree should be established, or the requirements for existing degrees should be modified perhaps. Prospective college teachers should attain a higher level of mathematical understanding than is now the case, and they should be encouraged (as a minimum of attainment) to preserve such a level throughout their professional life. "The development of every science, not excluding mathematics, is determined by ideas, attitudes, valuations, which do not become explicit in the system of science itself, while the results of our scientific labors in their turn react on and modify the repertory of ideas and convictions which rule the active conduct of our lives. A teacher of mathematics is in greater need than a research mathematician of keeping ~~his~~ his mind open to this give-and-take between systematic science and the whole of our human existence."

(5) Adult education in mathematics should be provided for individuals beyond college age who want to do work of college character. Such groups would include high school

teachers who wish to prepare for a fellowship qualification and college teachers who want to retain their literacy and extend their knowledge in mathematics.

(6) More attention should be paid to the historical and philosophical background of mathematics. In the detailed study of the various fields, the historical development should take an important place. "The contributions which mathematics can and should make to culture should be made clear to the student of the subject." The teachers of mathematics should not be narrow in their knowledge.

The committee expresses the hope that commissions may be appointed to study the matters presented in this report. They go on to say:

"In some respects the evils from which our profession suffers present much analogy with those which existed in the medical profession forty years ago. It would probably be worth while for some of these commissions to study the procedures used by Dr. Abraham Flexner in his studies of medical education which led to far-reaching reforms in this field.

"It would also be useful to become acquainted with measures taken in foreign countries, particularly in England and Russia, for the betterment of mathematical education."

Signing the report were: H. W. Brinkmann, Richard Courant, Arnold Dresden, J. R. Kline, E. J. Miles, Oystein Ore, Hans Rademacher, and Hermann Weyl.

Weyl to Dresden, March 13, 1945.

He very tactfully makes a couple of suggestions:

"I do not fully agree with you when you say in the preamble that the significance of mathematics for educational purpose depends to a large extent upon the degree to which it is made to contribute to human culture. Even Ortega puts the training of the professionalists and the search for truth side by side with the transmission of culture."

He also suggests that in Section III, Paragraph 4,

a sharper line should be drawn between the teacher of mathematics and the research mathematician.

"In Paragraph 6 of Section III, I should like to see the second and third sentences canceled. I cannot see the contributions of mathematics to culture as a subject for 'careful study' in a normal mathematical curriculum, and we should not stress history too much. Mathematics itself and its problems must remain the hard core of any such curriculum."

He goes on to say, "We do not claim for mathematics the prerogative of a Queen of Science; there are other fields which are of the same or even higher importance in education. But mathematics sets the standard of objective truth for all intellectual endeavors; science and technology bear witness to its practical usefulness. Besides language and music it is one of the primary manifestations of the free creative power of the human mind, and it is the universal organ for world-understanding through theoretical construction. Mathematics must therefore remain an essential element of the knowledge and abilities which we have to teach, of the culture

we have to transmit, to the next generation. Only he who knows what mathematics is and what its function in our present civilization, can give sound advice for the improvement of our mathematical teaching."

"Too little emphasis is laid on the understanding of simple ideas, too much on the mechanical performance of complicated techniques...

"Since the various subjects offered in an all-round educational program are interrelated, and our culture itself is not composed of a number of isolated pieces, it is hardly a sound procedure to let the student, especially at the high school level, pick his courses according to his own shims; take a little Latin and then drop it, etc. A large amount of compulsory continuity and coordination is desirable.

"On the other hand our system of spoon-feeding and perpetual control by papers and exams, gives the college student too little freedom for ever catching the fire of

inspiration from a superior teacher at the time when the intellect is ripe for freedom. (Later is too late.)"

And, again, he says, "Synthesis, concentration and consolidation of knowledge, rather than expansion of knowledge, seem to be their specific function. Since science is man made, the development of every science, not excluding mathematics, is determined by ideas, attitudes, valuations, which do not become explicit in the system of science itself, while the results of our scientific labors in their turn react on and modify the repertory of ideas and convictions which rule the active conduct of our lives. A teacher of mathematics is in greater need than research mathematician of keeping his mind open to this give-and-take between systematic science and the whole of our human existence.

"The question whether a new degree should be established, or whether the requirements for existing degrees should be modified, remains open for discussion."

W (Weyl) File Di-

10/16

MEMBERS

✓ BRYN MAWR

HARVARD

GOLDMAN, HETTY

Publications

Relations WOA I

Biographical

Goldman to Aydelotte, October 16, 1945.

She says that at the time she came to the Institute, she had begun the excavations of Tarsus under the auspices of Bryn Mawr College, the Archaeological Institute of America and Harvard University.

When the war broke out in 1939, neither the excavation nor the study of material had been completed, though a large part of the program had been fulfilled. She brought home to America full notes, architectural plans and photographs to write, in collaboration with others who had worked as her students and assistants at the dig, the first volume covering the later Greek and Roman periods. This volume, to which the Institute as you will remember has contributed \$3,000 and to which the Archaeological Institute of America has promised to make a contribution, is now in the hands of the Princeton Press.

By the end of 1945-46 the second volume, covering the more ancient periods from about 3000 B. C. to 600 B. C. will be ready in preliminary form and it will then be necessary for her to return to Tarsus and complete the volume by making a more intensive study of the material left in storerooms at the site. She asks for leave during the academic year 1946-7 in order to complete the studies, since hers are ~~the~~ the first in Anatolia, she feels a professional obligation to complete them.

D File, Goldman, Hetty, 1945-47

1945-55
MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

✓ AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

Relations W.O.A.I.

Ayres, W. L. (Associate Secretary of American Math. Society) to Veblen:

"During the period 1940-45 the dues of the Institute for Advanced Study were \$200 a year. I know you will be glad to know that during 1940-45 the average number of pages published annually from the Institute was 283.83. This increased productivity of the members of the Institute necessitates the Society's requesting the Institute for Advanced Study to raise its annual dues to \$775. Would you be willing to take this matter up with your administration and obtain its consent to increase the annual dues by \$575? The first payment of the dues on the new basis will become effective on January 1, 1947. Under the new dues, the Institute for Advanced Study would have the privilege of receiving the Transactions and the Bulletin and nominating 36 members to the Society." (IAS met increase RO to Society 1/18/49, File D)

File D Amer. Math. Soc.

1946

CONTRACTS
APPLIED MATHEMATICS (E.C.P.)
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
✓ RCA RESEARCH
GOLDSTINE H.H.
BIGELOW, J.
BURKES, A.W.
POMERENE, J.

3/16

Government Relations
Academic Activities
Foundations
Relations W.O.A.I.

Biographical

See Report on E.C.P.

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

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

5/29

✓BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY

Relations W.O.A.I.

EINSTEIN, ALBERT

Biographical

GOLDSTEIN, ISRAEL (Pres., Albert Einstein Foundation
for Higher Learning, Inc., NYC)

Goldstein to Aydelotte:

"With the personal approval and cooperation of Professor Albert Einstein, the Albert Einstein Foundation for Higher Learning has been created. One of its immediate projects is the establishment of a Jewish-inspired university in America. This university is being created in keeping with the precedent of the hundreds of American colleges which have been founded and supported by other denominational groups.

"The university is to be located on a 100-acre campus near Boston, and the opening is planned for October, 1947. There are to be various colleges, including, among others, Liberal Arts and Sciences, Medicine, and Veterinary Medicine. The student body and faculty will be made up of members of all races and creeds who qualify on merit.

"We should like very much to have your endorsement and to include you as one of

the university's national sponsors. Your participation in this manner will help emphasize that every group, in keeping with American democratic principles, may seek to contribute to higher education, and that as such this university - particularly now when existing facilities are so overburdened - is welcomed by American leadership."

File D - Goldstein, I.

1946

8/22

✓BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY (GENERAL)

Relations WOAI

EINSTEIN, A.

Biographical

VEBLEN, O.

AYDELOTTE, F.

Veblen to Aydelotte, August 22, 1946 regarding the lack of influence Einstein had had up to this date in the affairs of running the Institute. A postscript contains parts of an autobiography by Infeld telling how Einstein couldn't get him a fellowship to the Institute.

Filed in Chronological File under 1946, 8/22.

~~YKX~~ V-5

V-5

8/22

✓BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY

EINSTEIN, ALBERT

VEBLEN, OSWALD

Relations W.O.A.I.

Biographical

Letter from Veblen to Aydelotte:

"Dear Frank:

"Whatever one may think about his new venture of Einstein's, it seems to me that it would be inadvisable to say anything to him which could be interpreted as a reproof. Technically of course he is in the wrong. In a deeper sense, however, it is the Trustees and first Director of the Institute who are in the wrong. Einstein should have been made a member of the Board of Trustees in the very beginning, and his advice should have been sought on every important question of policy, not only informally but in such a way that it would be clear to the public that he was assuming responsibility. He should have been identified in the minds of the public, and particularly in the minds of that part of the public to which the new appeal is being sent, not only as a participant in the execution of the plan of the Institute, but as one of the primary sponsors of our program. It is going to look very queer in the future that he should not have assumed this sort of responsibility.

"It is rather late in the day to do anything about it now. But if my advice were heeded he would be appointed to the Board of Trustees at the next meeting and he would shortly thereafter appear as one of the principal officers of the Board. Some such action as this might indeed mitigate some of the harm which Mr. Maass anticipates.

"P.S. Einstein has never said a word to me about his lack of influence in the councils of the Institute, but Miss Blake has kindly unearthed the following quotation from Infeld's autobiography, Quest, pp. 302, 303, 304:

'I hoped to obtain a fellowship from the institute for the next year.*** I knew that Einstein would do whatever he could, but I also understood that the chances of his being able to help me were very small. Strange as it seems, Einstein's support often means much less than that of many incomparably less famous professors. In Princeton his influence was amazingly small. He told me:

"My fame begins outside Princeton. My word counts for little in Fine Hall."

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"Tell me, Miss Dukas, is there any announcement of an institute meeting?"

"He discovered that the meeting was two weeks away. He slowly read the announcement:

"There is an item on fellowships. No! It cannot be difficult to secure another fellowship for you. You ought not to worry at all."

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"Two weeks passed, and in our talks we did not mention the subject again. It was not until the day before the meeting that I reminded Einstein, for fear that he might have forgotten it altogether. But it was unnecessary. He had kept the date well in mind and said to me: "Don't worry. I won't forget to go, and I am sure you will get the fellowship -- I will fight like a lion for you."

"The meeting was scheduled for the next morning. I was working quietly at my desk when at twelve o'clock the telephone rang. I thought:

"It must be Einstein. How considerate of him not to leave me in suspense."

"I heard his voice on the telephone:

"I don't want you to be depressed, although the news sounds bad. You did not get a fellowship for next year. I have some ideas about what to do, and you don't need to worry. We shall talk it over this afternoon. But I want you to feel sure that we shall find some way out.""

1946

8/30
10/3

✓BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

EINSTEIN, A.

Letter from Aydelotte to Dr. Israel Goldstein,
August 30, 1946, objecting to their calling the university
the Albert Einstein Foundation for Higher Learning, as it
is confusing with the name of the Institute.

Aydelotte to Einstein, October 3, 1946, asking if
Einstein would be willing to change the name of the Einstein
Foundation to another name.

Both ~~of~~ letters are filed in Chronological File under
1946, 8/30.

D File, Goldstein, Israel, (Brandeis University)

1946

10/15

✓ ACADEMIA SINICA (GENERAL)

Relations WOAI

WEYL, HERMANN

Biographical

Hermann Weyl to Aydelotte, October 15, 1946.

The plan for the trip to China, including one term in Peiping and one term in Nanking, and to help them start work at the newly created Institute of Mathematics of that Academy. His reason for going: "To help in establishing close and friendly relations between this country and China, and more particularly between the new Chinese research Institute of Mathematics and our School of Mathematics, appears to me a task of some significance. Were this not so, I should not easily be persuaded to interrupt my quiet life and work in Princeton."

W (Weyl) File A_M

1946

10/29

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

SCHWINGER, JULIAN

Biographical

On October 29, 1946, Aydelotte asked Schwinger to come ~~back~~ down to Princeton to discuss with him and some of the members of the School of Mathematics an opening in mathematical physics at the Institute. He offered travelling expenses.

On November 17 Schwinger responded that he was grateful for the Institute's interest, but had no desire to leave Harvard, "since there is much scientific activity in the Cambridge area." He declined the invitation.

D, Schwinger, Julian

2/12

ACADEMIA

~~RESEARCH~~ SINICA (GENERAL)

Relations WOAI

WEYL, HERMANN

Biographical

Weyl to Aydelotte, February 12, 1947.

"This is to notify you that I have declined the invitation to China for the year 1947-48. That automatically cancels my application for leave of absence for that year.

"I wish to ~~take~~ take this opportunity to thank you and the Trustees for the generous terms on which they were willing to grant me leave of absence for my visit to China."

On November 8, 1946, Aydelotte to Weyl.

Informs him of the action of the Board of Trustees on proposed year in China; namely, he will be on full salary with the Institute and all money received by him from the Academia Sinica in excess of his expenses will be turned over to the Institute. "We all of us hate the idea of having you away for a year but realize that your presence in China would do a great deal to spread the influence of the Institute."

W (Weyl) File AM

1947

2/18

WARBURG LIBRARY

Relations W.O.A.I.

Warburg Library in London requested that IAS return duplicate catalogue of their collection which had been presented to IAS a few year earlier. The copy the Warburg Library had was destroyed in war. Request granted.

Exec. Comm. 2/18/47 p.p. 5-6

3/28

✓ GENERAL (ACADEMIA SINICA)

Relations WOAI

WEYL, HERMANN

Biographical

Weyl to Leidesdorf.

Academia Sinica had invited Weyl to lecture in various Chinese universities next academic year. Because of wife's ill health and unsettled conditions in China, he asks Leidesdorf to take custody of \$10,000 in American money advanced by Academia Sinica for his expenses. He does not want to keep it in his personal account "for the reason that, in the remote possibility of something happening to me it might be difficult to see that this money was used in the proper way or disposed of according to the wishes of Academia Sinica."

In a letter to Prof. A. Pen-Tung Sah, Secretary-General, Academia Sinica, he says his doctor has vetoed his going on grounds of his own health. The correspondence speaks freely of unsettled conditions in China. (Weyl to Sah, 2/12/47, Ibid.)

W File, A

1947

4/13
4/29

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

✓ KENYON COLLEGE (GAMBIER, OHIO)

SCHROEDINGER, ERWIN

Biographical

SUTCLIFFE, DUNHAM

Dunham Sutcliffe, President of Kenyon College informed Aydelotte April 23, 1947 that they were having a conference on "The Heritage of the English-Speaking People and their Responsibility" and had invited Schroedinger of the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies. He encloses a copy of Schroedinger's answer which is that he as an Austrian is deprived of a national passport because the four occupying powers cannot agree on the terms. He writes from Dublin, the School of Theoretical Physics at the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies: "So I suppose I shall remain on this pleasant and hospitable island, until the world is ruled by a

little more reason than it is now. Which may mean, until I pass away.

"You see I am slightly despondent on mankind as a whole."

Aydelotte sent a memorandum to Weyl, Veblen, and von Neumann, April 29, 1947, asking whether if Kenyon supplied travelling funds and the passport were obtainable they would want him as a visitor at the Institute. Question raised by Sutcliffe. Von Neumann on the bottom of this letter pencils that he would be very strongly in favor of inviting Schroedinger and suggests discussion of the matter, ~~apparently~~ There is no disposition of the matter in the file.

D, Schroedinger, Erwin

1949

4/19

✓ NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Relations WOAI

Bronk,
~~REKMK~~ Detler W., Foreign Secretary, National Academy of
Sciences, Washington, D. C.

W File, Bran

1950

✓ OXFORD

Relations WOAI

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

Earle was asked to deliver the Chichele Lectures in Oxford during the summer term of 1950 by Professor B. H. Sumner, All Souls College, Oxford, and E. L. Woodward, Worcester College, Oxford.

D File, Earle, Edward M, 1945

1950

2/27

PALEOGRAPHY, MEDIEVAL)

Academic Activities

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

CARNEGIE

ROCKEFELLER

OXFORD

Relations WOAII

LOWE, E. A.

Biographical

Lowe to Oppenheimer.

Lowe retired 1944. Since then IAS has been making annual grant of \$4500 to carry on publication of corpus of CLA begun at Oxford, to be 10 volumes. This was aside from his pension. The 5th Volume was published in 1950. Each volume has taken 3 years on average. Next 5 are in advanced stage of preparation and should therefore take less than 3 years per volume.

In 1947 (4/1) Trustees IAS had extended \$4500 grant for 2 years, recognized that Rockefeller Foundation had already subsidized publication by Oxford Press and authorized appeal to Carnegie Institution for grant.

Carnegie Institution of Washington made \$10,000 available to assist Lowe in 1947 (V. Bush to F. A., 5/23/47, Ibid.) See R. O.'s acknowledgment and thanks as one of his first duties "in this queer office." (R. O. to V. B. 10/15/47 ~~7~~ Ibid)

Joseph Lowe, E. A. Lowe's brother, contribution to IAS \$1,000
to further CIA (J. L. to F. A. April 1, 1947 Ibid.)

B File, Lowe, E. A.

5/24

✓CHICAGO

Relations W.O.A.I.

ADLER, MORTIMER J.

Biographical

OPPENHEIMER, R.

"Summa Dialectica"

Filed in Chrono. file under 1950, 5/24

5/24

1950
GENERAL (CHICAGO UNIVERSITY

Rélations WOAI

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

OPPENHEIMER, R.

ADLER, MORTIMER, J.

Oppenheimer's letter to Adler, May 24, 1950,

Declines for the Institute any part of the great books
program.

D File, Adler, Mortimer J.

1950

9/18

GENERAL

Academic Organization

✓ GENERAL

Relations W.O.A.I.

Letter from the resident professors and professors-emeriti
of the Institute for Advanced Study to the Academic Senate of the
University of California regarding dismissal of members of the
faculty at the University.

Filed in Chronological file under 1950, 9/18.

1953

3/6 - 3/13

✓ GENERAL

FORD

RELATIONS WOAI

FOUNDATIONS

For working materials and details of management of
the conference see the file cited.

D File, Ford Fdn. Advan. Educ. - Clarence Faust Mtg. IAS 3/6- 13/53

1955

June

✓GENERAL

(American Institute of Geonomy and
Natural Resources, Inc.)

Relations W.O.A.I.

Correspondence about AIGNR holding International Conference at IAS

File D Amer. Inst. of Geonomy and Natural Resources, Inc.

✓GENERAL (Oregon State)

Relations with O.A.I.

Wrote Robert Oppenheimer asking for advise on founding an Institute for Advanced Studies in Oregon. He received it about 2 days ago -- "They simply can't."

Interview R. Oppenheimer - 10/14/55

1955

Nov.

ARCHEOLCOY

Academic Activities

✓ ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA (Prince. Society) Relations W.O.A.I.

The Society accedes to 2 conditions laid down by RC for use of Common Room:
notification to him of dates of lectures and meetings, and freedom of members of IAS
to attend meetings.

File D Arch. Inst. of America