

Just Gen CBS

25 September 1956

Telephone call from Mr. Sklaar, producer at CBS. They are planning a television series on mathematics, and need a mathematician to be "host" on the show, one day a week. I told Mr. Sklaar that I was sure there was nobody here who would be interested, or have the time.

*Censorship, Office*

**THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP**

**WASHINGTON - 25, D.C.**

February 11, 1944

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

We are replying to your inquiry regarding postal censorship, which was forwarded to us by Mr. Henry A. Barton, Director of the American Institute of Physics.

The old plan of obtaining export licenses from the Board of Economic Warfare has been abolished. Prof. Hermann Weyl in sending his mathematical manuscript to the journal in Peru can either put it directly in the mail for censorship at one of our border stations or he can send it to this office for precensorship.

If he puts it directly in the mail, there might be a delay of a day or so at a border station because of the technical nature of the manuscript. The better plan would be for Professor Weyl to prepare the manuscript for mailing with the proper postage attached, but unsealed, and send it to us. We will have it precensored by our Postal Division and placed in the mail without delay.

Sincerely yours,

*Jack Lockhart*

Jack Lockhart  
Assistant Director (Press)

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS

Incorporated

57 EAST 55th STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Member Societies:

American Physical Society  
Optical Society of America  
Acoustical Society of America  
Society of Rheology  
American Association of Physics Teachers

February 9, 1944

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CHAIRMAN

GEORGE B. PEGRAM  
SECRETARY

JOHN T. TATE  
ADVISOR ON PUBLICATIONS

HENRY A. BARTON  
DIRECTOR

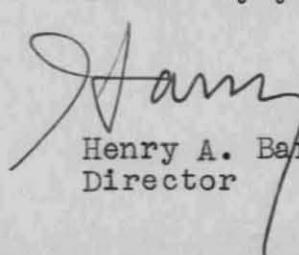
MADELINE M. MITCHELL  
PUBLICATIONS MANAGER

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

The rules have changed with regard to export information. They have been greatly relaxed with respect to periodicals because the latter have been educated and placed on their honor. For this reason we have rather lost touch with the censoring business and I do not at once know how to answer your question about a single manuscript to be sent to a foreign periodical. I am, however, sending your letter to Mr. Jack Lockhart, Press Division, Office of Censorship, Apex Building, Washington 25, D.C., with the request that he pass it on to the proper person to answer the question.

Sincerely yours,

  
Henry A. Barton  
Director

HAB:DJP

February 4, 1944

Dear Harry:

I have on file a circular letter from your office containing information as to the method of obtaining export licenses from the Board of Economic Warfare (as it then was) for the manuscripts of scientific articles sent abroad to be published in foreign journals. Can you bring me up to date on the procedure for pre-publication clearance which would expedite the issuing of a license in such a case?

Professor Hermann Weyl, a member of the faculty of our School of Mathematics, has written a mathematical article for publication in a mathematical journal in Peru. I told him that I thought if he mailed it without going through the proper formalities it might be held up indefinitely by the censor. It seems that the journal in Peru is anxious to receive the article as soon as possible. I should be grateful if you would send me directions as to how he ought to go about getting it cleared. It is on a subject which has no reference to the war.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Dr. Henry A. Barton  
American Institute of Physics  
175 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N. Y.

FA/MCE



**CENTER FOR ADVANCED STUDY IN THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES**

202 Junipero Serra Boulevard • Stanford, California

DAvenport 5-0026

April 28, 1959

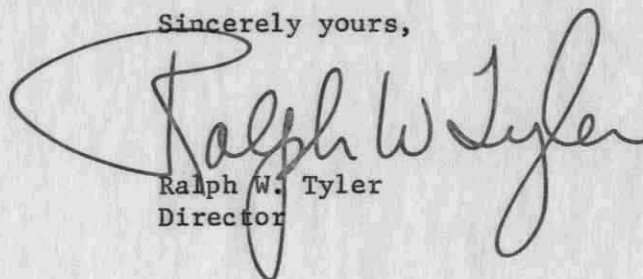
Dr. Robert Oppenheimer  
Director  
The Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

I should have replied earlier to thank you for  
your helpful letter of March 31. This is the kind of  
information which will help us in planning for a  
longer term future for the Center.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

  
Ralph W. Tyler  
Director

RWT:dr

*Inst Gen*

*Center for Advanced  
Study in Behavioral  
Sciences*

31 March 1959

Dear Dr. Tyler:

Thank you for your note of March 24th. The Institute does not publish its financial statements, but they are of course in the public domain. They do not, however, answer the questions which you have addressed to me.

1. We provide stipends for roughly one half of the scholars who come to the Institute on a temporary basis. We provide fully for the roughly two dozen permanent professors.

2. Our grants to visiting scholars vary from case to case. They are normally larger for men with families than for single men. A normal grant would be in the range of \$5,500. We sometimes provide supplementary money for travel.

3. Our purely academic budget for the last complete year was a little over a million dollars. Our housekeeping expenses, for housing, restaurant, bookkeeping, and the maintenance of buildings and grounds, is about \$300,000. It is probably fair to say that we contribute between \$1,500 and \$2,000 a year for the welfare, as opposed to the work, of our temporary members. Purely administrative expenses are quite low. They probably do not exceed \$50,000 a year.

4. From the Government, and from foundations, we get a varying amount, in the neighborhood of \$200,000 a year. For the rest, we rely on our endowment, and occasional gifts.

With good wishes,

Robert Oppenheimer

Dr. Ralph W. Tyler, Director  
Center for Advanced Study in the  
Behavioral Sciences  
202 Junipero Serra Boulevard  
Stanford, California

**CENTER FOR ADVANCED STUDY IN THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES**

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March 24, 1959

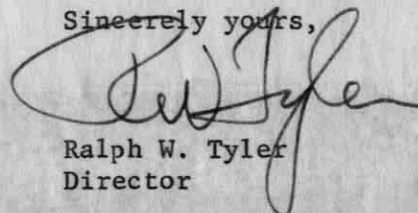
Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Director  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

The enclosed report may be of some interest to you.

As you are probably aware, the Institute for Advanced Study is occasionally used as a point of reference in discussions of the Center. In connection with the explorations we expect to be making concerning possible future sources of support, it may be very helpful to us to be able to make comparisons concerning the costs per scholar, the extent to which the Institute provides stipends for the scholars, the ratio of administrative expenses to other expenses, etc., at the Center and at the Institute. For this reason I am writing to inquire about the availability of published financial reports concerning the operations of the Institute. I should be grateful to have copies of any recent financial reports that are of the nature of public information--or indeed any additional information that might be of use to us.

Sincerely yours,



Ralph W. Tyler  
Director

RWT:dr  
Enclosure



March 16, 1959

Progress Report on  
The Future of the Center for Advanced  
Study in the Behavioral Sciences

The Board of Directors of the Center held a special meeting in New York City on February 21 to discuss with a group of advisors the future of the Center. As you know, the Center is now in its fifth and last year of operation under the first grant from the Ford Foundation. In October, 1957, the Foundation voted an additional appropriation of \$5,000,000 to support the Center for at least five more years.

In its application for the additional appropriation, the Board of Directors of the Center indicated its interest in exploring ways the Center program might be modified in order to serve best the present and future needs of the academic community. Last spring the Board appointed a Committee on Future Programs which reviewed the experience of the Center in some detail and recommended the appointment of a group of advisors to meet with the Board to consider future developments.

At this meeting the advisors were asked to discuss four questions:

1. Should the Center be continued beyond 1964?

The advisors unanimously agreed that the Center was a unique institution much needed by the academic community and should be continued for an indefinite future.

2. How can Center Fellows be best selected?

The advisors were concerned as are the Directors with the problem of identifying more of the younger scholars and the possibility that able people who are not in the ten best known institutions are being overlooked. They suggested taking more chances on younger people and trying out some regional selection committees who might have more accurate knowledge of personnel in their own region.

3. If the Center were to continue for some years, what changes in program should be made?

The advisors emphasized the importance of maintaining in the future the present freedom for Fellows to choose their own programs of study and to change their plans during the year as they see new possibilities that were not envisioned before they came to the Center. They thought, however, that this freedom could be preserved, wholly or in major part, if the Center were to include certain additional kinds of programs. They

## Progress Report-2.

suggested the following:

- a. Inviting Fellows to come to the Center to spend part of their time in study of certain "cutting edges" of research. Probably some very able scholars would want to spend part of their time exploring certain new and promising areas of research in their fields and Foundations might be interested in supporting such explorations.
- b. Inviting Fellows to come to work in certain fields which are of current interest. Fellows would not be required to commit themselves to a particular product nor to any specific research project. The only restriction would be that part of their time would be spent on study in a field which would be of interest to donors willing to support work in this field.
- c. Inviting groups of Fellows to come to work on particular problem areas of interest to donors. The groups would not be committed to a specific outcome.
- d. Seek to tie in Center Fellowships with existing fellowship programs of foundations and organizations, with the clear understanding that the Center has the final responsibility for selection of Fellows. This might involve some shorter term fellowships.

#### 4. If the Center were to be continued, how can it be supported?

The advisors made several suggestions about additional sources of support which the Executive Director was asked to explore. They were:

- a. Block support for a period of time, like that given to the American Council of Learned Societies, the Social Science Research Council, the National Bureau of Economic Research, the Brookings Institution. This is the most useful support because it is free to be allocated where it is most needed.
- b. Fellowship funds restricted only in terms of the fields in which Fellows are working. These would be relatively free funds.
- c. Funds available to explore "cutting edges" of research in various areas. These funds would be limited to the "cutting edges" which could be identified and for which support could be obtained.
- d. Funds to support groups to work on particular problem areas, with the understanding that the Fellows are selected by the Center and the groups are not committed to a specific outcome.
- e. Current fellowship programs of foundations and organizations that might be tied in with Center Fellowships with the clear understanding that the Center has the final responsibility for selection of Fellows.



Progress Report-3.

- f. Support from the home universities of Fellows through sabbaticals and, in some cases, through allocation to the Fellow of the portion of his salary normally assigned to research.

After the discussion with the advisors, the Committee on Future Programs was asked to prepare a memorandum for consideration at the next Board meeting. No action was taken to change the present policies and program of the Center.

**Business Reply Mail**

No postage stamp necessary if mailed in the United States

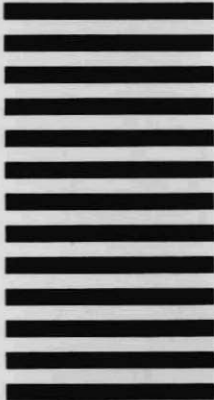
Postage will be paid by

Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions

P.O. Box 4068

Santa Barbara, California

First Class  
Permit No. 84  
Santa Barbara  
California



To: The Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Box 4068, Santa Barbara,  
Calif.

- ☐ I will attend the Convocation on "The University in America".
- ☐ I will bring with me a member of my Board of Regents.
- ☐ I cannot attend, but will send a representative of our institution.

From the institution:

From the Board of Regents:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(name and title)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(name)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(name of institution)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(address)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(address and phone number)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(phone)

- ☐ Registration fee enclosed (\$27.50 per person).
- ☐ Please make reservations for me at the Beverly Hilton Hotel.

Indicate type of accommodations desired. \_\_\_\_\_

*Inst Gen* *Center for the Study*  
*of Democratic*  
*Institutions*

## Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions

THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC, INC.

Box 4068, Santa Barbara, California 93103

February 1, 1966

Director Robert Oppenheimer  
Institute for Advance Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Oppenheimer:

On May 8, 9 and 10, the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions will sponsor a public convocation on "The University in America," to be held at the Beverly Hilton Hotel, Beverly Hills, California.

This letter is to invite you to attend the convocation and to bring with you the chairman of your board of trustees.

A distinguished group of speakers will address themselves to what appear to be the main problems of the contemporary university. The problems include the matter of control and organization of the university; the relation of university to society; the question of whether and how university education can be simultaneously massive, specialized and liberal; the quality and quantity of teaching; and the effect of government sponsorship of scientific research.

Convocation speakers include: Senator J. William Fulbright; Clark Kerr, President of the University of California; Jacques Barzun, Provost of Columbia university; Detlev Bronk, President of Rockefeller Institute; Rosemary Park, President of Barnard College; John Seeley, professor, Brandeis university; Harrison Brown, professor, California Institute of Technology; Sir Eric Ashby of Cambridge university, England; Walter Lippmann; a panel of university regents and trustees; and a panel of university students.

We have also invited the Minister of Higher Education of the Soviet Union, Vyacheslav Yelutin, to speak.

In addition, as part of each morning and afternoon session, there will be a panel of four critics commenting on the material presented by the main speakers, cross-examining the speakers, and in general amplifying and clarifying the discussion of the points raised. Each of these panels will include at least two professors.

It seems to us that the university in America has arrived at one of those moments when calm, candid self-appraisal

Mr. Robert Oppenheimer

Page Two

and self-analysis is required. The Center does not claim to have answers to the questions that surround university life, but it believes that a convocation of this kind can help clarify the basic issues and widen the circles of discussion.

The convocation will begin on Sunday evening, May 8, with dinner at 6:30. Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court, chairman of our Board of Directors, will make the welcoming statement, I will make some "opening remarks." Mr. Lippmann will deliver the opening address.

The Convocation will resume on Monday, starting at 9:30 a.m., continue through lunch, and go on until 5 p.m. The same schedule will be followed on Tuesday, May 10, the last day of the Convocation.

The registration fee for the Convocation will be \$27.50, which will include admission to all Convocation sessions, dinner on Sunday evening and the two lunches on Monday and Tuesday. We have kept the fee to the bare minimum necessary to cover Convocation expenses.

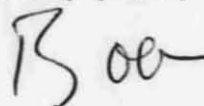
The auditorium capacity in the Beverly Hilton is very limited. We are therefore sending this invitation only to a select number of college and university presidents, as well as leaders in business, government and the communications media.

We shall appreciate your early response to this invitation. A return envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

We do hope you can attend in person and that you can bring the chairman or a member of your board of trustees with you. If you cannot be here yourself, will you designate a representative of your institution?

Formal program and further details regarding the Convocation will be sent to you early in the spring. But we would appreciate it, in the interest of good planning, if you would indicate now whether you wish to attend and also whether you plan to bring with you one of your trustees.

Sincerely yours,



Robert M. Hutchins  
President

Enclosure



# THE CENTRAL ATLANTIC AREA COUNCIL

OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF  
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS  
*Delaware · District of Columbia · Maryland · New Jersey · Puerto Rico*

45 Bleecker Street, Newark 2, New Jersey  
Telephone MARKET 3-1441

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F. HENRY JONES, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
J. CAREY TAYLOR, BALTIMORE, MD.

February 28, 1952

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer  
Directors' Office  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

I represent a camp which services the Central Atlantic area. In the past this camp has had an international staff and it is our purpose to continue in this fashion. The camp is non-segregated and has a program of complete integration.

In your contacts with students, if you happen to meet mature adults who might act as staff members for our camp, it would be greatly appreciated if you would refer them to me. Our procedure is to use these men as counselors in cabins as well as for special programs related directly to their countries.

Very sincerely,

*J. Edward Dodds*  
J. Edward Dodds  
Camps Executive

JED/acs

Central Club Council

May 5, 1949

Dear Mr. Pullen:

Thank you for your letter of April 28th. Under separate cover I am sending you several bulletins describing the organization and purpose of the Institute, and its general lines of activities. I am sorry we do not have anything more up to date than Bulletin No. 12. No catalogue is published; there are not formal courses of study at the Institute; and there are not planned seminars and conferences.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to write us about your proposed plan for regional seminars and conference. It is not, however, very likely that the Institute for Advanced Study would be an institution which would fit in your program.

Yours sincerely,

Katherine Russell,  
Director's Office

Mr. C. W. Pullen  
Central Club Council  
33 N. E. Tenth Avenue  
Portland 14, Oregon

# Central Club Council

33 N. E. TENTH AVENUE

♦ PORTLAND 14, OREGON ♦

EAST 9271

April 28, 1949

Director,  
Institute of Advanced Learning,  
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Sir:

This letter is being written for the purpose of obtaining some information concerning the Institute of Advanced Learning as well as for conveying to you a few suggestions.

I would appreciate receiving a catalog or list of publications issued by the Institute, showing prices, if they may be purchased.

Also, I would like to know if the Institute has a plan or program for regional seminars or conferences with local specialists and thinkers. It is a fond hope of the writer to assemble several, say a dozen or two, local intellects and fundamental thinkers and experts for periodic discussions on such subjects as "Direction and Speed of Progress," "The Uses of Time," "Managed Money for Unlimited Production and Defense," "Problems of Better Living and Longer Life," etc. I would like to know if the Institute is interested in such matters, whether engaged in on a local level or in a centralized national activity.

Another suggestion I have to make is as follows: It appears to me it would be highly beneficial in many ways if at frequent and convenient intervals personnel of the Institute of Advanced Learning could arrange to spend time together with various outstanding persons in the fields of technology and scientific research. Such time could be spent in casual conferences or vacation sojourns to pleasant recreation areas.

Such visits could be patterned after the famous visits of Edison, Ford and Firestone together at various places. Outstanding personnel of the Institute such as Dr. Einstein, Dr. Oppenheimer, Dr. Vannevar Bush and others, and the nation, I believe, would greatly benefit from such visits with Henry Kaiser, General Eisenhower, Mr. Bernard Baruch, and many others.

No doubt such exchange visits or mutual vacations are made occasionally or incidentally now, but if such were done as a regular procedure and by plan I believe great benefit would result for all concerned.

I would like to know more about the activities of the Institute and to see what could be done about coordinating the ideas, suggestions, research discussions and other material with the activities and functions of the Institute in regional areas like the northwest.

I am a great believer in the exchange of ideas, that ideas are secret weapons even greater than the atom-bomb because they created the atom-bomb.

Sincerely

*C. W. Pullen*  
Exec. Secretary

Promoting, Educational, Hobby, Sports, Social, Business, Technical and Entertainment Club Groups

WILLIAM WOODWARD  
HONORARY CHAIRMAN

GEORGE W. DAVISON  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

WILLIAM S. GRAY, JR.  
PRESIDENT

CENTRAL HANOVER  
BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

SEVENTY BROADWAY

NEW YORK, April 26, 1934

The Institute of Advanced  
Study,  
Princeton,  
New Jersey.

Gentlemen:

In a recent article in the New York  
Times a reference is made to the publication of the  
new catalog of your Institute.

We have in our file in the Depart-  
ment of Philanthropic Information all the literature  
which has been issued describing the work of the  
Institute of Advanced Study, and should like, accord-  
ingly, to add this latest booklet.

Will you be kind enough to send us  
a copy and also to place the name of our Department on  
your mailing list so that we may keep our records up-  
to-date?

With much appreciation for your help  
in this matter.

Yours very truly,

*Craig R. Smith*

Craig R. Smith,  
Assistant Secretary

CRS:C

✓ Bull. no. 3  
✓



April 27, 1934

Mr. Craig R. Smith, Assistant Secretary  
Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company  
70 Broadway  
New York City

My dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you for your kind letter of April 26th. We are pleased to send you under separate cover Bulletins 2 and 3 of the Institute for Advanced Study, and we are placing your name on our mailing list so that you will receive subsequent bulletins.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

ESB/MCE



*Just Gen* *Centre Int. Cult.*  
*d'aigremont*

# CENTRE INTERNATIONAL CULTUREL D AIGREMONT

SOCIÉTÉ CIVILE

23-25, AVENUE MAC-MAHON, PARIS 17<sup>e</sup> - GALVANI 28-22 (+)

*booklet*  
*sent 9-16-64*  
*ah*

Paris, September, 11th 1964

Institut d'Études Supérieures  
Princeton  
New-Jersey

Dear Sir,

In the surroundings of Deauville a new built International Center of research, development and international intellectual exchanges( Le Centre international culturel d'Aigremont)is getting settled.

Because This City is quite like a university campus we should be grateful to you in giving us information about the organization of studies in your Center, and in a Campus, of the seminars, lectures. We would also like to know how the subjects of the studies are selected etc..In fact we are very interested in the whole course of studies vewing the organization.

With many thanks for any informations you can give to us,

Yours sincerely,

*Cabanis*

Catherine Cabanis  
Service Documentaire  
Centre International Culturel d'Aigremont  
23-25 Avenue Mac-Mahon  
PARIS 17<sup>e</sup> FRANCE

Catherine Cabanis

*6*  
*2*  
*1/2*  
*2*

Of. 159/55

ANT/MM



MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO E CULTURA  
UNIVERSIDADE DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL  
**CENTRO DE PESQUISAS FÍSICAS**

AV. LUIZ ENGLERT — PORTO ALEGRE  
BRASIL

*Rio Grande do Sul*

Porto Alegre, 21 de julho de 1955.

Do Diretor do Centro de Pesquisas Físicas da U. R. G. S.  
Ao Institute for Advanced Study

Assunto : Solicita publicações.

Prezados Senhores:

O Centro de Pesquisas Físicas da Universidade do Rio Grande do Sul, criado em 3 de setembro de 1953, dedica-se ao estudo e à pesquisa de assuntos pertencentes aos campos da Física e da Matemática.

Grande é, pois, o seu interesse em manter uma estreita cooperação com entidades afins, para melhor consecução de suas finalidades.

As publicações de uma entidade constituem um eficaz meio de difundir as suas atividades, pondo os seus leitores a par do que atualmente se conquista no ramo de cada especialização.

Por estes motivos, sendo ainda novo este Centro, venho solicitar a essa prestigiosa instituição a sua valiosa colaboração, no sentido de enviar as suas publicações que tratem de assuntos relacionados com a Física e com a Matemática.

Embora este Centro não tenha ainda publicações de resultados obtidos em seus laboratórios, asseguro a remessa das mesmas logo que tal se efetivar.

Agradecendo desde já a atenção que dispensar a este, envio-lhes as minhas cordiais

Saudações

8-4-55  
*Marlene put them on our  
Physics mailing list.*

Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey - U. S. A.

*Ary N. Tietböhler*  
Prof. Ary N. Tietböhler  
- Diretor -



MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO E CULTURA  
UNIVERSIDADE DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL  
CENTRO DE PESQUISAS FÍSICAS  
AV. LUIZ ENGLERT — PORTO ALEGRE  
BRASIL

Of.180/53

LP/NS

*nos  
banc*

October 21, 1953.

Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey  
USA

Dear Sirs,

We have the pleasure to inform you that the "CENTRO DE PESQUISAS FÍSICAS DA UNIVERSIDADE DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL" has just been created, whose aim is to promote studies and researches in the physical and - mathematical fields.

We are interested in holding a close cooperation with your organization and would be very thankful if you were kind enough to send us scientific papers and whatever publication you make available.

Sincerely yours.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Luiz Pilla'.

Luiz Pilla - Executive Director

*Int gen Cercle Français  
de Princeton*

JOHN B. WHITTON  
14 SOUTH STANWORTH DRIVE  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

November 6, 1965

The Secretary  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton

*sent S + H list  
school lists*

Dear Madam:

It has occurred to me, as president of the Cercle Français de Princeton, a town-and-gown organization of people interested in France and in speaking her language, that there must be some of your members who would be interested in attending our meetings, and perhaps in joining the Cercle.

Could you not send me a list of those of your members who, as French-speaking persons (especially French, Belgian, Swiss), would be interested in receiving an invitation to the Cercle?

With my thanks for your courtesy in this matter,

Sincerely,

*John B. Whitton*



*Cerf, Walter*

Dec. 8, 1945

Dr. Frank Aydelotte  
Fuld Hall  
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:-

Thank you again for your great kindness. Enclosed is  
a short vita. Colonel Baker's address is as follows:

Lt.Col. Ivan B. Baker  
2 B 332  
Pentagon  
Civil Affairs Division  
War Department  
Washington, D.C.

Yours very sincerely,

*Walter Cerf*

Walter Cerf

4815 Queen Mary Road  
Apt. 34  
Montreal, 26, Canada

*4070 Hampton St.  
Elmhurst, Long Island, N.Y.*



Name: Walter Cerf

Age : 38

Education: Universities of Grenoble, Poitiers, Perugia, Zuerich, Berlin, Heidelberg, Bonn, Koeln, Freiburg, Cornell, Princeton.

Major subjects: Philosophy, History of Art, Biology.

Degrees: Ph.D., Bonn, 1933.  
Ph.D., Princeton, 1941.

Languages, spoken fluently: German, French, Italian.

Professional experiences: Lecturer in Philosophy, University of Palermo, Italy, 1933-35.  
Research Associate, Indiana University, 1940-41.  
Assistant editor of Library of Living Philosophers, with teaching obligations, Northwestern University, 1941-43 (induction into the army.)

Publications: An approach to Heidegger's ontology, in Philosophy and Phenomenological Research, 1940.  
Freedom of instruction in war time, Public Opinion Quarterly, 1942.  
Philosophy and this war, Philosophy of Science, 1942.  
Remolding the German mind, Free World, 1944.  
Teacher's task in post-war Germany, Journal of Higher Education, 1944, and many other contributions in the field of philosophy and sociology.

In Spanish: La Filosofia Existencial, Luminar, Mexico, 1943.  
Una Aproximacion a la Ontologia, Luminar, 1944.

In German: Versuch einer existentialen Interpretation der Sinnlichkeit ( an existantial interpretation of sensibility ), Wuerzburg, 1933.

Military Record: Skii troops, Camp Hale, Colorado, March - September 1943.  
Military Intelligence, September 1943 -discharge (Nov. 45.)  
Overseas Service: March 1944 -October 1945, attached to  
134th Regt, 35th Inf. Div.  
5 combat stars.  
1 bronze star.

*Walter Cerf*

August 16, 1940

Dear Mr. Cerf:

I should be delighted to see you at any time. If you found it convenient to come in tomorrow that might be best, since there is just a chance that I may be running off next week for a little holiday. Perhaps you will be good enough to telephone to my secretary as soon as you receive this note.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Mr. Walter H. Cerf  
200 Prospect Avenue  
Princeton, New Jersey

FA/MCE

200 Prospect Avenue  
Princeton, N.J.  
August 15, 1940

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Professor Robert Scoon was good enough to  
write the letter of introduction which I am enclosing.

Would it be possible for you to allow me  
an interview during the coming week? I should be very  
glad of the opportunity to ask your advice on matters  
which are of great personal urgency.

Yours very sincerely,

*Walter H. Cerf.*

Walter H. Cerf

GREEN PASTURES  
GREENSBORO  
VERMONT

August 13, 1940

Dear Frank:

This is to introduce Dr. Walter H. Cerf, who is just completing his work for a Ph.D. in my Department. He has attended several German, French, and Italian Universities, and is extraordinarily competent in languages. He also has a very fine background in literature and philosophy, and is in general a perfectly delightful fellow.

Yours cordially,

*Bob*

Robert Scoon

Dr. Frank Aydelotte,  
Institute for Advanced Study



Conf

After extensive studies in France and Germany, covering philosophy, the history of art, and biology, I received my doctoral degree (summa cum laude) in philosophy from the University of Bonn in 1933. My thesis, a systematic essay in epistemology, was published in Wuerzburg, 1933.

I was then called as lecturer in philosophy to the Biblioteca filosofica of the University of Palermo in Italy. During the years 1933 - 36 I lectured in Italian on the following subjects: General Introduction into Philosophy, Ontology, and Epistemology. I also taught German grammar.

Letters of recommendation written by Dr. Amato, director of the Biblioteca filosofica, and by my teachers at the University of Bonn are in the files of the Graduate College at Princeton.

Dissatisfied with the political conditions in Europe I came to this country four years ago. To acquaint myself with American educational practice and to perfect my English I enrolled as a student in the Graduate College at Princeton University. During this period I supported myself by tutoring in French, German, Italian, and the classical languages. For the same reasons I accepted a Telluride fellowship at Cornell University for the year 1938/9. Both my residence at Princeton and at Cornell have familiarized me with the needs, interests, and standards of the American student.

At present I am completing my doctoral thesis at Princeton. My dissertation which is almost finished, is being written under the direction of Professor T. M. Greene and represents an attempt to clarify the concepts of style and expression in terms of an ontology and phenomenology of art. Aesthetics and the Philosophy of History have been my chief interests during the last three years. But once my thesis is completed I hope to return to the wider fields of general philosophy, epistemology, and logic.

I am also planning to publish in the newly founded "Journal for Philosophy and Phenomenological Research" a series of lectures given at Bryn Maur and Princeton dealing with contemporary philosophy, particularly with phenomenology and existential philosophy (Heidegger). Eventually I expect to publish them together with papers I have written on Croce, Dilthey, and the French sociologists (Durkheim, Lévy-Bruhl, Brunswig), possibly under the title of: Trends in Contemporary European Philosophy.

I was born in Germany, in 1907, my father being of Jewish, my mother of French origin. I am a Protestant (Lutheran). I applied for and received my first citizenship papers shortly after my arrival in this country.

*G. M. Chadsey*

401 West 118 Street  
New York City.  
December 11, 1933.

Miss Ester S. Bailey,  
The Institute for Advanced Study,  
29 Nassau Street,  
Princeton, New Jersey.

My dear Miss Bailey,

I have your letter informing me that Dr. Simon Flexner has referred my letter of application to you. I appreciate his kindness in doing so. Also, I thank you very much for keeping my application in your file for possible future use. I shall be glad to send any further detailed information at any time.

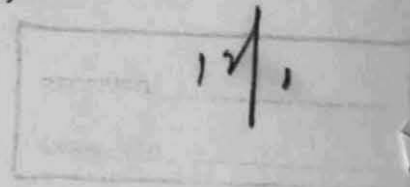
Very truly yours,

*Gladys Marie Chadsey*

Gladys Marie Chadsey

G. M. Chadsey

401 West 118 Street,  
New York City,  
November 29, 1933.



Dr. Simon Flexner, Director,  
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research,  
York Avenue at 66 Street,  
New York City.

My dear Dr. Flexner,

May I offer for your consideration the enclosed resume of my experience in research, and a copy of a letter now on file at Columbia University about my work at the Lincoln School. I would like to apply for any vacant position on your staff that I may be qualified to fill. I would be glad to call on you at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Gladys Marie Chadsey.

G ladys Marie Chadsey.

### Statement of Experience in Research.

Research problem in psychology as a graduate student under the direction of D r. Weld of Cornell University.

Compiling and writing a master's thesis on a subject in English literature which was accepted at Chicago University and for which another person did the research.

R esearching for relevant facts and writing debates and speeches sold in a mail order business by a high school principal getting his doctor's degree at Columbia University.

Secondary research conducted at Columbia University on normal school training and also vocational interests.

Research, now published, on a problem in avocational interests conducted by Dr. Edgerton of Columbia University. Dr. Edgerton is now at Wisconsin University.

Research of educational, vocational and redreational activities for adults in and around New York City for the New York Adult Education Council and the Adjustment Service.



Miss Gladys M. Chadsey

Research Worker

As Miss Chadsey has been assisting me with research studies during the past few months, I am desirous of having any other persons who may wish such services informed as to her ability. Miss Chadsey was sent from your office to assist in compiling data dealing with objectives, content and methods in 141 public school systems. Her exceptional ability to master the necessary technique for accurately classifying the various reports from students caused me to retain her services in cooperation with the Lincoln School for inventory studies pertaining to children's interests.

Her work proved to be satisfactory in every detail, even in cases where I considered technical training and experience obligatory in securing the proper interpretations. In other words, I found her to be a superior student who may be trained in the shortest possible time to carry on investigations involving accurate treatment of results.

In case any specific questions should arise in connection with her services I shall be pleased to give a more detailed statement.

A. H. Edgerton

Chairman, Dep't. of Ind. Educ.  
and Applied Arts.  
University of Wisconsin,  
Madison, Wisconsin.

227 Industrial Arts Laboratory  
University of Wisconsin.

### Vocational Activities other than Research.

Organized and directed the physical education department of a high school.

Taught high school mathematics.

Conducted clubs for foreign-born under the auspices of the New York City and New York State boards of education.

Sold reference books in a shop.- Encyclopedia Britannica.

Worked in an office.

Tutored.

### Education.

Scholarship to Cornell University.

Bachelor of Arts degree from Cornell University, when I qualified for two majors, English and psychology.

Other courses and studies: history of painting; music; interior decoration; ornithology; Dolcroze eurhythmics; dancing; hygiene; home economics; floriculture; teaching of swimming; educational technique and methods; and others.

December 8, 1933

Miss Gladys Marie Chadsey  
401 West 118th Street  
New York City

My dear Miss Chadsey:

Dr. Simon Flexner has referred your letter of November 29 with enclosures to us for reply. I am sorry to state that there are no openings on the staff of the Institute for Advanced Study. I am, however, placing your application on file and shall be glad to let you know if I hear of a suitable opportunity.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Assistant Secretary

*Chalkley, Lyman*

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT  
OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT  
1530 P STREET NW.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VANNEVAR BUSH  
Director

January 24, 1946

Dr. Marston Morse  
The Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Morse:

It was a real pleasure to have a chance to talk with you on last Thursday and I am grateful to you for the enjoyable luncheon with Professors Panofsky, Riefler and Weill. Your counsel has certainly helped to develop my ideas, and I appreciate the assistance.

Through the emergency aid of Dr. Aydelotte's secretary, and Albert, and a Taxi driver, I found at the Princeton station, I was able to catch the 2:32 train at Princeton Junction for New York; but in the excitement of getting off, I stupidly left your papers at the Institute and had to call Dr. Aydelotte's secretary from New York to ask her to mail the papers to me. I found them in my Office when I returned Monday and I am grateful to her for this service. I shall read the papers with the greatest interest.

Professor Panofsky was interested in the name of my History of Art teacher at Chicato. Would you be kind enough to tell Prof. Panofsky the instructor was Richard Offner.

Sincerely yours,

*Tell Panofsky*

*Many thanks! Offner  
is now at N.Y.U.*

*and was in fact the*

*man who first  
brought me to this  
country, was back in 1931!*

*Lyman Chalkley*

Lyman Chalkley  
Assistant to the Director



*Pa*



December 22, 1945

Dr. Lyman Chalkley  
Office of Scientific Research and Development  
1530 P Street, N.W.  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dr. Chalkley:

I have read your manuscript carefully and have shown it to various members of our Faculty. It seems to us that the picture you give of the Institute is sympathetic and correct. The only emendation I would make is that you do not allow for the intangible effect of the association of mathematicians, physicists, economists, historians and humanists in the daily life of the Institute. It is inevitable that in this association, the kind of problem you are concerned with should be discussed though it is not feasible to present any record of such discussions in our published Bulletin.

I enclose a letter from Morse which will show you what I mean. I think it would be extremely useful if you could have some conversation with Morse in the course of the development of your plan.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

FA:jsr  
Enc. 1

December 14, 1945

Lyman Chalkley, Esq.  
Office of Scientific Research and Development  
1530 P Street, N. W.  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chalkley:

Thank you for your letter of December 13th  
which has come during Dr. Aydelotte's absence.  
Dr. Aydelotte will be most interested in seeing  
your memorandum when he returns early next week.

Yours sincerely,

Jane S. Richardson,  
Secretary to Dr. Aydelotte

*Draft to Riefles  
most  
Phosophy*

*Please return to Dr. Aydelotte*

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT  
OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

1530 P STREET NW.  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

VANNEVAR BUSH  
Director

*Read by WWS ✓  
WWR ✓  
95 ✓*

December 13, 1945

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

At the suggestion of the head of one of the social science organizations here, I have drafted a memorandum which might be used as a basis for discussion by some social and natural science groups. Your Institute supplied such a distinguished example of a point which I wished to make, that I referred to it repeatedly in the first few pages of this memorandum. I am sending you a copy of the draft because, while I believe that everything I say about the Institute is not only true but creditable, it is hard to be sure in writing of a **specific** organization that some reference might not be susceptible to an undesirable interpretation. If there are any such places in this draft, I should certainly like to know about them so that they can be corrected before the memorandum is given any larger distribution.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

*Lyman Chalkley*

Lyman Chalkley



THE NEED FOR MORE INTENSIVE STUDY OF THE  
SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE NATURAL SCIENCES

by Lyman Chalkley

The Separate Worlds of the Natural  
and Social Sciences

The Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton embraces three schools -- a School of Mathematics, a School of Economics and Politics, and a School of Humanistic Studies. In the School of Mathematics, Drs. Einstein, Pauli, and other distinguished scientists have explored the nature of the world we live in. Their studies have ranged from the structure of the atom to the structure of the universe; from phenomena occurring at temperatures so low that hydrogen gas is a white solid to the behavior of matter and energy at temperatures so high that our hardest rocks would be a thin gas; from the nature of space when it is empty to the effect upon it of matter under such compression that a human being would not even fill a thimble.

The School of Economics and Politics has made studies under distinguished leadership on financial subjects, such as the relation between fiscal operations and the banking system, the basic yields of corporate bonds, the theory and practice of investment, and corporate cash



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balances in manufacturing and trade. Political studies have been under way on such subjects as the struggle in the Senate over the Versailles Treaty, the history of the Government accounting offices, and the history and political theory of military thought.

In so far as these subjects are concerned, the studies of the School of Mathematics and the studies of the School of Economics and Politics are utterly unrelated to each other. In fact, they are carried out in entirely different frames of reference. Exploration of continuing economic trends and of certain relationships within human society appears to be the primary interest of the School of Economics and Politics. The School of Mathematics, on the other hand, paints on so broad a canvas that the whole of economic studies, even human life and the world itself, appear as only a small dot on the landscape.

So long as the broader studies of the School of Mathematics do not impinge upon the social structures built up within the very limited scope of terrestrial physical phenomena, there is no more reason for the economists and politicians to concern themselves with these cosmic problems than there is for a man to spend his life worrying about death. True, the inexorable cosmic forces could

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wipe out the whole framework of social studies; but so long as these forces continue to operate in the spheres they have occupied throughout human existence, they are an approximately constant factor in human society and, therefore, not a changing influence upon economics and politics.

However, the studies of the School of Mathematics do impinge upon the subject matter of the School of Economics and Politics. Through the researches of members of the School of Mathematics, and of other scientists, cosmic forces are being lifted out of their accustomed settings and transferred to the earth, where they have never appeared before during the existence of human life.

The atomic bomb, itself, is nothing more than a means for suddenly creating a few pounds of star stuff at some spot near the earth's surface. Its energy is normal in stars; its radiations are the radiations to be expected from stars. It is the fact that forces have been misplaced from their former habitats and brought to the earth which is new - and appalling.

That such dislocations of the physical surroundings in which men live must have an important influence upon human institutions seems self evident. Yet little rational thought has been given in the past to the effect of the natural sciences upon society. The atomic bomb has made

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us aware of our poverty of knowledge in this field.

While it has called our attention to the problem, the atomic bomb did not create it. The change which science has wrought in the physical environment of mankind has been taking place gradually over the last one-hundred and fifty years. It was not Hitler or the Kaiser or Bismarck, but the chemist, Liebig, who, over a hundred years ago, proposed to make Germany great through the "conquest of nature". Since Liebig's time chemists have produced hundreds of thousands of new chemical substances which had never previously existed on the earth. Already in 1905, Dr. Einstein had published his formula for atomic energy. The practical release of this energy has resulted from steady, plodding progress, publicized year after year by many hundreds of papers in scientific periodicals printed in all the civilized languages.

Thus, there is nothing secret or sudden about the fact that scientists have wrought increasing changes in the human environment. The changes in our social, economic and political habits which will be necessary to adapt ourselves effectively to our new physical conditions would seem to have been a worthy subject for research long before the dropping of the atomic bombs.

But it has never been a major subject for study. The natural scientists and social scientists have, in general,



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continued to live in different worlds and to ignore the implications of each other's work.

This has not been entirely true; and the Institute for Advanced Study was mentioned not only because of the contrast between the activities going on side by side in the two Schools, but because the eminent members of this faculty, unlike many other natural and social scientists, have already forseen some of the interrelationships which must inevitably stimulate further studies in the future. It was Dr. Einstein, who, with a few other physicists, had the vision to see the military significance of atomic energy and who contributed materially to bringing the matter to the attention of President Roosevelt. This was at a time when, according to the Smyth Report "American-born nuclear physicists were so unaccustomed to the idea of using their science for military purposes that they hardly realized what needed to be done".

Conversely, in the School of Economics and Politics, Professor Earle has made a study of the impact of air power upon world politics -- a subject which recognizes clearly one of the roles which technology is playing in world affairs.

Still more concern by scientists with public affairs, and by economists with science, is needed. In fact

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it appears that civilization has reached a stage where the interrelationship of science and society has become a subject of major importance which should be studied as such. It may be constructive to elaborate this general statement into a few specific examples of how such studies could be useful.

#### SOME UNFILLED NEEDS

Our entrance into the Second World War was accompanied by a lesson in technology administered by the Japanese. The Pacific Fleet, which represented the pinnacle of our naval technical achievement, was put out of action in a couple of hours by the planes from a few Japanese carriers. The damage was done by new weapons -- aerial bombs and torpedos - which, apparently, our Navy thought could not destroy battleships. The Japanese showed us they knew better about these basic technological matters.

In spite of this, and other evidences that we had been plunged into the most "scientific" war in history, the gulf in thinking between the political leaders and the scientists was so great that it proved impossible for the Army and Navy and Administration to recognize the importance of the part which technology should play in their policy decisions. As early in the war as April, 1942, Fortune magazine pointed



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out that, although this was a scientific war, neither scientists nor technologists were members of the top military or civil policy-making groups. This condition persisted throughout the war, and we now are subsiding into peace with more awareness of technology but the same lack of technological experience and basic comprehension at the top. Yet if the present period of peace should end in a third world war it is obvious that technological unpreparedness would be fatal not only to our Pacific Fleet, but to our whole nation.

The Dumbarton Oaks plan, while recommending an Economic and Social Council, entirely ignored science and technology. The San Francisco United Nations Conference did likewise. Only after the atomic bombs were dropped on Japan was the word "science" incorporated in the title of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. One wonders if even this is enough, since no field of human activity is to-day a greater factor in the war-making potential of nations.

Another problem growing out of the war is the postwar control of Germany. In a letter of September 29, 1944, to the Foreign Economic Administration, President Roosevelt wrote:

Control of the War-Making Power of Germany.  
You have been making studies from the economic standpoint of what should be done after the

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surrender of Germany to control its power and capacity to make war in the future. This work must be accelerated, and under the guidance of the Department of State you should furnish assistance by making available specialists to work with the military authorities, the foreign service and such other American agencies and officials as participate with the United Nations in seeing to it that Germany does not become a menace again to succeeding generations.

On this subject numerous studies of various economic and industrial phases of the problem had already been made. The Brookings Institution had published a report on "The Control of Germany and Japan." Among other books on the same subject may be mentioned "The Problem of Germany," by the Royal Institute of International Affairs; "How to Treat the Germans," by Emil Ludwig; "How to End the German Menace, a Political Proposal by Five Hollanders," and "What to do with Germany," by T. H. Minshall.

Yet there seem to have been no studies of the scientific factors involved. The control of research is an idea foreign to our thinking; we have striven, and successfully, to encourage research. The direction of the output of the laboratories to socially desirable ends has never been a problem to us because we have looked upon science as a purely beneficent agency. Now the war has come along and taught us that science and technology can evoke the most destructive forces the world has ever known.

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Our thinking has not caught up with this appalling fact. There are no Brookings Institutions to study the relations of science and technology to our economic, political and social structures. The best that the Foreign Economic Administration could have done on the scientific phases of the assignment contained in the President's letter of September 29, 1944, would be to turn to a temporary wartime government scientific agency (since there are no permanent ones) for aid. It in turn could only enlist the advice of a group of eminent men meeting as a committee in Washington or New York. The recommendations resulting from such a procedure are the best that could be obtained with our present machinery, but they are not the best that should be had.

However competent the advice and however well informed and wise the advisers, more than advice is needed for a new problem of this sort. The best of advisers are the first to base their advice upon a background of factual information as to conditions and relationships in the field in which they are advising. But adequate information cannot be gathered over night. Its accumulation generally requires a long period of painstaking study. In various economic fields we have a background of many factual studies, but in the field of what might be called "science policy" we have virtually none.

Yet the control of German science, so that it can not become the physical basis for another war, is such an im-



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portant matter to our nation, not only for the moment but for a generation to come, that it is deserving of thorough and sustained study, for which there is no agency at the present time.

The problems of war are not the only ones in which science and technology are important factors in public policy. On November 17, 1944, President Roosevelt in a letter to Dr. Bush, the director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, asked for advice upon:

First: What can be done, consistent with military security, and with the prior approval of the military authorities, to make known to the world as soon as possible the contributions which have been made during our war effort to scientific knowledge?

The diffusion of such knowledge should help us stimulate new enterprises, provide jobs for our returning servicemen and other workers, and make possible great strides for the improvement of the national well-being.

Second: With particular reference to the war of science against disease, what can be done now to organize a program for continuing in the future the work which has been done in medicine and related sciences?

The fact that the annual deaths in this country from one or two diseases alone are far in excess of the total number of lives lost by us in battle during this war should make us conscious of the duty we owe future generations.

Third: What can the Government do now and in the future to aid research activities by public and private organizations? The proper roles of public and of private research, and their interrelations, should be carefully considered.

Fourth: Can an effective program be proposed for discovering and developing scientific talent in American youth so that the continuing future of scientific



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research in this country may be assured on a level comparable to what has been done during the war?

In turn Dr. Bush appointed very able and conscientious committees to consider these matters and to advise him on the recommendations he should make to the President. These committees had a background of information to draw upon. The National Resources Planning Board, and its predecessor, had already issued reports on "Industrial Research" and on the "Relation of the Federal Government to Research." There had also been hearings on the patent system by the Temporary National Economic Committee, and still later there were numerous hearings on the war use of science and technology before Senator Kilgore's Subcommittee on War Mobilization of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

However, the peacetime questions raised by the President are not only important but continuing, and they may be expected to grow in importance in the future. Certainly they cannot be answered at one time, once and for all, by ad hoc committees which go out of existence when their reports have been written, or even by a temporary wartime government agency whose life is also limited.

The perpetuation of the Office of Scientific Research and Development after the war might seem to meet the need for continuity in the study of the relation of science to public policy. Certainly a permanent government scientific agency is needed. However, some matters in the relation of

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science to public policy are too broad and too important to the welfare of the American people to be entrusted solely to any administrative agency.

For example, the scientific rearming of Germany in preparation for the war was well known to American scientists and this information was available to the Federal Government. Yet the government took no action until after the fall of France to prepare for its own scientific rearmament. The Army and Navy appropriations for research had been pared to the bone, and this paring seems to have been done by the Administration itself. For in a hearing before the Select Committee of the House on Post-War Military Policy, Representative Snyder stated in speaking to Colonel Osborne, who was testifying for the Army Service Forces:

Since I have been chairman of one of the Appropriations Committees, which has been for 7 years, we have never turned down a single cent that has been asked by the Army for research and development. So, if they do not have enough money for research and development, it is not the fault of Congress or it is not the fault of my committee. It would be the fault of somebody downtown.

I do not know whether it is the Bureau of the Budget or whether it would be the Army agencies that have looked after that. But it is not the fault of my committee or the fault of Congress as a whole, if you do not have money for research and development, because you got everything you asked for, or you have at least for the last 7 years.

Later in the same hearings Representative Mott in questioning Dr. Jewett, president of the National Academy of Sciences, said:

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In my recollection, the Congress has never refused to appropriate for research, and never refused to appropriate for an educational order, whenever they were asked, but the history of it is that the Services were not allowed to ask the Congress for the money. The Budget either eliminated it or cut it down, and those necessary research activities which we know were very necessary, never even came to the Congress. They had a rigid restriction under the present set-up as to what an agency of the Government, what the Army or the Navy might ask Congress for. If they put in an estimate to the Budget and the Budget said, "You don't need that," they were precluded by Executive Order from even saying anything about it to the Congress. That is one thing I think ought to be corrected.

Clearly there was no agency concerned with scientific policy in these crucial years before the war to study, and to make generally known, Germany's scientific preparation for war, and the organization of our own government for scientific preparedness. The lack of adequate scientific representation and advice in the councils of the Army, the Navy and the Bureau of the Budget in the critical years before the war, if such were indeed the case, could have been disclosed only by a non-governmental source. Even the National Academy of Sciences could hardly have made such a report because of its quasi-governmental position.

The scientific preparedness of the country after the present war is of paramount importance to our future welfare. This point was stressed by the director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development who, in his testimony before the House Select Committee on Post-War Military Policy, said:

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The great change in pace which science and technology have introduced into warfare underlines the vital importance of continuing an effective research on military problems in time of peace. In the past, the pace of war has been sufficiently slow so that this nation has never had to pay the full price of defeat for its lack of preparedness. Twice we have just gotten by because we were given time to prepare while others fought. This time the margin was narrower than in 1914. The next time - and we must keep that eventuality in mind - we are not likely to be so fortunate.

The speed and surprise with which great damage could be done to our fleet at Pearl Harbor is only a mild warning of what might happen in the future. The new German bombs and rocket bombs, our own B-29, and the many electronic devices now in use which were unknown 5 years ago, are merely the forerunners of weapons which might possess overwhelming power, the ability to strike suddenly, without warning, and without any adequate means of protection or retaliation. I do not mean that some methods of protection or retaliation could not be developed. I only mean that we might not be given sufficient time within which to develop these means, once hostilities had begun, before disaster overtook us.

The public should be kept informed of the progress and state of this preparedness, not just now, when there is little danger of another world war, but for years in the future. There is, however, no agency to follow it and to report upon it.

The domestic policing of the many new dangerous scientific projects and activities to prevent unintentional as well as deliberate damage to innocent people involves numerous unsolved problems in the unexplored boarderland between science and administration. The need for such policing is exemplified



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in testimony given before the Special Senate Committee on Atomic Energy, where it was brought out that:

"The manufacture of fissionable materials is by long odds the most dangerous manufacturing process in which men have ever engaged. The process is accompanied by the production of radioactive by-products as poisonous as the basic material itself; should the process used in producing power be ill managed and get out of hand it would produce a great and deadly volume of such poisons. Improper or incautious manipulating of substantial amounts of fissionable materials by inadequately trained or irresponsible investigators is a danger to the public safety which government must avert. Legislation for the internal control of atomic energy would be short-sighted indeed if it did not make thorough provision in this regard."

This recommendation was made at a time of great public interest in atomic energy. If the public and its representatives in Washington had been equally aware of the developments in insecticides, rat poisons, bacteriology, etc., similar recommendations for consideration of policing problems might well have been made.

The broader integrated effects of changes in environment upon welfare of the race call for a more balanced study than they have had in the past. There are well publicized statistics to show that life expectancy has markedly increased during the age of science. The fact that, even for some time before the last war, more than half of the beds in American hospitals were occupied by the mentally sick has been made public only recently in drives for greater support

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for psychiatric training, research, and therapy. Yet all possible support for psychiatry would still leave untouched some of the suggested causes for the alarming incidence of mental illness -- the labor saving technological devices. The telegraphs, telephones, autos, airplanes, and all the other efficient machines with which men have surrounded themselves to perform physical drudgery and to speed up mental processes make greatly increased intellectual and emotional demands upon business men, executives, administrators and all who work more or less with their heads. When men had to wait for the mail to carry messages and bring replies, when they had to be physically present at interviews instead of conducting them over the phone, there was a physical restraint upon the tempo of mental activity which no longer exists today.

The change is environmental. No amount of psychotherapy, no matter how efficient, can be more than palliative so long as the provocative socio-technological conditions persist. Yet we seem to have made no more study of the cumulative effects of these conditions than the Romans made of the cumulative toxicity of the lead pipes they used in their water supply system.

#### WHAT KINDS OF STUDIES?

This list should illustrate types of problems which need solution. However, the recognition of a problem

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is no proof that further studies would aid in its solution. There are many problems known to natural and social scientists which have long remained untouched because no promising lines of approach to their solution have been found. Thus the question arises, are there lines of study which could reasonably be expected to yield material that would be helpful in the kinds of situations discussed above? I believe that there are. Here are some examples:-

1. A study of the relation of the scientist to the State, designed to answer such questions as:-

- (a) What are the relations of scientists to governments throughout the world? What are the relationships of civilian scientists to the Armys and the Navys of the world? What methods have governments used to promote and to direct scientific work? What inducements are offered the scientists? What restraints are put upon them?
- (b) Should scientists, whose work affects the public welfare, be required by the State to possess adequate qualifications and to assume certain responsibilities in order to enjoy the privileges of practicing their profession - as is required of physicians, lawyers, pharmacists, ect.? Just how far is research

-18-

a professional activity? Does all research or only some of it affect the public welfare? If regulation by the State of scientific activities were desirable, what should be the objectives of such regulation? What privileges could the State grant which would facilitate socially desirable scientific work? Should the State subsidize scientific education as distinct from general education? Should the State support general scientific research?

- (c) Where should scientists draw the line between their duties to the State and their consciences or sense of social responsibility? Scientific work may be destructive as well as constructive, and the demands of the State may at times be in conflict with considerations of common humanity. Should there be a Hippocratic oath for scientists?
- (d) Should the State take cognizance of the results of scientific progress with a view to assuming control of the general applications of such results where control would be in the interest of the public welfare? Under what



-19-

conditions would control be justified in the public interest? At what stage in the research-pilot-plant-manufacturing process should State controls be applied?

2. What technological changes in man's environment are having a significant influence upon his welfare and biological development? What are the nature and direction of these influences? What economic or social adjustments would provide for the most successful adaptations to the new conditions?

3. What social mechanisms could be evolved to guide and safeguard the uses to which new technological creations are put? The direct legal controls upon the misuse of automobiles, firearms and other dangerous devices have proven, through mounting death tolls, to be of limited effectiveness. What other controls are possible? How could they be applied?

4. How could the government provide military preparedness for the country which would be kept abreast of scientific progress? The country was technologically unprepared for the Civil War, and the National Academy of Sciences was created to correct this condition. But when the First World War came along we found again that we were technologically unprepared. The National Research Council was then formed. At the beginning of the Second World War

-20-

we were unprepared again, and the Office of Scientific Research and Development was formed. Now the Congress is considering the establishment of still a fourth Agency to provide civilian scientific aid for the military. Yet if our perfect score of three failures in this direction in the past means anything, it shows that our lack of scientific preparedness has not been due to lack of agencies to provide civilian scientific advice to the military. There are three agencies to provide this service still in existence as relics of as many major wars. The trouble lies somewhere else; but where does it lie? How could it be corrected?

5. How are the scientific spirit and philosophy influencing the mores of the people? Were they responsible for the Nazi inhumanity? Are they making our lives richer and happier? Are they making government more rational and efficient?

#### CONDITIONS FOR SUCCESSFUL RESEARCH

The continuing study of the proper place of science and technology in our national life and in the world is a project similar to those which are undertaken by the Brookings Institution, the National Industrial Conference Board, the 20th Century Fund, the Russell Sage Foundation, the Foreign Policy Association and other organizations in various fields of social

-21-

and political economy. While there are foundations devoted to such thoroughly worthy objects as the promotion of good government in Philadelphia and the promotion of Henry George's writings and ideas, there is none devoted to the equally worthy studies which may be necessary to keep us from being exterminated by bombs or germs sent us from abroad, or to help us to avoid exterminating ourselves through the misuse of powers whose effects we do not yet fully understand.

It might seem that the study of the economic and social relationships of science and technology could be undertaken as a project by either the economic research organizations or the scientific research organizations, such as the Carnegie Institution, The Franklin Institute or the California Institute of Technology.

There is probably no basic reason why either the economic or physical science institutions should not undertake such studies. But there is the important empirical fact that a gap exists between the economists and the natural scientists in methods of thinking, approach to problems and in their contacts with each other. It might require very considerable changes in the existing research organizations to equip any one of them for studies of the place of science in our economy.

Therefore, let us see what type of organization might best fill the need. Its broad objective would be to encourage research, study, and the dissemination of knowledge in the

-22-

field of the inter-relationships between the natural sciences and the economy and social organization of our nation and of the world.

To reach this objective several requirements should be considered:-

(1) An operating research group would be needed to develop, digest, and make available new information.

Ad hoc committees of distinguished scientists and economists can be, and have been, assembled to give advice on current problems. However, the membership of such committees is not in a position to do the spade work necessary to build a foundation of fact for their deliberations. Only a working group can do this, and time is needed for a working group to work.

(2) The work should have continuity. In the last fifteen or twenty years there have been several sporadic studies in this field which have tended to retrace the same ground because there was no thread of continuity to enable one investigation to progress from the point where the preceding one had left off. Among these may be mentioned the Senate committee Hearings on Senator Bulkley's proposal for a National Institute, the Hearings of Senator Kilgore's Subcommittee on Technological Mobilization, the TNEC investigations, the reports by the National Resources Planning Board, the work of Senator Bone's committee on patents, and of the Patent Planning Commission. There has been no organization to bring together, digest, summarize, and make available any real contributions which may have been made in these several starts. A new project in this field still seems to begin with little more perspective than we had twenty years or more ago. Progress in the future can be expected only if we profit from what has been done in the past and from the successive progressive steps which will be made in the future. An organization with a considerable life span is needed to supply the thread of continuity required to bring the work which has been done, and which will be done, to some constructive result.



-23-

(3) The work should be impartial and objective. Impartiality would be necessary not only to insure that the work were guided by a sincere desire to find and disseminate the truth, but in order that the work should inspire the confidence required for the acceptance and belief without which it could have no influence. During the last war the Secretary of the American Chemical Society wrote two letters to the President of the United States pointing out the dangers inherent in the policy of unrestricted drafting of technical men into the Army, and the loss which the country will suffer if technical men were not returned from the Army to industry and teaching as soon as possible. Many people who knew the importance of science to the war and to our economy subscribed to the basic objectives advocated by the Secretary of the American Chemical Society. However, these letters seem to have had no influence whatever upon government policy, and this was doubtless due, at least in part, to the fact that the Society is a professional organization. Any stand it might take on public policy that could in any way be construed as a benefit to professional men was necessarily looked at askance -- as possibly serving the interests of the membership of the society rather than the interests of the Country.

Impartiality implies the freedom to make a frank and balanced report. Special interests, organizations, devoted to the promotion of causes, professional associations, however honorable, and agencies committed to the support of some administrative or political policy, such as the administrative departments of the Government, all have limitations on action which might, in some situations, be prejudicial to a frank approach to problems of such broad scope as may be encountered in work in this field.

These considerations all point to a non-profit, research institution as the desirable agency. It should be an operating agency carrying out original studies, compiling information and publishing the results of its work. Such an institution might be an independent entity, such as the Rockefeller Institute, or the Brookings Institution, or it might

-24-

be a branch of an educational institution such as the Yale Institutes of International Studies and Human Relations.

In its methods of operation, the organization would probably function most efficiently through its own staff rather than through grants-in-aid or fellowships.

There are several reasons for this:-

(1) The research techniques in this field will have to be built up. As a result, research workers will have to be trained for their jobs as techniques are developed.

(2) The work lends itself to cooperative endeavors by a research team. Unlike the more strictly creative activities of novelists, composers, poets, and certain highly specialized scientists, the projects to be undertaken necessarily touch upon several different fields of human activity, and require for their proper study a combination of backgrounds in several intellectual disciplines. Thus, at the outset at least, the work is more susceptible to treatment by research teams, such as have been developed with great success in the industrial research laboratories, than to the individual and uncoordinated efforts of more or less isolated scientists and economists.

(3) One of the specific objectives of the work would be the dissemination of information so that it could be most useful to policy makers, to other scholars, and to the public generally. The preparation of information in a form in which it could be assimilated and used by people who are not specialists in the field of study - and few administrators or ordinary citizens would be - is an art in itself. This service is performed most effectively when the writers are in direct and constant contact with the research workers and investigators.

(4) The compilation and cataloging of information in a field which has not before been organized for study as a unit, is a job for a working group, and is

-25-

most helpful when the users of the information have a central office where files, books, etc. are accessible.

The organization should cultivate cordial working relations with other related groups. It should be able to supply advice and background information to strictly scientific societies and groups interested in the social relationships of their work. Likewise, the social science bodies should expect such an organization to supply an informed liaison with the natural scientists and the scientific work of the Country.

The personnel required to carry out the new studies requires a word as to its nature. The scientist generally considers that only a scientist is competent to deal with matters involving scientific factors; whereas the economist is inclined to feel that only an economist is competent in dealing with matters of economics, public policy, etc. An organization designed to carry on the type of work which is under consideration could hardly afford to subscribe to either one of these views.

What is needed is the blending and integration of the approaches both of the natural scientists and of the social scientists, combined with as much of a knowledge of business, government, and practical affairs as can be injected. Personnel trained to fit into this field are not generally available, but it will be important to keep in mind

-26-

that the personnel trained as scientists will be expected to try to learn, understand - and to develop a sympathetic appreciation of - the attitudes of economists, sociologists and politicians; and, conversely, that the economists and sociologists who may be engaged in the work will have to develop an appreciation of the thinking that is characteristic of the natural sciences and an understanding of some of their problems, capabilities and limitations.

There is, of course, no need to confine studies of the impact of natural science upon society to any one institution or type of organization. There would, however, seem now to be ample justification for an expansion of studies in this field, and in fact for the establishment of a research institute devoted to work of this nature.



June 29, 1937

Mr. Ernest B. Chamberlain  
Moravian Seminary and College  
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

My dear Mr. Chamberlain:

In Dr. Flexner's absence, I have  
received your letter of June 24 and regret  
to state that he has gone to Canada for the  
summer and will not return to Princeton until  
the middle of September.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Secretary

ESB:MBG

MORAVIAN  
SEMINARY AND COLLEGE  
FOR WOMEN  
BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

ESTABLISHED 1742

June  
twenty-fourth  
1937

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

My dear Dr. Flexner:

It is a disappointment to me to find that I cannot be in New York on Friday as I had hoped to be, with the special purpose of meeting you and consulting you about a problem in connection with our institution.

If, as I inferred from a phone conversation with your home, you are to be away most of the summer, would you be good enough to let me know when you are to be in New York so that I might try to be there at the same time. A brief notation to that effect on this letter, returned to me, will be sufficient.

Appreciating your kindness and also that shown me when I telephoned your home last Tuesday, and hoping to meet you, I am

Sincerely yours,

*E. B. Chamberlain*

Ernest B. Chamberlain  
Assistant to the President

ebc:k

*Please write or dictate to me,  
that I am away till Sept 15.*

*Chamberlain, William F.*

June 7, 1945

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study in New York on Tuesday, June fifth, the Director called the attention of the Committee to the proposal of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Chamberlain to construct an apartment over their garage on Olden Lane.

It is our understanding that under Princeton Township zoning restrictions, the consent of the neighbors adjoining is necessary for this purpose. On motions duly made and seconded and carried, the Executive Committee authorized the Director to convey to the Township authorities the approval of the Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study of this project.

Signed:

Jane S. Richardson  
Assistant Secretary

Frank Aydelotte  
Director

FA:KK

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DR. RAYMOND L. M. CHAN  
MANAGER

CABLE ADDRESS  
CHANCO, HOUSTON

April 27, 1950

The Director of Museum  
Institute of Advance Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

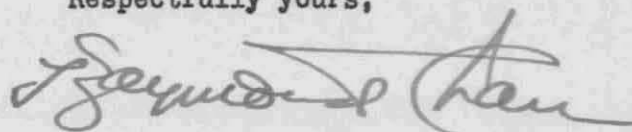
Dear Sir:

Knowing that you are interested in Art Collection, I wish to inform you that I have a series of rare collections of Han Bronze Mirrors (206 B.C. - A.D. 220), Han Jades (206 B.C. - A.D. 220), Ming and Ching Imperial Porcelains. These collections contain the most outstanding historical items in their lines. They were selected carefully by authority of arts and have been accumulated over many years.

If you are interested in some of these collections I shall make arrangements to show them to you. In case any collectors who might be interested in these mentioned lines, either for themselves or for their donations to your museum, please be so kind as to let me know.

Thanking you for your kind attention.

Respectfully yours,



Raymond L. M. Chan  
(Ph. D. Harvard)



*J. E. Chandler*

2436 Webb Avenue, Bronx,  
New York City,  
March 21, 1933.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I hope you will be able to recall me as one who spent a number of years at the Rockefeller Foundation. But I am there no longer and I am writing to inquire whether there might be a secretarial post at the new Institute for Advanced Study now being developed at Princeton under your direction.

Briefly, the facts are as follows: because of the retrenchment program which the Trustees of the Foundation felt obliged to institute last fall, my position with the International Health Division was eliminated. I had been with the Foundation for sixteen years, starting in the department of surveys and exhibits as one of the research workers who gathered data for Foundation reports, chiefly on disease prevention and medical education. This department also made certain surveys in the fields of social hygiene and public health administration but was abolished in 1920. Its program was assumed by the newly-organized Information Service of the Foundation and my work continued along the same general lines.

In 1923 I was transferred to the International Health Division. My chief duties were: assisting in the preparation of the annual report and developing a project record of all activities of this Division in more than forty countries throughout the world. This work involved much detail and required great care and accuracy in its execution.

I was also secretary to Mr. Vincent the first year he was president of the Foundation and before I came to New York, I was an assistant registrar at Smith College for three years.

I have an A.B. degree from Smith College. I can say that I have a pleasing personality; enjoy good health; am tactful in dealing with people and cooperate with those about me. I am considered a hard and conscientious worker and can assume responsibility or follow directions as the case may be. While I am not a court reporter - as I have not used my shorthand continuously - still I am a good, accurate stenographer. I am an excellent typist and can take dictation directly on the machine.

Since I left Smith College I have always longed to return to an academic atmosphere but this was not possible because of family obligations. Now that I no longer have anyone dependent upon me, the question of salary would be secondary to an opportunity for work in such interesting and inspiring surroundings. I feel that my general background and my varied experience at the Foundation would enable me to render satisfactory service in possibly a secretarial capacity at the new Institute.

Recently I have been doing some work for a bacteriologist at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, who is

collaborating in a new medical textbook. I typed his long manuscript and prepared a bibliography of more than six hundred references. I understand that I am to verify about one-half of these references when the paper is returned from the committee.

Trusting that my application may receive favorable consideration, believe me, Dr. Flexner,

Yours very sincerely,

*Jean E. Chandler*

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

4 December 1939

Dear Chaney:

In accordance with my promise I am sending you, under separate cover, Bulletins No. 1 and 8 of the Institute for Advanced Study, which will, I think, show you better than anything else the character of the Institute. I hope to talk it over with you at the earliest opportunity.

Yours sincerely,

N. K. Chaney, Esq.  
Possum Hollow Road  
Mpylan-Rose Valley, Pa.

Chapin, H. B.

C  
O  
P  
Y

8 April 1947

Dear Miss Chapin:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 25. I regret to inform you, however, that a school of Far Eastern studies has not been established at this Institute. Plans in this direction may or may not be realized in the future, but it is, unfortunately, not possible to contemplate any appointments or stipends for the academic year 1947-48.

Sincerely yours,

Miss H. B. Chapin  
Civ. Employee U.S. Army  
Ed. Dept., U.S.A.M.G.I.K.  
A.P.O. 235-2  
c/o Postmaster  
San Francisco, California

EP:1br

C  
O  
P  
Y





Chapman, R. W.  
TELEPHONE: OXFORD 2257

*The Clarendon Press*  
*Oxford*

7 April 1933

*Any reply should be addressed to the Secretary*

*Please quote* Pkt. 214/RWC

My dear Flexner

I am glad to have your modest Bulletin 2 and to note that some of your perplexities have found a solution. My recollections of Princeton - and particularly of Fine Hall - suggest that your researchers will be pleasantly situated for thinking. The possibilities are full of interest..

I expect you know our Quarterly Journal of Mathematics. I am told that (thanks to Hardy's and others' help and to Johnson's skill) we are now second to no one in printing mathematical literature. If we can ~~not~~ give you any help I trust you will call on us.

We had a very trying January-February. We all had influenza (four down at once) and my wife's turned to pneumonia. She made an excellent recovery and is now very well. We trust you got through the winter without mishap. Robin (sic, by request) is growing, but still trails fragments of cloud.

Yours sincerely

Dr. Flexner

May 4, 1933

My dear Chapman:

I was glad to get your note but very, very sorry to learn that you had all been ill, especially sorry to know that Mrs. Chapman had pneumonia, but on the principle of letting by-gones be by-gones I congratulate you that you have all withstood the ordeal.

Our publication affairs are in the hands of Professor Leifschetz of Princeton, with whom we are coöperating. I have passed on to him your suggestion and asked him to get into communication with Cumberlege. I should be very happy indeed if the Clarendon or the Oxford Press could obtain the work.

We have had a more or less irregular winter. I have been troubled with neuritis a good part of the time but that has steadily disappeared now that the steadier weather has come.

Eleanor has had a glorious time working with the Civic Repertory Theatre, which is about the equivalent of your Old Vic. Her work terminates this week, and next week she is going to take the Aquitania to spend a month in England before going to our Canadian camp in July. Of course, she will see you and your family. She is so homesick for Oxford that it is quite pathetic.

Anne has had a fairly comfortable time until recently when she was in a motor shake-up, which has left her, with an aching back, but it is gradually disappearing.

R.W.C.

May 4, 1933

2

It is nice to have word of Robin, and I hope that fragments of the clouds will long hang about him.

We shall move the offices of the Institute to Princeton somewhere between the middle of May and the first of June and take up our residence there in the autumn. I shall myself be glad to get out of New York where it becomes more and more impossible every day to do any consecutive thinking.

I have no doubt that you are following with a good deal of interest and concern the developments in Washington. Our banking and unemployment situation has been terrible as a result of four years of inactivity and stupidity on Hoover's part. In an orderly way enormous authority has been given to Roosevelt. If he will use his powers moderately, we shall perhaps pull out of the mess. I confess that I am one of those who thoroughly disapprove the intention of the Administration to pay the interest on foreign held bonds in depreciated American currency. That seems to me an act of bad faith. Thus far Roosevelt has shown courage and except in the matter of the appointment of the English Ambassador appears to have acted for the common good. The Ambassador to England is unspeakably bad. I have known him for forty years. He is a small-town lawyer, of meagre intelligence, who inherited by dubious means a fortune which enabled him to buy an influential newspaper. Hence, his apparent importance.

Isn't the German situation beyond belief? It looks like a flare-up of the Dark Ages. For the time being Germany is simply committing intellectual suicide.

Remember me to all your family and to Sisam, and believe me

Always sincerely,

R. W. Chapman, Esq.  
The Clarendon Press  
Oxford, England

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:MSB

Charlot, Jean

November 10, 1949

Dear Mr. Charlot:

Thank you for your letter of November 6th. I wish that we might be of use to you; but the Institute for Advanced Study is in two respects an inappropriate place to contribute to the solution of your problem. For one thing, our memberships are typically for a very short period; for another, they lie in the relatively narrow range of academic fields in which we have some hope of really contributing to the success of a man's work. I regret this very much; but believe that there are so many improbabilities between your desires and our capacities that it cannot be helpful to you to pursue the matter further. We shall, of course, always be glad to see you if you are ever in this part of the world. You have many admirers.

With every good wish,

Robert Oppenheimer

Mr. Jean Charlot  
University of Hawaii  
Honolulu, T. H.



November 6, 1949  
University of Hawaii  
Honolulu, T.H.

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

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

Would you consider having an artist-in-residence at the Institute for Advanced Study. Even though I manage to make a living through painting and teaching, I would like to dedicate the second half of my century to painting exclusively.

Jacques Maritain, who knows my work, could tell you more about me. You could find a summary of my career in Current Biographies, September 1945.

Yours sincerely,

Jean Charlot

Jean Charlot

April 16, 1937

Dear Professor Chase:

I received yesterday a copy of Miss Shoe's superb volume on Greek Mouldings and showed it this morning to Meritt, who was overjoyed to find that the Institute for Advanced Study possesses a copy with the compliments of the editor. May I ask you to accept for yourself and to extend to your associates my deep appreciation of your courtesy and generosity?

With all good wishes,

Ever sincerely,

Professor George H. Chase  
Harvard University  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

Chase, H. W.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY  
OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR  
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK

9 March, 1937

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I have your letter of March 5th and I quite understand the situation. Mr. Percy Straus and I have been trying in every possible way to get some kind of permanent setup arranged for in the case of the Fine Arts work but so far without success. I am hoping very much that something can be done. I hope you enjoyed your vacation and are feeling in good shape.

Cordially yours,

*H. W. Chase*

Chancellor

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

March 5, 1937

Dear Chancellor Chase:

This is my first opportunity since my return from Phoenix to answer your letter of February 13.

I have no idea what would be involved financially in taking over the residence formerly occupied by Mr. Paul Warburg's family, but I do not see any possibility of making any financial contribution towards its purchase or support out of our present budget. The decrease in interest rates during the past year has practically absorbed the financial margin which we have, about which I have always been solicitous, and the demands here at Princeton are more than I am able to meet. Until, therefore, I have in hand a quite substantial sum I do not believe that we can go forward in any direction. Considering the fact that we have been in operation something less than four years, we have really done more than I four years ago would have thought probable. You are diplomatic enough, but the difficulty is solely a financial one.

I had a good vacation in Phoenix, and I trust that you enjoyed your outing equally.

With all good wishes,

Chancellor H. W. Chase  
New York University  
New York City

Sincerely yours,  
ABRAHAM FLEXNER



NEW YORK UNIVERSITY  
OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR  
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK

13 February, 1937

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I am sorry for the illness in your family which prevented you from coming to New York. I hope that everything is now remedied.

You already know, I am sure, what I wanted to talk to you about. We are trying badly to find a home for our department of Fine Arts. We have a fine personnel and promises about a part of the Warburg library about which Professor Panofsky has undoubtedly told you. We are about to be turned out of what quarters we now have next fall and we have no place for books and no place for students to work and no place especially to take care of students after the Metropolitan Museum courses are over in the late afternoon. Mr. Straus has talked with Mr. Felix Warburg about the house formerly occupied by Mr. Paul Warburg which would remodel nicely as a library and a series of workrooms for students. So far there is no agreement either as to price or where the funds are to come from to pay the price. The Friedsam house is definitely out of the question and we are looking around for other possibilities. Your own interest in the Fine Arts ties in so definitely with ours that I have been wondering whether you wouldn't need facilities in New York for students and faculty who represent the Fine Arts within the Institute and if so whether we couldn't somehow work out a financial plan to make this possible (all this seems to me like the old days when you were on the General Education Board and I was President of the University of North Carolina. Am I being sufficiently diplomatic?). I am leaving town tomorrow to be gone until about the first of March so I wanted to give you a chance to think about it a little.

Cordially yours,

*H. W. Chase*

Chancellor

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

# Postal Telegraph

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Form 2

February 2, 1937

Chancellor H. W. Chase  
New York University  
Washington Square  
New York City

Sudden illness in family makes it impossible for me to see  
you today Will communicate with you next time I am in New York

Abraham Flexner

Charge Institute for Advanced Study

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY  
OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR  
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK

27 January, 1936

Dear Doctor Flexner:

I am much relieved to know from Dr. Cook that Dr. Herzfeld is settled. I think the arrangement which has been worked out is very fortunate and we are happy to learn that he is to be with us for one course each term. Please be assured of my appreciation of your continued cooperation with us and of my best personal wishes.

Cordially yours,

*HW Chan*

Chancellor

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

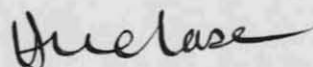
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY  
OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR  
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK

16 January, 1936

Dear Doctor Flexner:

I am gratified to learn from Professor Courant that as a result of his recent conversation with you it is going to be possible for our graduate department of Mathematics to enjoy cooperation with the Institute without burdening our budget. The additional offering to our students will enable us to round out our graduate program in a way otherwise impossible under present circumstances, and I want you to know how warmly we appreciate this generous assistance which, I trust, will in some measure redound to the advantage of the Institute's program. Professor Courant has plans for the development of our work here that are extremely interesting, and we are much pleased with the way in which he is taking hold of the situation. The fact that you have been so cordial in assisting these plans is very encouraging to him, and I trust that the cooperation may prove altogether as fruitful as it promises to be.

Cordially yours,



Chancellor

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



January 18, 1936

Dear Chancellor Chase:

Thank you for your kind note of  
January 16. I have found cooperation with you  
and Professor Courant and Professor Cook not only  
helpful but easy, and I see no reason why we  
should not in this matter set an example to the  
entire country.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Chancellor H. W. Chase  
New York University  
Washington Square  
New York City

AF/MCE

May 1, 1935

Dear Chancellor Chase:

Thank you for your very kind note of the 29th, enclosing a copy of yours of the same date to Panofsky. As far as this problem is concerned, everything seems to be settled in the best possible manner in the best possible world.

I am delighted that you will lunch with me. Unfortunately, I am going on a short trip that will occupy the next three or four weeks, but I will communicate with you when I return and give you as good a luncheon as New York affords.

I am greatly pleased that you are hoping soon to relieve all of Courant's suspense on the score of the permanency of his post.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Chancellor H. W. Chase  
New York University  
Washington Square  
New York City

AF/HCE

H.W. Chase

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY  
OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR  
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK

29 April, 1935

Dear Doctor Flexner:

I am glad to have your letter. I had a letter from Professor Panofsky this morning and am enclosing a copy of my reply to him. It seems to me this clears the situation. I find that Courant has another year to run on his emergency fund basis but I see no point in waiting further in assuring him a permanent appointment. I want to have a talk with him in the near future as soon as I get the opportunity. I accept your invitation to have luncheon at your expense some time soon. Make it a good luncheon!

Cordially yours,

H.W. Chase

Chancellor

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

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY  
OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR  
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK

FOR THE INFORMATION OF

Dr. Flexner

29 April, 1935

Dear Doctor Panofsky:

As Doctor Flexner has told you, Professor Cook and I had a very good discussion of the whole situation at luncheon the other day and it was stressed on both sides that we wanted your cooperation as we shall want that of the other men who come into the School of Humanistic Studies. I believe that with Doctor Flexner's generous attitude both New York University and the School of Humanistic Studies should be able to develop a working relationship which will be splendid for them both. I am very happy that your own situation is so splendidly settled. I have at no time had any feeling that you were under any moral obligation to accept a permanent appointment at New York University and I am very delighted that the situation has developed for you in a way which still gives us contacts and cooperation with you.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) H. W. Chase

Chancellor

Dr. Erwin Panofsky  
114 Prospect Avenue  
Princeton, New Jersey



*Chase*

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY  
OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR  
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK

24 April, 1935

Dear Doctor Flexner:

It was a great pleasure to have lunch with you yesterday and to have such a satisfactory arrangement for what I am convinced is going to be important mutual cooperation. I am looking into the question of Doctor Courant right away.

If Doctor Cook appeared somewhat excited at moments I am sure you will realize that he has a rather deep feeling that after laboring long and hard in the cause of Professor Panofsky he has not been accorded by Panofsky quite the courtesy which he might have expected. Personally I think there is some justification for his feeling but we are all interested in Panofsky primarily as a brain and I assure you that nothing of a personal nature which has happened in any way impairs our eagerness to use his services.

It is always good to see you. I told Mr. Straus over the telephone yesterday about our conclusions and he was very glad. He said he had no feeling whatever that Panofsky had any moral obligation to the University and I am sure no one of us has.

Cordially yours,

*Chase*

Chancellor

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

April 25, 1935

Dear Chancellor Chase:

I am grateful to you for your kind letter of April 24th and I am delighted that we have made a beginning in the way of coöperation. I had a very satisfactory talk with Panofsky yesterday and I am sure that he will see Professor Cook and either see or write you. I hope that the arrangement arrived at leaves everybody thoroughly satisfied. The situation was tangled, so that misunderstanding was quite natural, but you may be very sure that I have no feeling on the subject any more than you have. Our goal is the same and that is all that matters.

I am delighted that you are looking into the question of Professor Courant and I shall be glad to know the results at which you arrive.

If the Institute can in any way be of service to you my own feeling is strongly in the direction of mutual coöperation whenever possible.

Some day I hope we can have luncheon together at my expense when we have nothing in particular to talk about.

With all good wishes,

Always sincerely yours,

Chancellor H. W. Chase  
New York University  
New York City  
AF/MCE

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

November 16, 1934

Dear Chancellor Chase:

Thank you for your kind note of November 16. I most certainly hope that you will succeed in bringing your economic department to the level you have reached in fine arts. In this hope and desire I am simply referring your letter to Mr. Warburg with the assurance that I have absolutely no desire whatsoever to compete with New York University in this or in any other concern.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Chancellor H. W. Chase  
New York University  
Washington Square  
New York City

AF:ESB

C O P Y

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY  
Office of the Chancellor  
Washington Square, New York

15 November, 1934

Dear Doctor Flexner:

Your statement about the sort of work that you hope to do in economics at the Institute for Advanced Study is so clear that I think I should be equally frank and say that our interest in Professor Salin's library lies not alone in what we are now doing in graduate work at New York University but in plans which we hope will bring together our economic interests in the University, especially at the graduate level. I have become strongly convinced that here lies one of the future major fields of interest for New York University. We are not as strongly staffed at present on the graduate level in economics as in that other field of our mutual interests which you and I have discussed, namely, the fine arts. I believe however, that the time has come in the development of New York University when we ought to set about that problem with vigor. I am therefore, at the moment, in quite the same position as you, that is, I am obliged to think about the matter in terms of what I hope and believe is going to happen in our graduate school as much as in terms of what is now going on. I do believe the library, from what I hear from my advisers, would be of great value to us for the sort of program we are hoping to press, and for the same sorts of reasons that would make it of value to you. It seems to me therefore that about all that you and I are in a position to do is to leave the matter to Mr. Warburg's decision. Both of us, I am certain, would find its acquisition of large value.

Cordially yours,

(signed) H. W. CHASE

Chancellor

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



November 14, 1934

Dear Chancellor Chase:

I have yours of November 5  
acknowledging my letter of November 2 about the  
library of Professor Salin. This morning Mr. War-  
burg's secretary called me up to say that Mr. Warburg  
would like to have the questions involving Professor  
Salin's library settled. I am wondering whether it  
would be possible for you to get in touch with your  
advisers in the very near future.

With all good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Chancellor H. W. Chase  
New York University  
Washington Square  
New York City

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY  
OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR  
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK

5 November, 1934

Dear Doctor Flexner:

I am just writing to thank you for your letter of November 2nd about the library of Professor Salin. May I write you again in a few days just as soon as I get an opportunity to talk to our people about this? I hope you are feeling well and vigorous this fall.

Cordially yours,

*H. U. Chan*

*For (am),*  
Chancellor

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

November 2, 1934

Dear Chancellor Chase:

Some time ago Mr. Felix Warburg wrote me that Mrs. Schiff had bought the library of Professor Salin and desired to present it to an institution of learning. He knew at the time that the Institute for Advanced Study is likely to develop next a school of economics and politics. I asked Professor Graham, a professor of economics at Princeton, to examine the library, and he reported to me that it contained a great deal of material in foreign languages, especially German, which would be useful to advanced students.

Yesterday I saw Mr. Warburg in New York and he told me he had communicated with Professor Musser and Professor McGee. I assured him at once that, under no circumstances, would I compete with you or the New York University for anybody or anything. We then discussed briefly the sort of thing we will attempt to do here in economics - the kind of thing, indeed, that we are doing in mathematics, namely, bringing together a small group of outstanding economists and associating with them annually a group of seasoned young men who have shown ability but who have reached the stage in their development where they can profitably enjoy independence in order to carry out the work upon which they have engaged. Most of these men hold posts, are between thirty and thirty-five years of age, and are on leave of absence from their respective institutions.

Chancellor Chase

November 2, 1934

- 2 -

Whether Professor Salin's collection will be of the most service to a group of that kind or to your group is a matter that I cannot decide. My feeling is that it should go - whole or part - where it will do the most good. I wonder if sometime when I am in New York you and your two associates and I could lunch together and discuss the problem solely from the standpoint of making the best possible use of the material, though, as I began by saying, I shall not even go as far as this if you and your people feel that the books are adapted to your uses.

With all good wishes and very high regard,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Chancellor H. W. Chase  
New York University  
Washington Square  
New York City

AF/MCE



December 6, 1933

Dear Chancellor Chase:

Thank you for your kind note of December 4.

I am enclosing you a copy of a letter which I have written Dr. Duggan showing that the withdrawal of the enforced leave of Courant is a mere formality meant to throw the onus on him instead of leaving it on the Government. You are at liberty to show my letter to Dr. Weaver.

I shall most certainly see you on my next visit to New York, which I expect will be in the near future.

With all good wishes and high regard,

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Chancellor H. W. Chase  
New York University  
Washington Square  
New York City

AF:ESB

H. W. Chase

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY  
OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR  
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK

4 December, 1933

Dear Doctor Flexner:

I am sorry that your visit to New York was complicated by being under the weather. I hope you are feeling all right again. I have been working on the case of Doctor Courant for some time, both with Doctor Duggan's committee and the Rockefeller Foundation. There has been a technical difficulty in the way of Doctor Duggan's committee, I understand, due to the fact that Professor Courant was offered his position back and their funds so far have been limited to men who are not in that situation. The matter is still under negotiation with the Rockefeller Foundation. I shall hope to have it straight very soon and will write you just as soon as I have further information. We should be much interested in having Doctor Courant here.

Cordially yours,

H. W. Chase

Chancellor

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

November 27, 1933

Dear Chancellor Chase:

I had expected to see you while I was in New York two or three days last week, as I wrote you, but unfortunately I was under the weather the entire time so that my visit to New York was, as the children say, "a complete wash-out". I did none of the things that I had set out to do.

Meanwhile, I have had a letter from Professor Courant, who is radiantly happy in his work at Cambridge where he is associated with a superb group of mathematicians. I shall of course see you when I go to New York again, but meanwhile I wonder if you could take the matter up with your own mathematicians and Dr. Duggan and Dr. Weaver in order to find out whether they would cooperate on the basis you suggested for next year and the year after. I shall myself be more than happy to do anything I can do in the matter, for I know that I shall not only be doing a humanitarian thing, but I shall be helping New York University to obtain one of the most eminent of contemporary mathematicians.

With all good wishes and very high regard,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Chancellor H. W. Chase  
New York University  
Washington Square  
New York City

AF:ESB

November 16, 1933

Dear Chancellor Chase:

I thoroughly understand and approve the position which you take in your note of November 14 regarding Professor Courant. Yesterday I received a letter from Professor G. H. Hardy of Trinity College, Cambridge, the most eminent of English mathematicians. Courant is, as I think I told you, spending this year at Cambridge. In the course of the letter Hardy writes:

"Courant is an extremely good mathematician with exceptional knowledge and training, great enthusiasm, and of first-rate organizing capacity."

I shall be in New York again during the coming week and shall see you for further conference on the subject.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Chancellor H. W. Chase  
New York University  
Washington Square  
New York City

AP:ESB



NEW YORK UNIVERSITY  
OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR  
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK

14 November, 1933

Dear Doctor Flexner:

I had your letter this morning and also a letter from Doctor Veblen. The elements in the situation are these: in the first place, New York University, in the course of the next year or two, will undoubtedly be confronted by the necessity of making a permanent appointment of a mathematician of high standing. What you and Doctor Veblen say about Doctor Courant is, of course, ample testimony of his standing in the field. I do not believe, however, that at this time it would be wise from the standpoint of the University, for us to make him any permanent proposal. Many factors would be involved in the permanent choice. If we could arrange to take him on for two years say, on the usual basis on which men from the German universities have been placed in American institutions, without any promise or implication of permanent appointment at this time, the situation could then develop naturally, and the question of permanent appointment be faced when the time came. I should want it to be clear, however, that if we took him on such a basis, there would be no obligation on our part to make the appointment permanent if it did not seem wise when the time came. I have taken the liberty of mentioning such a disposition of the case informally to Doctor Duggan. What do you think of such an arrangement?

Cordially yours,



Chancellor

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

Chase

November 13, 1933

Dear Chancellor Chase:

Since dictating on Saturday an apology for my delay in writing you regarding Professor Courant, I have talked with Professor Veblen, who knows Courant well and who is going to write you his considered opinion as respects Courant and his possible availability to New York University. I have myself always found Professor Veblen conservative in his estimate of men, so that I feel sure that you can rely absolutely upon the objectivity of his opinion.

I have since seeing you learned two things: (1) that Courant has received a call to Cambridge (England) for the current year - itself a sufficient evidence of his value; (2) that Courant has been informed by the Prussian Ministry that his "enforced leave" has been cancelled so that he is now simply on leave of absence to spend the current year in Cambridge. These facts taken together with Professor Hilbert's letter to the Minister, copy of which I enclose, and Professor Veblen's opinion are, I think, sufficient evidence of his value. I know from my correspondence with him that, like many other Germans, he does not wish to return to Germany and would welcome a call to this country to a post in which his abilities as organizer, teacher, and investigator would have proper scope. I feel no hesitation therefore in saying that New York University would greatly strengthen its mathematical staff if Courant could be permanently added to it.

With all good wishes,

Always sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Chancellor Harry W. Chase

November 11, 1933

Dear Chancellor Chase:

After seeing you on Monday it became necessary for me to go to Washington and Baltimore where I remained until last night so that I was unable to write you in detail about Professor Courant. I shall, however, write you the very first thing next week. Please forgive my apparent oversight. As a matter of fact, the matter has not been out of my mind since I talked with you.

Very sincerely yours,  
ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Chancellor Harry W. Chase  
New York University  
Washington Square  
New York City

AF:ESB

October 31, 1933

Dear Chancellor Chase;

I am going to be in New York on Monday next.  
I wonder if it would be possible for me to call on  
you at your convenience in the course of the morning  
or afternoon. There is a matter to which I should like  
to direct your attention, because I think it may prove  
to be of interest and importance to New York University.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Chancellor Harry W. Chase  
New York University  
Washington Square  
New York City

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB



14 January 1957

Dear Mrs. Chason:

Thank you for your letter of January 9th which has been received in the absence of the Director. Unfortunately, we have no information on George Washington Carver and are therefore unable to comply with your request. It may be that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Washington, D.C., could be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

Velma A. Mumper  
Office of the Director

Mrs. A. L. Chason  
5479 Glen Ridge Drive, N.W.  
Atlanta 5, Georgia

J. Chernick

C O P Y

Sept. 18, '33

150 W. 45th St.

NYC

Director of the Institute  
for Advanced Study,  
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Sir:

I would be grateful if you would let me know if it is not too late to apply for admittance to the School of Mathematics.

After reading your bulletin, I must make but a modest claim for myself. I am not a mature person of assured position in mathematics, however I am not unaware of my unusual proficiency in this science. I have an excellent record as a student throughout High School and 3 years at Rutgers University in a biological curriculum; my record in mathematics being especially fine. This, at college, included:- "Advanced Algebra" and "Trigonometry", "Analytical Geometry" and the "Calculus", "The Theory of Numbers" and a year of "Physics". However, original research since high school days has led me deviously through many fields of higher mathematics; thus, algebraic equations led me to Cardan, Gauss, and Galois; magic squares to MacMahon and Combinatorial Analysis; Fermat's last theorem to Kummer's ideals; physiology to Planck and the quantum theory; relativity to tensor analysis - so that now I consider my training equivalent, barring a few lacunae, to a Ph.D. degree. Besides rediscovering a great many old theorems, I have also uncovered some new theorems, especially in the Theory of Numbers which I have never attempted to publish.

I would be glad to send an official transcript of my college credits, any number of recommendations, and appear at Princeton for an interview if you deem one or all of these advisable.

Thanking you for your patience in reading this far,

I am

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) JACK CHERNICK

September 21, 1933

Dear Professor Veblen:

Dr. Flexner has just read the attached letter and has asked me to refer it to you.

With kindest regards to you and Mrs. Veblen, in which Dr. Flexner joins, I am

Sincerely yours,

ESB

Prof. Oswald Veblen  
Brooklin  
Hancock County, Maine

THE GOLDMAN HOTEL  
PLEASANTDALE, N. J.

7/27/33

Dear Sirs;

Will appreciate any information concerning the school for post graduates established at Princeton by the "Bamberger" fund; especially as to entrance requirements. Am especially interested in the school of Mathematics.

Thank you for your trouble in my behalf.

Sincerely,

Jack Chernick

Received AUG 5 1933  
PRESIDENT'S ROOM  
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY  
Referred for reply to:

Bell. no. 2  
Aug. 21 -  
C. S. B.



44  
Mrs. Alvin Leonard Chason

5479 Glen Ridge Drive, N. W., Atlanta 5, Georgia

January 9, 1957

Director,  
Institute for Advance Study,  
Princeton, N.J.

Dear sir,

I am beginning the preparation of a paper on George Washington Carver and am having difficulty in obtaining unbiased information on the scientific accomplishments of Dr. Carver. Do you have any information pertinent to this phase of his life or can you direct me to a source.

Dr. Carver is not listed in the encyclopedia American Men of Science nor the Dictionary of American Biography.

Thanking you for any assistance you may be able to give me, I am

Sincerely

(Mrs. A. L.) Nell P. Chason

*A.M. Chesney*

**THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY**  
**SCHOOL OF MEDICINE**  
710 NORTH WASHINGTON STREET  
BALTIMORE, MD.

ALAN M. CHESNEY, M. D., DEAN  
E. COWLES ANDRUS, M. D., ASSISTANT DEAN  
HARRY C. BURGAN, A. B., BUSINESS MANAGER

WESTERN UNION CABLE ADDRESS  
JOHOMED

March 10th, 1931.

Mr. Abraham Flexner,  
Institute for Advanced Study,  
100 East 42nd Street,  
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Flexner:

Will you be kind enough to put me on  
the mailing list for bulletins issued by the  
Institute for Advanced Study ?

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

AMC:S

*Alan M. Chesney*

March 11, 1931

Dr. Alan M. Chesney  
The Johns Hopkins University  
School of Medicine  
710 North Washington Street  
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Dr. Chesney:

In the absence of Dr. Flexner, who is in Europe at the present time, I am pleased to send you under separate cover Bulletin No. 1 of The Institute for Advanced Study, in accordance with your letter of March 10. I am also placing your name on the permanent mailing list that you may receive all future publications.

Very truly yours,

*Anne R. Dunne*

Récompenses Obtenues  
aux  
Expositions Universelles

Paris	1878	2 Médailles d'Argent
Paris	1900	2 Médailles d'Or
St. Louis	1902	Médaille d'Or
Liège	1905	Diplôme d'Honneur
Milan	1906	"
Londres	1908	"
Bruxelles	1910	Grand Prix
Turin	1911	"
Gand	1913	"
Lyon	1914	"
Leipzig	1914	Hors Concours

ETIQUETTES DE LUXE EN RELIEF  
POUR LA PARFUMERIE

---

REHAUSSAGE DE PAPIER À LETTRES  
TIMBRAGE & GRAVURE

---

**M<sup>ON</sup> GEORGES C. CHEVALIER**

FONDÉE EN 1850

LA MAISON QUI A CRÉÉ L'ÉTIQUETTE EN RELIEF

Téléphone  
CENTRAL 76-31  
R. du C. Seine N° 233.009

7, RUE GOMBOUST  
PARIS (1<sup>ER</sup>)



REHAUSSAGE  
ÉTIQUETTES EN RELIEF  
GRAVURE · TIMBRAGE

ANCIENNES MAISONS:  
AUGUSTE CHEVALIER  
FONDÉE EN 1850  
CHARLES CHEVALIER

**GEORGES C.CHEVALIER FILS**

GRAVEUR  
SUCCESSEUR  
7, RUE GOMBOUST  
PARIS (1<sup>ER</sup>)

TÉL. CENTRAL 76-31  
R.C. SEINE 235.009

*Cherlier*  
PARIS, LE 16 Décembre 1932,

Monsieur le Docteur Abraham FLEXNER

100 East 42nd Street

NEW-YORK

(U.S.A.)

Monsieur,

J'ai l'avantage de vous accuser réception du chèque de Frs 7.000 (Sept Mille) que vous m'avez adressé en règlement de ma facture du 17 Octobre 1932. Veuillez trouver ci-joint reçu de cette somme et agréer tous mes sincères remerciements.

Je regrette vivement les incidents provoqués par les Douanes Américaines et qui ont été la cause d'un important retard dans la livraison des Ex-Libris. J'espère qu'ils n'ont pas été abîmés par les manipulations qu'ils ont subies au cours de cet arrêt en Douane.

Avant de faire cette expédition, je m'étais adressé à l'Ambassade Américaine à Paris pour savoir si

(2)

la mention "MADE IN FRANCE" devait être inscrite sur chacun des Ex-Libris ou simplement sur l'emballage les renfermant. Mr O'Neill, (représentant de la Douane Américaine à l'Ambassade Américaine à Paris) étant absent, son remplaçant m'a précisé que ces Ex-Libris étant destinés à votre Bibliothèque particulière à "The Institute for advanced study" et ne devant pas être revendus dans le commerce en Amérique il n'était pas exigé qu'ils soient tous revêtus de la marque "MADE IN FRANCE". Seules, les boîtes les renfermant et la caisse contenant ces boîtes devaient être marquées. Je me suis strictement conformé aux indications fournies d'une manière tellement précise par une autorité aussi compétente que votre Ambassade à Paris: J'ai donc revêtu chaque boîte renfermant mille Ex-Libris d'une petite étiquette ad-hoc et la caisse contenant ces dix boîtes a été marquée "MADE IN FRANCE" par les soins de "The American Express Co Inc."

En recevant votre lettre du 30 Novembre dernier je suis retourné à l'Ambassade Américaine à Paris pour exposer cette situation. Le même employé remplaçant Mr O'Neill, (celui qui m'avait déjà renseigné en Octobre dernier) m'a confirmé d'une façon absolument identique les instructions qu'il m'avait données à cette époque. Il a ajouté que les règlements des Douanes Américaines prévoient

*Pluchet*

(3)

également la dispense de la marque "MADE IN FRANCE" sur les objets importés aux Etats-Unis s'ils sont destinés non seulement à l'usage personnel de l'importateur mais si lesdits objets doivent être utilisés dans ses bureaux, ses usines ou ses ateliers. Il existe également un autre article des mêmes règlements, m'a-t-il affirmé, qui dispense de la marque "MADE IN FRANCE" les objets dont le caractère artistique ou la présentation seraient détruits ou endommagés par l'apposition de cette marque.

Ces différents articles des règlements des Douanes Américaines peuvent tous s'appliquer aux Ex-Libris que je vous avais expédiés et il est anormal qu'ils aient été ainsi arrêtés en douane.

En vue d'éviter le retour de pareils ennuis si, à l'avenir vous me favorisez de nouvelles commandes j'enverrai préalablement un exemplaire de mon travail à la Douane Américaine en la priant de le revêtir de la mention exigée par ses règlements en vigueur à cette époque. En cours d'exécution je me conformerai aux instructions qui me seront données tout en évitant de nuire à la bonne présentation de mon travail.

Je Toujours dévoué aux ordres que vous voudrez bien me confier et à l'exécution desquels j'apporterai tous mes soins, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération très distinguée.

*J. Cheval*

*Chevalier*

December 7, 1932

Dear Monsieur Chevalier:

I send you herewith draft on the Credit Lyonnais, Paris, for 7,000 frs. for the 10,000 bookplates for the library of the Institute for Advanced Study. The bookplates have just been delivered to us by the American Express Company, and I am delighted with them. Fortunately, the United States Government officials decided to waive the ruling that "Printed in France" must appear on each card.

Again permit me to thank you for your exquisite workmanship. I also wish to express my regret that the payment has been so long delayed.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

M. Georges C. Chevalier Fils  
7, Rue Gomboust  
Paris (1), France

AF:ESB



REHAUSSAGE  
ÉTIQUETTES EN RELIEF  
GRAVURE · TIMBRAGE

ANCIENNES MAISONS:  
AUGUSTE CHEVALIER  
FONDÉE EN 1850  
CHARLES CHEVALIER

GEORGES C.CHEVALIER FILS

GRAVEUR  
SUCESSEUR  
7, RUE GOMBOUST  
PARIS (1<sup>ER</sup>)

TÉL. CENTRAL 76-31

R.C. SEINE 235.009

*Cherlin*  
PARIS, LE 17 Novembre 1932,

Monsieur le Docteur Abraham FLEXNER  
100 East 42nd Street  
NEW-YORK  
(U. S. A. )

Monsieur,

Je vous ai fait expédier le  
17 Octobre dernier, par les soins de l'American Express Co  
les 10.000 Ex-Libris gravés que Mr Welles Bosworth m'avait  
commandés de votre part pour la bibliothèque de "The Ins-  
titute for advanced study."

J'espère que cet envoi vous  
est parvenu en son temps et que vous avez été satisfait de  
ce travail.

Je me permets de vous joindre  
à la présente la facture de cette commande en vous priant  
de m'en faire le règlement par Chèque sur Paris afin que  
je puisse régulariser le plus tôt possible ma comptabilité.

Toujours entièrement dévoué  
à vos ordres, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance  
de ma considération très distinguée.

*G.Chevalier*

REHAUSSAGE  
ÉTIQUETTES EN RELIEF  
GRAVURE · TIMBRAGE

ANCIENNES MAISONS:  
AUGUSTE CHEVALIER  
FONDÉE EN 1850  
CHARLES CHEVALIER

GEORGES C.CHEVALIER FILS

GRAVEUR  
SUCCESSEUR  
7, RUE GOMBOUST  
PARIS (1<sup>ER</sup>)

TÉL. CENTRAL 76-31

R.C. SEINE 235.009

PARIS, LE 2 Novembre 1932,

Monsieur Welles BOSWORTH

198 Avenue Victor Hugo

PARIS (16°)

Monsieur,

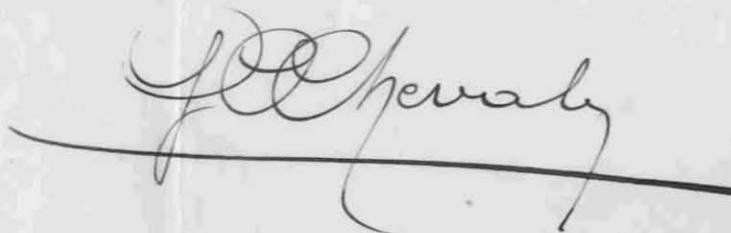
Comme suite à votre  
demande téléphonique, j'ai l'avantage de vous soumettre  
le prix du Papier à Lettres timbré avec la médaille de  
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le format qui seraient adoptés.

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à vos ordres, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance  
de ma considération très distinguée.



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7, RUE GOMBOUST  
PARIS (1<sup>ER</sup>)

TÉL. CENTRAL 76 31

R.C. SEINE 235.009

PARIS, LE 17 Octobre 1932,

Monsieur le Docteur Abraham FLEXNER

"The Institute for advanced study"

100, East 42nd Street

NEW-YORK

(U.S.A.)

Monsieur,

Conformément aux instructions qui m'ont été données par Monsieur Welles Bosworth, j'ai l'avantage de vous informer que je vous ai expédié ce jour par l'intermédiaire de The American Express Company Inc, 10.000 Ex-Libris gravés, destinés à votre bibliothèque particulière à "The Institute for advanced study".

J'ai apporté tout mon soin à l'exécution de cette commande et j'espère vous avoir donné entière satisfaction.

Je me permets de vous soumettre quelques essais de papiers à lettres susceptibles de vous intéresser. Ils ont été timbrés avec la matrice gravée par Monsieur Turin: celle qui a servi à l'exécution des Ex-Libris. Il me serait possible de vous fournir de papier à lettres analogue à ces modèles au cas où vous le désireriez: Je suis à votre entière disposition pour tous travaux de gravure, de timbrage ou de réhaussage de papiers à lettres. Vous serez toujours certain de trouver dans ma Maison une exécution absolument irréprochable; cette qualité a toujours fait notre force depuis bientôt un siècle où nous succédons de Père en Fils.

Toujours dévoué à vos ordres, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération la plus distinguée.

*Georges C. Chevalier*  
Gravure

1932					
Octobre	17	10.000 Ex-Libris gravés au modèle ci-contre,			
		destinés à la Bibliothèque particuliè-			
		re de Monsieur le Docteur Abraham			
		Flexner, à "The Institute for adnanced			
		study" - New York.			
		Le Mille, Frs 700,00 -----	7.000	--	
		Valeur en votre Chèque.			



November 30, 1932

Dear Monsieur Chevalier:

I have your letters of November 2 and 17 enclosing sample of the bookplate and sample sheets of stationery. They are perfectly beautiful and of exquisite workmanship. I am very much pleased with them.

We have been notified by the customs officials that the bookplates have arrived, and we have paid the duty demanded by the government, and now we have been told that we are subject to a penalty because the cards are not marked "Made in France". We are appealing to the government in the hope that this ruling may be waived on the ground that such a printed statement on the face of the card would spoil it. I feel sure that a decision will be made promptly and that the goods will be delivered to us soon. We shall of course send remittance promptly upon receipt of the bookplates in good condition.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

M. G. C. Chevalier  
7, Rue Gomboust  
Paris (1), France

AF:ESB

**The University of Chicago**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COMMITTEE**

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

November 2, 1939

Professor Abraham Flexner, President  
Institute of Advanced Study  
Princeton University  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Professor Flexner:

Ten years ago, on December 16 and 17, 1929, the Social Science Research Building of the University of Chicago was dedicated. This furnished an occasion for an appraisal of social science research done at this University and for a consideration of the state and future of social science research generally. Now that a decade has passed it once more seems appropriate to review accomplishments and look toward the future. So it is planned to hold meetings at the University of Chicago during the two days, December 1 and 2, 1939, when, in a spirit of rededication, some of the important aspects of social science research may be presented and subjected to critical discussion.

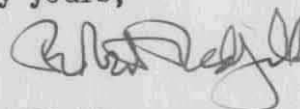
To these meetings the University is inviting representatives of the principal universities, foundations, institutes and councils that support or carry on research in the social sciences. The University of Chicago would feel highly honored and deeply gratified if the Institute of Advanced Study could be represented at the meetings by yourself or if this is not possible by another representative or representatives of the Institute.

The program as now planned will consist of three parts: (1) a series of five papers dealing with the research in which members of the University have been principally engaged; (2) five round table discussions led by persons from outside the University on the following subjects: Generalization in the Social Sciences, Social Science and Social Action, Training for Social Science Research, Integration of the Social Sciences, and Quantification; and (3) addresses by specially invited persons bearing on the general theme: Social Science in the Service of Society. In the very near future we plan to send you a copy of the final program.

We hope very much that it will be possible for you to be present personally or send other representatives of the Institute whether for the entire period or for a portion of the meetings. We would appreciate having your decision at the earliest convenience.

May we once more express the very great pleasure and satisfaction it would be to us to have your institute represented at the meetings.

Sincerely yours,



Robert Redfield  
Charles E. Merriam  
William F. Ogburn  
Louis Wirth

November 6, 1939

Dear Professor Redfield:

I have your very kind note of November 2.

At the last meeting of the Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study I retired from active service, and the Trustees elected President Aydelotte of Swarthmore to succeed me. I shall hand your letter of November 2 to President Aydelotte, and you will doubtless hear from him in the near future.

I appreciate very deeply the desire of your social scientists to have the Institute represented on the occasion, and I am sure that President Aydelotte will equally appreciate the compliment that you pay us.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Robert Redfield  
Social Science Research Committee  
The University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

AF:ESB

A. T. Child

October 22, 1932

Dear Thurston:

Thank you very much for your kind note. Our trip last spring turned out very pleasantly - indeed more than pleasantly, for Aunt Anne completely recovered her health and has been in splendid form this autumn.

Our plans for the development of the Institute are extremely vague. At present we have done nothing beyond the appointment of two mathematicians. What we shall do further I do not myself know, but I shall keep you informed.

With all good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. Alfred T. Child, Jr.  
519 W. 123d Street  
New York, N. Y.

AF:ESB



167 EAST 82ND STREET

NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

February 3, 1946.

To the  
Institute for Advanced Study,  
Princeton, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to inquire  
about your Fellowships and grants -  
in aid for advanced research in  
the academic field, and would  
appreciate greatly your sending me  
what information you have avail-  
able and the formal application  
blankets to the above address -

Thanking you now for any trouble  
you may take about this.

Yours very truly,

(Miss) Frances S. Childs

*Childs, Frances S.*

February 4, 1946

Miss Frances S. Childs  
167 East 82nd Street  
New York 28, New York

Dear Miss Childs:

Thank you for your letter of February 3rd. Under separate cover I take pleasure in sending you our latest Bulletin which describes the work of the Institute. As you will see on reading the Bulletin the Institute offers opportunity for post-doctorate research in three fields, mathematics, economics and politics and humanistic studies. Qualified persons are invited to the Institute for a year's study and are given a moderate stipend commensurate with their needs. Applicants for membership are asked to submit a curriculum vitae, a list of their publications and a brief statement describing their project of work. This material is then presented to the Faculty for consideration and action. The relationship which the work of a prospective member bears to the studies currently in progress at the Institute is an important factor in determining whether or not he or she shall be admitted to membership.

I hope this will give you the information you need. If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Yours sincerely,

Jane S. Richardson  
Assistant Secretary

Sep. cov. 1

Childs, Harwood L.

June 24, 1941

Dear Professor Childs:

Professor Earle has told me of the request of the Journal of Public Opinion for a subsidy from the Institute. I admire very much the work that the Journal is doing but regret to say that the somewhat meagre funds which we have for publications are all tied up for next year and it would be simply impossible for me to find any funds in our budget which I could devote to this purpose.

With many regrets, I am

Yours sincerely,

Prof. Harwood L. Childs  
Princeton University  
Princeton, N. J.

FA:MR

(copy to Mr. Earle)



June 16, 1941

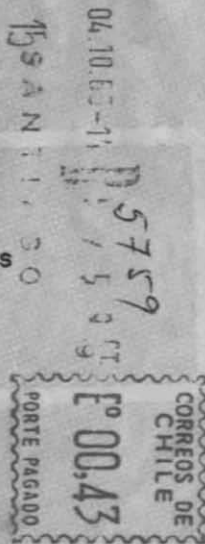
To: Mr. Aydelotte

From: Mr. Earle

Professor Harwood L. Childs of Princeton University has inquired of me ~~whether the Institute~~ would be able and willing to contribute \$250 as an institutional subscription to the Journal of Public Opinion published under the auspices of the School of Public and International Affairs. I told him that I would refer this to you for consideration.

UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE  
DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTUDIOS GENERALES  
MERCED N° 152  
SANTIAGO

Director of the  
Institute for Advanced Studies  
Princeton  
New Jersey,  
U.S.A.



UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE  
DEPARTAMENTO COORDINADOR DE  
CENTROS UNIVERSITARIOS  
MERCED Nº 152 - SANTIAGO

Santiago, Chile, October 4, 1965.

Director of the  
Institute for Advanced Studies  
Princeton  
New Jersey,  
U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you on behalf of the Coordinating Department for University Centers of the University of Chile that is responsible for the operation of seven University Centers in the provinces.

This Department has a central office, in Santiago-Chile that coordinates the acquisition of bibliographical material needed by the Centers. Through this office we are providing the Centers' Libraries with the necessary bibliography for the training of professionals in the provinces.

A course on Basic Mathematics is given in every freshman year at the Centers. Besides, the Centers of La Serena, Talca and Temuco offer courses on the teaching of Mathematics. Therefore would appreciate very much if you could possibly send to each University Center any available information on teaching methods in Mathematics.

The following is the list of the University Centers of the University of Chile and their addresses:

Arica - Yungay 476 - Biblioteca.  
Iquique - Casilla 121       "  
Antofagasta - San Martín 2664 - Biblioteca.  
La Serena - Centro Universitario La Serena - Biblioteca.  
Talca - 12 Norte-5 Oriente - Biblioteca.  
Temuco - Casilla 54-D - Biblioteca.  
Osorno - Matta 809       "

Thanking you in advance and hoping to know whether our petition is possible, and if so, the approximate date of shipment, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

*Alicia Coloma*  
Alicia Coloma  
Bibliotecaria

AC/lbc

Just Gen Chile, Univ of

14 October 1965

Dear Miss Coloma:

Thank you for your letter of October 4th. I am sorry that we cannot fulfill your request for material on teaching methods in mathematics. As you will see from the enclosed booklet, the work at the Institute for Advanced Study is all independent research, on the postdoctoral level, and there is no "teaching" as such.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Wilder Hobson)  
Secretary to the Director

Miss Alicia Coloma  
Bibliotecaria  
Universidad de Chile  
Departamento Coordinador de Centros Universitarios  
Merced No. 152  
Santiago  
Chile

*Inst Jan - China Institute in America*



# CHINA INSTITUTE IN AMERICA

INCORPORATED UNDER THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: CHINA HOUSE

125 EAST 65TH STREET, NEW YORK 21, N. Y. • RHINELANDER 4-8181

October 1, 1956

Director of Personnel Department  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Sir,

Each year, China Institute In America compiles a directory of CHINESE MEMBERS OF AMERICAN COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY FACULTIES. This has been a most useful reference for many purposes. However, we always keep the list of names in a more or less confidential file and no undue use will be made of it.

Once again, we beg leave to solicit your cooperation in helping us to compile the directory this year, that is 1956-57. As we hope to make the directory as complete as possible, we request that you will kindly spend some time to do this for us.

Herewith we are sending you a list of names of the Chinese scholars who were on the different faculties of your institution for the year 1955-56. Please make a thorough check of the list. Cross out the names of those who have severed their service with your institution and add new names of those who have been appointed on your faculties during the current year. In case we do not give any names, it means we have no record of any one on your faculties in the past year. You can still give us the names of whom we have no record.

The list should include (1) the name, (English and wherever possible, Chinese); (2) the title of service (such as professor, associate professor, assistant professor, lecturer, visiting professor, instructor, research assistant, etc.) (3) field of service such as department of Political Science, Sociology, Physics, Education, etc.) and (4) degrees.

It may be advisable to enlist the cooperation of some Chinese scholar currently on your faculty to help you in compiling the list. The best advantage of this would be that he can get the Chinese names of the scholars.

When the list is completed, you will please mail it back to us. It is our hope that the list will reach our office not later than November 15, 1956.

With sincere thanks in advance,

Yours sincerely,

*C. P. Cheng*  
C. P. Cheng,  
Representing China Institute.

*sent with Yang Huang*

*11/23/56*



CHIANG MONLIN PH.D. PRESIDENT

GEO. T. W. FONG PH.D. SECRETARY GENERAL



中華科學協進會  
CHINESE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

TELEPHONE: 23636 TELEGR: CHASADVSCE TAIPEI  
23681

59 KUAN CHIEN ROAD, TAIPEI, FORMOSA

(TAIWAN) CHINA

IN YOUR REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:

EN RÉPONDANT, VEUILLEZ RAPPELER:

NO

November 18, 1953

Institute for the Advanced Studies  
Full House, Princeton  
New Jersey, U. S. A.

Dear Sirs:

We have the pleasure to inform you that the work of this Association thus far interrupted with the removal of our National Government from China Mainland, has now been resumed.

In view of so vast a domain of Science, our work at present stage is quite limited. It is our sincere hope that, for the enlightenment of people around the world, you will let us share your experiences in pursuit of similar cause by keeping us informed on the development of your work.

For your information, we are sending you one copy each of our Bulletin Vol.1 No.1 and No.2, through which you may get a glimpse on the activities of the Chinese Intellectuals in Free China, and on our work as well. We hope that they will be of interest to you.

We look forward with pleasure to hearing from you very soon.

Sincerely yours,  
CHINESE ASSOCIATION  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

*Geo. T. W. Fong*  
Geo. T. W. Fong Secretary General

GF:js

**CHINESE EMBASSY**  
*Office of The Cultural Counselor*  
2001 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W.  
WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

December 5, 1957

Dear Sir:

It is estimated from reliable sources that since the year 1854 there have been more than twenty thousand Chinese students coming to the United States to pursue studies in various fields. At present, according to the statistics of the Institute of International Education, the number of Chinese students in America is 3,055. They are enrolled in more than seven hundred institutes of higher learning in this country. This significant fact indicates that for the past hundred years the cultural relation between our two countries have been greatly strengthened through the media of these students.

In recent years, the China Institute in America has made yearly investigations about the living and scholastic conditions of Chinese students in America, with a view to furnishing reliable statistics both to the American educational institutions and to the policy-making educational authorities in China.

This Office was established only last July with a predescribed purpose of serving the interests of the Chinese students now studying in this country. To this end it is essential that, aside from the reference materials at hand, we should have more up-to-date reference data about these students. For this reason we take the liberty to enlist your assistance in this matter.

We would like to have a list of all the Chinese students enrolled in your Institute for the years 1957-1958. The following items of information about each of them is vital for statistical purposes:

- |                               |                            |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Name (English and Chinese) | 6. Major field             |
| 2. Sex                        | 7. Degree granted          |
| 3. Birth place                | 8. Year arriving in U. S.  |
| 4. Birth date                 | 9. Present mailing address |
| 5. Status                     |                            |

If there are Chinese scholars on your teaching staff or working at the laboratories, please include them in the list and mark out their position.

To secure the Chinese names of the students, we suggest that you invite a Chinese student on the campus to furnish them. We understand also that for the work involved in the making of such a list, a reasonable fee either on piecework basis or by the hour may be required. When you have determined the amount, please let us know. We are only too glad to pay for the work.

We would appreciate it very much, if you could comply with our request and furnish us with the required data before January 15, 1958. If there is any question concerning this matter which you would like to raise, please do not hesitate to write us.

Thank you very much for whatever assistance you may be able to give us.

Very sincerely,

Wen Yen Tsao  
Cultural Counselor

**CHINESE EMBASSY**  
*Office of The Cultural Counselor*  
2001 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W.  
WASHINGTON 9. D. C.

Foreign Student Advisor  
The Institute for Advanced Study

January 23, 1958

Dear Sir:

On December 5, 1957, we sent you a letter, copy of which is herein enclosed, requesting your cooperation in furnishing us with a list of Chinese students currently enrolled at your Institute.

Foreign student advisors of other institutes of higher learning in the United States are similarly approached with the same request.

During the last few weeks, foreign student advisors of more than two hundred and fifty colleges and universities have complied with our request. Most of them have furnished us with the requested list. Since we have not yet received your reply, we are afraid that the aforementioned letter of December 5 might have gone astray due to incorrect address. In all likelihood, you might have found that certain points in the letter were not clear enough, thus causing the delay of your reply. In fact, a number of foreign student advisors have asked us to clarify some queries before they can give a definite reply. For this reason, we are giving hereunder explanations to these queries, in the hope that they may be of help to you in furnishing us with the requested list:

1. By "Chinese students" we mean all those who are descendants of Chinese ancestry. It is, therefore, our wish to have information about all those who carry passports issued by the Government of the Republic of China, as well as those who come from Hongkong carrying British passports, and those who are now naturalized as American citizens. Since the requested information is only for our own statistical purposes, the legal question of nationality does not concern us.

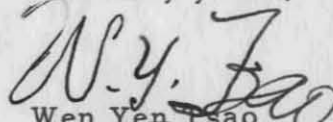
2. By "name in Chinese" we mean the student's original name scribed in the Chinese language, not just its romanization in English.

3. By "status" we mean academic status. For instance: research fellow, research assistant, graduate student, undergraduate student, or unclassified student.

4. By "degree granted" we mean degree already granted.

We should be much obliged for whatever assistance you may be able to give us in this project.

Sincerely yours,

  
Wen Yen Tsao  
Cultural Counselor

Enclosure: 1

*Just. gen. Chin. Sub.*

1. Name Chi-Yuan Lee 李 濟元

2. Sex Male

3. Birth place Shanghai, China

4. Birth date December 10, 1926

5. Status Member at the Institute for Advanced Study, 1957-1958

6. Major field Mathematics

7. Degree granted Ph.D., 1954

8. Year arriving in U.S. 1941

9. Present mailing address 116 South Olden Lane, Princeton, N.J.



1. Name *Lee, T. D.*

2. Sex Male

3. Birth Shanghai, China

4. Birth date November 24, 1926

5. Status Member, Institute for Advanced Study, 1957-1958 (Professor at Columbia Univ.)

6. Major field Physics

7. Degree granted Ph.D., 1950

8. Year arriving in U.S. - 1946

9. Present Mailing Address: 47 Einstein Drive, Princeton, N.J.



1. Name

*Jiang, C.-N.*

2. Sex

Male

3. Birth place

Hofei, Anhwei, China

4. Birth date

September 22, 1922

5. Status

Professor at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.

6. Major field

Physics

7. Degree granted

Ph. D. 1948

8. Year arriving in U.S.

1945

9. Present mailing address

284 Mercer Road, Princeton, N.J.

1. Name	Tai Tsun WU 吳大猷
2. sex	Male
3. Birth Place	Shanghai, China
4. Birth Date	December 1, 1933
5. Status	Member at the Institute for Advanced Study, 1958-59
6. Major field	Electromagnetic Theory
7. Degree granted	1956, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
8. Year arriving in U.S.	November, 1950
9. Present mailing address	218 Springdale Road, Princeton, N.J.

1. Name	Ta-You Wu 吳大猷
2. Sex	Male
3. Birth Place	Canton, China
4. Date of Birth	Aug 22, 1907
5. Status	Member at the Institute for Advanced Study, 1958-59
6. Major Field	Theoretical Physics
7. Degree granted	Ph. D. 1936, Univ. of Michigan
8. Year arriving in U.S.	1958
9. Present mailing address	103 Einstein Drive, Princeton, N.J.

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

*Office of The Cultural Counselor*

2311 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE. N. W.  
WASHINGTON 8. D. C.

Secretary to the President  
Institute of Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

March 9, 1959

Dear Sir:

We are happy to learn from reliable sources that about a thousand Chinese scholars, in various capacities ranging from full professorship to assistantship, are serving on the staffs of colleges and universities in this country. Many of them have made valuable contributions in their chosen fields of studies.

Three years ago as a result of a survey, a Directory of Chinese Members of American College and University Faculties was compiled and published. Since many changes must have occurred during the past three years, we are undertaking a new survey to gather as much information as possible about these scholars, so that the Directory may be revised and brought up-to-date.

We wish to know if there are any Chinese scholars serving on the staff of your institute. If so, you are kindly requested to furnish us with a list, containing information about each scholar including such items as follow:

1. Name in English and in Chinese script
2. Sex
3. Age
4. Academic degrees
5. Position (Professor, Associate Professor, Visiting Professor, Assistant Professor, Instructor, Lecturer, Research Fellow, Assistant, Librarian, or others. )
6. Specific field
7. Experiences (a brief account, if possible)
8. Writings, publications, discoveries, inventions, or other contributions

To obtain the names in the Chinese script, we suggest you enlist the assistance of one Chinese professor or student to do it for you. It is hoped that the list will be completed and forwarded to this office before the end of this month.

When the new directory is published, we shall be glad to send you a copy for your reference.

We shall greatly appreciate it, if you would comply with our request.

Yours sincerely,

*W. Y. Tsao*  
Wen-Yen Tsao  
Cultural Counselor



8 July 1955

Dear Mr. Churchill:

You should have had an answer earlier to your letter of May 20th, but it arrived when Dr. Oppenheimer was ill and he did not find time to answer it before leaving for the summer. He therefore asked me to write saying that he would be glad to discuss with you your proposal of making a film about the Institute. While he hardly thought that the Institute, as the Institute, could participate, you might have some luck in interesting individual members here, on an individual basis.

We are at present out of session, and most of our members are scattered for the summer, so that it might be more appropriate for you to wait until the autumn. Dr. Oppenheimer will himself not be back until the end of August.

I am enclosing a copy of our informative booklet, from which you will see that we have very little in the way of organized activities here. Our members are all working on individual research, and with the exception of our Computer we have no experimental facilities.

I hope this information will be helpful to you; I am very sorry it has been so delayed.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Wilder Hobson)  
Secretary to the Director

Mr. Jack Churchill  
Riverview Trail  
Croton-on-Hudson  
New York

enclosure



*Christenson*

Duke University  
DURHAM  
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

902 North Duke St.  
January 9, 1940

Miss Marie C. Eichelseer  
The Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Miss Eichelseer:

Thank you very much for your kind letter and the bulletin of the Institute. I note that the work of the School of Mathematics extends itself into foundational theory and mathematical-logical problems. It happens that these compose one of my major fields of interest: I have studied logic with H. M. Sheffer and C. I. Lewis and am now conducting an extra-curricular seminar in logical and philosophical topics here at Duke. Professor Marston Morse may remember me as an undergraduate in philosophy several years back, who was interested in theoretical aspects of topics presented in the mathematics colloquium, notably Huntington's presentation of a mathematical 'truth-value' system. As a psychologist I am bothered by the absence of general logical training in psychologists, especially so because of the growing interest in and implicit dependence upon certain aspects of operationism and logical positivism. It has occurred to me, accordingly, that if I could qualify for admission to the School of Mathematics, it would be invaluable for my training in logic, and for the later problems of systematization of psychological theory which is my general goal in psychology; I am sorry that I failed to indicate what I consider the border fields to psychology -- they are, not physiology and biology, but rather philosophy, the social sciences and the humanities.

If the approach I indicate above should prove compatible with the present aims of the Institute, the people who are most familiar with my training are Professor H. M. Sheffer, Department of Philosophy, Harvard, Dr. H. S. Leonard, Department of Philosophy, Duke, and Dr. Otis H. Lee (my honors tutor in philosophy at Harvard), Department of Philosophy, Vassar College.

One more item. At this stage in my training, I am not unduly preoccupied with training in psychology as such, for the reason that I am already overloaded with factual, opinionative, and other as yet unintegrated material which I wish very much to rework, evaluate and otherwise boil down. I am by no means convinced that experimentation, however determined, will advance psychology appreciably until it is oriented, projected as

- 2 -

it were against an abstract canvas devoid of concrete implication, e.g. the Cartesian coordinates in geometry. Clearly, such a set of coordinates cannot be derived directly from mathematics, but I find myself turning to it for lessons whenever I consider the problem. I believe, moreover, that other psychologists must turn to mathematics if we are to offset the effects of 'a little learning' in that line.

Very sincerely yours,

*James A. Christenson, Jr.*  
James A. Christenson, Jr.

December 22, 1939

Dr. James A. Christenson, Jr.  
902 North Duke Street  
Durham, North Carolina

My dear Mr. Christenson:

In the absence of the Director, I  
acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 19.

I am sorry to say that the program of  
the Institute does not extend to the field of  
psychology.

I am sending you under separate cover  
a copy of the latest bulletin of the Institute.

Very truly yours,

MCE

MARIE C. EICHELSEN

Duke University  
DURHAM  
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

902 North Duke St.  
December 19, 1939

The Director  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton University  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Sir:

For some time I have been interested in the Institute for Advanced Study, but have not been certain whether its program has been extended to psychology or its border fields. As I understand it, the Institute is intended to furnish a background for advanced theoretical study and interdisciplinary coordination of efforts. It is such a background that I should like to secure in order to amplify and reorient my initial training in psychology. If you should have any opening now or later for which I might qualify, I would be definitely interested.

Academic training: A.B. Harvard, 1935, cum laude in philosophy; worked at the Psychological Clinic with Dr. H. A. Murray, Jr., and conducted a test on ethical standards, reported in his book, Explorations in Personality. Also studied relational logic with H. M. Sheffer, methodology with L. J. Henderson (Pareto seminar). Honors thesis, on the application of scientific method to philosophy. Ph.D. Duke, 1939, in psychology (in residence 1935-1938); teaching assistant all three years; assisted Dr. Karl Zener in research, 1936-1938; thesis, a measurement of the descriptive utility of McDougall's instinct theory. Last year, I was research fellow of a local institute in Utica, New York, studying the educational procedures of a small school, under the directorship of Mr. R. C. VanDembergh, President of the Savings Bank of Utica. This year, I am engaged in further research on my thesis.

The accompanying sheet gives a more particular account of my activities and background to date. If you should wish transcripts or further details of any nature, I shall be glad to furnish them.

Very sincerely yours,

*James A. Christenson, Jr.*  
James A. Christenson, Jr.



James A. Christenson, Jr., 902 North Duke St., Durham, N.C.

### Education

- Concord (Massachusetts) High School, 1927-31, valedictorian.

- A.B. Harvard, cum laude, 1935. Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar Scholarship and Aid, three years. Honors thesis: An Application of the Principles of Scientific Method to the Field of Philosophy.

- Ph.D. Duke, 1939 (in residence 1935-1938). Major in psychology, 33 semester hours, plus 49 hours research; minor in philosophy, 33 hours; mathematics, 15 hours; educational psychology, 9 hours; sociology, 6 hours. Studied the following general fields of psychology: general, abnormal, personality, social. (Dissertation, the last to be written under McDougall: A Questionnaire Analysis of Personality in Terms of Certain Motivational Categories.) Fields of philosophy: general, logic, (including symbolic), epistemology. Fields of educational psychology: measurements, mental tests, reading.

### Experience

- Two years (1933-1935) research in the Harvard Psychological Clinic. Report on an ethical standards test, included in Dr. H. A. Murray's book, Explorations in Personality (Oxford, 1938).

- Three years (1935-1938) graduate assistant in psychology at Duke; head assistant in introductory course, 1937-1938.

- Assisted Dr. Karl Zener (1936-1938) in his experimental research on conditioned salivation and behavior in dogs.

- One year (1938-1939) research on educational methods at a small school in Utica, New York, under the direction of Mr. R. C. VanDenbergh, President, The Savings Bank of Utica.

### Personal

- Male, married, no children; excellent health; no physical defects in body, sight, speech or hearing; born 1914; American parentage (Swedish-Irish extraction); 5 ft. 9 in. tall; weight 120 pounds; Episcopalian.

- Member: American Psychological Association [Associate], American Association for the Advancement of Science, Pi Gamma Mu (social science), Pi Mu Epsilon (mathematics honor fraternity), Harvard Club of North Carolina, Harvard Dramatic Club.

### References (Letters are on file with the Duke Appointments Office, Duke Station, Durham, North Carolina.)

- Dr. H. A. Murray, Jr. (Associate Professor of Psychology), Harvard Psychological Clinic, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

- Dr. Helge Lundholm (Professor), Department of Psychology, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

- Professor Alban G. Widgery (Chairman), Department of Philosophy, Duke University.

- Dr. Karl Zener (Associate Professor), Department of Psychology, Duke University.

- Professor William McDougall, (letters written before his death).



# The Christian Science Monitor

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society

One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

November 24, 1954

Mrs. Wilder Hobson  
Board of Directors  
Princeton Institute for Advanced Studies  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mrs. Wilder:

The prospect of visiting your Institute is intriguing. The report that you so promptly sent along at the request of our New York bureau shows your work as a rich mine for stories.

Obviously it will be impossible to cover more than a few aspects on a two day visit. Perhaps, the best scheme would be to dig into two or three areas thoroughly and list the rest in passing. I would suggest applied mathematics, something in theoretical physics (that is, the significant breakthroughs that are being made), and as much of the historical studies as can be effectively digested. I would especially like to talk to someone about the art history research. This is a field of no competence for me. But, if your experts don't mind talking with a novice, I would like very much to see what they are doing, especially since I'm trying to get a grip on "The Voices of Silence" at the moment and would like to get their expert evaluation of the book. (This is a bit of personal interest mixed into the business of getting together the story material.)

I have purposely left the fields mentioned in broad outline to allow you, who are acquainted with the details, to suggest the specific parts to explore when I come down.

If convenient, I suggest December 2 and 3 as working days. In any event, I will call you on Monday and firm up the arrangements.

PL 7-1222

*Ro will speak  
to Cowen on phone 11/29  
will come to Inst 12/2*

Sincerely yours,

*Robert C. Cowen*

Natural Science Correspondent

*Chung, Chao yao*

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

September 29, 1950

We received the attached telegram this morning for circulation to:

Professor Alexander ✓  
Professor Einstein ✓  
Professor Gödel ✓  
Professor Montgomery ✓  
Professor Professor Morse ✓  
Professor Selberg ✓  
Professor Siegel ✓  
Professor Veblen ✓  
Professor von Neumann ✓  
Professor Weyl ✓

✓ *Recommends no action*

Please return to the Director's Office

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

PA030 0A150

1950 SEP 28 AM 8 52

O.SFC307 58 INTL PD=SF PEKING VIA RCA 28 1703=

LT DIRECTOR OPENHEIMER SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS (DLR 29)=

INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCED STUDY PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

DR CHAOCHUNG YAO WELL KNOWN PHYSICIST DETAINED BY AMERICAN  
OCCUPATION FORCES IN JAPAN ON WAY BACK TO CHINA PLEASE ASK  
PROFESSORS ALEXANDER EINSTEIN GODEL MONTGOMERY MORSE SELBERG  
SIEGEL VERLEN NEUMANN WEYL AND OTHER MEMBERS HELP TO BRING  
ABOUT HIS EARLY RELEASE=CHENGMINTHE HUALOOKENG MINSZUHOA  
TUANGHIOFU=.

*Handwritten: 1. 5 26 27 x*

## CLASS OF SERVICE

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O. SFC322 53 PD INTL=SF PEKING VIA RCA 28 1950 SEP 28 AM 9 40

LT PROFESSOR ARTIN MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY =PRINCETONNJ (DLR 29)=

DR CHAO CHUNGYAOWELL KNOWN PHYSICIST DETAINED BY AMERICAN  
OCCUPATION FORCES IN JAPAN ON WAY BACK TO CHINA PLEASE  
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STEENROD TUCKER TUKEY WIGNER WILKS AND OTHER FACULTY  
MEMBERS HELP TO BRING ABOUT HIS EARLY RELEASE

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PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

Department of  
MATHEMATICS

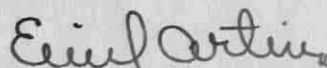
Address reply to  
FINE HALL  
BOX 708  
PRINCETON, N.J.

October 2, 1950

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

I just received the following very strange telegram which for some reason wishes to involve my colleagues and myself. I am unacquainted with both the person concerned and the sender and my colleagues whom I have consulted are equally ignorant regarding these men. We thought that since Chung is a physicist, you perhaps might know something about him.

Yours sincerely,



Emil Artin.

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer  
Institute for Advanced Study



37 Broad Street,  
New York City.

December 16, 1931.

Dear Mrs. Bailey,

It was good of you to arrange an appointment for me so soon after I had written you, and I am very grateful.

After I left your office I wondered whether I had given Mr. Flexner a wrong idea as to what I thought my ability amounted to, that is, as far as my formal education is concerned. A number of things Dr. Shotwell gave me to do, beyond the straight secretarial work, I knew nothing about when I started, but as I had access to the library at Columbia, I read up everything on the task ahead of me that I had time for and managed to get along in that way.

On Monday of this week I went over to Orange to see Betty. She seemed very well and the infant, whom they plan to nickname "Beth", did not seem to my prejudiced eye so unornamental as so many week-old babies are.

Whether anything comes of my visit to you or not, it would be very pleasant if you and I could come to know each other better. I very often get supper near Grand Central before taking my train, especially in the winter-time; perhaps some time when you wanted company, we might snatch a bite together. I can always be reached on the telephone here.

Sincerely yours,

*Harriet J. Church.*

Mrs. Esther S. Bailey,  
100 East 42nd Street,  
New York City.

H. J. Church

37 Broad Street,  
New York City.

Hanover 2-2700

December 3, 1931.

Mrs. Esther S. Bailey,  
100 East 42nd Street,  
New York City.

Dear Mrs. Bailey,

Our friend, Betty Sansom Shader, says that she has written you about me, so that my name may not be too strange when you receive my letter.

I believe she told you that I am secretary to Mr. Jerome D. Greene, but that I would like some time later to get back into work of the sort I did for Dr. Shotwell at the Carnegie Endowment, which was a mixture of secretarial and editorial assistant's work.

I was originally Dr. Shotwell's secretary on the Colonel House Commission, and five years later when he returned to New York after spending some years abroad setting up the machinery for the war history of the Endowment, he asked me to come to his office from Mr. Rockefeller's office where I had been in the meantime. As there was already a secretary at the Endowment who had been with Professor John Bates Clark, the former Director, for a number of years, I was junior secretary. Dr. Shotwell told me that I could count on five years at the Endowment, and as a matter of fact I was with him six years. Then there was some doubt whether his Division would function at full strength, and he helped me get where I am now, where there is a promise of permanency.

During office hours I did secretarial work at the Endowment, but in my own time I worked on the proofs and indexes of some twelve or fifteen volumes of the war history. In addition, I put through the press and indexed his college textbook The See of Peter, published in the Records of Civilization Series of Columbia University. (This index had two slight mentions in reviews.) I also indexed his book War as an Instrument of National Policy, published by Harcourt Brace. This summer I proofread and indexed F. C. Jones's Extraterritoriality in Japan, by the Yale University Press. The author being abroad and the time of publication a factor, only the galley proofs were sent him, and I attended to the rest of the work, including checking back in a few instances at the Columbia library.

During my work with Dr. Shotwell his Russian assistant translated the volume in the Russian Series on the Russian blockade during the war, by Baron Nolde, the international law expert; and I did the English revision. The fee for the translation was divided in half, and my share, including the work on the index, was \$300. The reviewer of this book in Political Science Quarterly said, among a number of more important things, that "this book reads remarkably well and for that reason is the best in the series."

In the time I worked on the House Commission, besides secretarial work for Dr. Shotwell while he was using an office at the American Geographical Society and then for a time for Dr. Allyn A. Young, I had charge of the financial records for the State Department under Mr. David Hunter Miller. When he sailed for Paris I was made his attorney, and when the American Delegation sailed I was left in charge of the New York office until I had word to close it some months later.

My first business experience was at Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, as school secretary under Miss Caroline Rautz-Rees.

I have a small amount of German and French, enough in one case to check for Dr. Shotwell's attention new material inserted by a translator in one of the war volumes.

Dr. Shotwell and Mr. Miller would, I am sure, be willing to talk with you about me or to write you.

Could I stop at your office some time soon, so that you would know whether you and Mr. Flexner would want to have me in mind for something in the future? I am at the Grand Central Station morning and late afternoon, and could come to your office then, or at any other time during the day, as Mr. Greene has not yet returned from the conference he has been attending in China.

As you would know, I am not talking publicly of my desire for a change, and Betty and Katrine Neilson are the only ones who know of it. Katrine unintentionally put the idea in my head of writing you.

Sincerely yours,

Harriet J. Church.

Riverview Trail  
Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.  
May 20, 1955

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

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

I have looked twice with the greatest of interest at the film made of your talk with Edward R. Murrow. I wonder if you and your colleagues might look favorably on an extension of that very simple technique to a somewhat more careful presentation of science.

Films on science (educational as well as popular), for all their clever effects, have sorely missed most of the crucial elements of science as a distinctly human activity. Not only is the emphasis on the technological and dogmatic, and the concern primarily with data, but their tone is usually authoritarian. I believe the film (as shown even in your talk with Murrow) to be essentially dynamic, and capable of conveying far more than it has of the spirit, processes, and approach--the "tactics and strategy"--of the scientific endeavor.

One could find, of course, few more appropriate auspices than your Institute under which such essences might be sought. There is no doubt that if some of the 'spirit' of the Institute's work (and people) were to be caught on film, the result would be of permanent and profound value to science education.

Though I can well imagine how repugnant might be the general idea of becoming further involved with motion picture cameras, I venture the suggestion because I believe that, especially in the long run, a contribution to science would far outweigh the necessary sacrifice. I would refer particularly to creating a better general understanding of science's methods and needs (particularly those of unprogrammed research), and to attracting, by means of a more valid and deeper interest than is now usually achieved in education, more and better students.

Perhaps the film, properly conceived, could help the scientist concerned with these problems with the greatest, rather than the least, economy of time and effort.



- 2 -

Possibly, even if the Institute could not itself act officially, in fairness to its "detachment ... from outside distraction," some of its members might be interested individually. Although "research" usually ends with "publication", related activities do include lecturing, and what I would suggest would be most nearly related to the lecture in its highest and most satisfying sense. It has been amply proved that creativeness in film does not depend on elaborate techniques of film-making.

Let me note three areas that might be explored with interest and cogency:

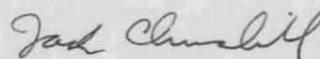
1. The development of crucial and far-reaching notions in science (the case-history approach, delimited).
2. Sketching present unknowns--the areas where present knowledge gropes with contradictory theory. (You did some of this with Murrow.)
3. The relations of science to its social milieu. (You mentioned Szilard. I wonder how many people have ever heard of him, let alone know what he contributed, either to science or to "us".)

There is more to be said on all points, and I would welcome an opportunity to outline the matter further, or to show you a short film I produced as an experiment in these directions with the botanist William Seifriz. This effort, "Seifriz on Protoplasm", has been enthusiastically received by Piel, Flanagan, and others at Scientific American, and has turned up (I think a little surprisingly) with several awards.

I should note finally that financing can be undertaken independently, without sacrifice to your interests. You will be pleased to know I am therefore not asking for money!

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours most sincerely,



Jack Churchill



Churchill

September 29, 1934

Dear Dr. Churchill:

I have your very kind note of September 26th. I am sorry to say that the research in which you are interested does not come within the scope of the Institute for Advanced Study, which is confining itself exclusively to pure mathematics.

Sincerely yours,

SHERMAN FLEXNER

Dr. William Churchill  
35-34 84th Street  
Jackson Heights  
New York City

AF/MCE

PHONE HAVEMEYER 9-0820

WILLIAM CHURCHILL  
35.34 84TH STREET  
JACKSON HEIGHTS  
NEW YORK CITY

Sept 26, 1934

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

Dear Sir:

May I have the honour to submit for your consideration a brief statement regarding what I deem a most important and wholly disregarded field of research?

The document gives a greatly condensed report of yet unpublished results in a line that has occupied my attention for many years. I have not hitherto taken the subject up with any foundation but the results now secured are so definite and so important that I feel impelled to urge the adoption of some plan for more adequate investigation than my limited resources permit.

I now have under discussion with Mr Moe of the Guggenheim Foundation a plan for putting a few men at work on certain minor topics but it seems extremely difficult to locate men who might qualify for the major part of the task. The ancient algebra of language, to which I refer as having been of high importance in affording essential clues, seems wholly unknown to American scholars.

Many years ago, after study at Leipzig under Wundt, I taught psychology and philosophy at Yale, going later from there to standardize signal glass colours and establish a physical laboratory at Corning Glass Works.

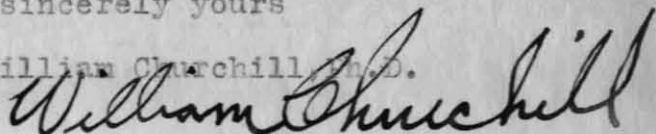
Most of my scientific work subsequently has been in the lines of optics and acoustics which accounts for my interest in harmonic law.

In reporting the recovery of the scales of symmetry I have tried to confine the statement to facts entirely beyond dispute, aside from errors in calculation.

Such knowledge as I have of present conditions in American universities leads me to believe there is almost no appreciation of the vast importance of the field in which I am at work. For that reason I may decide to publish abroad. But I should highly value your comments and the opportunity for an interview if it is your inclination to go into further details.

Very sincerely yours

William Churchill, Ph.D.



P.S. The "Orchestral Scale" to which I refer is now being adopted for pianos by Steinway and Sons who kindly placed facilities for tests at my disposal during the progress of the investigation.

WmC.