

MINUTES OF REGULAR MEETING OF
THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

May 13, 1940

A regular meeting of the Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study was held at Fuld Hall, Princeton, New Jersey, on Monday, May 13, 1940, at 2:30 p. m.

Present: Messrs. Aydelotte, Edgar S. Bamberger, Louis Bamberger, Flexner, Friedenwald, Hardin, Houghton, Leidesdorf, Maass, Riefler, Stewart, Veblen, and Weed.

Absent and excused: Mr. Carrel and Mrs. Fuld.

The Chairman, Mr. Houghton, presided.

The minutes of the meeting of the Trustees held on January 22, 1940, having been distributed, their reading was dispensed with, and they were approved.

The minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee held on March 29, 1940, were approved with the following exception. Mr. Hardin stated that the Trustees had been doubtful about the advisability of building duplex houses and the members of the faculty concerned had now abandoned the plan. He therefore moved that the action of the Executive Committee approving the duplex housing plan be rescinded, whereupon the motion was unanimously carried.

The minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee held on November 24, 1939, were approved with one amendment proposed by Mr. Flexner. The Executive Committee had suggested that the Trustees should at the proper time make such alterations in the By-Laws as would make it possible for Mr. Flexner to be elected a Life Trustee. Mr. Flexner felt that the Board had conferred trusteeship for life on Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld as a unique distinction, and

it was his judgment that no one should ever share this honor with them.

Thereupon, on motion, the minutes were amended to that effect.

The Director reported in detail three plans for the next year as follows: (1) the expansion of the work in economics made possible by the generous support of the Rockefeller Foundation; (2) the work of the American Committee for International Studies which will be centered at the Institute under Professor Earle as chairman and research director; (3) the expansion of the work in mathematical physics in the School of Mathematics which will be possible if Professors Bohr and Pauli are able to come to the Institute. He also reviewed the work of the School of Humanistic Studies and outlined in detail new financial support for the Institute which will make it possible to balance the 1940-1941 budget.

The Director's report together with supplementary reports by Professor Riefler and Professor Earle is attached to these minutes, the reports appearing as Appendices 1, 2, and 3, respectively.

The Director made an informal statement mentioning some of the outstanding activities of permanent and temporary members of the Institute. He called attention to the fact that with a professor of chemistry Professor Meritt had devised a new method for preserving "squeezes" (impressions of Agora inscriptions), that Dr. de Tolnay was writing an important book on Michelangelo, that Professor Weyl had been made a member of the National Academy of Sciences, that Professors Gödel and Siegel had safely reached the Institute after encountering great dangers in Europe; also, that Professor Morey of Princeton University had promised to present to the Institute an Antioch mosaic, that the library in the Institute was gradually being assembled, and that the work of remodeling Olden Manor was progressing as favorably as possible under existing conditions in the building trades.

Mr. Hardin, Chairman of the Finance Committee, stated that the finances were in good shape, that the report of the Finance Committee would appear in that of the Treasurer which would be presented in the form of the auditors' report at the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. Weed, Chairman of the Budget Committee, presented a statement of the estimated budget for 1940-1941 with comparative figures for 1939-1940, whereupon, on motion, the estimated budget for 1940-1941 was adopted. This comparative statement is attached to these minutes as Appendix 4.

After discussion, it was voted that any surplus income in the future be kept as a surplus income account allocated in accordance with the purposes of gift or appropriation.

Mr. Maass, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, reported progress and stated that Olden Manor was being altered to make it suitable for the residence of the Director of the Institute.

Officers to serve until the next annual meeting were elected as follows:

Mr. Alanson B. Houghton, Chairman and President

Mr. Herbert H. Maass)
Mr. Walter W. Stewart) Vice-Chairmen and Vice-Presidents

Mr. Samuel D. Leidesdorf, Treasurer

Mr. Ira. A. Schur, Assistant Treasurer

Mrs. Esther S. Bailey, Secretary

Miss Marie C. Eichelsner)
Miss Leah Harris) Assistant Secretaries

Mr. Frank Aydelotte was reappointed Director of the Institute, and the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Mr. Aydelotte.

The Chairman announced the appointment of the following standing committees:

Executive Committee

Mr. Maass, Chairman
Mr. Flemer
Mr. Hardin
Mr. Leidesdorf
Mr. Weed

Finance Committee

Mr. Hardin, Chairman
Mr. Louis Bamberger
Mr. Leidesdorf
Mr. Maass
Mr. Riefler

Budget Committee

Mr. Leidesdorf, Chairman
Mr. Edgar S. Bamberger
Mr. Weed

Committee on Buildings and Grounds

Mr. Maass, Chairman
Mr. Veblen
Mr. Aydelotte

Committee on Nominations

Mr. Weed, Chairman
Mr. Friedenwald
Mr. Stewart

The Founders, Chairman, and Vice-Chairmen are members of all committees.

Mr. Aydelotte reported that the group which was conducting a study of short wave radio propaganda under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation had requested that they be allowed to use the house at 69 Alexander Street rentfree, it being understood that the Institute would bear the expense of heating it. Permission was granted with the proviso that it might be cancelled on sixty days' notice in case the property should be sold.

On motion, it was

RESOLVED, That the sum of Two thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00) be contributed to Princeton University annually for five (5) years for the purposes of the Department of Mathematics.

There being no further business, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

Appendix 1

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR
May 13, 1940

During the academic year which ended on May 1 I have divided my time between Swarthmore College and the Institute for Advanced Study, spending Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday at Swarthmore, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Princeton. I have been able to follow this program by abstaining rigorously from all outside activities. By so doing I have been able to spend as much time in my office in Swarthmore as I have spent in past years and as much time in my office in Princeton as I ought to have to spend in the future. It has been a strenuous program, but as I look back on it, I have a curious sense of leisure due to the fact that I have had more free evenings for reading and meditation than I have enjoyed for many years past. Some of the activities which I have interrupted this year I plan never to resume. Others I look forward to taking up again when I have more leisure next year.

In the course of innumerable conferences which I have held this year with Dr. Flexner, Trustees, professors, and members of the Institute my ideas as to plans and policies for the future have taken more definite shape. I am more than ever convinced of the soundness of the fundamental plans which Dr. Flexner has made for the Institute, and the new projects which we are proposing to undertake next year are only logical developments of Dr. Flexner's plan. I should like to emphasize especially three plans which we have made for the work of the Institute next year.

I. An application was made to the Rockefeller Foundation early in the year for additional funds for the support of the work in economics at the Institute. In preparing this application I felt that it was advisable to

present to the Foundation a comprehensive program of our work in economics and called upon Professors Stewart, Riefler, and Warren to draft such a document. The resulting memorandum prepared by Professor Riefler in consultation with his colleagues is so interesting that I venture to present it in full to the Trustees at this time and to include it in the minutes of this meeting as a statement of the point of view from which that subject is being attacked at the Institute. It shows an extraordinary variety of topics about which information is needed for a sound understanding of the financial organization of modern society and shows how broad and how ambitious a program is being undertaken by our economics group with the new funds which have happily been placed in their hands. Professor Riefler's memorandum is attached as Appendix 2.

II. I mentioned to the Trustees in January the possibility that Professor Earle might be asked to become research director of the American Committee for International Studies. The work of this committee is being generously supported by the Rockefeller Foundation. It includes in its membership representatives of various groups who are concerned with the great question of what is and what should be the effect of the terrible events in Europe upon the foreign policy of the United States. Professor Earle has now been made chairman of this committee and its research director. He has been provided with an assistant, Mr. Lockwood, who will undertake to do most of the traveling and routine administration of the committee, leaving Professor Earle free to direct its policies and coordinate the activities of men at Princeton and elsewhere who are undertaking to do research on specific topics. The work of the committee has excited the greatest interest throughout the United States and in various European countries. It is possible that the Rockefeller Foundation will bring to Princeton a number of European scholars and men of affairs to collaborate with Professor Earle and the members of our School of Economics and Politics in their

work next year. The scope of the investigation is so broad as to interest all the men in the School of Economics, and the studies now being undertaken are another illustration of the possible public value of the highest scholarship to public life in the realm of the social sciences. Professor Earle has prepared a memorandum outlining the scope of the work of the committee, which I venture to read to the Trustees and to include in the minutes of this meeting. Professor Earle's memorandum is attached as Appendix 3.

III. The work of the School of Mathematics, our oldest and best organized division, has proceeded successfully this year along the lines which have worked so well since the foundation of the Institute. Professor Birkhoff of Harvard sent me recently an article on the study of mathematics in the United States in which he points out that American colleges and universities now spend about \$6,000,000 per year in the teaching of that subject. Commenting on this article on a recent visit to the Institute Professor Birkhoff said:

"You have it in your power here to lift the whole level of mathematical studies in the United States, and if the funds which you are spending on the subject of mathematics are thus enabled to make this \$6,000,000 expenditure more effective, your comparatively modest expenditure will yield a rich return to the entire American educational system."

The invasion of Norway and Denmark by the Germans has aroused a great deal of apprehension among the friends of Professor Niels Bohr as to his safety and as to the possibility of his continuing his valuable scientific work. We discussed the whole problem of what could be done for Professor Bohr with the officials of the Rockefeller Foundation. Immediately President Fosdick generously authorized us to offer Professor Bohr a visiting professorship at the Institute for Advanced Study for next year, the Rockefeller Foundation making a grant to cover his salary. This offer has been communicated to Professor Bohr through the kind offices of the State Department, and we received a reply expressing his

grateful appreciation of our offer and saying at the same time that he felt his duty at the moment was to stick by his post at Copenhagen. I have answered Professor Bohr that the offer was still open and that we hope very much that he would in a few weeks or months feel free to accept it.

While Switzerland has not been invaded, there is always the possibility that this may happen. In that case Professor Pauli, who is a Jew, will no longer be secure in his post at Zürich. I am happy to report that the Rockefeller Foundation has authorized us to invite Professor Pauli to join the Institute staff for next year and has assured us of a contribution which will pay his salary. It is unfortunately not certain that either Professor Bohr or Professor Pauli will be able to find a route by which they may come to the United States this summer. If, however, they do find a way to cross the German lines and come to the Institute next year, we should be able by their work in collaboration with Professors Einstein and von Neumann to make a significant contribution to the development of mathematical physics in the United States. There are public reasons for bringing all these mathematical physicists together. The so-called uranium problem is engaging the attention of physicists everywhere. The presence in Princeton at this moment of a group of mathematical physicists of the eminence of the men whose names I have mentioned might have great importance for the United States and for the Allies. I very much hope that ways may be found of bringing these men together, and if that can be done, another group of eminent scholars in a field usually considered far removed from practical life will be doing work which might conceivably affect the whole course of world history in this generation.

The work of the School of Humanistic Studies during the past year has been less dramatic, less concerned with war and peace, and with the material development of our civilization. It is on that account neither less important

nor less successful. The humanists have as their duty the study of those problems and ideals which it is the purpose of all material progress to serve. If I give their work less space in this report, it is only because when the world is crashing about our heads, it seems necessary to make life possible before one can make it worth while.

The next issue of the bulletin, which will reach the Trustees in a few days' time, gives a creditable list of publications by professors and members of the School of Humanistic Studies. The faculty of the school have already drawn to Princeton an attractive group of fellow-workers, and I am happy to say that by means of our own appropriation aided by the generosity of the Carnegie Corporation of New York we shall have an even more eminent group of workers in Princeton next year.

A very large share of my time during the year has been spent on the finances of the Institute and the preparation of a budget for 1940-1941. Our operations this year, as the Trustees know, show a deficit of between \$30,000 and \$40,000. In view of the fact that we have in past years turned back to endowment something like \$700,000 of surplus income, a deficit for a single year need cause no alarm. A continuing deficit, however, would of course spell disaster, and immediately upon my election to the directorship last October I began to lay plans to bring our budget into balance at the earliest possible moment. It seemed at first that it might take two or three years to accomplish this end, but I am happy to say that by the assistance of Dr. Flexner and various members of the Board of Trustees and the faculty of the Institute we have been able to secure a number of grants for various purposes which will make it possible for the Budget Committee to present a budget for 1940-1941 which will balance. The details of this budget you will hear this afternoon from Dr. Weed, the chairman of the Budget Committee. I should like to say a few words in

this report in appreciation of the gifts which have made it possible for us at once to enlarge and intensify our activities and at the same time to meet the expense of this program without risk of deficit.

Our gratitude is due, first of all and most of all, to Mr. Bamberger who has generously given the Institute a grant of \$25,000 a year for four years for the library plus \$35,000 a year for three years, matching a contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation of an equal amount for the support of our work in economics. From the Carnegie Corporation of New York we are receiving next year \$6,500 for the support of a research project in military history under the direction of Professor Earle and \$7,700 for stipends in the School of Humanistic Studies. From the American Committee for International Studies, which is financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Institute is to receive the sum of \$6,000 as a contribution to the general funds of the Institute. There is a possibility that we may receive one or two other grants which will make the financial picture even brighter, but as it is, funds have been guaranteed which will enable us to live within our income next year.

I realize that these grants-in-aid, some for one year, some for two, three, or four years to come, do not represent a final solution of our financial problem. We shall take care to make no new commitments beyond the date for which financial support is assured, and I shall meanwhile in coöperation with the faculty study measures whereby we may either secure further financial support at the expiration of the present gifts or, failing that, reduce our expenditures so as to keep our budget in balance. The relief from seeing our financial affairs thus placed upon a sound footing is to me inexpressible, and I am deeply grateful to Mr. Bamberger and to Dr. Flexner and the members of the faculty and the Board of Trustees who have worked so manfully this year to bring about that result.

I outlined to the Board at the last meeting the urgency of the house problem for members of the Institute who wished to build houses for themselves on a more modest scale than those hitherto built on Institute grounds. The proposal for a four-family house was studied with great care. It was abandoned in favor of two duplex houses, and a proposal for building these was presented to the Trustees by mail and approved. Bids were taken, but the cost of the duplex houses proved to be greater than the members of the faculty were prepared to meet and greater indeed than anyone would consider wise for this type of building. Members of the faculty concerned have accordingly abandoned all these plans in favor of building smaller houses for themselves. I can only say that I think the present proposals sounder than any that have gone before and more in line with what should be the policy of the Institute.

A limited amount of planting has been undertaken this spring around Fuld Hall, the results of which I hope the Trustees will examine for themselves. I have studied the possibilities of our grounds and have talked over the whole problem with one or two landscape architects and gardeners of my acquaintance. The possibilities of this site are most attractive, and I hope that the Committee on Buildings and Grounds will be instructed to study still further our needs in regard to planting and care of grounds to the end that we may adopt a program within our financial means which will promise eventually to give to Fuld Hall surroundings which in neatness and beauty will be worthy of the character of the intellectual work which goes on within the building.

Appendix 2

PROGRAM FOR WORK IN ECONOMICS PRESENTED TO ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION IN MARCH, 1940

I. General Orientation of Institute for Advanced Study

The work program of the Institute for Advanced Study differs in several vital respects from that of other academic institutions. It is not organized to teach in the sense that it announces courses, holds classes, or confers degrees. Neither is it equipped as a research institution with the facilities, such as laboratories, necessary to the prosecution of organized research. The Institute consists essentially of a group of individual scholars and the work program of the Institute is organized around the problems engaging the attention of those scholars.

II. Group in Economics

Our group in economics consists of Professors Riefler, Stewart, and Warren. Before coming to the Institute all three had wide and intimate contact with the role played by finance in the organization of contemporary economic society. This contact embraced not only the theoretical formulation of problems, but also the organization of research toward their clarification and the application both of the implications of theory and of the findings of research to the test of utility in the field of public policy.

III. Field of Concentration in Economics

At the Institute the economists propose to concentrate their work toward the increase of understanding of the role played by finance in the economic organization of society, i.e., they propose to devote their energies mainly to a study of economic phenomena from their financial aspects. Their major fields of interest, consequently, are the following:

A. International Finance

1. Problems of the Foreign Exchanges
 - (a) Exchange controls as compared with free exchanges and fixed exchanges
 - (b) Barter agreements, stabilization funds, and central bank reserves, both gold and foreign exchange
 - (c) The role of central international money markets
 - (d) The so-called "gold" problem
2. Problems of the Balance of Payments
 - (a) Tariffs, quotas, barter agreements, investment flows
 - (b) Economic readjustments consequent on and likely to result from the war
3. Problems of International Capital Movements
 - (a) Long term, short term
 - (b) "Direct" investment vs "market-inspired" movements
 - (c) Equity vs. fixed interest
 - (d) Private vs. public borrowers
 - (e) Private vs. public lenders
 - (f) Hot money
 - (g) Political security for investment

B. Intra-national Finance

1. Financial organization of society
 - (a) The money market
 - (b) The securities markets -- bonds, equities
 - (c) The mortgage market -- commercial, residential, farm
 - (d) The market for consumer credit
 - (e) Central banks and Treasuries
 - (f) Commercial banking institutions

- (g) Investment bankers
 - (h) Mortgage bankers
 - (i) Financial companies
 - (j) Insurance institutions
 - (k) Trustees institutions
2. Economic Fluctuations
 - (a) Business cycles
 - (b) Savings -- dissavings and investment
 - (c) Capital formation -- gross and net
 - (d) Price phenomena
 3. Fiscal Policy
 - (a) Taxation
 - (b) Public expenditures
 4. The Organization of Financial Risk
 - (a) Interest rates -- short term, long term
 - (b) Profits
 - (c) Losses

C. Economics of War Finance

At the present time, when the world is at war, most of those topics take on a further significance. They raise questions of the economic organization of society at war and carry implications with regard to the economic society that will emerge from that war.

IV. Methods of Work

The recital of this list of topics is not presented to indicate their relative importance, but merely to give an indication of the scope of the activity that is implied in the phrase "financial organization of society."

Our group proposes to keep in effective contact with this broad field at three levels, namely, (1) the level of theoretical formulation of problems, (2) the level of organized research on problems, and (3) the level of application of the results both of theoretical formulation and of research findings. This involves:

1. Theoretical formulation

- (a) Intimate contact with scholars everywhere working in financial problems through reading of manuscripts, correspondence, and conferences both at Princeton and outside
- (b) Influence on thought through suggestions and criticism of manuscripts, etc., as well as through direct publication

2. Organization of research

- (a) Effective knowledge of research in financial problems now going on, wherever it is located, in universities, research bureaus, public and private, or governmental agencies both here and abroad
- (b) Stimulation of research, clarification of research methods and objectives, and criticism of results, wherever such research is being effectively conducted
- (c) Participation in actual conduct of research, particularly in such programs as those of the Financial Section of the League of Nations and the National Bureau of Economic Research

3. Application of findings

- (a) Maintenance of close consultative arrangements with public policy making bodies in the field of finance, e.g., Treasuries, central banking institutions, both here and abroad, League of Nations

V. Effectiveness of Approach

It is the present judgment of our economic group that effective progress in the social sciences is not to be sought today in a single outstanding

contribution that will revolutionize all thought and lead to the adoption of "proper" policies by statesmen and business men. The economic problems with which they are concerned do not lend themselves to this approach. Rather they consist of clusters of related problems to be worked on all along the line. Each phase must be isolated intellectually to be analyzed and to be clarified through the application of research techniques where research is applicable. Valid findings must then be applied both to the analysis of other problems and to the formulation of policy, as time and circumstance permit.

The current world situation furnishes a concrete example of the applicability of this approach. At the present time with the world convulsed by a major war representing basically two radically different forms of economic organization, there are few general postulates on which the economist in the field of finance can work with any assurance of the applicability of his results in the future. It is necessary consequently for the economist to be sure to restate constantly the theoretical formulation of his problem as circumstances require, to concentrate organized research upon those individual phenomena which meet the requirements of being likely to endure, and to apply such insight as he acquires as opportunity permits.

VI. Feasibility of Program

The undertaking here outlined is so broad as to raise the question of its feasibility. Our experience in the short time we have been in existence, however, gives us confidence in our approach. Our economic group is already operating effectively on the lines outlined, particularly at research organizations such as the National Bureau of Economic Research in this country

as well as at comparable centers abroad. They are also in effective contact with public policy making bodies

VII. Resources Needed

While the Institute has funds to maintain the economic group, its resources are not at present sufficient to give it the support it warrants. We are asking, therefore, for supplementary assistance. These funds requested are not for organized research in finance as such. The fact-finding involved in organized financial research requires large amounts of money, larger than the Institute wishes to administer. When our group work on problems such as these, they expect to prepare separate requests in cooperation with other institutions, such as those already granted by the Foundation in connection with the program of financial research and the program in fiscal policy being conducted under the auspices of the National Bureau of Economic Research. The supplementary funds requested here are to permit our group to carry out their individual participation in these programs as well as the other activities outlined above. A program such as this involves a certain amount of travel and a considerable expense for conferences here in Princeton. It involves, for example, the availability of stipends to permit younger economists just past the Ph.D. level and also more mature men of tested experience in the problem, to work on special aspects of financial problems, and to exploit special studies, illuminated by, but not covered by, the more organized research institutions. Finally, it involves considerable sums to bring to the Institute for longer periods, outstanding scholars in economics and finance both from this country and abroad to work intimately with our group as conditions permit.

Appendix 3

THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

The outbreak of war in Europe has brought to the stage of acute crisis those issues of international relations which have grown steadily more grave in recent years and which have been of increasing concern to American scholars and to the American people. The interests, the opportunities, the obligations of the United States in this situation - these questions have become the most urgent in American public affairs. They require not only objective appraisal of the more immediate issues of American neutrality in Europe and the Far East, but also a reexamination of the basic interests of the United States and of methods for safeguarding those interests during the course of the war and post-war settlement.

Under such circumstances social scientists in the United States, as elsewhere, are confronted with an increasingly urgent task in relation to the democratic formulation of public policy. If American scholarship is to discharge its social responsibilities, it must discover and evaluate those profound dislocations and maladjustments in international relations now accentuated by war, must search the record for the lessons of experience, and must relate these facts to the problems of peace and international order. On the whole it is the position of the United States in all this which American scholars are best equipped to analyze, although problems which seem to be primarily or exclusively American can only be dealt with on the basis of an approach which is broadly international in character.

In a country as large as the United States, this intellectual responsibility runs far beyond the confines of any single agency. International studies cut across several academic disciplines - notably history, economics, politics, international law, sociology, and, more recently, anthropology, and psychology. The resources already applied to international studies, or available for this pur-

pose, are widely dispersed among scores of colleges and universities, research institutions, foundations, financial and business corporations, government agencies, and educational organizations. In the past two decades these resources have multiplied as public interest in international affairs has grown. To draw them together in a single pattern of study would be out of the question and, in any case, undesirable. Regional differences in American interests and attitudes on world affairs are commonly exaggerated by foreign observers, but they do exist. Moreover, such differences, coupled with the diversity in viewpoint of various groups and organizations, private and official, are an aid to the many-sided and democratic study of public issues.

Nevertheless, there is clearly a need for some degree of coordination through a central agency charged with the responsibility for an over-all view and a certain degree of over-all planning. Particularly is this true today. The outbreak of war in Europe has impelled many individuals and institutions towards a new examination of the problems of international relations, particularly post-war reconstruction as viewed in the light of experience. If each set to work with ignorance or only casual regard for what others are doing there would be fruitless duplication, and, more serious, a failure to realize the benefits which might come from a clearing of plans, a combination of effort, and the exercise of some measure of group consultation.

To deal with some of these acknowledged problems the American Committee for International Studies has recently inaugurated a two-year program, with the advice and endorsement of a representative group of scholars assembled at a weekend conference at Rye, New York, in the autumn of 1939. This Committee (formerly known as the American Coordinating Committee for International Studies) has been for some years the American member of the International Studies Conference and will

continue to act as such. With the aid of the Rockefeller Foundation, which has provided the administrative expenses, it will broaden its activities in the direction of planning and stimulating American studies in international relations. In other words, its participation in the study program of the Studies Conference will now extend beyond the preparation of specific monographs under its own auspices to the establishment of a representative American agency for information and consultation and for planning and recommendation in this field. By such informal means it hopes to enlist the varied resources of American scholarship in a decentralized but integrated program of research.

The qualifications of the American Committee for this task are suggested by its representative membership. Edward Mead Earle of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, is the Chairman and will direct the research program. Other members of the Committee are as follows: Frederick V. Field, American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations; Frank R. McCoy, Foreign Policy Association; Whitney H. Shepardson, Council on Foreign Relations; James T. Shotwell, National Committee of the United States on Intellectual Cooperation; J. B. Condliffe, University of California; Alvin H. Hansen, Harvard University; Calvin B. Hoover, Duke University; Philip C. Jessup, Columbia University; Chester Lloyd Jones, University of Wisconsin; C. F. Remer, University of Michigan; Jacob Viner, University of Chicago; Henry M. Wriston, Brown University. The secretary of the Committee is William W. Lockwood, formerly of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Its headquarters are at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey.

A program such as that outlined above must have some focus, some criterion of selection. It has been decided, therefore, to center it upon subjects which, broadly interpreted, relate to the interests and policies of the United States as affected by the world crisis in both Europe and the Far East. These

questions will, of course, necessitate some consideration of the terms of a durable peace, and particularly the terms upon which the United States might participate and the contributions which it might make to international order. It is possible, furthermore, that American experience with federalism, Pan-Americanism, Canadian-American relations, and such economic agencies as the Tennessee Valley Authority may be of significance abroad in reconstituting international relations on a more stable and prosperous basis.

Within this field the American Committee will lend its efforts to bringing about the most effective utilization of American scholarly resources. This will be done by informal consultation with scholars, officials, and laymen in the United States and abroad, by reviews of progress, exploration of new fields, promotion of collaborative work, and the continuous exchange of information. As a first step the Committee is making an inventory of research already in progress and plans in process of formulation. Where needs and opportunities are found to exist, the Committee will call them to the attention of interested and competent scholars and will endeavor to further promising projects by suggesting personnel and attempting to locate suitable research and conference facilities.

It is intended that the Committee will have advisory and informative rather than operating responsibilities. It will work through existing agencies, whether it be a matter of a study group on commercial policy, a monograph on a legal question, or the collection of war documents by American libraries and scholars. The result will not be a uniform series of studies under single auspices, nor an all-inclusive program of research. It is hoped, however, that the Committee, in cooperation with other agencies, will be able to lend its support where it will count the most and in a number of ways give a forward impetus to American thought upon this range of problems during an extremely critical period. The Committee has no funds to finance research projects itself and does not propose to undertake studies under its own auspices except as its commitments to the

International Studies Conference may require. It will not be directly concerned with the crystallization of public policies or with popular education, although it will not be disinterested in relating scientific research to questions of policy. The general objective is the widest utilization of existing data and the stimulation of new and constructive approaches to the study of international affairs.

It will be evident that this undertaking, if successful, will contribute directly to the program of study adopted by the International Studies Conference at Bergen. The reorganization of the American Committee and the adoption of these new activities represent an effort to contribute more effectively to the purposes of the Conference by helping to guide American studies, under whatever auspices, broadly along I. S. C. lines. It represents an effort to adapt American participation in the Conference both to the exigencies of the war situation and the characteristics of the American institutional setting.

Mr. William W. Lockwood, the Secretary of the Committee, is now actively engaged in the field making a survey of work already in progress in universities and research institutions. Professor Earle, the Chairman of the Committee, is maintaining liaison with foundations and individuals who in the past have supported research in international relations and who have expressed an interest in the activities in which the Committee is now engaged. As soon as it is possible to obtain a bird's-eye view of the situation as a whole, a more definitive program will be evolved and further recommendations made. The exact procedure will necessarily have to be devised in the light of experience. In other fields, experience indicates that a useful service can be performed by the stimulation of personal contacts and cooperation--of "intellectual trade"--between scholars here and abroad, and between scholars and other interested persons. By such "clearing-house"

activities, much can be done to eliminate (or encourage) duplication, to fill existing gaps, to suggest new approaches, and to bring about new contacts and collaborative efforts. There is reason to be skeptical of the value of formal lists of research projects and bibliographies, but the Committee will welcome suggestions as to any procedures likely to be fruitful.

One specific problem to which the Committee has already given attention is that of facilitating the collection of war documents for the use of libraries, research institutions, and scholars. A sub-committee has prepared a plan for the establishment of a centralized agency to describe the available documentary materials, which, despite their unsystematic and ephemeral form, are of both immediate and permanent interest to students of international affairs. It is hoped that funds may be provided by one of the foundations for the purpose of making it possible for scholars and libraries to obtain the essential war documents at a minimum of effort and expense.

Inasmuch as no individual or group of individuals can claim omniscience in work of this character, the Committee will welcome information, advice, and suggestions from interested persons. Communications should be addressed to:

Edward Mead Earle, Chairman
American Committee for International Studies
Princeton, New Jersey

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

		<u>Term Expires</u>
Edward Mead Earle, Chairman	Institute for Advanced Study Princeton, New Jersey	1941
William W. Lockwood, Secretary	American Committee for Inter- national Studies, Princeton, New Jersey	--
J. B. Condliffe	University of California Berkeley, California	1940
Frederick V. Field	American Council Institute of Pacific Relations 129 East 52nd Street, New York City	*
Alvin H. Hansen	Harvard University Cambridge, Massachusetts	1942
Calvin B. Hoover	Graduate School, Duke University Durham, North Carolina	1941
Philip C. Jessup	School of Law, Columbia University New York City	1942
Chester Lloyd Jones	University of Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin	1942
Frank R. McCoy	Foreign Policy Association 8 West 40th Street New York City	*
C. F. Remer	University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan	1941
Whitney H. Shepardson	Council on Foreign Relations 45 East 65th Street New York City	*
James T. Shotwell	Chairman of the National Committee of the United States on Interna- tional Intellectual Cooperation 405 West 117th Street, New York City	*
Jacob Viner	University of Chicago Chicago, Illinois	1940
Henry M. Wriston	Brown University Providence, Rhode Island	1940

* Messrs Field, McCoy, Shepardson, and Shotwell are delegated by their respective organizations to serve ex officio until superceded. All other members of the Committee, with the exception of Mr. Lockwood, represent universities and research institutions and are nominated by the Social Science Research Council for a three-year term.

Communications may be addressed either to the Chairman or the Secretary at Princeton, New Jersey

Appendix 4

	<u>1939-1940</u>	<u>1940-1941</u>
INCOME FROM ENDOWMENT (Estimated	\$320,000.00 :	\$330,000.00
Library Appropriation	:	25,000.00
Pension Fund	:	12,000.00
Rockefeller Foundation	:	35,000.00
Matching Gift	:	35,000.00
Carnegie Corporation of New York	:	14,200.00
American Committee for International Studies	:	6,000.00
	<u>\$320,000.00 :</u>	<u>\$457,200.00</u>
BUDGET		
Pension	:	\$ 12,000.00
Office of Director	:	
Salaries	\$30,600.00 :	\$31,320.00
Teachers Insurance	200.00 :	1,175.00
Rent to August 31, 1939	<u>270.00</u>	
	\$ 31,070.00 :	\$ 32,495.00
Office of Treasurer	:	
Custodian Charges	2,750.00 :	2,750.00
Investment Advisory Service	3,000.00 :	3,600.00
Out of Pocket Fund	<u>3,000.00</u>	
	8,750.00 :	9,350.00
School of Mathematics	:	
Salaries	101,030.00 :	101,030.00
Teachers Insurance	4,500.00 :	4,479.00
Technical Assistance	400.00 :	400.00
Stipends	17,500.00 :	18,500.00
Publications and Subscriptions	3,350.00 :	3,350.00
Contribution to Fine Hall	<u>3,000.00</u>	
	129,780.00 :	129,759.00
School of Economics and Politics	:	
Salaries	55,000.00 :	55,000.00
Teachers Insurance	3,425.00 :	3,400.00
Assistants and Research Stipends	12,280.00 :	25,500.00
Travel, Conferences	:	6,500.00
Contingent Fund	<u> </u>	
	80,705.00 :	127,180.00
School of Humanistic Studies	:	
Salaries	55,600.00 :	68,400.00
Teachers Insurance	2,275.00 :	2,275.00
Stipends	12,500.00 :	19,200.00
Subscriptions	100.00 :	300.00
Rent to August 31, 1939	<u>220.00</u>	
	81,695.00 :	90,175.00
East Oriental Library	:	
Salaries	4,800.00 :	4,800.00
Teachers Insurance	<u>130.00</u>	
	4,930.00 :	4,930.00
Library Appropriation	:	25,000.00
Fuld Hall - Operation and Maintenance	10,000.00 :	12,000.00
Equipment, supplies, printing, etc.	4,000.00 :	4,000.00
Travel, communication, entertainment, etc.	4,000.00 :	4,000.00
Contingent Fund	<u>3,500.00</u>	
	<u>\$358,480.00 :</u>	<u>\$457,200.00</u>
Deficit	38,480.00 :	