

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ECONOMICS

Academic Activities

GENERAL

Government Relations

WORLD WAR II

Note that all memoranda on League of Nations are filed
under Government Relations, World War II.

1914-29

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

GENERAL (SOCIAL SCIENCES)

Academic Activities

SPELMAN MEMORIAL (GENERAL)

Foundations

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

FOSDICK, RAYMOND B.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

See notes taken from Raymond Fosdick's The Story of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Filed in Chronological file under 1914-29.

FLEXNER, A.

RIEFLER, W.

STEWART, W.

WARREN

MITRANY, D.

FRANKFURTER, F.

BAMBERGER, L.

BAMBERGER, E.

VEHLEN, O.

/ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICS

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Interview with Flexner 11/3/55

Biographical

Academic Organization

Corporation

1930-35

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

HANUS, PAUL H., DR. (Cambridge, Mass.)

FLEXNER, A.

POLICY

BUILDINGS & GROUNDS

Academic Organization

Biographical

Administration

Facilities

Excerpts from File II-35, correspondence between Flexner and Hanus

See HANUS, PAUL H., DR. - Biographical

1930-50

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

SPELMAN MEMORIAL

NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

BROOKINGS INSTITUTE

FOSDICK, RAYMOND

Biographical

SOCIAL SCIENCES (GENERAL)

Academic Activities

DAY

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Memorandum on notes made from Raymond Fosdick's
The Story of the Rockefeller Foundation filed in Chronological
File under 1930-50 and the first headings.

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICS

Academic Organization

DIRECTOR

Administration

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

MITRANY, D.

WARREN

STEWART, W.

RIEFLER, W.

See interview with Flexner, A. 11/2/55

1931

5/31

GENERAL (Purpose)

Corperation

/SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICS

Academic Organization

ECONOMICS

Academic Activities

SCHUMPETER, J.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

See 11-page copy of letter to Flexner from J. Schumpeter at Bonn commenting on nature of I.A.S. (pp. 1-3), theoretical economics (pp.3-6), and what the I.A.S. could accomplish, and suggesting men qualified to initiate and guide development of field (pp. 6-11).

See Vertical File under "S"

File IV-6

1931

7/10

ECONOMICS

Academic Activities

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

VINER, JACOB

Biographical

Memorandum from Viner to Flexner, July 10, 1931 on
economics.

Filed in Chronological File under 1931, 7/10.

D, Viner

1931

9/24

POLICIES

Administration

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

POSDICK, R. B.

Biographical

JAMIESON, J. P. (Division of
Manuscripts, Library of Congress)

See Posdick's letter of September 24, 1931, and Jamieson's letter of February 24, 1931, both raising the point that the novel aspect of the Institute should be emphasized in the memorandum presentation; therefore, the economics and the School of Humanistic Studies should be put first rather than mathematics. Jamieson says the humanities in America are treated in a step-motherly fashion in comparison with the sciences.

Jamieson says the United States government appropriates \$20,000 a year for history and \$20,000,000 for research in the sciences. Yale, according to the newspapers, begins ~~its~~

the work of its much-heralded Institute of Human Relations by a study of the history of textile machinery.

Jamieson also suggests that the Faculty should be given a bigger share in the management of the institution than is usual.

D, Institute - Organization

1931

9/26

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Flexner, a.

Biographical

He has decided them to start first with mathematics
and then with economics--simultaneously, almost.

Confidential Report 9/26/31 with Minutes Trustees Oct., 1931

1931

11/13

ECONOMICS

Academic Activities

✓ ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

MOULTON, H. G.

Biographical

Excerpts from Memorandum on Graduate School in Economics prepared and sent to Flexner by Dr. H. G. Moulton (Brookings Inst., Wash. D. C.)

"I differentiate between the fields of research work in universities and scientific organizations and in public and business organizations because the requirements in these fields are substantially different. Experience has shown that many men who are reasonably well equipped for what I may call academic research—using that term fairly broadly—do not fit in well with the research requirements of business and public institutions. This is because so-called scholarly research is likely to become over-abstract and pedantic. Even where this is not the case the man trained in methods of scientific research as applied to academic problems is likely to be confronted with real difficulties in adapting himself to the requirements of research jobs which have practical objectives. I believe very strongly also that a scholar will be much more effective, whether in the field of academic research or public and business research, if he is thoroughly familiar with the problems and requirements in each field.

" The graduate school which makes disciples of a particular school of thought or point of view is fundamentally defective. The objective should rather be to acquaint each student thoroughly with the different schools of thought and with the factors or circumstances which have presumably influenced the development of each particular type of thinking and to leave him free at the end to work out his own viewpoint, methods, etc. Economics, like most other fields, is full of individuals who are primarily concerned in showing the shortcomings and defects of professional confrères rather than in constructively aiding in the development of a better society. A graduate school should not produce either disciples of some new thought or point of view of passing importance or fundamentalists who are concerned with defending the faith of our economic forefathers. Complete open-mindedness should be the goal—an open-mindedness which would seek to assay the past developments in the science for what they are worth, while looking at all times for the possibilities of new insight and understanding.

"It has become a necessity that a competent economist must have considerable statistical competency, and be able to read and understand accounts.....It is little short of a scientific tragedy at this particular juncture that so few of the mature economists today had any adequate statistical training in their graduate days. The situation is tragic because they either seek to make their contribution without statistical data, or they use statistics in an indefensible manner.

"The ability to interpret accounts is almost as important as the ability to interpret and handle statistics. This does not mean that one must know how to keep books or to handle accounting devices.

"The graduate must have demonstrated his capacity to write with some degree of effectiveness. There are two distinct phases of this writing which should be kept in mind. Many people can write a good article on a special topic. Few can organize effectively a large body of material into a book, or even a pamphlet. Training in the organization of material with a view to its presentation in an orderly and clear manner is essential.

.....

"I have been prompted to include ability to speak for two reasons, first, because it is of course essential to successful teaching, and second, because it is a very great asset in general if one is to make his work most effective.

.....

"From what I have said in the previous section it is clear that in my view your graduate school must either organize to give work in statistics and accounting, as well as other courses of an elementary and intermediate character, or it must lay down a series of prerequisites for admission. The latter is preferable and should I think, at this date, be feasible.

"In the later years when I was at Chicago we had reached a stage where, in addition to the general introductory course in economics and the so-called tool courses, we required graduate students to take, in case they had not already done so as undergraduates, the so-called intermediate course in the field in which they expected to specialize. (This had to be taken without credit.) In the field of finance, for example, students in graduate courses in monetary theory, in banking theory, in bank management, in corporation finance, etc. were supposed to know the material covered in my course in Financial Organization, which was an introductory and integrating course in the entire field of finance. This was a great step forward over the old

system whereby each of the so-called graduate courses had to begin at the very beginning with an enormous amount of duplication resulting.

"Unless you can insist upon similar prerequisites in various fields of economics your graduate work would have to begin on a lower plane than is the case at Chicago and perhaps some other universities. You labor under a certain disadvantage in this connection since your graduate students cannot combine the taking of these prerequisites with their regular graduate work--inasmuch as you would not have an undergraduate curriculum at hand. (Perhaps the way out of this difficulty is to think in terms of a four-year graduate school with the first year devoted in substantial measure to laying the necessary ground work for those who have not been adequately prepared, etc. As you know, the personnel coming up to a graduate school inevitably varies widely in its preliminary training.)"

"I would not go so far as to say there needs to be the same degree of sequential development in the social sciences as in the natural sciences but it does seem to me to be absurd to assume that any graduate student is equipped to take any graduate course, short of the seminar course. The fact that this situation prevails is to me evidence of the backward state of economic development as compared with the natural sciences."

"...While I have not given sufficient thought to the problem to suggest a well-rounded curriculum, I do feel prepared to make a few suggestions which I regard as rather basic in character. I am setting them down without reference to the order in which they should be given.

"1. There should be, I think, a broad general course on the development of scientific thought and method, which course would consider the relationships between the different social sciences and also the natural sciences.

"2. There should be an extensive course, probably covering a year, in the history of economic thought. Primary emphasis should be placed upon the relativity of economic thought at different periods to the conditions prevailing at those particular times. Economic doctrines and economic schools of thought in large measure are to be explained by economic and other factors which were of significance at the particular time these doctrines or schools arose. Indeed, it is possible from a study of the evolution of economic thought to shed new light upon many significant historical developments in other fields and give to the student a new conception of the unity of economic and social development and the growth of scientific ideas."

"3. The curriculum must provide for special training in a number of particular fields, such as finance, labor, trade and industry, and agriculture. There should probably be course offerings in each of these fields on an advanced level and there should certainly be seminar courses in each field where the instructor and a group of students could go thoroughly into specific problems and their implications."

1932-34
MITRANY, DAVID

Biographical

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Digest of Mitrany-Flexner correspondence 1932-34.

Filed in Vertical File under Mitrany, David. ("M" File)

File PIII-22

1932
/ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

BEARD, CHARLES A.

Biographical

Beard to Flexner, March 7, 1932.

Urges studies in economics--recommends Viner, Paul Douglas,
Edward Earle, Harold Laski, Schumpeter. Advises Flexner not to take the
advice of Taussig or Seligman or their kind.

1932

10/26

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

VEBLEN, O.

Flexner to Veblen, October 26, 1932.

"I am returning herewith Professor Wilson's letter. I do not feel that I am sufficiently well oriented myself to make any move in the field of economics. Of the men whom Wilson mentions I know Hotelling personally, but I think we shall first have to find a leader before we choose subordinates. At any rate I shall want at least another year before taking any action in reference to economics. I see no reason why you should not yourself write Wilson to this effect."

File V-5

1932

10/27
10/29
11/1

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

~~FRANKFURTER~~ FRANKFURTER, F.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

SERUYS

Correspondence regarding Monsieur ~~SA~~ Seruys.

Vertical File, Frankfurter-1

1932

Nov.

/SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

SALVEMINI, GAETANO (Professor, Yale University)

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

The early part of the correspondence is not in the file.

Salvemini to Flexner, Nov. 3, 1932, a long letter in which he asks permission to lay before Flexner some ~~recent~~ ideas which are the results of some 40 years of study in historical studies and in sociological readings. He proceeded to do so.

His point is that a new center of historical studies "would be useless to science and human society....The literature has developed into such tremendous proportions that no historian can attack a subject without being overwhelmed by a heap of works, most of which discover what their predecessors had already discovered.

"While historians are piling up books, reviews, collections of documents, etc., the scholars who devote themselves to social sciences, pile up doctrines on doctrines. Most of them have no historical training; they accept the most ridiculous misstatements as if they were facts carefully checked by historical research; they build castles in the air, and these castles in the air call 'sociological laws'."

He says that history and sociology are in the same situation as that in which the natural sciences would be, if every student were studying on his own account piling up facts on facts, without checking other students' statements, and without checking their own hypothetical laws with the help of other's students' experiments.

He points out that history and sociology today need two kinds of work:

(1). An historical bibliographic encyclopedia with citations to all works published on that subject. The encyclopedia should have quinquennial supplements. Two or three scholars, expert in each subject, in different countries, should be entrusted with the task of gathering the bibliography of their subject, and send it to a central bureau with their opinions, where it can be shaped for publication, by a small group of scholars in the central bureau.

(2) A bridge between historical and sociological studies. In this connection he suggests a study of all the revolutions in the world. He suggests the presence of scholars who could contribute their knowledge based upon careful studies of the various revolutions in different countries.

He receives a sympathetic letter from Dr. Flexner on the death of Howland of Yale who, he says, brought him to Yale to lecture and whom he loved and respected "for his fine mind and human, generous and sweet heart." He and Flexner make an engagement for luncheon on Dec. 17, 1932 but Flexner goes to Europe before the luncheon comes and asks to be excused. No further correspondence is in the file on this subject.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Academic Activities

MITRANY, DAVID

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Notes have not been taken on the source given below, but the file has been marked as to pertinent correspondence in their long, and somewhat bitter relationship.

There seems little doubt that Flexner had a fatherly and, therefore, somewhat overbearing attitude toward Mitrany, and that ~~his~~ his influence was not conducive to productive work by Mitrany, since Mitrany became aware of hostility. Apparently, part of this hostility derived from the fact that Mitrany's sponsor, Frankfurter, was dropped from the Board of Trustees; and that during his tenure on the Board, he took Flexner down the line on a couple of occasions in a high-handed fashion.

It is Mitrany's own doubts as to what he should do in fulfilling his function at the Institute which in part

conducted to the bad relationship. It seems apparent, as one reads the correspondence, that Flexner lost confidence in Mitrany's ability as a scholar to perform research and deliver results in his field of political science.

As Flexner realized, and said to Mitrany, this was largely due, or partly due in any event, to the fact that Mitrany's heart was divided as between the United States and England. Mitrany was prepared, apparently, to come to this country when his wife's illness which was mental caused him to remain longer in England, and, undoubtedly, acted to make it more ~~is~~ difficult for him to collect his thoughts and proceed on a serious piece of research and work. This illness lasted into 1938 from about 1934, and at no time did Mitrany feel that he could spend a great deal of time in this country. As a matter of fact, the correspondence does not render it certain that except at one time, about 1937, he ever decided to become an American and to operate in America. While he endeavored to find his way with Flexner in the early part of 1938, Munich occurred, and he stayed during the "crisis" which took him up into September of 1939;

whereafter, he engaged in work for the British Government in connection with the war, and did not come. See later files for the later history.

III-23 Mitrany, David - 1935-1939

1933-1945

/ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

MITRANY, DAVID

Biographical

RIEPLER, W. W.

EARLE, E. M.

In Europe 1933 (9/1) to 1935 (10/12) at I. A. S. academic years 1935-6, 1936-7, 1937-8, 1938-9; then in England during war, working with Arnold Toynbee at Chatham House for the Royal Institute of International Affairs. He wanted to come to Princeton 1942-3, but visa had expired. (He had taken out only first papers here and now classified as "enemy alien" in Great Britain.) By the time Aydelotte got this straightened out (September, 1943) Mitrany had decided he couldn't come. He was below par; Ena was threatened psychologically. On 9/25/43 announcement he was working for Unilever, 5 year contract. I. A. S. gave further leave and paid its 5 per cent T. I. A. A. Worked on problems of postwar in Middle Europe.

Trustees October 19, 1945 told Mitrany to decide whether he wanted to come back to I. A. S. Executive Committee granted

leave of absence for 1 year (1/5/44) See Aydelotte to Mitrany
(10/20/45, D, Mitrany).

He is considering his chances very carefully (11/12/45).
Riefler "in effect refused all intercourse while he was over here;
and...Ed Earle on his visits spoke of his relations with Win with
undiminished bitterness." Nothing in common with his colleagues
scholastically. Tries to pass decision to Aydelotte who dodges it.

D, Mitrany

1933

2/13
2/14
2/23
2/24
2/25

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Educational Institutions

FRANKFURTER, F.

FLEXNER, A.

MITRANY

Vertical File, Frankfurter-1

1933

3/14

TRUSTEES

Corporation

FRANKFURTER, F.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organisation

Vertical File, Frankfurter-1

1933

4/24

✓SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

MITRANY, DAVID

Biographical

GENERAL

Finance

Biographical data re: Mitrany, pp. 4-5.

Appointed Professor of Economics and Politics, p. 8:

"That Dr. David Mitrany be appointed Professor in the School of Economics and Politics beginning September 1, 1933; that his salary be fixed at \$6,000 a year, of which he will contribute 5% to the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America, the Institute contributing an equal sum monthly; that he spend the year 1933-34 abroad on the above salary; that, whenever he takes up his residence in the United States, his salary be raised to \$10,000 a year; that, unless his term of appointment is prolonged by mutual consent, he retire at 65 years of age; and that no public announcement of his appointment be made at this time but that he devote himself, in cooperation with the Director, to studies preliminary to the organization of the School of Economics and Politics whenever the Board of Trustees shall authorize such action."

Vol. I, No. 13, Minutes

1933

May-June

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

WOODWARD, E. E.

Biographical

MITRANY, D.

FLEXNER, A.

SENT memos to Flexner regarding organization of School
of Economics and Politics. Held personal
abilities to cooperate and coordinate approaches to study as
more important to work than individual specializations.

D, Mitrany, 1930-34

1933

5/1

POLICIES

Administration

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Personnel

WEED, LEWIS H.

Weed to Flexner.

Harlow Shapley's commencement address contains a stimulating and clear-cut exposition of our own educational tenets. "There is no doubt that intelligent men every where approve your plan for the Institute~~ff~~... it marks a stupendous educational advance.

"...Every step which you recommend adds another feature to the Institute's headpiece. I am most happy that we are starting out in the wide field of economics, and I believe that your choice of Mitrany is outstanding. Frankfurter's letter about him indicates that we have a man of unusual ability, training and originality. He should prove the proper leader in a wholly difficult and relatively unexplored field."

D File, Weed, Lewis H., 1930-1940

1933

5/4

PONTRJAGIN

Biographical

LEFSCHETZ

/SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICS

Academic Organization

See WEYL, H. - Biographical
Letter from Veblen to Flexner

"I can't help returning to the point that if the
posts could be made available now* would be a golden opportunity
for starting some of the other departments. But this is so obvious
you probably have considered it from all points of view."

* because of Hilsen's drive in G. universities.

File IV-21

1933

5/5

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICS

Academic Organization

Flexner to Veblen (Princ. Univ.):

...

"It is not possible at this time to go ahead with another department. First, I want a year in which to see how the Mathematical School works out. Second, I am not sufficiently familiar with the personnel available in this country or in Europe in other departments. Third, profoundly as I sympathize with Germans, I do not believe that we can have our hands forced by the happenings over there - anything we can do would be only a drop in the bucket - and we must proceed as we proceeded with you and Alexander, by giving opportunities to Americans, if it is possible to find them.

"There is no nationalistic feeling in this. Only a profound concern that we may in the long run build up in America a cultural center comparable to those of Europe. Neither Oxford nor Paris, nor Rome, Berlin or Vienna would be what it is if it had started solely with foreign talent, - though they have always, all of them, utilized and absorbed foreigners.

"We must not forget that we are training young Americans for academic posts, and we would simply suppress American effort if they were cut off from these posts."

File IV-21***

1933

July

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

WOODWARD, E. L.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Woodward's memorandum on history (small society must be homogeneous). Draw up plan for research, only part of which would be controlled by I. A. S. Institute might coordinate and "manage studies."

D, Woodward

1933

NOTES

7/18

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

BEARD, CHARLES A.

Biographical

Beard to Flexner, July 18, 1933, telling Flexner that the Wqrburg (? spelling) Library in Hamburg had just closed, and asking Flexner ~~for~~ to establish a school of the humanities at the Institute.

of
The methodology ~~at~~ the Institute.

March 7, 1932, Beard to Flexner, urging strong work in economics. He recommends Viner, Paul Douglas, Edward Earle, Harold Laski, Schumpeter. He warned Flexner against taking the advice of Taussig or Seligman, or their kind. They are wrong and not worthy of being listened to.

August, 1929, Beard to Flexner on the Institute: Don't expect to pick a few first-rate scholars, turn them loose, and expect anything good.

File I-11

1933

11/1

12/1

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

FRANKFURTER, F.

Flexner to Frankfurter.

He is sorry Frankfurter missed the last meeting when there was a lengthy discussion upon the subject of the point of view from which to start the development of the School of Economics and Politics. "Walter Stewart was very clear that we ought in view of existing experiments and conditions to make a fresh and scientific approach from the historic side. He was of the opinion that we would not get far with men who had ~~1/2~~ already committed themselves about so many of the problems, with which a school of this sort must concern itself. He thought in the long run we should do far better to take younger men of promise for a period of prolonged probation. It will be a slow development as compared with mathematics, but Stewart thought this method of approach offered the best chance of making a contribution of value in this field."

Frankfurter to Flexner

~~Flexner to Frankfurter~~, December 1, 1933.

Rejoices in Flexner's account of the good start in mathematics. He judges by the minutes and from Flexner's letter of November 1: "I should find myself in agreement with Stewart that fruitful endeavor by that School implies work by younger men of promise rather than of the men, so far as I know, of stabilized reputation. Such younger men are scarce as white crows, so far as I know the field both here and with us. In economics there are some unknown men at Oxford, and, I think, at Cambridge, also in political science. I will know better about such things at the end of my stay than I do now. I am clearer than ever that I care very little for what--I am speaking frankly--that Taussigs and the Schumpeters think. Brandeis makes them all seem like little children--and vain little children at that. One of these days, someone will write on the arrogance and the humorlessness of the distinguished economists of the 19th and earlieth 20th centuries."

D File

~~Frankfurter File I (History Files)~~

1933

11/4

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

MITCHELL, BROADUS

Biographical

LORWIN, LEWIS L.

Brookings
Mitchell (Johns Hopkins Univ.) to Flexner (Princeton):

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

File III-18

11/14
11/18

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

HOUGHTON, A. B.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Letters on need for study of current economics.

D File, Alanson Houghton

1933

12/11

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS
SALARIES
FRANKFURTER, FELIX
WEYL, HERMANN
MITRANY

Academic Organization
Academic Personnel
Biographical

Frankfurter has received the Minutes of the last meeting, and Weyl's salary has stirred his curiosity. "Would you mind telling me whether Weyl's salary represents the scale or is an individualistic treatment. Partly I want to know this for its own sake, as affecting the practices of the Institute, partly also it bears on what you are contemplating for the School of Politics. What salaries have you in mind for that School?"

This is a pregnant question, since Mitrany has already been appointed at a half salary of \$6,000 while he remains in England.

D File Frankfurter File II- (History Files)

1934-44

RESERVES

Academic Personnel

SALARIES

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

~~SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS~~

Copies of correspondence between Fleener and professors
on salaries and pensions. Submitted to House by Aydelotte
January 5, 1945. Valuable--not otherwise available--some
instances Fleener's position as of 1945 and Aydelotte's--
Valuable--See File.

A, 10/18/56 Mat. for Trustee Committee on Institute Policy

1934

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

MITRANY

Biographical

EARLE, E. M.

FLEXNER, A.

Report on study of politics (Mitrany's ?)

(Sent by Flexner to Earle?)

Report is filed in the Chronological File under 1934.

Earle papers (Vertical)

1934

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

MITRANY

Biographical

GINSBERG

Ginsberg was head of Dept. at London School of Economics, where he succeeded Hobhouse. He was, in Mitrany's judgment, "invaluable," in his quality and learning, to preliminary investigation into the field of the School of Economics and Politics. Philosophical mind, knows a great deal of psychology; method, developed in work with Hobhouse, scientific in nature. Mitrany started working on invitation to Ginsberg for his sabbatical year before summer 1934, when Flexner, Mitrany and Ginsberg lunched together.

1934

1/29

✓SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

DEGREES

Academic Procedure

NOMINATIONS

Administration

Minutes, p. 12:

"After discussion regarding possible developments in the field of economics and politics, it was, on motion,

"RESOLVED, That the Director be and hereby is authorized in his discretion to present at the April (1934) meeting of the Board of Trustees a nomination in the School of Economics and Politics with the terms and conditions necessary to secure the ablest available scholar in that field."

"The Chairman announced the appointment of the Committee on Nominations to report at the annual meeting as follows:

Mr. Samuel D. Leidesdorf, Chairman

Mr. Percy S. Straus

Mr. Walter W. Stewart

Honorary Trustees

Chairman

Vice-Chairman"

"On motion it was

"RESOLVED, That Mr. Hardin be and hereby is instructed to obtain permission from the Board of Education of the State of New Jersey in order that the Institute may, if it desires, be in a position to grant degrees."

1934

2/21

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FRANKFURTER, FELIX

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

VINER, J.

Flexner's handwritten footnote on letter to Frankfurter:
P. S. Of course, Viner is also a possibility.

Frankfurter papers

1934

3/12

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

SCHROEDINGER

Report on School of Economics and Politics.

Report that members of Faculty had been making inquiries in field of mathematical physics, which "has already been opened by Professor Einstein and Professor von Neumann." No nomination to submit (Schroedinger matter related?) Dirac coming as visiting professor.

In April, 1934, Minutes, pp. 2-3. Director reports on Schroedinger as great mathematical physicist who resigned from University of Berlin when Hitler assumed power, accepted immediately a professorship offered by Oxford, subject to a term as visiting professor previously arranged with Princeton University. Worked with Einstein while here. See correspondence with

Eisenhart indicating that Princeton offered him a professorship
which he refused, apparently looking toward I. A. S.
The March Minutes indicate this is what happened.

Executive Committee Minutes

1934

~~3/13~~ 3/13
3/14

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

STRAUS, PERCY S.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Straus asks Flexner whether in view of the failure of the economists to help in the period from '29 on, it might be well to seek impersonality in an appointment in the form of a young man of purely scientific training, without any previous economic interests, and start him from scratch as an economist, in the hope that the previous training will prevent him from falling into any of the ruts of previous economic thinking.

Flexner to Straus, March 14, 1934.

"There is something to be said in behalf of a historian who is familiar with the economic and historical developments from the beginning of the Industrial Revolution...It may also turn out that we shall find within the field of mathematics

someone who has an interest in historic and economic life. Finally, it might not be without advantage to include within this group a really able young economist, who has not yet gone on record..."

D File, Straus, Percy S.

1934

April - June

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

GENERAL

Public Relations

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

EARLE, MRS. E. M.

Newspaper clippings.

to

Attached/this memo and filed in Chronological file under
1934, April - June.

Earle papers - Vertical

1934

ECONOMICS

STEWART, W W

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

EARLE, EDWARD MEAD

4/23

Academic Activities

Biographical

Academic Organization

Biographical

Dr. Flexner reported in part:

"I was authorized at the last meeting to present a nomination in the field of economics and politics. I have sought counsel on this matter in every possible direction, both in this country and abroad. It is extremely difficult to find in the field of economics persons of first-rate ability who have not already so far committed themselves in respect to contentious problems that they can hardly be expected to pursue the subject further in an unbiased, scientific spirit. Moreover, economists as a whole have, as a distinguished Oxford scholar has pointed out to me recently in a letter, operated over too wide a field. 'Our own economics school', he writes, 'is suffering from the disease of trying to do too much. Our young men all want to be specialists in enormous questions of general interest - currency problems, gold standard, etc., on which they can write letters to the Times and debate over the misstep; meanwhile the smaller questions go uninvestigated. The same thing is true of political science. I notice it in our own college, the economists always trying, as it were, to swim the Atlantic.'

"The ablest person whom I have been able to find is Professor Edward Mead Earle

of Barnard College, who has not only demonstrated great ability in the historical field but who has written a really notable book on the Bagdad Railway, in which he deals with the political and economic aspects of that enterprise. Professor Earle is now recovering from an attack of tuberculosis. I shall make no recommendation to the Board regarding him at this time, but I am hoping that Dr. Sabin will see him and his physicians during the coming summer and be able to report whether or not he has completely recovered his health. Even if this is the case, it would be discreet, in the interest of the Institute, to give him an appointment for only one or two years. I may call attention to the fact that some of the most eminent persons at the Rockefeller Institute have a similar history. Dr. Sabin, who is a distinguished authority in this field, can advise us as to how we can proceed without danger of incurring any liability on this score. In my correspondence with Professor Earle and others I have been more and more convinced of the soundness of the advice which I received from Mr. Stewart, namely, to discover someone of great ability in the field of history who would switch to the economic field, which he would enter with the proper background and perspective and with an absolutely unbiased mind.

"I may say further that I have been asking myself, 'What next?' The School of Mathematics and Mathematical Physics represents an incursion into the field of science. The School of Economics and Politics represents an incursion into the field of the social sciences. That leaves the third great unoccupied territory of infinite cultural importance, namely, the humanities, in which I should include art, archaeology, and music. I am inclined to think that, whenever the means are forthcoming, I should like, before I lay down my directorship, to start with a nucleus in that field."

1934

5/18

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

WOODWARD, E. L.

Biographical

MARSCHAK

FRANKFURTER

FLEXNER

Woodward to Flexner who has asked about statistical approach to economics. Will talk it over with Frankfurter. Woodward discounted quantitative approach but thought Marschak good.
~~good xxxxxxxx~~

D, Woodward, E. L.

1934

June

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

MARSCHAK

Biographical

MITRANY

FRANKFURTER

Extract from a letter from Flexner. Met with Mitrany and Frankfurter. Seeing Frankfurter again the next day and with Lowe. They have discussed Marschak whom Flexner characterizes as most attractive and plainly able. Flexner has his reprints. He actually worked with Neumann (von Neumann?) in Berlin and knows Graham at Princeton who has invited him to lecture there.

D, School of Economics and Politics

6/19

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

FLEXNER to the founders, June 19, 1934, from England.

He has crossed the ocean with Stewart "and his companions." He expresses great confidence in Stewart, and says that he would be the best possible choice to head the School of Economics and do for it what Veblen did for mathematics. He possesses a rare combination of learning and experience. He is arranging for Flexner to see the leading English economists. He is enormously interested in what the Institute is going to do, and may well mark a new era in economic studies and practice in the United States.

D, Bamberger, Louis, 1930-1936

6/28

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

STEWART, W. W.

Flexner to Bamberger, June 28, 1934.

He has been to Oxford where he found the Institute better known than it is in America. He had many conferences on the economics question, and politics, and got the fullest and most candid advice concerning persons. He is assembling their various publications, and Mr. Stewart and others will read them for him in order to enable Flexner to make an intelligent choice.

Stewart has also seen some of the leading persons in London. In this memorandum Flexner mentions no names of those whose works Stewart is reading.

D, Bamberger, Louis, 1930-1936

1934

7/10

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

EARLE, EDWARD M.

Biographical

Earle to Flexner, July 10, 1934.

After Dr. Sabin's visit: she brought me "the good news that you are now in a position to offer definitely an appointment with the Institute." Expresses joy and gratitude for Flexner's "continued loyalty and confidence; they have meant more to me, I think, than almost any other single friendship in the last eight years." He has not resigned from Barnard and Columbia which he will do as soon as his understand is firm with Flexner.

He suggests that the public announcement of his appointment by the Institute might be made on Flexner's return from his vacation, "Thus letting my friends know that I am still alive and not yet on the shelf. I know, however, your desire to ward off publicity, and I am willing to leave this entirely in your hands." He thanks Flexner for the Board's offer transmitted by Dr. Sabin to purchase books which he needs for his study which will then become a part of the Institute library.

"As for my work, I understand that eventually you will wish me to be active in the field of economics. Would you mind, however, ~~for~~ for the present if I went at the matter from an historical point of view--that is,

to study economic history in the history of economics. I feel something like a man who is at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay in a rowboat with instructions to explore all the headwaters."

He goes on to say that he has had rich and varied training in the field of ~~foreign relations~~ American-foreign relations, and that he thinks it might be valuable for him to direct some of his work along the line of study in American-international policy. He asks whether Flexner agrees. "All of the above sounds very long-winded, but it really carries beneath the surface a very profound appreciation of the opportunity which lies before me, and also a very deep affection for you."

A File, Earle, Edward Meade

1934

7/22

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

Flexner to Earle. Supplementing note giving terms of appointment. Outlining the School of Economics . Need a fresh approach. Young men. "By way of self protection we shall have to get a man of first-rate intellectual ability who knows economics as one member of the group, and I have two or three such persons in mind from whom I hope we can make a choice this autumn. I hope that you can develop the historical side and perhaps ultimately with particular reference to certain problems that are characteristically American, as for example, the ~~old~~ disposition of our public lands and so forth." Also anxious that the group should contain one or two foreigners, because economics unlike mathematics is not the same for all countries. Political theory in European countries--he has in mind David Mitrany, in Shotwell's opinion and others the best equipped person obtainable. Well trained in Berlin and London, speaking fluently all modern languages of any importance and a real cosmopolitan.

Hopes to find the economist in the fall. Is sure Earle will appreciate switch from teaching to research. Suggests study of economic theory and history to Earle but wants him to realize there is no such thing as haste in vocabulary of Institute. Especially for a couple of years Earle should put no pressure on himself intellectually because of his health.

D, Earle

/SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FRANKFURTER, FELIX

Biographical

This is the first paragraph of the letter of November 9, 1934, which does not appear in the copy Weed sent Frankfurter.

"I am very glad to have the short statement of Professor Frankfurter's ideas about economics. It is an original viewpoint and important in supporting the contention, already accepted by the Board, that our proper attack on this wide subject should be through history."

Flexner's letter of November 10, 1934, Weed's of November 21, 1934, Flexner's of November 23, 1934, and Weed's of November 26, 1934, suggesting a personal conference instead of bringing the subject up at a Board meeting are all in ^{the} Director's file; also, Weed's letter of December 6, 1934, expressing appreciation that Flexner has referred the whole matter of the high school ~~of~~ faculty angle to Veblen.

D file, Weed, Lewis H., 1930-1940

1934

12/8

NITRANY, DAVID

Biographical

EARLE, EDWARD MEAD

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organisation

Dr. Flexner reported in part:

"Of these two men Professor Nitwany's interest is primarily in government, national and international, and Professor Earle's in economic history. I have a list of about a dozen men in the thirties who have given great promise and who have fortunately not yet committed themselves far in dealing with the complex and controversial questions of economic theory and policy. I hope very much that by the next meeting of the Board I may be able to suggest an additional person to be added to the two whom we have already appointed. There will be no difficulty in securing cooperation on the part of the most distinguished Europeans in the field which the new school covers. I think that without exception the men, with whom I spoke, thought that the conception upon which we are proceeding is sound and important. Everything now turns upon the choice of the proper individual or individuals."

Vol. I, No. 20, Minutes, p 8.

1934

10/8

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Dr. Flexner reported in Part:

"I devoted two-thirds of the summer to study in Europe with a view to securing a nucleus in the subjects of economics and politics as well as the humanistic studies. It is clear to me that in economics and politics, which should be broadly conceived as the field of social justice, we shall have to proceed somewhat differently from the method pursued in dealing with mathematics. The sort of mathematics in which scientific men are interested today has a history that is at least one hundred and fifty years old. The economics that is in vogue is upon a very different basis. More and more as I conferred with men who are dealing with economic problems both in universities and in public life, I became convinced of the fact that economics ought to be viewed as a clinical science. That is to say, men who are concerned with its teaching and investigation ought also to be men who have been in contact with practical problems of business and government. On the other hand, while the men working in economics must not be aloof from practical life, they ought not to be diverted to the performance of current tasks. William James once said, 'We act forwards; we understand backwards.' There are thus two dangers to be avoided: on the one hand, the danger inherent in long distance cogitation and theory; on the other, the danger inherent in doing things at the moment empirically. Other sciences - physics, chemistry, and medicine - have had to settle the same problem. In the case of physics and chemistry it has required centuries, and in medicine it has required a full century, and there are vast areas in which the scientific medical man still shrinks from practical activity, though he continued his researches on experimental animals and otherwise in his laboratory. The methods of developing economic science, which seem to me now to be most promising, bear therefore a certain resemblance to what has happened historically in other fields, though analogies are suggestive as well as dangerous and must not be pushed too far. These methods require infinite patience - the patience of a naturalist, who is willing to observe before he turns to generalization or accepts practical responsibility for the execution of political and economic policies.

"A distinguished scientist, with whom I have been discussing the problem of economics from the standpoint of scientific method which I have had to clear up before proceeding to the discussion of persons, has on reflection written me a letter, from which I quote the following:

"'Naturally, I am deeply interested in your plan to make a fresh start in economics. America will provide a marvelous experimental field for acute younger men for the next few years. Whatever happens in November, this country is in a state of flux out of which some kind of economic stability will be a matter of years and the end result will be something very different from the old order. I do not think that Russia offers a better field for capable observation and investigation than present-day United States. It's like a great epidemic, plague, etc., to the pathologist - an opportunity not to be invented but suddenly and sharply presented with incalculable potentialities.

"'If I were asked what constitutes one of the greatest attractions, at this critical era, to the alert, 'prepared' economist mind, I should say America. It's an opportunity which should not be long deferred for quiet study without anything said but for a lot of 'wood-sawing'.

"'That is the way one would attack a great biological catastrophic experiment

such as a devastating disease plague; and the world today, with America in the forefront, is in the throes of another kind of plague - nothing less than a vast biological social plague."

10/10
10/11

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FRANKFURTER, F.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Regarding Frankfurter remarks at Board meeting of October 1934.

Vertical File, Frankfurter-1

1934

11/2

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

RIEFLER, Winfield

STEWART, W. W.

FLEXNER, Abraham

Academic Organization

Biographical

Flexner to W. W. Stewart:

"The minutes had hardly been mailed to you this morning when I received from Professor Frankfurter an elaboration of the views which he expressed at the meeting. I shall send this tomorrow to the various members to be read and considered by them in connection with the brief summary of his remarks contained in the minutes. It is interesting to note that Frankfurter expresses in general terms a conception of economics that you and Riefler put in very concrete terms at luncheon the other day.

"I enclose the draft of a letter which I propose to send to Riefler; please change it in any way you please and let me have your revision. I hope that he will come to Princeton in the near future. In case he comes some Saturday afternoon to stay over Sunday, is it possible that you could motor over from your farm Sunday and have at least part of the time with us?"

"I need not say that I am enormously obliged to you for your helpful and constant interest in this venture."

File: IAS - ^{W.W. Stewart} ~~E.A. Lowe~~ - 1933-34 #5

1934

11/3

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FRANKFURTER, FELIX

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

HARDIN, JOHN R.

Flexner to Hardin, November 3, 1934.

Transmits Frankfurter's elaboration of the brief statement at the Board meeting on economics meeting of October 8, 1934, on economics. Flexner asks for comments.

Here is the statement:

"Mr. Frankfurter thought that the director's observations on the proposed school of politics and economics stated the dilemma inherent in grappling at once fruitfully and honestly with the problems of society as an intellectual pursuit. All talk about science in connection with the so-called social sciences is misleading if we mean anything more than

the temper of mind which seeks to be as objective and as disinterested as possible and unconcerned with immediate reforms and the practical settlement of day-to-day social problems. Essential to this temper of mind is awareness of the biases, the predilections in which all of us are implicated and the unconscious deflections of which we can only guard against by consciousness of them. In a word, in dealing with social problems that is the whole field of politics in its broad sense, we must endeavor to pursue purely intellectual ends, at the same time that we are concerned with the most controversial issues of our time.

"For disinterestedness in the sense of abstract political problems is to the extent that it is attainable altogether futile. It is highly significant that the great contributions to political science were all contemporaneous documents, that is, they dealt with the contentious issue of their time and were directed towards the promotion of definite political views or goals. Hobbes, Locke, Montesquieu, the Federalist,

all were, as it were, contributions not in abstracto
but in the context of their time, and ~~of~~ of course the
same is true of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations.

"And so in our time we must deal with issues which,
however scientifically framed, are enmeshed in an
emotional matrix. ~~These slogans are not abstractly~~
~~expressed~~ In this field we are largely still dealing
with slogans. These slogans undoubtedly express truths
or desires relevant to the time of their origin. These
partial truths were then generalized into universals,
as is the way of man, and were floated down the tide
of tradition, so as to become in themselves powerful
forces in men's thinking and action. To that extent
I do not think it is helpful to suggest that political
science today is comparable to clinical medicine. After
all, despite all the obstinacy of tradition that
encounters the pioneer in medicine as in all other
fields of human endeavor, in any event the obstructions
that meet the medical scientist are not those pervasive
and permeating emotions and presuppositions that are
the very air of interest of man's economic and social life.

"And so I believe that the most hopeful mode of attack, if we are to be true to the spirit of science in the field of politics, is historical. By that I mean a painstaking and pertinacious endeavor to analyze the fighting slogans and the rallying cries that give rise to mass loyalties. For all our current terms like 'individualism' and 'regimentation' and the 'profit motive' have a history, were born out of a particular environment or a ~~definite~~ defined state of society and have been carried over to environments quite different from that of their origin. This means not only history in the ordinary sense of the term, for adequate history implications psychological, statistical and legal factors indispensable to a just understanding of economic and political institutions.

"In politics, unlike mathematics, there are no half dozen or three ~~or~~ or four recognized great men whom one can collect into a great faculty of politics. Mr. Frankfurter thought that the great men must be

made, as it were, that the Institute must turn to youngish people and develop them through their actual pursuit under favoring circumstances of problems in politics of major moment. To this end it is important to bring together a group of people who will have a certain harmony of purpose and more or less common conception of the task to be pursued. For one cannot bring together a group of individuals not selected with relation to one another and expect a harmonious interplay of minds. To that end it seemed desirable to Mr. Frankfurter if possible to invite a promising collection of political scientists and economists for a long enough period, say half a year or a year, for purposes of intensive discussion of what the problems of political science are and how they are to be pursued in the hope that thereby the desirable group of distinction will reveal itself."

JRH Correspondence from January, 1934 to December, 1936

1934

11/5
11/7

✓SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS
FRANKFURTER, FELIX
FLEXNER, ABRAHAM
MAASS, HERBERT

Academic Organization
Biographical

Mr. Maass:
Statement by ~~Felix Frankfurter~~

"Recognizing as one must that the science of economics is presently in a state of flux, the obvious requirement of any newly organized department must be to get away from set standards and from the predilections that have developed amongst those members of the profession who have committed themselves by writing or expression to a fixed point of view.

"While it is true that all great political essayists wrote in the light of current problems that were the pressing questions of their times, nevertheless, the problems which confronted them are in reality the recurring problems of today - perhaps, in a different form or a broader scope, but in their vital effects upon the life of the times, essentially similar. Therefore, the correlated history of those times, together with a review of the applicability of the principles which were developed during those periods to the changed conditions of to-day, and a determination as to whether they are of present value or have been outmoded, would present a composite picture of the processes of development in the course of men's and nations' conduct which has brought about the evolution in world economics to its present state.

"While in their origin economic problems were, in a sense, purely national, the change which has been wrought by the World War and the great progress which has been made in systems of communication, methods of travel and otherwise, has caused international relations to play a far larger part in present-day economic affairs than was ever heretofore the case.

"One cannot overlook the fact that, fundamentally, political economy in its broadest sense, is the establishment of rules of conduct which tend to make national and international relations, based upon trade, exchange of goods, and methods of living, flow currently along lines of least resistance so as to be productive of the best results for humanity.

"It would seem, therefore, that the vision of a modern Department of Political Economy should be to inquire into and pursue the historic background of all great economic movements, tracing their development and their effect upon national and international relations, manifesting their weaknesses and their strengths, and culling from amongst them those which survive and merit such survival, and discarding those which have demonstrated their uselessness, their purely temporary effect or their distinctly local origin and application. Then, from this background, to develop new theories of general application which can be demonstrated to be fundamental in operation and international in scope.

"If these premises are correct, such a department cannot be launched with a crew that is hidebound by existent theories or committed thereto by its writing or its expressions. The hope of accomplishment lies more nearly in the principle that the staff be comprised of competent historians and a group of young economists with the capacity to accept or discard old theories and to develop from them new ideas which are sufficiently elastic to permit not alone their present application but their future adaptability."

Maass to Flexner:

"With respect to Professor Frankfurter's statement, I do not deem myself qualified nor would I presume to comment thereon. However, I cannot agree entirely with his point of view. I feel so strongly that there is a historic background upon which competent unbiased economists can work, that I have written a memorandum of my own, which I enclose herewith. It is intended to be the expression of my belief that what we have in mind is not nearly so hopeless as Professor Frankfurter pictures it, and that there exists a structure upon which men can build with safety for the future."

Flexner's answer to Mr. Maass:

"Thank you for your favor of November 5th with its enclosure, which I have read several times with very keen interest. I am much more struck by the similarities in the views between Stewart, Frankfurter and yourself than by the disparities on which you very rightly dwell. I am glad that the establishment of the department has really given the members of the Board something to chew upon, and I hope that as the school develops those of you who have had practical experience may give the Board your views just as freely and fully as those whose experience has been more academic in character."

Source: IAS Trustees - Maass, Herbert H.

1934

11/14

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

FRANKFURTER, FELIX

~~MARSHAK~~ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICS

Aca. Organization

Flexner to Aydelotte, November 14, 1934.

"I hate to bother you, but I hate it the less since I may also be amusing you at the same time. This morning comes Frankfurter's last word, which with my poor intelligence I am utterly unable to understand in the light of the various points he raised in connection with the trivial Marschak proposal. As I reflect upon the whole correspondence, I realize (1) that in writing to a lawyer I should have been much more meticulous in saying what was in my mind, (2) that when I said that it did not matter with whom we started, whether a mathematical economist or any other kind of economist, I should have added that no extreme specialist could possibly start the school unless his range of interest went far beyond his specialty, but that would have seemed to me to be too obvious to be stated. Dr. Welch organized the Johns Hopkins Hospital

and the Medical School without ever having had a patient in his life, but, though a pathologist, he had vision that comprehended the whole field of medicine and public health. The same is true of Simon, who, though nothing but a pathologist, organized the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, which includes clinical medicine, chemistry, bio-physics, and no end of subjects of which Simon knows nothing, though he appreciates their proper scope and place. Veblen, who has been my mainstay in the School of Mathematics, is a highly specialized mathematician, but he has a vision that ranges over the entire field. If I had said to Frankfurter that it wouldn't make any difference with whom we started, provided in addition to his special interest he had the vision of the whole economic field, I might have avoided this correspondence, but I doubt it."

File I-7

11/16
11/17

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

HIEFLER, W.

Biographical

PLEXNER, A.

Reports, School of Economics and Politics.

Filed in Vertical File under School of Economics, and Politics, "S"

S IAS Economics & Politics, 1934-39

1934

11/16

SCHOOE OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

RIEFLER, WINFIELD W.

Biographical

Proposed economic unit of the Institute for Advanced Study.

Filed in Chronological File under 1934, 11/16.

D File, Riefler, Winfield W., 1934-39

1934

November 16

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

academic organization

BIEFLER, W. W.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

EARLE, E. M.

First memo from Biefler on E. A. S. economics program (potential) Flexner tells Earle that durable goods approach (approved by Stewart too) is in their minds not the whole but the most useful now. (Flexner to Earle, 12/1/34)

Memo is filed in the Vertical File under Economics and Politics, School of.

Earle's papers

1934

11/19

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS
RIEFLER, W.
STEWART, W.W.

Academic Organization
Biographical

Prof. Stewart to Dr. Flexner:

"I am very much impressed with the memorandum Riefler setn you. It seems to me a cogent and effective presentation of his case and I am persuaded that in making a start, it is probably wise to select some field of interest and use the problems in that field as a basis for selecting personnel and of establishing some unity in the work. Whether the problem which Riefler has outlined is the problem is another question. From the form of his memorandum, I judge that with him it is a matter of 'love me, love my problem'. In this decision he may be wise though it forces us to a decision as to whether we want both him and his problem. He has the advantages of youth, energy, enthusiasm and intelligence and has apparently reached the stage of intellectual maturity where he is possessed with a problem. In economics, my preference runs toward someone who is possessed with some concrete problem but who is prepared to deal with its general implications. This seems to me to furnish the best hope of escaping from the vagueness of superficiality which has affected so much current work in economics and of establishing a fresh approach."

*/ File: IAS - W. W. Stewart - 1932-45

1934
1935

11/29
1/15

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS
MARSCHAK

Academic Organization
Biographical

RIEFLER, W.

FLEXNER, A.

ADAMS, W. G. S. (?Warden, All Souls College,
Oxford ?)

Adams to Flexner, November 29, 1934.

Adams is answering Flexner's question as to whether inviting Marschak to visit the Institute to be considered for a position would be hurtful to Marschak's standing. He raises this on account of Frankfurter's objections. "I do not see that so doing would in any way prejudice his chance as a candidate for the Readership in Statistics and I do feel very strongly that the most should be made of Marschak and that nothing should be done to stand in the way of his ~~not~~ having such a rare experience as you can make possible." He suggests

also making it clear that he is not offering a position or that he is not standing in the light of All Souls.

He also suggests a new form of cooperation between the Institute and Oxford as follows: A Readership in Statistics will receive an appointment in the coming year. The appointment will be in the hands of a University Board, then the field will be open. Marschak may well be a candidate. In considering his application, undoubtedly, says Adams, much as they want to do for emigres, they will not let them stand in the way of younger men, British, who qualify. Adams suggests that they have an Associate Director who would keep in close touch with the work at Oxford and spend a term at Oxford from time to time, but would ~~xxxxxxx~~ at other times be at the Institute, receiving a much smaller honorarium from the Institute.

Flexner to Adams, January 15, 1935.

He says that Riefler has been appointed to the School of Economics and Politics as Professor in the interim, and that he will not ask Marschak to come without consulting Riefler. (Did Riefler veto the suggestion?)

D File, A-1 (W. G. S. Adams)

1934

December

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

EARLE, E. M.

They have correspondence on whether or not to "stake all the Institute's chips on one card" in economic research, the durable goods industry. Earle thinks it is the most important single factor in the economy, and cites Veblen, Thorstein to support it. Yet he does not want to see all the eggs put in one basket. Flexner responds that he favors being more cautious also. "Frankfurter pointed out in his memorandum that the great contributions to political thought had been made by beginning the study of contemporaneous problems." The most precious thing one can do is to leave the person appointed alone and let him find out. Frankfurter also pointed out that one of the great difficulties in the way of straight economic thinking is the vogue of economic slogans--free trade, protection, sound money, etc.

D File, Earle, E. M., 1931-35

1934

12/3

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

EARLE, E. M.

RIEFLE WINFIELD W.

STEWART, WALTER W.

Flexner to Earle, December 3, 1934

~~RieflexxxxxxxRinckxxxxSaturdayxxxxxxxSaturday~~

Riefle is far from thinking that the durable goods approach is the only approach to economic phenomena. He and Walter Stewart agree that it is one which opens up in a concrete way questions of money, credit, etc. On the other hand, Riefle says if he came to the Institute, he would want to lie fallow for six months or a year, as it is quite possible that something new or even more promising would occur to him. Riefle and Stewart both think that attacking one problem may open up other vistas, witness Pasteur working on bad beer discovered modern bacteriology. Riefle's

Brookings' smothering?

notions are not those of the Brookings Institution, because Brookings has always had its eye open to application; therefore, it has taken a short-ranged view.

Riefler, Stewart, and Walton Hamilton take exactly the opposite point of view, selecting a problem, but being utterly indifferent where it carries one or what happens in politics or industry in consequence of the theoretic results to which it may lead.

D File, Earle, Edward M., 1931-35

1934

12/6

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

ACademic Organization

LINDSAY, A. D.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Memo on social studies.

D, Institute Organization

1934

12/24

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

FRANKFURTER, FELIX

Flexner has submitted his correspondence regarding the Marschack affair, and his proposed moves in the School of Economics and Politics to Aydelotte. Frankfurter, likewise, has been in correspondence with Aydelotte over his differences with Flexner. (This is the material which has been photostated from Frankfurter's records in the Vertical File, and is duplicated in the Director's file on Felix Frankfurter).

In a letter from Flexner to Aydelotte, December 24, 1934, Flexner takes exception to statements which Aydelotte made to Frankfurter in commenting on the issues. See Flexner's statements, page 3, of that letter, rejecting the concept of himself as Administrator, and taking the role of creator.

Also see pages 6 to 8 in the same letter for a ~~renewed~~ recapitulation of the reports to the Board which Flexner has made on the development of

his ideas and concepts respecting appointments to economics.

He suggests that Aydelotte was too kind to Frankfurter in making what concessions he did, and that he finally reviewed the matter and came to a firmer conclusion in correspondence with Frankfurter.

"The truth is that Frankfurter has proved himself a trouble-maker. I value his wisdom, learning, and experience, but he is not the only person who possesses those qualifications. I also value ~~harmony~~ harmony, cooperation, candor, as I think you well know, and in the interests of the Institute and my successor, I think that we can secure all the qualities above mentioned, in some of which Frankfurter/^{is} quite plainly constitutionally deficient. I do not intend that the beautiful spirit which has characterized the work of Princeton, and which has characterized ^{the work for} the Board of Trustees until Frankfurter's advent should be marred by him...

"That I regard as my duty, and I shall continue to do so. That there shall be no pettifogging lawyer's to create irritation or intrigue as long as I am Director of the Institute." He then says that he cannot imagine how violent would be the reaction of a Mr. Gates or a Dr. Buttrick, had any Trustee on their Boards taken such steps as Frankfurter has.

A File, Frankfurter, Felix

1935-1936

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

MITRANY, DAVID

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

See Flexner's spirited defense of the School of Mathematics during dispute, 1936 1935 and 1936.

Mitrany argues that Flexner treats the School of Economics and Politics like a step-child, while giving full authority and dignity to the School of Mathematics.

Flexner replies that the School of Mathematics has known where it wanted to go, and has gone without bothering him too much about the details.

III-23 Mitrany, David, 1935-1939

1933

1/11
1/15

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

RIEFLER, WINFIELD W.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

DODDS, HAROLD W.

~~RELATIONS WOI~~; PRINCETON UNIVERSITY Relations WOAI
Dodds to Flexner, January 11, 1935.

He has talked with Professor Howard about Flexner's plan for Riefler, and with one or two others in conference in the Department of Economics, and assures Flexner they are in a very welcome frame of mind toward Riefler. He then suggests a conference between Flexner and Professors Howard, McCabe, Graham, and Kenmerer.

This conference Flexner had on January 15, and he wires Dodds in Minneapolis, Minnesota on that date. He greets Dodds and saying the conference was very satisfactory.

D File, Dodds, Harold W.

1935-42

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

SALARIES

RIEFLER, W.

FLEXNER, A.

Academic Organization

Academic Personnel

Biographical

Excerpts from Minutes as cited.

Filed in Subject Matter File (~~A-E~~) under Academic Organization,
School of Economics and Politics.

Excerpts from Minutes as cited.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICS

~~Salaries~~
~~ECONOMICS~~

Academic Organization

Academic ~~Activities~~ *Personnel*

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

RIEFLER, W.

Flexner's reports on his efforts to make appointments of economists were continuous and alluded to at Trustees Meetings throughout the first two or three years of the Institute.

At the meeting of Jan. 14, 1935, he was at last prepared to make a nomination of an economist. He has always been disturbed about the field which would be covered and the approach to the problem. He said, "As far as I recall, the members of the Board have concurred in the point of view from which I ^{conclude} ~~can see~~ the subject, namely, that there should be someone in the ^{initial, someone} group competent to study the history of political theory, someone alive to the international complications involved in economic practice, and someone who had both a theoretical and a practical knowledge of America and contemporary economics...three such persons would form a nucleus...they would need in the first instance not students or perhaps even workers but opportunity to scrutinize thoroughly what has happened and what has been happening and how it has come about. For two of these posts Professor Earle and Professor Mitrany have already been selected, and the remaining one will, I hope, be filled today.

"To this small group I proposed to give precisely the same autonomy enjoyed by the mathematicians. It does not follow, however, that they will work out their problem in the same way as the mathematicians, for the material which they will need cannot possibly be concentrated at Princeton or at any other single place.."

Again Flexner emphasizes what he believes to be his proper relationship to the Institute. He believes that the separate schools should be as nearly as possible autonomous.

He reports that after careful consideration and conference with educators, economists and publicists in this country and abroad he nominates to a professorship in the School of Economics and Politics Dr. Winfield Riefler. Riefler is a graduate of Amherst College and the [✓]Bookings Graduate School, had been a foreign trade officer in the Department of Commerce at Buenos Aires, had been connected with the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Reserve Board for a period of 10 years, Chairman of the Central Statistical Board as well as economic advisor to the Executive Council during the past year; published in 1930 a book entitled Money Rates and Money Markets in the United States. The Director recommended that he be appointed a professor at a salary of \$12,000 a year with the usual contribution of 5% by Riefler and the Institute to the TIAA.

Mr. Frankfurter, "while expressing himself in favor of the selection of Dr. Riefler at the salary mentioned, urged that the other two members of the economic group be placed on the same salary. After discussion, in the course of which it was obvious that most of the Board was opposed to the principle of standardized salaries, the resolution as offered by the Director was adopted. Mr. Frankfurter asked that he be recorded as being opposed to the resolution in so far as it involved a differentiation in salary of the three members of the initial group. (Minutes Jan. 14, 1935, pp. 3-4, 6-7).

On April 13, 1936 Mr. Riefler was unanimously elected a member of the Corporation and Trustee in the Class of 1940.

Meeting of Jan. 25, 1937. The Director reported as follows on Mr. Riefler's activities: Montague C. Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, had discussed the possibility of sending someone to Princeton to confer for a period of several months with Professor Riefler in respect to problems of international finance. Originally it was his intention to send Professor Henry Clay but in the last analysis he could

not come and accordingly in Jan. of 1937 Mr. H. C. B. Mynors, Administrative Head of the Economics and Statistics Division of the Bank of England, and on occasion Professor Clay's understudy, was sent. The Director: "this is the first time that a high official of the Bank of England has come to an American ^{ti} institution of learning for/a long study of international financial problems...in this way Professor Riefler keeps a confidential intimate touch with the world center of financial operations...Since this report was drafted, Professor Riefler has been asked to be American representative on the Finance Committee of the League of Nations." (Minutes, Jan. 25, 1937, pp. 2 & 3).

Flexner compares salaries with those of other institutions. He worried about the Institute's position on salaries and advises the Board to anticipate competitive bids for the personnel of the Institute. "At the present time, I confess I have good reason to be uneasy in respect to two of our professors. ^{how} I discussed the matter with the treasurer and I find that these two salaries can be raised to the normal basis, (my italics) on which we started, with our present resources. (9610. P. 7)

This normal basis he goes on to define as one in which salaries would not necessarily be standardized although he does not say it in this way; ^{then} but must be competitively attractive. He alludes to the cost of living rise and to the possibility also that financial cooperation from the great foundations might be forthcoming as already the Carnegie Institution of Washington has made to be known its desire to contribute annually to Professor Lowe's work and the American Philological Association towards that of Professor Meritt, "but to some extent we must rely upon ~~our own efforts~~ our own efforts," he then recommended that the salaries of Riefler and Meritt be increased to \$15,000 per annum and this was passed (Minutes Jan. 25, 1937, p. 12.).

The general discussion is reported as follows: "Rigid ~~adherence~~ ^{adherence} to the full-time plan was unanimously endorsed. Professor Veblen pointed out that whereas there was

Some amount of

competition between colleges and universities, it has ~~always~~ come to be recognized that the Institute competed with no institution, that its relations with Princeton University were of course ~~very~~ ^{extremely} intimate but similar relations were developing between the Institute and other institutions and between the Institute and ~~other~~ outside organizations. It was shown that the Institute occupied a somewhat unique situation and the relations which are thus growing up are obviously just as useful to the staff members of the Institute as they are to the universities and colleges which participate in them." (Ibid., p. 9)

May 13, 1940, relected as Trustee for 5 years. (Corp Minutes)

May 18, 1942, resigned as Trustee. With the following statement:

"...as you know, I have felt for sometime that the responsibilities of a Trustee were difficult to reconcile with those of a member of the Faculty. I had wished to resign earlier, but deferred until possible candidates for the Board could be canvassed. It is my understanding that this canvas has been completed and that my resignation at this time will not cause inconvenience in any way." (Minutes, May 18, 1942,

annual meeting of the Corporation, p. 1.)

1949 date (?) Riefler resigned as professor of the Institute.

Source: Minutes of Corp & Trustees as cited

1935

1/14

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Corporation

FLEISHER, A.

Biographical

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organisation

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICS

Excerpts from the Report of the Director, Minutes Jan. 14, 1935

See BOARD OF TRUSTEES - Corporation

1935

1/16

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations W.O.A.I.

From Department of Economics and Social Institutions, Princeton University:

"Dear Dr. Flexner;

"The senior members of the Department of Economics and Social Institutions of Princeton University wish to express to you, and through you to the Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study, their appreciation of your decision to establish in Princeton the School of Economics and Politics, announcement of which appears this morning in the press. That the present memorandum is informal rather than official does not at all indicate that as a departmental group we are lacking in appreciation of the importance to Princeton University of this new development. Rather, we feel that our informality in this memorandum is quite in accord with the informality of intercourse which, in the interest of sound scholarship of the highest order, it is hoped will develop between members of the new School of Economics and Politics and members of the appropriate departments of Princeton University. It hardly needs to be said that the presence of the School of Economics and Politics of the Institute for Advanced Study should have a stimulating effect upon the scholarly work of our own staff, and we hope that we shall be able to contribute in some measure toward the

attainment of the ideals of the new project.

(Signed)

E. W. KEMMERER
FRANK D. GRAHAM
JAMES G. SMITH
C. R. WHITTLESEY

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

DAVID A. McCABE
FRANK HAIGH DIXON
STANLEY E. HOWARD
J. DOUGLAS BROWN"

Source: A File Institute of Advanced Study (home)

1935

1/19

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FRANKFURTER, FELIX

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

RIEFLER, W.

Flexner to Riefiler, January 19, 1935.

"I received this morning a copy of a note which Professor Frankfurter wrote you. Unfortunately, Professor Frankfurter, while expressing his own views, does not tell the whole truth. The Board was practically a unit against him. In the School of Mathematics there are salary differences at every stage from the assistants up to the very top.

"This is not the first time that Frankfurter has violated the ~~xxxxxx~~ semi-confidential nature of a Board meeting. I hope you will not permit yourself to be in the slightest degree disturbed. Your associates are perfectly happy, and I am enclosing you a copy of a letter which I received yesterday from the Social Science Group.

"We look forward to a visit from you and your wife in the near future, and beyond that to a happy and scholarly association for many year to come. With all good wishes. Sincerely yours, Flexner."

D File, Frankfurter, Felix

1/19

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

FRANKFURTER, FELIX

RIEFLER, WINFIELD W.

Frankfurter did not send a copy of his letter of
January 19 to Riefler to Hardin. It is not in the Hardin
file.

Mr Conclusive

JRH Correspondance from January, 1934 to December, 1936

1935

1/21

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

Flexner to Hardin, January 21, 1935.

Flexner sends Hardin a copy of a letter signed by eight senior members of the economics group at Princeton,

Department of Economics and Social Institutions notifying him and the Trustees of their appreciation of their decision to establish in Princeton the School of Economics and Politics, "announcement of which appears this morning in the press." (This is the memorandum signed by Kemmerer, Graham, Smith, Whittlesey, McCabe, Frank Dixon, Stanley Howard, J. Douglas Brown, dated January 16, 1935)

JRH Correspondence from January, 1934 to December, 1936

1935

1/21

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

RIEFLER, W. W.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Flexner to Riefler, January 21, 1935.

"Frankfurter has simply had a brain-storm, not, I regret to say, the first, but the last. Professor Veblen, who was present at the meeting and to whom he also wrote, has come to see me and has described Frankfurter's conduct as outrageous. This morning I have a letter from one of the members of the Board, from ~~which I quote~~ which I quote the following:

'I was surprised that Frankfurter should have displayed such bad taste at the last meeting. There is no question but that he was absolutely wrong in his contention.'

"...under no circumstances permit Frankfurter to inveigle you into a correspondence."

D File, Riefler, Winfield W., 1934-1939

1935

2/25

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS
MAASS, HERBERT
FLENNER, ABRAHAM

Relations W.O.A.I.
Academic Organization
Biographical

Maass to Flenner:

"Upon my return this morning, my attention was called to your letter of January 21st, in which you enclosed a copy of the letter which you received from the senior members of the Department of Economics and Social Institutions of Princeton. You cannot imagine how much joy the enclosure gave me, for it certainly is a remarkable indication of the strong accord which exists between the Institute and Princeton. It gives every indication that the rapprochement should lead to higher and better things."

Source: IAS Trustees - Maass, Herbert H.

1935

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

3/11 3/22 4/26
3/18 4/24 4/27
Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

GENERAL (CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF
TECHNOLOGY)

Educational Institutions

PANOFSKY, ERWIN

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

STRAUS, PERCY S.

Flexner is endeavoring to convince Straus that the Institute should proceed with the Humanities. He cites the adequate treatment of the sciences and professions in institutions of higher learning generally in this country. Fifty or seventy-five years ago the provision made for them was far inferior to that which was made for the humanities, but at the present the pendulum has swung ~~xx~~ to the opposite direction. The cultivation of the Humanities is distinctly in danger.

As long ago as 1931 the Bulletin of the California

Institute of Technology, originally founded ~~as~~ as an institute for research in science, contained on its title page the words, "An Institute of Research in Science, Engineering, and the Humanities." Prior to that, in 1928, it said, "one of the largest and most attractive buildings on the Institute campus is devoted to work in the humanities." At least three pages of the catalogue explain why the California Institute felt the necessity, even for the sake of science, to build up an interest in the humanities.

Flexner says his ~~own~~ own reports to the Board have from the very beginning insisted on the three great divisions. The start has been made in the first ~~and~~ the second. He wants to start the third before his connection with the Institute ceases.

Then he describes the negotiations which led to his proposed appointment of Professor Panofsky. He has known him for a long time in Hamburg and here. He was in America at New York University on a temporary basis. Flexner gave his assurance to Chancellor Chase that he would

do nothing to interfere with their retention of Panofsky. Since that time Panofsky told Morey, and Flexner quotes the letter, that Flexner urged Panofsky to remain with N. Y. U. and take the offer of the professorship. But Panofsky does not intend to take the offer of New York University, and, therefore, he is available to the Institute.

It is Flexner's policy never to interfere with a man leaving the Institute for a better post. By the same token he does not cadge on other people's territory. He knows that several institutions are after Panofsky.

As to the building up of Humanistic Studies, there is a survey being undertaken by a very competent person at the present time. He was of the opinion that the way to build up humanistic studies in the United States is primarily and fundamentally to build up two great centers--Harvard and Princeton--from which men will go to other institutions and strengthen them. ~~just as~~ He says that Princeton is a pioneer in this field. It established a professorship of art in ~~1881~~ 1881 before Harvard or any other institution had done so, and it maintained its eminence. Professor Morey,

the present head of the School, was offered a professorship at Harvard last year, but declined it. ~~He~~ Flexner thinks that Princeton is a more important center for studies of this kind than is known outside of the circle of humanists themselves.

Straus to Flexner, March 18, 1935.

Strauss, evidently a Trustee of New York University, comes back at Flexner with the suggestion that until we have proved the success of the efforts in mathematics and economics, we shouldn't go into the humanities. He draws a cautious picture about finances saying that we have the possibility of having to put capital into buildings, and with the unknown cost of the department of economics, it might be extremely unwise to do anything more ~~than think~~ about the humanities. He went on to say that competition between universities always impressed him as highly undesirable. "If in the field of education cooperation cannot develop, it would be a sad commentary on the approach of

~~D. File: Percy S. Straus~~

universities to their joint problems."

Flexner to Strauss, March 22, 1935.

He defends the proposed selection of Panofsky and ~~within~~ repeats the arguments that he is not robbing New York University of anybody. "As a matter of fact, though this will be a startling statement, the Institute has in less than two years done more cooperating than all other universities in this country during the same period. In one department, mathematics, within a year and a half, we have at our own expense cooperated for periods of almost invariably a year by offering the opportunities of both Princeton and the Institute to men holding academic posts in the following institutions: Chicago, Cal. Tech., Univ. of Vienna, Univ. of Cincinnati, etc., etc....opportunities which they never had before in their lives."

Flexner to Strauss, April 24, 1935.

He has lunched with Chancellor Chase and Professor Cook of New York University, and it was a "love feast."

They agree entirely that Panofsky should come to the Institute.
~~xx~~ The third point which Straus made ~~xxxxxxxx~~ involved money.
Flexner agreed with him that the Institute must live within
its income. It cannot be forecast with certainty Flexner
can run the Institute on \$300,000 a year or he can run it on
\$1,000,000 a year, but it would be run in different ways.
We have a surplus of about \$50,000 on the basis of next
year's budget. We could save \$4,0,000 a year, thus we would
have a surplus of one-third of our probably income.

"After the Board Meeting on Monday I spent another day
in New York conferring with persons who may possibly be
interested in the development of the Institute. It is too
early to ask help, for we have thus far made a success in
only one field, but there is no doubt in my mind that when
the time comes we can secure additional help from the
outside, and in this I am leaving out of consideration any
future benefactions from Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld."

(Having just finished the correspondence with Frankfurter,
he is happy to thank Straus/ for his interest and his
courtesy in taking up his points.)

Straus to Flexner, April 26, 1935.

He is writing in the light of his statements made at the Board meeting. "I have great hopes for an even more outstanding piece of work in the social sciences than we are now doing in mathematics, which I recognize to be the best department of its kind in the ~~world~~ country, if not in the world. Of course, this opinion as to mathematics is based largely on what you have told me.

"I can see the social sciences, in the course of the next five to six years, requiring far greater funds than we now have. Mr. Bamberger, although advanced in years, is young for his age. We all hope that he will live for many more years. Naturally, the full amount which he and Mrs. Fuld plan to leave to the Institute, will not come to it until after their deaths. I can foresee not only the possibility, but the probability of the development of the social sciences being limited by lack of funds." That is the basis of the attitude I took at the meeting.

He thinks that the humanities are doing well enough at the hands of other universities.

"In spite of the fact that all the other directors apparently disagreed with me, I cannot help thinking that the step we took at the last meeting was premature." He is disappointed, but does not resent it.

Flexner to Straus, April 27, 1935.

of

He gives further discussion ~~about~~ his feeling about ~~financial resources~~ financial resources. "I have reason to believe that our present resources will be supplemented from other sources, though I cannot say precisely when. Second, what is the great and perhaps only real contribution that I can make? It lies, I believe, in the formulation of a general policy and in the choice of men."

He thinks that a small economic group can work for several years without any considerable expense, because being young, they cannot be expected to take the responsibility for workers. In the course of years the

School of Economics will expand, but there is no particular date for this.

In the humanities we have two men. There have been no promises made to them, but their field is a big one.

"Neither of these departments is going to develop substantially until our resources increase. The men chosen ~~xxx~~ can perfectly well work by themselves and as they are in their best years it is far better that they should work alone or with such cooperation as Princeton affords than to go on with their university professorships...We can any year omit the visiting professorship in mathematics and resume it later when our financial resources increase. We can also decrease the amount of the grants and increase the sum later when our resources increase. Thus, practically one-third of our income--that is, our surplus and the two foregoing items--can be disposed of in the light of conditions from one year to the next, even if we do not receive an additional cent. In effect, therefore, we have set a standard in two new departments and we can sit back and await developments without imperiling our solvency.

"As to being outvoted, I formed that habit at the General Education Board. It occurred so frequently that I was some times more surprised when my associates agreed with me than when they disagreed with me. Our Board is developing along the lines of the General Education Board in that respect. There are no personal feelings and everybody-- now that Professor Frankfurter has been omitted--accepts the decision of the majority wholly and enthusiastically-- and no one more so than yourself."

D File, Straus, Percy S.

1935

4/24

/SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS
RIEFLER, W.
STEWART, W.W.

Academic Organization
Biographical

In a letter from Flexner to Stewart he adds this postscript:

"P.S. Among other Governor Winant of New Hampshire was present at Jay's dinner. He told me that he had spend a good deal of time in Washington lately and that on all hands he had been informed that Riefler had the best economic mind in the Administration."

File: IAS - Stewart, W. W. - 1932-45

1935

5/1

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS	Academic Organization
DIRECTOR	Administration
MITRANY, D.	Biographical
FLEXNER, A.	

Flexner to Mitrany, May 1, 1935, and also a paper called
"Notes on THE SCOPE AND METHOD OF POLITICAL SCIENCE."

Both are filed together in the Vertical File under
~~1935~~ "E" for School of Economics and Politics.

III-23

1935

5/1

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

MITRANY, D.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Letter from Flexner to Mitrany, May 1, 1935, regarding
above headings.

Filed in Vertical File under / "E" for School of
Economics and Politics.

D, Mitrany

1935

8/7

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

ACademic Organization

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

RIEFLER, W. W.

MITRANY, D.

Earle to Flexner. Analyzes place in I. A. S. Mitrany better prepared than Earle in political and economic theory; Riefiler is the statistician and economist. Earle's own approach must, therefore, be historical to be effective. His own inclinations are toward American foreign relations with special reference to economic factors. Tariff policy, broadly studied? Thinks for him to study historic origin and evolution of economic slogans too broad.

D, Earle, 1931-5

1935

10/24

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

MITRANY

Biographical

EARLE, E. M.

RIEFLER, W.

Mitrany to Earle at Saranac, New York.

He cautions Earle on wanting to get to work too soon. "Both Riefler and I want your help and advice, and we both mean to visit you at your convenience but we are ourselves a bit at sea as to the work we want to do; and there doesn't seem much to choose between being at sea in Princeton or in Saranac. I also suspect that you are allowing your conscience to worry you because you are not on the job, but you know that Dr. Flexner does not hustle any of us; it might comfort you to know that he offered me to stay on in England for the time being, where my wife is ill, and if I did not make use of his generous offer it was simply because, apart from sentimental comfort, my presence could contribute nothing to the treatment which my wife is undergoing. So I hope you will put everything into the one job of getting your health back, and in the

meantime not worry about other things...

"you know how hospitable people are here, and so far there has been everyday some dinner or lunch or tea party, which is more than I can usually digest - in more than one sense. But for the sake of the Institute I am being very good and polite, though I should soon break out in a rash if it lasts much longer. Most of it is sheer waste. There are enough people in the Institute and around it to fill one's life and leisure pleasantly and instructively, without running around in wider circles... At present we at the Institute are a bit like a zoo, being shown off to provide a little thrill for the tame Princeton group of faculty ladies. But it won't last long and we shall survive...

"...we have plenty of time to spare, as we have not yet embarked upon any definite work. So I hope you will make use of me - and I am sure that Riefler would make the same offer - for anything we might be able to do in connection with your reading etc."

He makes the most complimentary remarks to Mrs. Earle and her activities and particularly her care in letting him blow off steam at her home.

E, Institute Pre-1942 General Correspondence

1935

10/31
11/2

~~/~~SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

STEWART, W.

RIEFLE, W.

FLEXNER, A.

Academic Organization

Biographical

Prof. Stewart writes to Flexner that he had a long talk with Riefler and "I was very much impressed with the extent to which he has adapted himself to the problems of the Institute and the degree of concreteness of the proposals which he has formulated...You may feel, as I am inclined to, that we should act rather promptly on some of the things he has in mind."

...

"The evenings discussion confirmed my feeling of how fortunate we are to have a person of Riefler's intelligence, judgment and lack of conventional commitments to help us conceive the proper field of work in the social studies."

Flexner replies on 11/2 and says:

"I appreciate very deeply indeed your willingness to help Riefler and the Institute at this crucial moment of his and its development. Though my intercourse with him has been casual, I have reached the same conclusion about him that you have, namely, that he

has extraordinary intelligence, high ideals, and a spirit of complete devotion. You will be glad to know that both he and his wife have made the most favorable possible impression on those they have met at Princeton,..."

File: W.W.STEWART - 1932-45

1935

1935

November

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

RIEFLER, W.

Biographical

Reports, School of Economics and Politics.

Filed in Vertical File under S, School of Economics and Politics.

S IAS Sch. of Econ. & Pol. 1934-9

1935

11/18
12/3
12/5

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

RIEFLER

FLEXNER

Earle to Flexner. Liked Riefler. He has seen Riefler who came to Saronac. Riefler thinks he should put out some Near East material he has. The three are not yet ready for a coordinated approach.

Asks Flexner for assistance in translating and digesting documents etc. and for books. He and Riefler evidently decided that his ultimate field will be international affairs, emphasizing American foreign relations.

Flexner to Earle, December 5. O. K. but be careful of health.

Books and assistants O. K.

D, Earle

1935

11/20

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

For memo Flexner to Dodds regarding Princeton Buildings
and Grounds Committee and cooperation between the two
institutions see Chronological File 1935, 11/20.

D, Dodds.

1935

11/20

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

RIEFLER, WINFIELD W.

Biographical

Memorandum for Professor Riefler from Flexner, November 20,
1935 regarding the School of Economics and Politics.

Filed in Chronological File under 1935, 11/20.

S File, IAS, Economics & Politics, 1934-39

1936-1955

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Report of the National Bureau of Economic Research
on 20 years of work, 1936-1955.

Filed in Vertical File, School of Economics and Politics,
February 4, 1956.

An official of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System had the following to say on some date not named in the excerpt appended to the report (Appendix B):

The Federal Reserve Board was making its own preliminary studies in 1940 and early 1941 to determine whether Federal regulation of consumer installment financing would be desirable and feasible as a control for inflation which threatened as a result of the war. The monographs published by the NBER, largely under Riefler's administrative and research controls were constantly studied by the Federal Reserve System in accepting and administering the responsibility given it by the Executive Order to apply Regulation W.

"In the course of administering Regulation W, including the processing of necessary amendments, the Bureau's monographs have also been of valuable assistance. We have occasion to consult one or another of them almost all the time..."

"One of the most important reasons, I should add, why these studies have been of so much use to us, is that the scholarly thoroughness and impartiality with which they have been done have been such as to inspire a high degree of confidence. In the field of consumer credit...the competitive relations between different types of consumer financing institutions give rise to numerous articles and books which contain, not always in an obvious way, some elements of special pleading. In helping one to find his way successfully through this literature, such objective studies as those of the National Bureau are something like a godsend."

Riefler, in giving this report to me, checked the following items:

- I. A Program of Financial Research
Book, Report of Exploratory Committee on Financial Research, 1937
- II. Studies in Consumer Instalment Financing
10 books on various aspects of consumer ~~credit~~
installment financing, and 2 bulletins

III. Studies in Business Financing

8 books in all of which he had a formulated influence in laying out the program of research

VI. Studies in Corporate Bond Financing

2 books, 1 occasional paper, and two technical papers.

whom

As to the personnel/Riefler supervised, counselled with, and directed, five have moved "into high positions in research administration and policy making..." Report, page 2. One is a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors--Raymond J. Saulnier, another Neil H. Jacoby is a member of the Council in 1953 and 1954, and now is Dean of the School of Business, University of California at Los Angeles; Ralph A. Young, Director of Research and Statistics of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; W. Braddock Hickman, economist, New York Life Insurance Company; and Donald H. Thompson, Vice-President, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.

Report of the National Bureau of Economic Research on 20 Years of Work
Filed Vertical File, Sch. of Econ. & Pol. 2/4/56

1936

1/27

SALARIES

Academic Personnel

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

See Flexner's report pp. 4 ff. on salary scales.
Important. Also on statistician for Riefler, p. 4.

Trustees Minutes, 1/27/36

1948

3/13

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

RIEFLER, WINFIELD W.

Biographical

Economics Program.

Filed in Vertical File under S for School of Economics and Politics.

From Riefler's Files - See his letter 1/22/56 filed correspondence

1936

4/13

✓SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

MITRANY, DAVID

Biographical

RIEFLER, WINFIELD

The Director's report to the Board:

"Riefler and Mitrany have been working in their individual ways in the hope of finding a more promising approach to the several subjects that are generally current. As far as I can see now, neither will have workers associated with them for another year at least, perhaps longer, for they are dealing with the most tangled and difficult of subjects, and neither of them is as yet certain that he has found a clue to the maze." (Minutes, 4/13/36, pp. 2-3)

1936

June

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

RIEFLER, WINFIELD W.

Biographical

flexner, a.

Riefler to Flexner, June, 1936.

The Institute has sent Riefler to Europe. He has been in England, and "in trying to recall the people I have seen I get the impression that I have quizzed at least half the men in England." He enumerates some of them after saying that he feels thoroughly at home and at ease with these people. "Do you know that your name is quite as potent an introduction here as in New York. One of my pleasantest ~~surprises~~ surprises was to be introduced to Mr. Gordon Jacobos and then ^{to} find that he knew you so well. He adores the whole Flexner family, and made me repeat the expression of the famous episode in which the Bishop of Birmingham figured so prominently." He goes on to say that he has been dined and lunched by the Clays, the Sterns, the head of the Economics Section of the Midland Bank, Professor Hall of University College, Balop, etc. "Do you want me to thank you for insisting that I come? Whether you do or not, you can't escape them for I have gained immeasurably. It is really proving a tremendous experience."

D File, Riefler, Winfield W., 1934-1939

1936

6/15

STIPENDS

Academic Personnel

GIFT ORIENTAL LIBRARY

Facilities

MATHEMATICS

Academic Activities

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organisation

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOI

\$20,000 and \$10,000 for grants, mathematics and mathematical physics respectively for the year 1936-1937.

The \$6,000 tentatively appropriated by the Trustees April 13, 1936, \$6,000 for the School of Economics and Politics and the School of Humanistic Studies was because of bettered financial situation of the country approved, and Riefler was to travel to Russia England and France, and Panofsky to Madrid.

\$3,000 was appropriated for the renovation of
69 Alexander Street.

Director reported that the School of Humanistic Studies
had used the libraries of Princeton University liberally,
both in Fine and McCormick Halls, for which the Institute had
"made no payment whatever." Such books as the Institute had
acquired have been incorporated in the Princeton University
libraries, with the Institute bookplates and a separate card
catalog. The Director reported that the East Oriental Library
was for sale for \$130,000, of which the Rockefeller Foundation
was willing to pay \$62,500, and the Committee authorized the
purchase.

Trustees' Minutes, Executive Committee, 1936, 6/15

1936

7/17

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Facilities

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Miss Eichelser to Mr. Maass:

"We are giving up the three rooms at 20 Nassau Street which were occupied by the School of Economics and Politics during the past year, as the members of that School will move into the house at 69 Alexander Street."

Source: IAS Trustees __ Maass, Herbert H.

1936

9/3

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

RIEFLER, W. W.

STEWART, W. W.

Flexner to Stewart, September 3, 1936.

Eulogizes a review which Riefler wrote submitted by
Stewart.

"More than ever I am convinced of the soundness of your
suggestion that we must bring into the group someone who is
as nearly as possible his equal .

"I saw Mr. Leidesdorf yesterday and told him of my
conversation with you, and he assured me that we are financially
able without risk to expand in this way."

D, Stewart, Walter W., 1932-1945

1936

9/24

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

RIEFLER, W. W.

Biographical

Progress Report.

Filed in Vertical File under "E" for School of Economics
and Politics.

s-8

1936

1935

9/24
3/13
9/

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

RIEFLER, W.

Biographical

Reports, School of Economics and Politics.

Filed in Vertical File under S, School of Economics and Politics.

S IAS Sch. of Econ. & Pol. 1934-9

1936

10/13

GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY (p. 7-8)

Facilities

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS (p. 8-10)

MEMBERS

Academic *Personal* Activities

Report of Director (p. 3-7)

Trustees' Minutes, 10/13/36

1936

10/19

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

RIEFLER, WINFIELD W.

Biographical

STRAUSS, PERCY

Riefler to Strauss, 10/19/36 in regard to economics work.

Filed in Chronological File under 1936, 10/19.

From Riefler's ~~home~~ home files, See his letter 1/22/56 filed correspondence

1936

10/26

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

MITRANY, DAVID

Biographical

RIEFLE, W.

Letter from Aydelotte:

"Dear Dr. Flexner:

"I should be very much interested to read the memoranda prepared by Professors Riefle and Mitran, which you said at the last meeting would be available for Trustees who wished to read them.

"I look forward with great interest to hearing the results of your conferences this week about the golf course.

Yours sincerely,"

Source: A File IAS (home)

1936

11/28

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

NORMAN, MONTAGU

~~RIEFLE, W. W.~~ CLAY, PROF. HENRY

Flexner to Norman, November 28, 1936, at Riefler's suggestion and with Stewart's approval, Flexner asks Montagu Norman to look favorably on a period at the Institute for Advanced Study for Professor Henry Clay. It didn't come off at that time.

D, Clay, Sir Henry (Deceased)

1937-48

MEMBERS

Academic Personnel

~~SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS~~

Academic Organization

See attached paper for membership in the School of Economics and
for the years 1937-1948.

8 Reports-Memoranda, 1948-9

MEMBERSHIP 1939-1948

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

<u>Period</u>	<u>Name</u>
1937	H. C. B. Mynors
1939	Sir Henry Clay
1940/41	Erich Roll
1941, 1941/42	David Durand
1941/42	W. Braddock Hickman
1941/42	Robert D. Leigh
1941/42, 1942/43, 1943/44, 1944/45	Jonathan Mitchell
1941/42, 1942/43, 1946	Clarence D. Long, Jr.
1942/43	Etienne Mentoux
1943/44, 1944/45, 1945/46	Frederich Lutz
1944, 1945/46, 1946/47, 1947/48	Walter B. Schiffer
1944/45, 1945/46	Richard P. Blackmur
1945	C. W. Everett
1944/45	Adrienne Koch
1945, 1945/46, 1946/47, 1947/48	Lucius Wilmerding, Jr.
1945	J. R. H. Stone
1946	Alexander Loveday
1946, 1946/47, 1947/48	E. A. Goldenweiser
1946	Noel Hall
1945/46, 1946/47	William O. Aydelotte
1946	Alexander Baykov
1945/46	Norman S. Buchanan
1945/46, 1946/47, 1947/48	John C. Cooper

1946/47, 1947/48

1946/47, 1947/48

1946/47, 1947/48

1947

1947

1947 (1 month)

1948

1948

1947/48

1948

Jacob Viner

Ragnar Nurkse

John Lindberg

E. F. Penrose

Frank Tannenbaum

David Mitrany

Arnold J. Toynbee

Richard B. Morris

Torquato C. Giannini

S. V. Wantrup

1937

LIBRARY

Facilities

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICS

Academic Organization

See file II-18 for correspondence between Professor Richard Ely, Institute for Economic Research, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York City who seeks to sell his library to the Institute for Advanced Study in order that he may finance the completion of four works or books which he has in process. A tear-jerker about which Flexner ~~can~~ could do nothing. The last work in the file is a note from Riefler to the effect that it is more important and possibly less expensive to see that Professor Ely is given an opportunity to finish his work rather than to purchase his library. Riefler doubts that the library is useful at the present time.

Indicates that Flexner opposed purchase in Ely's library?

File II-18

1937-38

INSTITUTE HISTORY

Institute History

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FULD HALL VS. EXPANSION OF SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

site /
purchase /
The donation of nearly \$1,000,000 by the founders in 1936 was used for the expansion of the School of Humanistic Studies. (check extent).

son?
During 1937 in August of which Flexner presented his plans for expansion of the SEP was there an overt effort by Veblen and Maass to divert future gift to the building of Fuld Hall? Straws in the wind: Flexner said he had agreement with the founders on a memorandum for academic expansion, Maass in 1937. Maass cautioned him in June of 1938 that if the founders had ever given him any assurance that ~~this would happen~~ they would add to endowment for this purpose, "they had evidently forgot it." Did not this imply that in the founders' minds contribution for the building had taken the place of the importance of expanding the SEP?

Was the source of hostility between Maass and Flexner due to a competition in purposes for additional endowment? Was it this which turned the founders sour? *Not in 1937 - see Maass 4 A1- Aug 1937 on Qm. But see his 10/14/37 + 10/17/37 confining his work to Flexner*
Since Maass expressed interest in and hope for Flexner's plans for extension of the work in economics, was it rather Veblen who pressed the claims of the building in such a manner as to distract the founders' intentions, or was it simply that bad times, falling income, and threatened war made them apprehensive? *Fdrs alienated by Budget Com. Rep?*

Note also that the plan for Institute aid to professors' building of homes came along at about this time, another distraction to the minds of the founders perhaps.

However, it is perfectly apparent that something happened to divide Maass and Flexner late in 1938 or early 1939 before Maass espoused the cause of the rebellion because the correspondence with Maass would indicate that close collaboration between them continued well up into 1938. (Closer than Flexner's with Leidesdorf). *Now on his way V's excess annuity which Flexner D withheld was partly political, or perhaps conflict in interest for Maass.*

1937

1/25

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

NORMAN, MONTAGU C. (The Right Honorable,
Bank of England)

Biographical

MYNORS, H. C. B.

Mynor has discussed with Riefler sending someone from the Bank of England to the Institute on problems of international finance. Originally he was going to send Henry Clay, but couldn't spare him. Mynors is coming. Flexner says unprecedented in the world, the first time "that a ~~gkxk~~ high official from the Bank of England has come to an American institution of learning for the purpose of a prolonged study of international financial problems;" although there has been conference between government heads of fiscal agencies! Riefler has been asked and accepted position of American representative on the Finance Committee of the League of Nations.

Trustees ' Minutes, January 25, 1937, p. 3

1937

4/19

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

The first two schools may be ~~regarded~~ "regarded as stabilized." Flexner sees no need for any increased expenditure in humanistic studies and mathematics in the near future.

But the School of Economics and Politics needs development to match the other two, and particularly because the field of economics cannot be developed by a single person, even so able as a person as Riefler. But Riefler has opposed the several possibilities for appointment to the School. Flexner hopes that within the next year or two "one or two persons with the proper endowment and experience may be found...I shall not hesitate to bring the matter to the attention of the Trustees, and the same is true of his two ~~manuscript~~ associates."

He also asks for development of mathematical physics.

Strangely enough, Einstein seems alone in America as the first-rate capacity in the field. There are four or five in Europe, and possibly one or two may be brought to Princeton.

Trustees Minutes, April 19, 1937, pp. 3-4

1937

5/28

GIFTS

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

RIEFLER, W. W.

FLEXNER, A.

Finance

Academic Organization

Biographical

Riefler to Flexner regarding \$50,000 to I. A. S. for
endowing a visiting professorship in Economics at I. A. S.

Filed in Chronological File under 1937, 5/28.

S-8

1937

6/9

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

POLICIES

Administration

GENERAL

Government Relations

RIEFLER, W. W.

Biographical

MORGENTHAU, HENRY

Flexner to Morgenthau, June 9, 1937.

Riefler has reported to me in strictest confidence the essence of his recent conversation with you. The Institute has as a matter of principle ~~never~~ tried to be helpful to all educational institutions, and it goes without saying that we should be happy to be helpful to the United States Government.

Flexner then proceeds to outline limitations. There must be no publicity, and no commitment of Riefler to policy determinations. "The field of economics is the most difficult field in which to preserve an absolutely correct scientific attitude. For that reason we have made it a rule, as you will see

if you will examine the marked passage enclosed, (an excerpt from the latest Bulletin of the Institute), to which we have inflexibly adhered that salaries and retiring allowances ~~1/2~~ should be so adequate that no member of any department of the Institute may accept remuneration even of his expenses from any outside source whatsoever."

"It would, I think, be a mistake for any member of the Institute to have an official connection with any governmental or business enterprise, but I should welcome any opportunity which will enable a person in Riefler's position to discuss with you fundamental financial problems and to give his judgment as to what is sound or unsound without reference to other considerations which may have to influence policy. The Institute will gladly bear any expense connected with any service of the kind above mentioned that Mr. Riefler may be able to render you, and I trust that you may completely understand the principle to which an institute of this character is bound to adhere."

Morgenthau acknowledged this, and said he would respect the unofficial basis. On October 24, 1939, he thanks the Trustees

officially for their consent to emergency service in the Treasury Department by Stewart and Riefler, saying that their services are proving of the greatest value to the Treasury Department.

D, M1 - M2

1937

6/27
7/1

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

MARSCHAK, JACOB

Biographical

RIEFLER, WINFIELD W.

Marschak came to America for Cowles Research Com.
Wanted to see Flexner but latter was in Ontario.

III-17

1937

August

GIFTS

Finance

/SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

FOUNDERS

Corporation

File
~~Flexner~~ reveals no details of Flexner's talks with
founders on further endowment to I. A. S., but shows that
Flexner and Aydelotte conferred about it.

A, Flexner

1937

8/5

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FOUNDERS

Corporation

STEWART, WINFIELD W.

Biographical

RIEFLER, WINFIELD W.

Flexner to Riefiler, August 5, 1937.

"...I was paying a week's visit to Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld... I had previously sent them at Mr. Bamberger's request a memorandum which you will see later--I don't want to bother you with it now--outlining the future of the Institute, as I now see it, subject, of course, to such changes as experience and wisdom suggest.

"I put in the very first place the development of the School of Economics and Politics. They were very much pleased with the whole memorandum and told me to go ahead. I am therefore enormously interested in your feeling that Stewart may be 'in the mood to drop Case Pomeroy and come with us.' If he has paid you the promised visit, let me know ~~and~~ whether this subject came up and, if so, how it stands."

D File, Riefiler, Winfield W., 1934-1939

1937

8/7
8/18

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FLEXNER, ABRAHAM

Biographical

MAASS, HERBERT

Flexner to Maass:

"I had a very interesting time with Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld, going over the past and sketching the future development of the Institute as far as it can now be foreseen. A point which I stressed very emphatically was the following: there are certain fields like mathematical physics and economics and politics, in which if we can find the men we are prepared to advance now, but the resources of the Institute - principle and income - should be so expanded that we will have in hand money for future development and avoid expansion up to the limit of our income, which is now crippling almost every other institution in this country. This was a point of view in which Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld thoroughly sympathized. I feel no doubt that, if we can find the persons, there will be no trouble about the funds.

"Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld were both extremely well. I am sure they were wise to go to a cool place this summer, largely on account of Mrs. Fuld's health. They like

the hotel, which I also found most satisfactory. Mr. Bamberger keeps his excellent health, and Mrs. Fuld has made a very distinct improvement. The weather is delightfully cool without being chilly, and the situation of the hotel over looking the mouth of the St. Lawrence is really superb!"

Maass to Flexner:

"The news of your conversations with Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld is of tremendous interest. As you know, I have always been confident of their intention ultimately to give us a substantially increased endowment, and as you say, 'if we find the persons there will be no trouble about the funds'. With no desire of course to hurry you in your selections my only concern is that the program of expansion be enacted during the period of your own activities, and this I am most hopeful you will bring about."

Source: IAS Trustees - Maas, Herbert H.

1937

8/10

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

RIEFLER, WINFIELD W.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

JONES, TOM

LEITH-ROSS

Flexner to Riefler, August 10, 1934.

Jones knows Keynes, Clay, Pigou, Robbins, Leith-Ross, Norman, etc. He thinks that Leith-Ross is the ablest economics of the whole group. He thinks that Clay is "in capacity not superior to a good university professor."

Leidesdorf's son was not admitted to the University of Pennsylvania. Did Willits exert hi mself in the matter?

D Ell, Riefler, Winfield W., 1934-1939

10/11

POLICIES

Administration

GENERAL

Academic Organization

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

SALARIES

Academic Personnel

Flexner repeats the need for expansion in the School of Economics and Politics.

He repeats the need of equalization of salaries by raising moderately the salaries of a few persons.

Other subjects which might be pursued are history, literature, languages, and all the natural sciences, which may be touched in the future "provided they retain their fundamental importance," but not on the scale of mathematics.

He repeats that certain fields lie permanently outside the Institute; professional education, for instance.

Instead of American scholars setting a tide for Europe, this is no longer true. The tide is turned. Europeans are coming to

America. This is in medicine owing to the Rockefeller
Institute for Medical Research.

Also. Also given by

Trustees' Minutes, 10/11/37, pp. 6-8

1938-1940

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

STIPENDS

Academic Personnel

BUDGET

Finance

See series of decisions on proposed School of Economics and Politics enlargements which involved finding the money needed by decreasing stipends in academic year 1939~~0~~ to 1940 and returning to Treasurer unspent funds 1939-1939 appropriated to stipends. (Budget approved 1938-39 \$328,500 estimated income \$328,000 or \$330,000 with prospects income would be reduced. Board voted natural expansion permanent, *necessary*.)

Trustees' Minutes

1938-1940

✓ ECONOMICS AND POLITICS (SCHOOL OF)

Academic Organization

~~ECONOMICS~~ MEMBERS

Academic Activities ^{Personnel}

Notes in the file dated 1939, and 1939 and 1940, indicated invitations to Professor Noel F. Hall, National Institute of Economic and Social Research; and Professor John Jewkes, University of Manchester; Dr. Harold Butler, Warden of Nuffield College, Oxford; John Marcus Fleming; and Dr. Hans Herz. Thus good plans knocked out by the war. For 1939-1940 Hans Herz and Dr. Albert K. Weinberg.

D, Economics and Politics (School of)

173041

✓SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

STEWART, W.

WARREN, R.

RIEFLER, W.

Trustees' action affecting Economics Faculty, 1938.

Filed in Vertical File under "S", School of Economics and Politics.

1938-41

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FLEXNER, A.

STEWART, W.

WARREN, R.

RIEFLER, W.

See Vertical file for notes on Trustees' minutes in Stewart-Warren appointments and budget adjustment.

Minutes Trustees, 4/7/38, 4/18/38, 10/10/38, 1/23/39, 5/22/39, to 5/19/41

1938

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL RESEARCH (ENGLAND)

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

ECONOMIC

Foundations

Academic Organization

Academic Activities

Manchester Guardian clipping on National Institute for
Economic and Social Research.

Filed in Chronological file under 1938.

D, National Refugee Service

1938

January - July

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FOUNDERS

Corporation

GIFTS

Finance

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

See Flexner's letters to founders regarding expansion in the School of Economics and Politics. Continuous pressure and courtship (though papers for last half of 1937 have been removed from file).

4/6/38 Flexner tells Bamberger he is sure Rockefeller Foundation will help with School of Economics and Politics--is asking Feedick.

D, Bamberger, Louis, 1937-44

1938
/ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FLEXNER, ABRAHAM

Biographical

Three men have been chosen in the field of economics and politics and "The time has come when, in my judgment, funds should be made available so that this school can also be enlarged." Dr. Flexner hopes that "before I retire from my present post..." that all three schools of the Institute will all work with the same spirit and facilities as the Schools of Mathematics and Humanistics.

Tr. Min. - 1/24/38 - pp. 6-7

1938

2/9

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

~~FLEXNER~~ GIFTS

~~Biographical~~ Finance

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

Flexner to Earle, February 9, 1938.

He has had a discouraging letter from Sydnor Walker this morning who has talked with Crane about the possibility of aiding Earle in making the European trip to renew his sources and contacts. Flexner thinks without the Crane's aid, the Institute won't be able to finance the European trip unaided, "unless--and I think this is more than a possibility-- we receive additional endowment or support. That is a matter at which I have been working since you left, and though I have not succeeded in bringing it about as yet, and did not really expect to succeed so promptly, I am still very hopeful."

Meanwhile Earle and Beatrice are on a trip to the west coast.

D, Earle, Edward M., 1936-1939

2/19

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FOUNDERS

Corporation

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

Flexner to Bamberger, February 19, 1938.

Alludes to a luncheon which gave him "a genuine thrill," for if we can carry out the plans there discussed the Institute will be rounded out, though here and there in the course of time some relatively small thing will have to be done. The outline of the Institute itself will include everything that properly belongs to our original conception.

D, Bamberger, Louis, 1937-1944

1938

2/23

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FOUNDERS

Corporation

FLEXNER, ABRAHAM

Biographical

Flexner to Maass:

"I was in New York last week and had dinner with Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld. I think that the outlook for increased funds is very hopeful, though no definite commitment has been made and there is nothing very tangible that I can report.

"Mr. Friedman of your office has been an angel in dealing with Mr. Gest. He and Schleicher should receive an iron cross or the Legion of Honor, or perhaps be admitted to honorary membership in the Daughters of Colonial ~~Wars~~ Wars! Mr. Gest has really been an unmitigated nuisance. His experience has certainly warned me against permitting my wife to get a divorce with alimony more than that of any other human being I have ever encountered. I am happy to reflect that I am gradually approaching the age where no such event is liable to take place. It adds a new terror to matrimony."

Source: IAS Trustees - Maass, Herbert H.

1938

2/28

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

MITRANY

FLEXNER

Earle has gone to the west coast, has visited Stanford, and Pasadena. He has written Flexner frequently.

Flexner writes Earle, February 28, 1938, and advises him and says he is also advising Mitrany to attack the international problem on the economics side. It is the key to the whole international business aside, of course, from bluster.

"Moreover, if you and Mitrany can interest yourselves in the economic aspect of your problems you will, in my judgment, not only be on the right track, but you will make a unit of the School of Economics and Politics, such as it will not be if there are three tangents. On the other hand, I do not want to dictate to you or to anybody what he shall do..."

"I have the same feeling that economics will for the next fifty or one hundred years furnish the pattern and that political theory and statecraft will either enter into that pattern or shrivel up."

D, Earle, Edward M., 1936-1939

1938

4/4

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FOUNDERS

Corporation

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

Flexner sends to Bamberger the annual re/view of the activities of the Rockefeller Foundation. "I should be very happy if, in view of our recent conversations, you would read the section dealing with what Mr. Fosdick calls 'Social Sciences' (pages 36-45), and what we in the Institute call the 'School of Economics and Politics'. The interesting thing about this report is that while Mr. Fosdick recognizes the extraordinary difficulty of building up the social sciences, he is very emphatic as to the necessity of making the effort in order to reduce as far as we can the confusion which has hitherto prevailed in this field...

"I think of our problem in respect to ~~the social sciences~~ the social sciences day and night, and I cannot avoid the conclusion that

it is our duty to enter this field and that there is no institution in the world which enjoys the advantages that we enjoy in entering it, for we have no routine obligations such as create difficulties in colleges and universities."

D, Bamberger, Louis, 1937-1944

1938

4/5

ECONOMICS

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PROFESSORS

STEWART, W. W.

Academic Activities

Academic Organization

Academic Personnel

Biographical

An unsigned, incomplete draft for Flexner, presumably by Stewart, reading as follows:

"On the assumption that:

"1. W. W. S. join Institute by January 1939 - or at any later date convenient to W. W. S. Director free to refer to this commitment when approaching others - but no public announcement by Institute until C. P. [Case Pomeroy] stockholders advised of withdrawal.

"2. On this basis, would it be possible to provide in the budget for

"a. Appointment of two permanent professors in Economics - to be selected by agreement between Faculty & Director -

with approval of Board / - these appointments to be made not later than , provided suitable candidates can be found by that time?

"b. Provision for one full time visiting professor or lecturer.

"c. Provision for 4 associates (these to be financed preferably from funds outside Institute).

"3. With this program in mind to consider with Princeton University extent and time of possible changes in Economics Faculty - and possibly some adaptation of present graduate Fellowships to meet financial needs as in 2-c."

D, Stewart, Walter W., 1932-1945

1938

4/18

BUDGET

Finance

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

CARNEGIE

Foundations

Flexner's report on School of Economics and Politics, (p. 5-8)

Frank facing of cost of two or three additional men in economics at cost of \$50,000 or \$60,000. Lord Nuffield's gift to Nuffield College at Oxford for economics and social sciences. Aydelotte and Riefler supported. Stewart absent. Board ~~approved it and~~ authorized exploration by Director. Foundations then helping by \$2,750 (1938-9)

Minutes reflect incompletely the discussion.

Trustees' Minutes, 4/18/38

1938

4/22

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

Foundations

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

Flexner to Keppel.

Acknowledging Keppel's offer made to Earle in a meeting of \$750 for trip to Europe ~~and~~ if IAS will split with Carnegie Corporation difference in cost for a reasonably comfortable trip. Flexner responds happily and praises Earle to Keppel. They split--\$375 from each.

D, Carnegie Corporation, 1932-39

1938

4/29

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

DODDS, HAROLD W.

Biographical

Dodds to Flexner, April X 29, 1938.

"I have informed the chairmen of our Departments of History, Politics, and Economics of your desire to move forward in the social sciences in cooperation with the University. They have welcomed the idea and stand ready to confer with you at your convenience. Their names are as follows: Professor Dana G. Munro, Department of History; Professor William S. Carpenter, Department of Politics, and Professor Stanley E. Howard, Department of Economics and Social Institutions."

D File, Dodds, Harold W.

1938

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Flexner to Keppel.

Carnegie Corporation has made \$8,000 available for stipends
accounted for as follows:

Lee	\$1750
Robb	2500
Robinson	1250
Webster	<u>1750</u>
	\$7250
Earle	<u>750</u>
	\$8000

Keppel May 4 sent money.

B, Carnegie Corporation, 1932-39

4/29

FOUNDATIONS

ACADEMIC ORGANIZATION

1938

May and June

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

See memoranda of Flexner's interviews with Sweetser and Loveday (May 30, 1938). Loveday: "Riefler, probably the ablest young economist in the world." (Sir Henry Clay said the same.)

Loveday: "Economics in the sense in which you are trying to develop it exists in only a few countries." Flexner says identical with statement made later in the day by Butler of the I. L. O. No economics in Italy or Russia or Germany except as subordinate to the arbitrary political conception in each of those three nations. America, Great Britain, and Sweden, some of the lower countries, might be able to give economics a chance, but, Loveday said, it isn't just a question of amassing statistics, they must have a philosophy of life. "Economics is, therefore, subordinate ~~taxpatrikism~~ in a sense to politics, but the difference between the situation in England and in Russia is that politics in England may develop freely and economic change may accommodate itself thereto, whereas in countries like Russia politics are doctrinaire."

D, Institute Organization

1938

5/3

✓ ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
BEVERIDGE, SIR W.
STEWART, W.W.

Foundations
Biographicalsl

"NOTE ON ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION POLICY"

More research time among University teachers, library and statistical laboratory facilities, field work organization, specialization, and a tradition of research by observation, are the five requirements named above as the conditions of assured advance in social science. In the light of these conditions it is easy to see why the various methods adopted by the Rockefeller Foundation in the field of social science (in Britain) have in some ways missed the mark.

Fluid research grants to Universities presuppose leisure among University teachers (more than exists in Britain) and are at best means of enabling Universities to go forward on old lines; they do not encourage or compel a fresh start; they may be spread thinly and unproductively over a wide field. By contrast with fluid research grants, the recent policy of the Foundation, of limiting help to projects within defined fields, has the advantage of specialization and of making it possible to ask for something new. But it also presupposes leisure and taste for the particular project named among men of the right ability; it is apt to produce a race of project-hunters of inferior ability.

~~There~~ remain grants made to non-academic institutions like the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the projected National Institute of Economic and Social Research.

The former does quite admirable work in bringing about the informal discussion of practical issues of the day. But its social field of interest is particularly difficult for anything like scientific treatment. The Institute has remarkable success in getting men busy with other affairs to serve on research groups. But the breaking of new ground in science needs more than the spare time of busy persons, however eminent and however they may be supported by full time research secretaries. It needs to become the whole or the main interest of some of the best brains in the country. I should expect the Royal Institute to advance the arts of government rather than the science of society.

The latter project, into which I have come at a late stage of its development, will, I believe, be valuable in proportion as it secures the co-operation of Universities and encourages and assists them to move in the right direction. The Institute will probably be able advantageously to spend about half its guaranteed income on central research by its permanent staff, but the Institute will not be able to attract away from Universities to itself the first (call) brains to make new departures in science. It must aim in the main at giving help to people in Universities and temporary research fellowships to people already assured or nearly assured of University careers. If it is strong enough both to set an example to the Universities and to mould their policies it may be of immense value. But unless it is strong enough to do this, it will do hardly anything.

The Rockefeller Foundation at an earlier stage of its history brought about a great and beneficial re-organization of medical studies in the United States. In the social sciences I should like to see them adopt a programme no less ambitious, of bringing

about in Universities the establishment of Research Institutes corresponding to the laboratories of natural science. They need not attempt this everywhere, all at once. But for many reasons I hope that they would devote substantial resources to such a programme in Britain, as well as in the United States. In social sciences comparative study is all important.

Nor, again, is it necessary that in regard to research in social science each University should be encouraged from the outset to try to cover the whole field. Accidents of personnel or other local conditions may make one University particularly favourable ground for the establishment of an Institute concerned with Population problems, while another is more favourable ground for Anthropology and Colonial problems; a third for Economics and Statistics, a fourth for a Municipal Research Bureau.

In breaking new ground it is desirable to choose the most favourable ground to start with."

The transmittal letter from Flexner to Stewart:

"I am returning to you under separate cover your copy of 'Politica'. I read with very great interest Beveridge's article as well as the article by Sidney Webb. The Beveridge speech seemed to me very sensible. Indeed it is the best thing of his that I have read. I have the same conviction that he has finally reached, namely, that persons who wish to pursue economics scientifically cannot identify themselves with practical politics, and indeed I expressed myself to this effect in the introduction to the book on 'Universities'. It is a difficult business to preserve detachment and yet keep in contact with experience, but physicians must get rid of their emotions when they confront a patient who is perhaps very dear to them as a friend, and economists have, I think, to do the same. Many thanks for letting me read this quarterly, of which I shall procure a number of copies when I go abroad.

"I mailed yesterday an inscribed copy of Einstein's book to you. I am sorry he misspelled your name. I stood over him and, as he wrote, spelled S-t-e-w-a-r-t, but it is quite obvious that he did not hear a letter I spoke. He was, however, delighted to inscribe the volume, and I think that you will enjoy it."

This cut two ways - is Flexner in 1930's or WWS in 20's?

1938

5/10

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

ROCKEFELLER

ECONOMICS

STEWART, WALTER W.

FLEXNER, ABRAHAM

BEVERIDGE

Academic Organization

Foundations

Academic Activities

Biographical

See memo on Beveridge on Social Sciences and damage
Rockefeller Foundation grants did to London School of Economics.

S-2

1938

5/19

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

HALL, N. F. (Director, The National
Institute of Economic & Social
Research)

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Hall had graduated at Oxford and gone to Princeton to study with Kemmerer and Frank Fetter whom he regarded as one of the ablest economic thinkers he has ever met. He then became a professor of economics at University College where he remained until the Institute was founded.

The National Institute of Economic and Social Research supported by grants--seven years in duration--made by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Pilgrim Trust, and one or two other organizations, and its governing body is a small council, though there is a larger advisory board which meets once a year. The Institute is part of the University of London, but will be quite independent. Small staff, with a small permanent staff like the Institute. Men will occupy academic posts from which they will be detached for relatively brief periods--3 months or

thereabouts. He was surprised that our members usually come for an entire year, and thus gain in addition the two vacations-- a period of fifteen months.

D, Institute - Organization

1938

5/20

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

SAUNDERS, CARR (Director London School of Economics) Biographical

LASKI, HAROLD

See record of interviews.--Laski re: Mitrany and Rumney.
Flexner lunched later with Laski and Ginsberg.

Saunders' interview with Flexner on London School not very
useful except for his conviction that there are no ultimate
truths in economics any more than there is in any science.

D, Institute - Organization

1938

5/25

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

CLAY, PROFESSOR HENRY

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

RIEFLER

STEWART, W. W.

Clay has high regard for Riefler, Stewart and Wolman. "Riefler, [Clay] thinks perhaps the keenest mind that he knows, and he told me that in 1933 he was sent to America by the Governor of the Bank of England to consult three men as to their views of what was likely to happen. Riefler hit it off with absolute correctness. Stewart he thinks a man of capacious intellect and great experience and wisdom, who is being lost and wasted on the kind of work he has been doing." Clay himself has not had in the sort of training and experience which Riefler and Stewart have had. His position in the Bank is far less educational to him than the position which Stewart and Riefler

had occupied for the practical men who have to make decisions go ahead and make them and he usually lags in the rear so that his counsel has more effect on the next decisions than on the one just taken.

Clay thinks the curse of economics has been its theoretical character--expounded by men with no responsibility for action. Clay leaped at Flexner's analogy with medicine in the training and research. Flexner told Clay of Riefler's relationship with ~~the Equalization Fund~~ to the Equalization Fund and of its termination--no physical responsibility or title or no remuneration not even expenses. Clay appreciated the relationship. Clay expressed his desire to come to Princeton and said that Mynors' year with Riefler was epoch-making in his career, and probably has prepared him for a high post in the Bank of England some day. "He got from Riefler and from his American connections made by Riefler something he could not have gotten anywhere else in the world." Clay thought too much being asked of the universities who train men in theoretical economics which does not

render them ready to step into business, banks, and railroads to run things.

Clay regarded Stewart as far in-^{away} a way the largest intellect in the economic field.

"The part that can be played by academic authorities in government is not as yet clearly defined. Undoubtedly an academic authority has something to say which the practical politician will do well to weigh, but...there could be no greater mistake than to expect men trained in academic life to determine public policy from moment and day to day."

Flexner told Clay the story of Viner and Mr. Willard, and he thought it very characteristic of the academic reaction.

D, Institute Organization

1938

June

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS	Academic Organization
GENERAL (OXFORD, NUFFIELD COLLEGE)	Educational Institutions
LEAGUE OF NATIONS ECONOMICS SECTION	Government Relations
FLEXNER, A.	Biographical

Four-page memorandum of discussion which reveals that Nuffield had in mind a college which would train Oxford and Cambridge and other graduates for immediate positions in the business world. Lindsay had spent a good deal of time endeavoring to persuade Nuffield that the immediacy of the objective was going to spoil the opportunity of accomplishment. Finally, he appeared to have succeeded in weaning Nuffield away from the immediacy of objective.

Lindsay has followed the regular Oxford procedure, thereby avoiding controversy with the established colleges. The other colleges are governed by their Fellows subject from time to time by Parliamentary action. There were no Fellows here. But

Nuffield's desires required the immediate building of a building and of a chapel, and so forth, which was too bad. Nuffield "unlike Mr. Bamberger, wants results. He wants to see something, and it will not do to block him too often." (Memorandum, June 7, 1938, Oxford).

Forty junior professorial tutors Flexner recollects. Harold Butler, Head of I. L. O. in Geneva, the Master. Lindsay asked Flexner how the Institute proceeded, and Flexner outlined the Institute's deliberate procedure not hurrying any decision, but feeling ~~man~~ our way. Lindsay, seeing the advantages of the procedure did not believe it would be possible at Oxford either from Nuffield's side or the Oxford side.

Flexner was afraid of the haste with which Nuffield College was moving, but they expressed the desire to work together. Lindsay's term of office is limited.

Lindsay spoke of Nuffield College, "as a clinical institution as compared to a hospital. 'But there is this great difference: you can put sick people into a hospital building, but

you cannot put industrial, commercial, social or political problems into a building. You must go out and see them. You cannot study them in your study and you cannot bring them to you. The particular difficulty of conducting Nuffield College or your own school will be to keep men from tending either to run about needlessly and fruitlessly, on the one hand, or sitting in their studies and relying upon documents, statistical or other.'" (Ibid.)

Flexner concludes, "I am convinced now more strongly than I ever was before of the soundness of taking men like Rielfer and Stewart, who know theory and who have had practical experience, and putting them in a position at Princeton where they are free either to read and study at Princeton or to go out with one another or with their own advanced workers to observe, on the spot, practical difficulties and problems that emerge in conducting an enterprise."

D, Institute Organization

1938

6/7

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

GENERAL (ALL SOULS)

Educational Institutions

ADAMS (WARDEN OF ALL SOULS)

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

A memorandum of Flexner of several long conversations with Adams going far into the night. Flexner learned from Adams that there had been far greater differences of opinion in Nuffield College than he had learned from Lindsay. Flexner undertook to urge Adams to delay decision on details and not to tie Butler's hands, allowing him first to come to Oxford and find out what he thought was needed. Also, he urged von Adams that Butler should come to America and come in contact with what the Institute was doing in the School of Economics. Riefler would take him to Washington, to New York and other places. Adams agreed to come, or at least Flexner understood him to have agreed at the time he left.

D, Institute Organization

1938

6/7

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

WOODWARD, E. L.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Woodward insisted on the historical background of the study of economic development. Did not favor a broad school of history, but thought it would be wise to start with economics, develop it up to a certain point, then bring up first history and then politics on Flexner's own theory that history determines economic and political activities just as it now really determines such activities in Germany and Italy. The three things should, Woodward thought, be under one roof.

Flexner: "I wonder whether Mitrany is going to be equal to his role in this trio. If not, someone else will have to be found."

D, Institute Organization

1938

6/7

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

BEVERIDGE, SIR WILLIAM

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Beveridge favored taking a concrete economic problem--unemployment, population, or finance--get a group of persons big enough and attack it. Keep them out of the rough and tumble of actual life--don't try to form prematurely an economic science which may not be formed for 100 years. Follow your own example in mathematics--admit no one who is not competent to participate in the activities of the school.

Beveridge, Adams and Lindsay all dwelt on inadequacy of funds--Nuffield has not given his final gift. Philosophy of Flexner: poverty makes you more careful--you make ~~your~~ fewer mistakes. "The small sum upon which we have been operating [did not disturb Flexner for] I have never wanted much leeway, though I did not feel with my experience ~~that~~^{that} the Rockefeller Foundation that I was really in any danger of reckless action,

but that I could always say in reply to any proposition,
'We cannot afford it' and that gives one time to think."

D, Institute Organization

1938

6/14

/SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

RIEFLER, WINFIELD

Biographical

MAASS, HERBERT

Maass to Flexner:

"What you write about the Institute is intensely interesting, more especially what so competent authorities have to say about Riefler. I think, however, that our contacts with him have been such that we are equally impressed and probably have formed an equally high opinion of his unusual ability.

"At this stage I think I must say to you that I hope you are making no commitments in connection with the Department of Economics, ~~xxx~~ for Mr. Bamberger seems a bit hazy about what, if any, agreement he made with you regarding his obligation in connection with its expansion. I am sure, when you return, you will be able to clear up in his mind whatever doubt may be lingering there regarding the nature of his discussions with you in this connection, for I know that you will feel that you want them cleared up before you incur any direct obligation. This, of course, does not mean that he is opposed to the expansion plan, but merely that as he discussed the matter with Leidesdorf and me, we did not get from him the same idea as we had from you as to your understanding with him."

Source: IAS Trustees - Maass, Herbert H.

1938

7/6

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

RIEFLER, WINFIELD W.

Biographical

FLEXNER, ABRAHAM

MITRANY

Flexner to Riefler, July 6, 1938.

He picks up a suggestion in Riefler's letter that Clay is considering the appointment because he will be able to return to England in the summers, and says that if he takes the job, Flexner expects Clay to "domesticate himself in America." "I have this same feeling in regard to Mitrany, namely, that in subjects like political science and economics you have got to belong to the country in which you are a professor, though on the other hand I have an equally strong feeling that in neither of these subjects nor any other subjects ought a man cut himself away from his foreign connections. Mitrany, in my judgment--and I say this in confidence to you--has made a great mistake by spending six months in America and six months in England. He will never learn political theory or practice in America as long as he continues to do this. The same would hold of Clay."

D File, Riefler, Winfield W., 1934-1939

1938

SCHOOL OF Economics & Politics

RIEFLER, WINFIELD W.

STEWART, WALTER

CLAY

WALSH

WOLMAN

7/14

Biographical

Riefler to Flexner, July 14, 1938.

He has had four days of sessions of the Delegation on Business Depressions at Geneva which, he says, were the high spot of the trip, as high a level as any discussion he has ever experienced. The fact that the League has lost political influence seems to have thrown it back on the one asset left; namely, its ability to serve as an intellectual center. In this case it seems to be reaching the level of a super-university. Carter Goodrich has appointed Riefler a delegate to represent the International Labor Office. Riefler is looking forward to his participation with great anticipation. He has learned of Stewart's cable to Flexner on his arrival, and a great load rolled off his heart. Stewart he has been in touch with. Stewart says Clay hadn't yet made up his mind, and was going to take his vacation.

Riefler then addresses himself to the virtue and the value of

allowing Clay to retain his citizenship, and above all, his contacts in England. Clay, he says, has been identified with the same kind of questions on a factual basis that Stewart and Riefler have been identified with in America. He has also continued close contact with European and European economics. He is thoroughly familiar with the factual work recently done in England such as that now being inaugurated on a larger basis by Hall and Beveridge. He has been one of the main factors in starting work of that character, and he has kept his relationship with all of the groups of opinion in Britain.

Furthermore, "there has in recent years been a great flowering of theoretical economics in England, some of it of a very high quality. The main trouble with it from the American point of view is that it has been so filled with controversy that frequently Americans have difficulty distinguishing between contributions which are basic and distortions of emphasis that represent little more than the heat and fire of a controversial situation..."

"I saw a great deal of Wolman and Warren and Stewart together on the boat coming home and feel that you should seriously consider adding

Wolman as well as Warren to the group. This differs radically from my original suggestions because at that time I was trying to work out a group which would be able to focus on all the varied problems of the economic scene from a rather unified point of view, mainly finance. It was from this point of view that I wrote the recommendations which I submitted to you...It is now clear, however, that I failed to convince Stewart. Consequently I do not want to impede the setting up of an effective unit in economics by continuing to make recommendations in terms of an objective which has already been more or less passed by. The most important requirement after all is that the Institute possess a group that can work together effectively. If additional appointments are made in economics they should carry out this group idea, otherwise it would be better to turn the endowment to other uses." / We should make Stewart as happy as possible and ^{make him feel} at home. "I was continually struck on the boat coming home with how much more ready he was to enter into free and open economic discussions with Wolman than with anyone else with whom I have observed him in recent years. It made me realize as never before how much the ~~interplay~~ interplay of his mind with Wolman's meant to him. If he is to work effectively again in our field, he simply must have this kind of interplay and I think we should do all we can to give it to him.

D File, Rifler, Winfield S., 1938-1939

1938

7/16

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

BAMBERGER, LOUIS

Flexner to Bamberger, July 16, 1938, regarding, "My answer is yes--wholeheartedly and without reservation, and I am delighted to have made the decision."

Letter filed in Chronological file under 1938, 7/16.

D, Bamberger, Louis, 1937-1944

1938

7/16

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

AYDELOTTE, F.

Flexner to Aydelotte, July 16, 1938.

"I am sending you in strictest confidence a copy of a letter which I have written to Mr. Bamberger. No mention can be made of Stewart's acceptance until the Board has approved the appointment and until he has himself given me leave to release the news, but I want you to know privately what has been accomplished, and to share my enjoyment of a step that I think will prove momentous in the history of the Institute and in the development of economic thinking.

"Under no circumstances do I wish this mentioned at the meeting of the Building Committee, for it would not be fair to tell Veblen unless we also took other members of the

faculty into our confidence, and no one has an inkling of it except Riefler--not even Earle or Mitrany."

He then notes Aydelotte has abandoned his proposed trip to Europe.

D File, Aydelotte, Frank, 1930-1945

7/16
7/27

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

BAMBERGER, LOUIS

AYDELOTTE, F.

Flexner to Aydelotte informing him of Stewart's acceptance; enclosed letter to Bamberger. Aydelotte's answer.

Letters filed in Chronological file under 1938, 7/16.

A, IAS, Transfer

1938

7/19

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FOUNDERS

Corporation

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Louis Bamberger to Flexner, July 19, 1938, from Lake Placid.

"Dear Doctor-

"From the past you are aware of my propensity for letter writing, but today I could not refrain in personally acknowledging yours of the 16th. Mrs. Fuld and I enjoyed this one, even more than usual not only in your announcement of Stewart's message to you, but rather the youthful enthusiasm that seemed to me to pervade the entire letter. We also feel that the Institute is entering a new chapter of its work. Let us hope that our past success will continue. Thanks to you. Mrs. Fuld is doing nicely here. She enjoys the lodge on the Lake and the surrounding beautiful scenery. We have suffered no hot weather here. We both send warm greetings to Mrs. Flexner and you.

D, Bamberger, Louis, 1937-1944

"Sincerely, Louis B.

1938

7/24

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

STEWART, W. W.

Aydelotte to Flexner, July 24, 1938.

Handwritten letter. "Heartiest congratulations! You have taken a great step forward in the appointment of Stewart and I am simply delighted that your patience and the success of the Institute have been rewarded by his acceptance. I shall of course speak of it to no one until you make the announcement. But when you ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ write to Stewart I should be glad if you would tell him how pleased I am and how warmly I wish him success and happiness in the Institute faculty."

D File, Aydelotte, Frank, 1930-1945

1938

7/25

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

WARREN

MAASS

LEIDESDORF

FLEXNER

Maass to Flexner acknowledging Flexner's letter of July 16 to Leidesdorf congratulating him on "Stewart's wholehearted and unqualified acceptance." Entering in new field-possibilities limitless, will reflect great credit on Institute.

D, Maass, H. H., 1930-38

1938

7/25
8/24
8/27

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

STEWART, WALTER

Biographical

WARREN, ROBERT B.

Maass to Flexner:

"My heartiest congratulations to you for what you have started in economics, which I know will be followed by heartier ones when the first results become known."

Maass to Flexner:

"You cannot imagine how eager I am to learn when you are going to announce Mr. Stewart's appointment, and also the scope of his plans for the Department of Economics."

Flexner to Maass:

"I am glad that you approve of my suggestion in reference to the Einstein bust and Miss Bamberger's offer of a plaque of Mr. Fuld."

"I believe it would be good judgment for you and Larson to see Mr. Bamberger and

Mrs. Fuld before the committee meets so that they may not have the feeling that they are faced with an accomplished fact.

" Stewart and one of his associates, Mr. Warren, spent two days with me this week. Stewart's enthusiasm over the prospects was most noticeable. His appointment can be announced immediately after it is ratified by the Board at the meeting on October 10. He has in mind now asking Mr. Robert R. Warren, a Harvard man, to join a group with himself and Riefler. Warren is really first-rate, a quiet, patient, thoughtful worker with a wide acquaintance with finance in this country and Europe. The department will of course develop slowly as we find men and money for it, but I have practical assurance of outside funds based on the acceptance of men of the type whom we have already secured."

Source: IAS Trustees - Maass, Herbert H.

1938

8/7

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FOUNDERS

Corporation

FLEXNER, A

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Flexner to Aydelotte, August 7, 1938.

Acknowledges letters of July 22, 24 and 27, "but I have really had no time in which to answer them, for I have made a visit of almost a week to Lake Placid to see Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld.

"I am glad to report that they are both in extremely good health."

He then goes on to talk personalities, not the founders' and makes no further allusion to the subject which was undoubtedly up for conference at Lake Placid; namely the School of Economics and Politics.

D File, Aydelotte, Frank, 1930-1945

1938

8/24
8/26

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

RIEFLER, WINFIELD W.

Biographical

STEWART, WARREN

WARREN

WOLMAN

Flexner to Riefler, August 24, 1938.

Stewart and Warren have been visiting Flexner at Magnetawan.
"Warren's mind is moving slowly, but our long talks have convinced me
that his intellect is a first-rate instrument."

Riefler to Flexner, August 26, 1938.

"Stacey May told me the other day that he understands that Stewart,
Warren and Wolman are starting out on another trip through the south
in September. This seems to me to confirm my earlier conclusion that
they form a natural group, which should not be broken up.

D File, Riefler, Winfield W., 1934-1939

1938

8/27

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

Flexner to ~~S~~ Dodds, August 27, 1938.

A confidential letter from Flexner to Dodds. "I have just had a two-days visit from Walter Stewart, which has resulted in his accepting a permanent post in the Institute, his tenure to begin probably about January 1, 1939. I have his permission to write to you, and I am happy to be able to do so. Princeton's appointment of Morgenstern and our appointment of Stewart lay the foundation, I believe, for a development in economics which ought in time to be on the level of that in mathematics and the fine arts. "

D File, Dodds, Harold W.

1938

9/13

FOUNDERS

Corporation

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Facilities

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

FLEXNER VEBLEN, O.

Flexner to Aydelotte , September 13, 1938.

"I had, as I wrote you, a very interesting and satisfactory visit with Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld. They too are now back at South Orange, and I talked with Mr. Bamberger shortly after my return Sunday."

He has earlier expressed worry that Veblen is sitting too much with Larson in the period of the developing plans for the Institute. He thinks that Veblen wants too large offices and too uniform offices, and he cautions on it several times, notably in this letter.

D. File, Aydelotte, Frank, 1930-1945

1938

9/27

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

FOUNDERS

DODDS, HAROLD W.

FLEXNER, A.

Relations WCAI

Academic Organization

Corporation

Biographical

Flexner to Mrs. Fuld and Mr. Basberger, September 27, 1938.

Acknowledges their assent to the construction of the building as planned by Mr. Larson.

Thus another step is taken in the realization "of our dream."

"Since coming to Princeton I have had a long talk with Professor Dodds. Of course, nobody's mind is easy about the future, and no one can possibly foresee what may happen. President Dodds has a far greater responsibility than I, for he is the head of a great institution, and his commitments are

vast. None the less, he has this year added ten professors to the faculty. 'I am proceeding', he says, 'upon the assumption that the world will not go to pieces, least of all America. We shall be no worse off if we go ahead cautiously than if we stand still, no matter what happens.'

"I told him of the developments we are contemplating in the field of economics, and I can hardly convey to you his delight.

"In my judgment, you have procured the wisest and ablest men in the country for this new development, and I venture to predict that you will render us all a tremendous service.

We are ourselves expanding by adding to our economics group Professor Morgenstern of Vienna, exiled from his native country because he is a Jew though he is universally regarded as one of the ablest economists in Europe. We can march along together in this field as we have in other fields which the Institute has entered."

D, Bamberger, Louis, 1937-1944

1938

10/4

/SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

STEWART, W.W.

Biographical

The following (pages 12-14) was transmitted to Flexner by Stewart:

"Cooperation, then, is to begin in the mind itself. Unfortunately, those single minds capable of broad synthesis are extremely rare. They have been at all times the exception, but the epoch of specialization has brought this species almost to extinction. The first and most important task, therefore, is to find the last specimens - regardless of nationality, to be sure - and to enable them to work under proper conditions. Since a vast apparatus is the very last thing they need this procedure has the additional advantage of being relatively inexpensive.

"The work to be undertaken by these few men is not of the kind which can start with complete programmes and end with quick and handy results. It is one of the main tasks of the research itself to find the strategic problems and to define them properly, for stating the right questions is the main condition for getting the right answer and very often the answer itself. This fundamental methodological truth must be stressed the more emphatically since so far many research enterprises have suffered from hasty programmes and irrelevant questions. It involves the further principle that no scholar should be dragged by any 'machinery' of whatever kind. He must have a free hand in experimenting with ideas and solutions, in abandoning blind alleys and seeking new paths during the investigation without exposing himself to the risk of being blamed for not knowing what he wants and for changing his mind. Those who are only too sure of themselves have had their chance, without any visible results. Now it is only fair to try those who are looking for new directions.

"In abhorring any 'institutionalized' research, Social Sciences have to get rid of their inferiority complex towards the Natural Sciences and of their weakness in feeling elated by imitating their methods. Our subject is man himself, and he is always with us in our private study room. Our laboratory is the mind itself, and this laboratory is at its best if it is being left alone instead of being made a part of any institutional machinery. The more it is realized that the 'exactness' of Natural Sciences was an illusion in their proper field the more it becomes apparent that man is the measure of all things, and that human nature is something almost more stable and manageable than physical quanta. This tendency of Social Sciences towards imitating the methods of Natural Sciences is still a hang-over of the hey-day of Rationalism which must go overboard before new things can be accomplished. Social Sciences like all Geisteswissenschaftler have to realize their proper morphology and develop their proper methodology accordingly.

"The concrete procedure means putting together a few scholars of rarest quality and leaving them to their lonesome task without asking them many questions, providing them with the indispensable research facilities, especially with a few assistants doing routine work, collecting data, sifting material, etc. Big conferences will be avoided, but will be indispensable to arrange individual contacts with other scholars working in the same or in different fields, so that intimate but exhausting discussions can be held to elucidate controversial points, perhaps with representatives of opposing views. In this way a nucleus will be created which may mean the beginning of that task of working

out the alternative for which the world is waiting. There is not much time to be lost if there is to be still hope that the alarming drift of the time may be arrested."

Wilhelm Röpke
Graduate Institute of International
Studies (Geneva).

Alexander Rüstow
University of Istanbul

Portion taken from: A NOTE ON THE URGENT NECESSITY OF RE-ORIENTATION IN SOCIAL SCIENCE

File: IAS - W.W.STEWART - 1932-45

1938

10/10

/SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
STEWART, WALTER
WARREN, EARLE
RIEFLER, W. W.
DODDS, H.
VEBLEN, O.

Academic Organization
Relations W.O.A.I.
Biographical

Report (Director) and recommendation for appoints of Stewart and Riefler

Tr. Min. - 10/10/38 - pp. 4/13

1938

10/10

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

/SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICS

Academic Organization

ECONOMICS

Academic Activities

Excerpts from Minutes of 10/10/38

See STEWART, W. W. - Biographical

1938

10/13

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

CLAY

Biographical

FLEXNER

STEWART

Flexner to Stewart transmitting letter from Clay evidently
✓ refusing appointment. "Happenings of recent weeks" probable
cause.

D, Stewart

1938

10/14
10/18

GENERAL

Public Relations

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

STEWART, WALTER W.

Biographical

WARREN, ROBERT

MAASS, HERBERT H.

FLEXNER, ABRAHAM

See Maass to Flexner October 14, 1938 indicating full knowledge of permanence of appointments of Stewart and Warren.

Note complete friendliness in affair to pay Larson's expenses.

See Chrono.

1938

10/17

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

LOVEDAY, A. (LEAGUE OF NATIONS,
GENEVA)

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Flexner saw Loveday when in Europe in the School of Economics and Politics, and asked Loveday to put in writing what he said would be desirable. Loveday confesses that recent events have gotten in his way and caused a delay which has broken his thought. Furthermore, he is doubtful about the elements going to make a valid judgment.

Loveday says that the principles that would apply in the formation of a financial research group or a group of financial researchers would, in his opinion, be different from those which would be required for a group of pure economists. "Economists, must, I think, to a greater extent than those specializing on finance, postulate a certain environment and conduct their researches within the limits set by those postulates."

In the case of finance, the environment is largely determined by outside agencies--the government, the banking community, etc., the kind of a state. He thinks that the group of persons considering financial phenomena should be in constant touch with others who are concerned with political philosophy, "for the policy adopted by those responsible for finance will be largely determined by the state of general political-philosophical opinion and by the current teleological conception of the state."

(Ends shaped by Murphy)

The student of finance must keep himself informed of the political philosophic outlook and as well be assisted by adequate competent statistical and fact-gathering group. Therefore
|| would suggest a group of students near the financial researchers not of the science of politics, but of political philosophy.

"The financial specialists would, I think, gain greatly by daily contact with these men who are studying the great social and philosophical forces which, whether the financial community realizes it or not, determine the trend of financial evolution."

"Finance is a quantitative science floating in a medium of ideas." It requires quantitative analysis of a high order, but it requires of those responsible for its direction an understanding of the philosophical environment. The researchers should be relieved of drudgery, and should have an opportunity to profit fully from discussion with the political-philosophical students and to appraise excellent and competent statistical analysis.

D, Institute Organization

1938

10/20

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Flexner to Earle, October 20, 1938.

Keppel does not want a report on your work. I do not care for a report either, but last night I thought over our conversation, and I would like to have a report from you as to what you think the historical development ~~ix~~ of the Institute's work should be in your hands. Just such a memorandum as I have had in succession from Veblen, Panofsky, and Win.

D, Earle, Edward M., 1936-1939

1938

10/28

BUDGET

Finance

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

WEED, LEWIS H.

Biographical

Weed to Bailey, October 28, 1938.

Acknowledges receipt of letter of October 24,
enclosing the Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Trustees
October 10, 1938. "I have read the minutes and find no
corrections or changes to suggest."

D File, ~~MINES~~ Weed, Lewis H., 1930-1940

1938

10/31

GENERAL

Foundations

BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Academic Organization

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Flexner to Goldman in Tarsus, October 31, 1938.

Informs her of good news. "We have received a gift, entirely independent of other resources, which will enable us to construct the first building of the Institute and which will provide a fund to maintain it. We have also assurances of independent funds for development in the field of economics. The last meeting of the Board was therefore a memorable one, and I am sending you a copy of the news release."

D File, Goldman, Hetty, 1938-1944

1938

11/11
11/12

RIEFLER, WINFIELD W.
flexner, W. abraham

Biographical

JEWKES, JOHN
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Riefler to Flexner, November 11, 1938.

Riefler suggests on a suggestion from Noel Hall tipping Riefler off that John Jewkes of Manchester would like to come to the Institute next spring. Jewkes was a student of Henry Clay and is now occupying Henry Clay's Chair at Manchester University. He is one of the really brilliant economists of England. Stewart was impressed with him last summer when he met him. Should we extend an invitation to him? If Flexner thinks so, he should invite Jewkes directly.

Flexner to Riefler, November 12, 1938.

Will invite Jewkes if Stewart and Riefler agree.

"I had a delightful talk with Stewart yesterday morning, and I am more and more convinced that your original position, which amounted to Stewart or nobody, was absolutely sound."

D File, Riefler, Winfield W., 1934-1939

1939

1/23

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

CLAY, PROFESSOR HENRY

RIEFLER, W. W.

Clay to Flexner, January 23, 1939.

Announces that he is coming to Princeton to be with
Riefler.

D, Clay, Sir Henry (Deceased)

1939

1/23

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

HERZ

Biographical

EARLE, E. M.

At the time Earle was working with Flexner to secure funds for Bailey, Vagts and Flexner on suggestion of Professor Whitton of Princeton University asked Dr. Hans Herz to come as a member School of Economics and Politics and raised money from outside to finance him. (Was this ~~was~~ what steamed Earle up?)

Bailey + Vagts both there with Herz 1940

Trustees' Minutes, 1/23/39, p. 7

1939

1/26

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ECONOMICS

Academic Activities

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

Flexner to Sabin, January 26, 1939.

"I think that Mr. Jameson's description of Riefler's mind is an admirable one. He makes, I think, one error; that is, in assuming that economics will ever be a science in the sense in which mathematics and physics are sciences. It is worth studying because of the inherent importance or interest of economic phenomena. How far we can advance towards a science is not so much a question of the form the subject finally reaches as of the severity of thinking brought to bear upon it."

D, Sabin, Florence R.

1939

2/9
2/10
2/13

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

MARSCHAK, JACOB

Biographical

RIEFLER, WINFIELD W.

Marschak (In New York) to Abraham Flexner, February 9, 1939, asking to see him. In America to address a group of economists. There was a lunch engaged with Riefler and "As many of our economists as are available."

III-17

1939

2/9
2/21

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

FLEXNER, A.

FOSDICK

FOUNDATION:

Academic Organization

Biographical

Flexner to Fosdick, 2/9.

Asks Fosdick to consider giving short term appropriation of \$25,000 to 6/30/39 to match \$25,000 Flexner has secured on contingent basis, balance to be returned. E-passes Willits/, new head of social sciences. Says leath to approach founders because they are building of ~~xxxxxx~~ Fuld Hall and wishes to see what maintenance, furnishings, etc. will cost first. Diplomatically refused by Fosdick.

D, Rockefeller Foundation

1939

5/6

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

M TRANY, DAVID

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

LEIDESDORF

Flexner to Mitrany.

Flexner had a long conference with Leidesdorf a few days before and because of international uncertainties and other things Leidesdorf was of the opinion there was to be no expansion next year of any kind.

III-23

1939

6/19

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

BUTLER, HAROLD N.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

1940 Butler to Flexner. Announces the appointment of the first 12 fellows to Nuffield College, and his plan to come to America early in 1950. Asks whether it would be better to arrive at the end of March or the beginning of April in the matter of getting the contacts he wants. Main goal to visit the Institute. Suggests Institute to pay half is expenses, evidently a matter discussed between Flexner and Butler when Flexner was in England or Geneva. Gives list of the twelve fellows which is in the file: six are public figures, not academic; six are academicians in politics, political science, economics and public administration.

D - "N"

1939

7/24

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

RIEFLER, W. W.

JACOBSON, PER

Per Jacobson to Flexner, July 24, 1939. Jacobson is of the Bank ~~of~~ for International Settlements.

Thanks Flexner for contact with the economists at the Institute, and for their familiarizing him with the current economic problems in America.

"One of the difficulties in getting a grasp of conditions in the United States arises from the immensity of the material - statistical and other - with which the student of affairs is confronted. It is so easy to lose oneself in the collection of interesting data, while of course the main purpose should be to ask oneself what these data signify. In a way economists must try to avoid being too pronounced specialists; it is most important that they should have a feeling for the interdependence of the

various factors influencing the economic situation. In a small country like Sweden there is as a rule only one professor of economics at each university and he has to lecture on all aspects of his subject - general theory, distribution, finance, banking, labour, economics, history, etc; it is unlikely that he will ever get the limitation of outlook which the specialist so often gets.

"If I understood you correctly the main objective of your Institute is to give those attached to it a great freedom of arranging their tasks and to allow them every opportunity for work on general problems. Just because I felt that your economists had a very wide outlook I was able to benefit so much from my contact with them; and I have no doubt that on these lines they are able to contribute something essentially important to American economics."

D - "J" File

1939

10/5

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

RESEARCH

Government Relations

WARREN, R. B.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Warren to Flexner explaining his project for F. R. B. in editing reports on studies of monetary policy for Senator Wagner Chairman Building & Cur. Com. (with Donald Woodward). Warren considered it compatible with duties as professor Institute. Warren's work since spring and hopefully finished by October.

D, Warren

1939

10/9

/ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Flexner reported that on outbreak of war Riefler and Stewart were called by Secretary of Treasury; Warren by Federal Reserve Board; Mitrany by English Government.

Tr. Min. - 10/9/39 - pp. 15-16

1939

10/11

✓ SCHOOL OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS (?)

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

Aydelotte wired October 11, 1939, to Dr. F. P. Keppel, President of Carnegie Corporation, President Raymond Fosdick of the ~~Naukafzik~~ General Education Board, asking if ~~they~~ each would see him some time Friday afternoon about personal matter.

On October 12, Aydelotte wired Joseph H. Willits of the Rockefeller Foundation with the same message.

A IAS (T)

1939

11/25

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

POSDICK, R. B.

WILLITS, J.

Flexner to Aydelotte, ~~MEMO~~ November 25, 1939, about
request to Rockefeller Foundation for support for economics
at I. A. S.

Filed in Chronological File under 1939, 11/25.

A File, IAS (T)

1939

11/25

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

BENEFIT

Academic Personnel

HONORS

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE

Flexner to Aydelotte, November 25, 1939.

Flexner's thanks for Trustees' action. Message to Aydelotte
on R. B. Foundation.

Photostated, and filed under S for School of Economics and Politics

A File, IAS (T)

1939

12/13

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

RIEFLER, WINFIELD W.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, P.

Economics Program.

Filed in Vertical File under "S" for School of Economics and Politics

From Riefler's files - See his letter 1/22/56 filed correspondence

1939

12/13

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

RIEFLER, W.

Biographical

Evidently on request, Riefler reports to the Director a program outlining the type of activity which he recommends the economics group at the Institute should follow.

He encloses a copy of his report to Flexner dated March 13, 1936, (see files), and describes changes in his attitude. "I would no longer recommend the organization of the research program at Princeton due to subsequent developments at the National Bureau of Economic Research. I still recommend unreservedly that the Institute concentrate its work in economics ~~tax~~ in finance for the same reasons set down at length in that memorandum. On the basis of subsequent experience in developing the Institute's activities in economics, I would now stress an aspect of advanced work in finance which is implied rather than explicit in the memorandum; namely, international finance." He outlines the work reported in part by the Director at the meeting of Trustees, December, 1939.

Because of the fruit of the researches conducted by the National Bureau of Economic Research by sections under Riefler's chairmanship, A large part of the specific research inquiries, contacts, and influence in

Consequently

the younger personnel was completed. "I would not now personally recommend that the Institute for Advanced Study inaugurate a duplicate program in this field..." but that professors and members continue their contact in the field.

The memorandum of March 13, 1936, did not contemplate that the economics section of the Institute should become a consultation point for economists throughout the world, yet that is what has happened; that is, the visit of Mr. Humphrey Mynors now Secretary of the Bank of England; of Mr. Henry Clay, Economic Advisor to the Bank of England; of Riefler's consultation to the Finance Committee of the League of Nations and the Subcommittee on Financial Statistics and of the Statistics Committee and the delegation on business depressions. Also with Stewart and Viner he has been acting as a special advisor to the Secretary of the Treasury. "In these days of crisis and official secrecy these contacts have been invaluable. They constitute almost the only means by which the economists seeking to work at an advanced level in international finance can obtain relevant material, become familiar with relevant problems, and make an effective contribution. Up to last year, the scope of work of this type was limited by the fact that I was the only appointment in this field at the Institute. There was no group at Princeton for outside specialists to

visit. It consisted, therefore, too largely of my having to move out to get into effective contact problems. With the advent of Professor Warren and Stewart this deficiency will be remedied, should they concur in the general program I have endeavored to work out. Our ~~max~~ people will still be called away from Princeton from time to time--that is inevitable for a program in international finance,--that there will always be others here to maintain a going concern at Princeton where out-siders may come for contacts and training.

"The program up to the present time has been worked out largely upon his sole responsibility. Now with his new colleagues whose experience and interests in finance, national and international, are akin to his, he hopes with their concurrence the program can be carried on in these terms.

S IAS Economics and Politics, 1934-1939

1939

12/18

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

ACADEMIC ORGANIZATION

WARREN, ROBERT

BIOGRAPHICAL

See letter from Warren to Rockefeller Foundation outlining his own separate and distinct projects. (See Earle papers correspondence with Mitrany showing Rockefeller Foundation's concern that I. A. S. economists were not coordinating on economic program).

D, Rockefeller Foundation

8/30

POLICIES

Administration

AYDELOTTE, FRANK

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Aydelotte to Flexner, August 30, 1932.

Comments on Flexner's proposed report which he submitted to Aydelotte in a letter dated August 22 for his candid comment, and to be looked at from three points of view: Trustees, Director and Professor. (What will the Association of American Professors say to it? Remember it is to be a super-university.") (Flexner's letter, 8/22/31)

Aydelotte's comments:

Mathematics for the first school a wise choice. I should like to see economics follow speedily. Prefers designation of schools to departments and thinks it ~~lends~~ lends flexibility and allows better grouping of closely related subjects than does "departments."

Suggests "the part of wisdom is to be as tentative as

possible at this stage about the government of the Institute. You might point out on page 5 the most serious objection to faculty government, which is that it inevitably becomes legalistic. Oxford is a good (or rather bad) example. The 'inadequacy of uniform procedure' is the point to be insisted upon."

~~Max suggests that~~ He stresses the importance of the Director in the selection of faculty and the making of the budget, granting that the Director will want advice.

Hopes Institute will award degrees only on the recommendation of external examiners. Examination to be severe; otherwise a student could work in complete freedom.

"I won't embark on the questions of buildings and site since you know my ideas and that they accord with what you have said."

D File, Aydelotte, Frank, 1930-1945

1939

12/23

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS Academic Organization

MISS WALKER (ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION) Biographical

WILLITTS, JOSEPH

EARLE, E. M.

AYDELOTTE, F.

Earle to Aydelotte, December 23, 1939.

Earle had spent an afternoon at the Rockefeller Foundation to ~~ifn~~ inform them on some projects in international relations to which they had been asked to contribute funds. This is a fairly frequent occurrence, he says, and may build up for us useful good-will.

"Miss Walker told me that Mr. Willatts undoubtedly has in mind a fairly considerable gift to the Institute on behalf of the work in economics, not only because of his confidence in our group but because of his intimate friendship with them

and, even more, his high regard and affection for you. Miss Walker has urged Mr. Willetts to make the gift, when and if, to the School of Economics and Politics as a whole because she believes this to be sound procedure and because she thinks it will be more agreeable to Mr. Fosdick, who, as you know, has a deep interest in international relations as well as in the social sciences as a whole. Miss Walker suggested that it might be wise for me to pass this suggestion on to you on the ground that your wishes were very likely to be controlling. She said, quite incidentally, that a recent conference which Mr. Willetts had had with our economists had left an unfavorable impression because they had indicated no willingness whatsoever to indicate any definitive work they had in mind but wished complete freedom of action and a roving commission; as she put it, they indicated that they wished to be endowed on the basis of their record.

"Mr. Willetts also asked to see me and spoke of great enthusiasm of you. (sick) He asked a number of questions about the Institute and some of which I suggested he might

more appropriately ask you. I emphasized to him the lack of departmentalization in our work and intimated that the best results would be obtained from cross-fertilization of minds, hoping that he would draw from this the conclusion that our School should be considered as an integral group. No question was raised of finances to be considered by the Foundation, for of course."

He then says that Miss Walker's advice was in strictest confidence. She is a loyal friend.

"None of us would wish to jeopardize the success of the proposed negotiations; therefore, if in your judgment, it is better to concentrate on economics, by all means do so. Miss Walker thinks that the opposite might be the case, but you are the better judge. As you know, I myself am quite content to proceed as is until circumstances permit further consideration of my work."

A IAS (T)

1940-41

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

BUDGET

Finance

Items that would be "Indispensable on Reduced Budget--
Omitting Outside Funds!"

Filed in A, 10/18/56, Home, Institute; Financial Problems
(Red Pouch). (In cardboard box).

(File # 47)

1940-1944

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

DENNERY, ÉTIENNE

Biographical

GOTTMAN, JEAN

MANTOUX, ÉTIENNE

WEILLER, JEAN SYLVAIN SYLVAIN

COT, PIERRE

List of French Members of Professor Earle's Seminar
at the Institute for Advanced Study, 1940-1944 with biographical
sketches of each man.

Filed in Chronological file under ~~1940~~ 1940-1944.

Earle, I. A. S., 1947-8

1940-45

WORLD WAR II

Government Relations

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organisation

Correspondence, pamphlets, etc. re League of Nations

Filed Vert. file "C" for League of Nations

Vertical File

A - league of nations

1940-1948

WORLD WAR II

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

AYDELOTTE, F.

SWEETSER, ARTHUR

Government Relations

Academic Organization

Biographical

There are three files of correspondence in Dr. Aydelotte's files between Sweetser and Aydelotte on a multitude of details and personal matters.

Dr. Aydelotte's files (League of Nations Files)

1940
1948

/SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Government Relations

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

See Aydelotte's files on League of Nations' economic and finance group. Poetic Justice of return to Princeton and memory of Woodrow Wilson. Sweetzer gave Aydelotte all the credit (1948).

Bookshelf

1940

1/10

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Aydelotte to Flexner, January 10, 1940.

Thanks him for his conversation with Mr. Bamberger concerning Olden Manor, and appreciates very much Flexner's intervention in this matter which would have been awkward for him to (Aydelotte) to arrange.

He has an appointment with Joe Willetts. Hopes very much to get something settled on January 15.

A IAS (T)

1940

1/16

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

RIEFLER, WINFIELD W.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Aydelotte to Riefler.

This is the letter in which he asks Riefler to prepare the material for submission to Rockefeller Foundation for supplementing the funds for economics at the Institute.

"I had a good talk with Joe Willits yesterday, and he went ~~through~~ through the material you had given me with great interest. I think we are getting on with our application, but he now wants me to draw up some kind of a formal request summarizing in general terms the material you gave me so that he will have something to show to the members of his Executive Committee. The problem is to present something to a group of trustees who are themselves college presidents which will make them feel justified to give money to us instead of to their own institutions, and as things go in this practical world that is real problem.

"I should like very much to have you colaborate in this letter. I will try my hand at a preliminary draft and bring it to Princeton with me on Thursday morning. If you are to be there Thursday afternoon, I should be most grateful if you would revise it."

A File, IAS (T)

1940

1/17

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

BUDGET

Finance

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

RIEFLER, W. W.

STEWART

See copy of Aydelotte's request for Rockefeller Foundation funds.

S, I. A. S., School of Economics and Politics

1940

1/18
1/22

GIFTS (BAMBERGER-ROCKEFELLER FUND)

Finance

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

AYDELOTTE, F.

WILLITS, JOSEPH H.

Aydelotte to Willits, asking Rockefeller Foundation for \$50,000 for $\times$ 5 years as grant to support I. A. S. work in economics. If Rockefeller Foundation makes the grant, Aydelotte says, it will be combined with an additional sum from the Founders, which will give adequate support.

"We have, as you know, been able to assemble at Princeton a small but remarkable group of men, who are unusual in that, in addition to possessing a broad theoretical background, they have all had long and varied experience in the organization and direction of economic research and in the problem of the application of theoretical economics to the solution of public problems."

Willits to Aydelotte, January 22, 1940.

"I am interested to note that your program contemplates work at Princeton as well as the valuable work which members of the staff are doing in the National Bureau, the Treasury, and in other directions."

Asks whether Founders will match dollar for dollar.

Aydelotte to Willits, February 1, 1940. Suggests Rockefeller give conditional on matching an amount larger than \$25,000 per year. But he has no definite program from for Mr. Bamberger.

Norma S. Thomas (Secretary of Rockefeller Foundation) to Aydelotte, April 4, 1940. On March 15, 1940 Foundation appropriated \$105,000 for 3 years for I. A. S. economics work, to be for 3 years and on dollar for dollar matching basis. Unpaid balance to revert to Foundation annual statements to be sent Foundation.

Norma S. Thomas to Aydelotte, February 19, 1943

The Rockefeller Foundation appropriated \$70,000 for 2 years for same ~~xxx~~ purpose for 2 years beginning July 1, 1943. I A. S. to return 35 per cent of \$95,000 remaining unexpanded as of June 30, 1943.

D File, Bamberger, Lewis, Estate of

1940

1/19 - 3/2

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

BAMBERGER-ROCKEFELLER FUND

Foundations

RIEFLER, W. W.

Biographical

STEWART, W. W.

AYDELOTTE, F.

Riefler to Stewart January 19, 1940 transmitting an informal letter to Willits asking for support from the Foundation.

Aydelotte to Stewart, January 20, 1940, transmitting proposed report to the Trustees on School of Economics and Politics. (Not available. See copy report attached dated January 27 also sent to Riefler and Warren).

March 2, 1940--preliminary draft of memorandum to Willits by Aydelotte with corrections.

S-7 (SEP, 1940)

1940

1/22

/SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Riefler, Stewart and Warren granted leaves of absence for first term of 1939-1940
has now returned to Princeton and resumed their regular work at the Institute.

Tr. Min. - 1/22/40 - p. 11

1940

1/22

/SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

AYDELOTTE, FRANK

Biographical

Aydelotte on importance of Social Sciences "where the hardest problems of the day fall".

Tr. Min. - 1/22/40 - pp. 4-5

1940

1/27

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS
(AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES)

Academic Organization

GENERAL (WILLIAM C. WHITNEY FOUNDATION) Foundations
120 Broad way, New York City

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

A draft for Aydelotte to adopt dated January 27, 1940 prepared by Earle, outlining a seminar which he has been conducting during the academic year 1939-1940 in American foreign relations. Has included two or three of the most distinguished young scholars in the United States. Has considered in weekly formal meetings and in daily constant personal consultations the basic factors which enter into the formulation of American foreign policy. List of participants is in the file also. The deliberations hopefully will be made available in a volume by Harold and Margaret Sprout to be issued by the Princeton University Press. They ask \$1200 a year from the Whitney Foundation for 2 years. No evidence as to whether the application was presented or not.

D, Earle, EM., 1940-44

1940

2/3

CARNEGIE

Foundations

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

LESTER, ROBERT M.

Robert M. Lester, Secretary, Carnegie Corporation to
Aydelotte, February 3, 1940.

Informs him of the appropriation by Carnegie Board of
~~\$6,500~~ \$6,500 to the Institute for support of a study of
military and foreign policies of the United States under the
direction of of Professor Edward M. Earle. The items
covered were: stipend for Dr. Alfred Vagts, \$4,000; research
assistance, \$1,000; secretarial assistance, \$500;
travel, \$500; and books \$500.

D File, Carnegie Corporation, 1940-1947

1940

2/5
2/6

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Earle to Aydelotte, February 5, 1940.

"This is to remind you that we have to make our peace with Keppel about my taking on the work of the American Committee for International Studies, in addition to the study in American Military Policy."

Aydelotte to Earle, February 6, 1940.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ I shall see you before you talk to Keppel. The more I think of it the more I think that you will be able to oversee this research he has financed in your stride in addition to your other responsibilities and I doubt whether
A IAS (T) any special apologies are necessary.

1940

2/7

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

GENERAL (AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES)

Foundations

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

Earle's appointment as ~~Executive~~ Director of Research by
the American Committee for International Studies February 6, 1940,
noted.

D, Earle, 1940-1944

1940

June - August

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

WORLD WAR II

Government Relations

FOREIGN PERSONNEL

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

RIEFLER, WINFIELD W.

Correspondence regarding the League of Nations.

Filed in Chronological File under 1940, June - August.

A File, League of Nations, (Invitation to Economics Section)

1940

6/7

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS
(LEAGUE OF NATIONS)

AYDELLOTTE, F.

RIEFER, W.

BRASLEY

Relations WQAI

Academic Organisation

Biographical

Aydelotte's memo on plan to bring Section to Princeton--
Correspondence with Avenol.

Filed in Vertical File under "R" for School of Economics
and Politics.

F. A. papers, 1/8/57

1940

6/11

WORLD WAR II

Government Relations

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

RIEFLER, W.

A copy of a letter to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State from Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton University; Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research by Carl Ten Broeck, Director Department of Animal and Plant Pathology; and Aydelotte, Director of the Institute for Advanced Study.

Enclosing a communication which the three would like to send to Joseph A. Avenol, Secretary General of the League of Nations, provided that it meets with the approval of the government of the United States: purpose, to invite the League of Nations to move its technical sections, namely, public health, opium control, and economic and financial, to Princeton, New Jersey, a joint invitation.

Will the State Department transmit the document to the

League of Nations by cable through its foreign officers if the Government agrees with the effort? Will the State Department also rush the granting of visas to the personnel?

The close proximity of the war to Geneva makes it ~~imperative~~ desirable to save the fine scientific work that has been developed under the guidance of the technical sections of the League of Nations.

A File, League of Nations (Invitation to Economics Group)

1940

2/12

SLOAN FOUNDATION (GENERAL)

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

EARLE, E. M.

AYDELOTTE, F.

FOUNDATIONS

Academic Organization

Biographical

Earle to Aydelotte.

Has he ever thought of Sloan Foundation for our work
in economics?

D. Earle.

1940

2/15

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

WHITNEY FOUNDATION (GENERAL)

Foundations

SEMINARS

Academic Procedures

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Description of Seminar on Foreign Policy with application for \$1200 for Earle's travel in U. S. Application lost by Whitney, with drawn by Aydelotte June 17, 1940. In response Whitney Foundation suggests it might sponsor membership of Michael Straight in fall.

Letter from Aydelotte to Miss Anna T. Bogue, Secretary, The William C. Whitney Foundation, New York City, February 15, 1940, filed in the Chronological file with this memorandum.

E - I. A. S. Pre-1942 Correspondence

1940

2/29

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

Flexner to Aydelotte.

Spxx Says Rockefeller (Fosdick) very sympathetic to kind of economics project planned--speaking of \$25,000 from each Board and Foundation.

2/1/40 Aydelotte tells Willits Bamberger will go to \$50,000 a year. Application letter Aydelotte dated 1/18/40 in file.

D, Rockefeller Foundation

1940

March

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Program for work in economics presented to Rockefeller Foundation
in March, 1940.

Filed in Chronological File under March, 1940

S File, Economics and Politics, 1940

1940

March

✓ SCHOOL OF
ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

~~File.~~ Program for work in economics presented to Rockefeller
Foundation in March, 1940
Filed under Chronological 1940, March

S I.A.S. Economics and Politics 1940

1940

3/2

✓ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

GENERAL

Facilities

BUDGET

Finance

See Aydelotte's memo 3/2/1940 to Dr. Joseph H. Willitts -
Formal Application for Funds to support work in Economics at the
Institute for Advanced Study. (Photostated)

S I. A. S. Economics and Politics 1940

1940

3/2

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

RIEFLER, WINFIELD W.

Biographical

Data supporting application for Rockefeller Foundations' funds
prepared by Riefler. (See Aydelotte's request dated 1/20/40. S-7)

Filed in Vertical File under S for School of Economics and Politics.

S File S-7

1940

3/2

BUDGET

Finance

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

Director's application to the Rockefeller Foundation for funds
for economic studies.

Filed in Vertical File under B, Budget.

S File, Sch. of Econ. & Pol. 1940

1940

3/15

ROCKEFELLER-BAMBERGER FUND (*GIFTS*)

Foundations *FINANCE*

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Resume of minutes of Rockefeller Trustees on first grant
to support economic research.

Filed in Chronological File under 1940, 3/15.

S, IAS R-B Fund

1940

3/29

/ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

FOUNDERS

Corporation

Grant of \$35,000 per year for 3 years for economics, to be matched by Bamberger.

Exec. Comm. Mtg. - 3/29/40 - p. 4

1940

April

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

A memorandum in the file dated April 25, 1940, comments on the memorandum adversely.

The comment goes to specific terms as to the basic assumptions of the memorandum: that is, dualism in the world, and the necessity of a three-power union to ally the forces of the democratic powers against the totalitarian.

The comment also emphasizes that the memorandum would be acceptable to the concept of the functioning of free economists in that it presumes economists in three different countries would be entirely unconcerned over the definitions of the boundary between politics and economics. Witness the assumption that the economists of England, France, and the United States "will accept as an initial monetary assumption the immediate British dogma that the point of monetary fixation is to be a 3 per cent interest rate, and that all consideration of the merits of fixed exchange is forbidden as 'utopian' because it is 'politically unpredictable' chiefly because it is politically taboo in England at the moment of writing. The memorandum points out that the very description of the project is an assumption, and that it begs the question of a research into facts.

Memorandum then points out that any British diplomat in any non-belligerent state must exert himself to secure that state as an ally for England. Lord Lothian falls within this category, and would be "a most delinquent servant of his majesty's government if he did not."

Every American citizen should consult his own conscience in how he uses his influence toward peace or war. The secrecy suggested in the plan violates the proprieties. There should be no appearance of a covert intrigue with the official representative of a foreign government "even with the secret blessing of authorized officials of one's own government."

"To put it bluntly, if it is the accepted idea that the function of America in the post-war world is to underwrite the political economies of England and France, we should not delay our action, for every minute by which the war is prolonged adds to the liability which we assume."

"I wish to be perfectly clear. I consider this proposal a request that the Institute become the nucleus of a pressure group to influence American foreign policy, possibly and even probably in the direction of participation in this war, except for my absolute reservations in the

matter of any action involving furtiveness and clandestine intrigue, I consider that we as individuals, and the Institute as an Institute, can ^{not?} appropriately consider such a proposal. But whichever the choice, I think it should be taken with a candid acknowledgment of the gravity of the decision."

In a second memorandum by either Earle, Warren, Stewart, or Riefler dated April 20, 1940, the proposal ~~xxxxxxxx~~ is characterized as one of greatest malignancy. While the topics of study are termed intellectual, they are emotional. Any plan for consideration by two groups, one composed of British officials, and the other composed of American private citizens, is objectionable. "The fact that the individual members of the British group are persons whom we know and esteem both as scholars and personal friends, does not alter this fact. We may hope that these sentiments are mutual; and that under certain circumstances a mutual association would be, as it has been in the past, one of life's happy experiences. But not under the circumstances proposed.

"In short a British ambassador whose long public career has been distinguished for intrigue proposes that a group of British officials enter into a 'cooperative' effort with a group of private American citizens, and this proposal is offered secretly by a British official.

The plan purports to have the blessing of the President and of one official of the State Department, but it must be shrouded in secrecy for obvious reasons--it is almost certain that if it were known there would be serious political objections, with the gravest repercussions on the Institute.

Early memo on Ashton-Crowther's prop. for a new Institute -

4/4

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS
ROCKEFELLER

Academic Organization
Foundations

The Rockefeller Foundation by Norma S. Thompson, Secretary, to Aydelotte. Formal notification that appropriation of \$105,000 to the Institute for Advanced Study for work in economics during the three year period beginning July 1, 1940 had been approved. Appointments to be made at the rate of \$35,000 a year on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 provided by the Institute beyond the sum of \$30,000 at present available.

The Foundation required periodic statements showing sums set aside for this work over and above the \$30,000 at present available, and copies of the annual financial statements of the Institute to be provided also to the Foundation. Under the terms of the appropriation any unpaid balance as of June 30, 1943, reverts to the Foundation.

A
A File, Rockefeller-Bamberger Fund

1940

4/5

FOUNDATION
ROCKEFELLER-BAMBERGER/FUND

Foundations

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

FOUNDERS

Corporation

Aydelotte to Bamberger, April 5, 1940.

Rockefeller Foundation has formally informed him of three-year grant of \$35,000 contingent on matching dollar for dollar.

Then asks Bamberger "a direct question" as to whether he would be willing to match the Rockefeller funds and says he has refrained before because of possible desire Bamberger to discuss with Leidesdorf and Maass. Louis Bamberger agreed to match, as acknowledged by Aydelotte to Bamberger July 19, 1940, D. L. Bamberger.

D. L. Bamberger, 1937-44.

1940

4/12

BUDGET

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

ROCKEFELLE R

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

AYDELOTTE, F.

Finance

Academic Organization

Foundations

Biographical

Aydelotte to Weed, April 12, 1940.

"You can understand the points of difficulty if you keep these facts in mind: the Rockefeller gift requires that we should add \$40,000 of new money to the School of Economics and Politics which with \$6,500 from the Carnegie Corporation for some research of Earle's raises the total budget of that school from \$80,000 to \$127,000."

D File, Lewis H. Weed, 1930-1940

1940

May - Aug.

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

WORLD WAR II

Government Relations

RESEARCH

Academic Procedures

Extract from the Report of the Director, Appendix to Minutes 10/14/40, p. 8.

See SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS - Academic Organization

Confidential

Extract from the Report of the Director to the
Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study, October 14, 1940

8

On May 28 Mr. Arthur Sweetser of the League of Nations Secretariat arrived in New York. When he left Geneva two weeks before, the situation in Europe was already alarming, and on the day of his arrival King Leopold surrendered. He had already discussed with certain high officials of the League of Nations what they should do in the event of a German occupation of Switzerland and the idea had been very tentatively thrown out that if the technical sections could come to the United States that would probably be the best plan. No one, however, was optimistic and no one felt any great confidence in the possibility of such a plan being carried out.

The situation in Europe had become steadily worse during the time that Mr. Sweetser was on the water, and as soon as he landed he began active discussions with people in this country who were interested in the fate of the League. He had several difficult problems to solve. First, a not at all unnatural reluctance was anticipated from certain circles in Geneva itself, to any dispersal of the League services, or any separation of one part, such as the technical, from the other parts. Secondly, the United States was not a Member of the League and the present year was an election year. Third, it was a question who could take the initiative in the matter, for the League was unlikely to approach the United States, a non-Member, and the United States would hardly approach the League. It occurred to him, however, an intermediary might be found which, as an educational, non-political, and research agency, could set the ball rolling, secure the good will of Washington and place a definite offer before Geneva. Princeton was his first choice, as it is an educational and research center, on the Atlantic seaboard, easily accessible to both New York and Washington, and yet not having the drawbacks of the former as a large and expensive city, or of the latter as a political center. He knew Riefler and understood something of the work of the

Institute for Advanced Study, and he of course thought of the fact that Princeton had been Woodrow Wilson's university.

During the next two or three days after he landed, while the English were carrying out their glorious retreat from Dunkirk, Sweetser saw Thompson of the State Department and, on the 31st, Grady and Riefler. As the result of these discussions he cabled both Lester and Loveday, suggesting consideration of the transfer of the technical sections to the United States. In reply he had a non-committal telegram from Lester and a fuller one from Loveday, expressing interest in the possibility. On June 6 Sweetser was able to cable Loveday that Riefler and Stewart and I had discussed the whole matter and that he (Sweetser) was coming to Princeton on June 7 for consultation with us and with officers of Princeton University and the Rockefeller Institute. The meeting of representatives of the three institutions was duly held at the Princeton Inn on that day. President Dodds was ill and Vice-President Brakeley represented Princeton University, while Dr. Ten Broeck represented the Rockefeller Institute. At this meeting the representatives of the three institutions agreed to ask their Trustees for authorization to invite the technical sections to Princeton, provided the State Department approved the invitation. Fortunately, the Trustees of Princeton University were holding a meeting on June 10 and at this meeting they immediately agreed to the suggestion. I telephoned Mr. Bamberger, Mr. Houghton, and as many of the Trustees of the Institute as I could reach quickly and received unanimous approval of the plan. Dr. Ten Broeck could not quickly reach all of his Trustees, but he and Dr. Gasser agreed to go ahead on their own responsibility.

A letter of invitation was prepared and, on Wednesday, June 12, the day after Italy entered the war, Mr. Brakeley, Mr. Riefler, and I took it to Secretary Hull and several officials of the

State Department. The result was that Mr. Hull gave us permission to go ahead. The understanding was that the invitation was to be sent on our initiative. The State Department was not associated with us in any way, but made no objection and undertook to place no obstacles in the way of the transfer of the technical sections of the League to the United States. The moment we received this permission we cabled our letter from Washington to Avenol on that same evening.

Mr. Sweetser had meanwhile had intimations from Geneva that Avenol was opposed to any such transfer and that he (Sweetser) would be wise to be careful. On June 15, when the air was full of rumors of the coming French surrender, we received from Avenol a polite telegram declining our invitation on the ground that the activities of the League were placed by statute in Geneva and that this arrangement could be changed only by the states which were members of the League.

At this stage of the negotiations we were able to recruit two useful allies. The British Ambassador, Lord Lothian, who was keenly alive to the importance of the technical work of the League and saw clearly the advantages of trying to carry it on in the United States, was able to bring effective pressure upon the Secretary General of the League through the British Foreign Office, all the more so as Great Britain and the states of the British Empire are the principal paying members left in the League organization. This seemed to answer Mr. Avenol's point about the importance of consulting the states which were members of the League. Early in June Mr. Carl J. Hambro, President of the Storting and first citizen of Norway, arrived in the United States. Mr. Hambro is President of the Assembly of the League and of the Supervisory Commission which controls the activities of the League between meetings of the Council. He was very much concerned about keeping the tech-

nical activities of the League alive and had indeed discussed the Princeton invitation before leaving London. Mr. Hambro came to Princeton, looked over all the facilities of the three institutions, and sent a number of cablegrams to Avenol, strongly urging reconsideration of our invitation.

The result of all this pressure was that Avenol, on July 23, proposed to send Loveday and Skylstad to Princeton to investigate conditions and consider the advisability of the transfer. He intimated at the same time that he was considering with Loveday the immediate transfer of the Economics Section. Three days later, on July 26, Avenol sent a cordial acceptance of our invitation as regards the Economic and Financial Section, and said, at the same time, that the work of other sections raised special problems to which he was giving his careful consideration. The next day the newspapers carried the announcement of Mr. Avenol's resignation as Secretary General of the League.

Arrangements were immediately undertaken by Mr. Brakeloy, Mr. Riefler, Mr. Sweetser, and myself to facilitate the journey of the members of the Economics Section from Geneva to Princeton. The ships of the American Export Lines and the Pan American Clippers had both long lines of people waiting for passage at Lisbon. We besieged their offices in New York with the strongest requests we could make for priority for members of the League group. Meanwhile we heard from Loveday that he was leaving Geneva for Lisbon by bus with a group of members of his section and their families - a party of twenty-three in all. The next day the Associated Press carried the story that the bus had collided with a tram car in Grenoble, crashed into a pole, and overturned in a ditch, injuring nearly all the members of the party, three of them so badly that they had to be taken to a hospital. A few days later we rejoiced to learn that they had been able to continue their journey and had arrived safely.

in Lisbon. We made the most of this accident in our appeals for sympathy to the officials of the Pan American Airways and the American Export Lines, with the result that Mr. Loveday and his family obtained passage on a clipper on August 20, while the remainder of the party were able to follow a couple of weeks later on one of the crowded ships of the Export Lines.

On Wednesday, August 21, the clipper arrived at La Guardia Field. The Lovedays were met by Mr. Sweetser and Mr. Riefler, together with other people who were interested in the League, and they came immediately to Princeton, where Mr. Hambro, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Brakeley, and I formally received them the following day. It was a thrilling end to ten weeks of anxious negotiation and patient unraveling of every kind of difficulty. The events seemed to us to have their part in a larger drama in that one section of the League of Nations, urged upon Europe by Woodrow Wilson at the end of the last war and supported by an immense body of the best public opinion in the United States, was coming back, as we all hoped, to make a new start in the seat of Woodrow Wilson's university. Our luncheon at the Princeton Inn on Thursday, August 22, was a joyful one, and the reunion seemed to all of us to have a significance which no one quite dared put into words. The relief to those of us who had been active through these long, hot months of negotiations was inexpressible. We had rescued one of the most important of the technical sections of the League from the rapidly advancing Nazi destruction. We had out-manoeuvred the puppet government at Vichy. In the darkest hour of the history of the League the United States, while not a Member, was offering to important League activities not merely sanctuary but a chance to continue work. The group of economic experts, gathered and trained slowly over the course of twenty years, were

either here or safely on their way, with the most important part of their records copied on microfilms. Our School of Economics at the Institute, so largely specialized in questions of international finance had secured an interesting and important addition to its strength. At the moment we were too weary to do anything but marvel at our success. To Mr. Sweetser and me it seemed that there was only one thing that would not be an anti-climax. We slipped away together to Springdale for eighteen holes of golf. Sweetser is a fine golfer. We had already had several hard fought battles on the links but never a more delightful one than on that August afternoon.

1940

5/13

/SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Expansion of work in this school.

Tr. Min. - 5/13/40 - p. 2

1940

5/13

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

See Director's Report, pp. 2-3 and appendices 2 and 3 to Trustee's Minutes.

Note that programs of work for economists and political scientists are to be financed by Foundation funds.

Minutes Trustees 5/13/40, pp. 2,3 Appendix, and Appendices 2 & 3

1940

5/13

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Earle's report on American Committee for International Studies (See Appendix 3)

Tr. Min. - 5/13/40 - pp. 2-3, Appendix 3 I

1940

5/22

Rockefeller -

Am. Com. Intl. Studies

~~Sept~~ Norma Thompson to A.

Unexp'd balance R.F. appt to Anne.

Com. Intl. Studies (Jan 1, 1940 - Dec 31, 1941)

made available to GAS in jt request GAS &

Comal for the book of the A.C. 15., To be put

Quarterly - Cost not mentioned. Unused

Balance to report to Felt. On Feb 10, 1941

D R Felt

GAS sent + 364.94 to R Felt. as balance on hand -

D R Felt

on

Work of Com. previously printed in 1942 + Early
reprinted in 1942 (a to be in NFD 4/5/44)
O NFD

1940

5/22

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Grant for 2 year period 1/1/40 - 12/31/41 for American
Committee for International Studies, on request of Council on
Foreign Relations and I. A. S. 2/11/43 unspent appr. reappropriated.

D, Rockefeller Foundation

1940

7/5

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

MILITARY STUDIES, (FOREIGN RELATIONS)

Government Relations

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

Earle to Aydelotte July 5, 1940. A report on seminars which he conducted in the academic year 1939-40. Centered in a seminar on the foreign and military policies of the U. S. Met two hours once a week throughout the year and with occasional extra sessions. Members from I. A. S.: Bailey, Earle, Gilbert, Herz, Rumney, Mrs. Margaret Sprout, Vagts, Weinberg. From Princeton: Chinard, Sprout and Stacey (Charles P.) A number of papers on which authors intensively were presented for criticism and much good resulted in both viewpoint and academic precision in the papers.

During the year 1940-41 the work of the seminar will be first the military policy of the U.S. in Second War as a social phenomenon. The Princeton professors will continue together with one or two others of the Princeton faculty. In the Institute group: Weinberg Vagts, Gilbert, Lenz, Lauterbach and R. P. Stebbins, mostly all with grants-in-aid from outside.

Earle says: "It is a coincidence that five years ago I began to turn my attention to military affairs as a much neglected phase of political science. Events, however, have made it a coincidence of great importance not only to abstract scholarship, but to the life of the United States in all its various aspects. By great good fortune, Princeton University has in Professor Stacy and Sprout two competent scholars who are devoting their attention respectively to Canadian-American defense policies and American sea power. Insofar as we know the Princeton community is the only university center in America which has given serious attention to national ~~defense~~ defense as a problem in the social sciences."

Earle recounted that he had attended in November a conference of students of international affairs held at Rye, New York and called by the American Coordinating Committee for International Studies under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation to discuss a program for social scientists during the period of the European war. As a result of this the American Coordinating Committee was ~~re~~ reorganized with ~~the view to~~ a view to launching a research program in

international affairs. Earle was elected to membership and designed its Research Director at a meeting in March, 1940 was chosen Chairman. He devoted a considerable portion of his time during the spring to the work of this committee, and at time of writing has associated with him Mr. William M. Lockwood, formerly of the Research Staff of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

(Lenz went off in August of 1940 to join the Nazis, sending Aydelotte a letter not available which Earle and Aydelotte decided not to answer).

D, Earle, 1940-1944

1940

8/18

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

VEBLEN, O.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Aydelotte to Veblen, August 18.

Einstein has apparently written recommending inviting Bertrand Russell to the Institute. Aydelotte refers the letter from Einstein to Veblen for his ~~mark~~ "confidential opinion" on whether or not Bertrand Russell would "fit into the group at the Institute."

This file ~~is~~ has many letters indicating that Aydelotte consulted Veblen before doing anything very much at all in numerous small ways.

V-6

1940

7/25

ROCKEFELLER BAMBERGER FUND (Gift)

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

BAMBERGER, L.

AYDELOTTE, F.

Foundations Finance

Academic Organization

Biographical

Photostat of Bamberger's letter to Aydelotte, July 25, 1940.

Filed in Chronological File under 1940, 7/25.

A File, Bamberger L. (T)

1940

7/29

✓SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS
LEAGUE OF NATIONS (ECONOMICS SECTION)
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
AYDELOTTE, F.
BAMBERGER, LOUIS

Academic Organization
Government Relations
Relations WOAI
Biographical

Aydelotte to Bamberger.

Informing him of Secretary General's acceptance of
3 Princeton institutions to take Economics Section. Will
involve no expense since Section early transferred its money to
Canadian, U. S. and London banks. See the valuable
correspondence on Economics Section same source.

D, L. Bamberger, 1937-44

1940

8/7

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FOUNDERS

Corporation

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Flexner to Aydelotte, August 7, 1940.

He says that, "A happier inspiration than that which led to this invitation [to the Economic Section of the League of Nations] and its acceptance, I cannot imagine."

He goes on to say, "The combination of your three economists, with Loveday and his group will make Princeton the economic center of the world, just as Princeton is already in the field of mathematics."

He has just ~~seen~~ heard directly from ~~the~~ Bambergers/ and Mrs. Fuld. They are both better in health, and he urges Aydelotte and Marie to see them. "They get so much pleasure out of the Institute and are so fond of you both that you could not do anything that would give them more pleasure than to pay them a visit."

D File, Flexner, Abraham

October

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

EARLE, EDWARD M.

Biographical

For copies of two speeches or papers The Defense of the United States
Our Problem, Our Potential, Our Policy, October, 1940, And
Studies of National Defense and Obligation of Scholarship, see A File,
Edward Meade Earle.

A File, Edward Meade Earle

1940

10/2

SEMINARS

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

EARLE, E. M.

Academic Procedures

Academic Organization

Biographical

A list of the members of Professor Earle's seminar on
American military policy.

D, Earle, Edward M., 1940-1944

1940

10/14

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

~~GOVERNMENT RELATIONS~~

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Government Relations

Housing of League of Nations and library facilities make IAS much busier place.

1940

11/30

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER & BAMBERGER FUND

Foundations

GENERAL

Finance

Rockefeller Foundation appropriation for work in economics,
November 30, 1940.

Paper filed in A, 10/18/56, Home, Institute; Financial Problems
(Red Pouch). (In cardboard box with Aydelotte's Home files).

(File #47)

1940

December

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

Correspondence between Aydelotte and Dean Edwin F. Gay, Huntington Library, San Marino, California, and Joseph H. Willits of the Rockefeller Foundation for a two to four year study of economic history at the Institute financed by Rockefeller.

by Gay

On March 11, 1941, Willits informed Aydelotte that Gay was not available. Aydelotte discussed the ~~sex~~~~jack~~ proposed project with Willits without having discussed it with Stewart who was away. Says nothing about having discussed with Riefler or Warren.

D, Post-War Organization Study Correspondence

1941-1945

WORLD WAR II

PROFESSORS

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Government Relations

Academic Personnel

Academic Organization

Leave six weeks in Washington at the end of 1943 as a member of a Special Committee of Historians formed at the request of General H. H. Arnold for the purpose of investigating the effects of ~~uninterrupted~~ aerial bombing on German industry and morale. Also assisted in editing for U. S. invasion troops a handbook with information on the libraries and archives of Italy.

Panofsky, Frankl and Weitzmann participated in the preparation of the maps and information sheets required by the Commission for the preservation of cultural monuments for use by U. S. bombers and artillery men. Each was in charge of specific towns and sections of Germany, and Panofsky was responsible for the revision of the German material in its entirety.

Maritt in 1942. May, Maritt began to work continuously with the C. S. S. in Washington taking leave of absence from the Institute. Was in the Foreign Nationalities Branch of Colonel Donovan's organization as Chief of the Chancery Division. Purpose: to study foreign national groups in the United States with respect to their political aspirations, their possible community of interest, their differences, and the effect of all these upon the war effort of the Allies.

In Washington Maritt was active in following the political aspirations of 36 foreign national groups in the United States. One assignment was to cover completely the foreign language press from the point of view of political intelligence which he did in cooperation with a number of volunteer workers in academic institutions throughout the United States. Other work was of a confidential nature. The Foreign Nationalities Branch operated under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He was ultimately given the title of Associate Director and had charge of the activities both of the Chancery Division and the Field Study Division.

He lived in Washington during this time (until the middle of August, 1943) because he had to be in constant touch with the Department of State, the Department of Justice,

the Army, the Navy, the Office of War Information, and other agencies interested in foreign nationalities such as the Board of Economic Warfare, the Treasury Department, the Maritime Commission. August

In August, 1943, when Governor Lehman, Active Director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, needed him to establish as quickly as possible an outpost in the Middle East. Meritt then resigned from the Office of Strategic Services and obtained a leave of absence from the Institute until the end of the calendar year. Engaged to go to Cairo as a representative of the State Department. For many reasons not connected with his readiness to proceed upon his new assignment, mainly bureaucratic changes, his departure was delayed. Since he was given leave until October 18 and his actual departure was scheduled finally for about that time, he resigned on October 5 from O. F. R. & R. O. and did not make the trip. His war duty apparently ceased at that time.

The School of Mathematics: Oppenheimer was Director of the Los Alamos Laboratories, associated there with Fermi, von Neumann, Bethe, Teller, Sachov.

Voblen on April 20, 1942 became Consultant to the Army Ordnance Department attached to the ballistic research laboratory of the Aberdeen Proving Ground. At the beginning he went only occasionally to give advice, but soon found himself spending four or five days a week in Aberdeen and working on the problems coming up. Had been an ordnance officer in World War I. The work was studying technical problems in a general way advising authorities on procedure and personnel needed for their solution and actually finding and recruiting the key personnel. The Institute continued to support him and this aided him in his position as consultant leaving him independent of the many of the usual military restraints.

About July 1, 1942 he accepted a personal contract with the Navy Department to work with an operational research group on submarine mine warfare. He entered this contract retaining his consultancy with the Army Ordnance authorities and agreeing to a specified time for the latter. The group with which he worked became the nucleus from which operational research personnel was provided to other branches of the service, including particularly the Army Air Force. This work ended July 1, 1943.

Between August 13, 1944 and September 24, 1944, he continued informal work previously engaged in helping

the Armament Officer of the Strategic Air Force in Europe to find scientific personnel to help in his work. He spent that period in temporary duty in Europe attached to the Air Force studying a number of critical problems involving travel in England and France.

In February, 1944, he became consultant and later a member of the Applied Mathematics Panel of W. D. R. C.

Einstein: When asked he gave occasional advice--no continuous work--to the Navy Bureau of Ordnance on various subjects.

Morse: Received citation from the War Department for meritorious service ~~making~~ for the Ordnance Department Army Service Forces in the field of mathematical analysis and research. Original studies in terminal ~~missile~~ ballistics, bomb fragmentation, clearance of mine fields, and ricochet which are of great value to every branch of the armed services and to the Allies; recommendations which have enhanced the tactical usefulness of war weapons and have improved the design of American munitions and for the keen insight and untiring energy with which his exceptional talents have been applied to the war effort.

1942-1945 he wrote with assistance 89 technical reports from 10 to 100 pages in length, in all over 2,000 pages. Among the subjects was the "radio" or "proximity" ~~missile~~ fuse which has been called second in importance to the atomic bomb and was perhaps first in direct influence on the prosecution of the war. Morse made the principle mathematical analyses in the Army for the purpose of predicting the advantage before the fuse was made: the optimum height at which it should function, or optimum distance from the enemy plane at which it should burst. This varied with a ~~multiparameter~~ shell, rocket or bomb. According to an authority at the Bureau of Standards, Morse's heights of bursts were built into the fuses for the respective missiles. Various heights which had been proposed by others would, if adopted, have decreased the effects to one-third or less. Morse also wrote on the proper tactical use of this fuse, varying with range, type of weapon, angle of fire, proposed target, etc.

While still an expert consultant of the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, he was still (October 13, 1945) going to Washington on occasion. As Chairman of the Army Air Forces' Staff Command to recommend future development of an all-purpose fragmentation bomb (secret) he has recently completed a

the Armament Officer of the Strategic Air Force in Europe to find scientific personnel to help in his work. He spent that period in temporary duty in Europe attached to the Air Force studying a number of critical problems involving travel in England and France.

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report on that in collaboration with representatives of the technical branches of the Army and Navy.

During the three years he worked approximately half his time for the Army Ordnance.

He was also Director of the Applied Mathematics Panel of the E. S. E. C. under Conant, for the most part advisory work. His principle work was on the analyses and design of weapons. Earlier work for E. S. E. C. included new methods of mathematical analyses in photogrammetry.

Alexander: Worked with an Operational Research Unit in the Bureau of Ordnance of the U. S. Navy from June, 1942 to late January, 1943. Organized a study of the best tactical and strategic use of underwater mines and to help develop defenses against enemy mining operations. The problem was of importance because of the crisis caused by the rapid development of magnetic, acoustic, and other proximity mines. He was detached to work with an operational research unit station at Headquarters of the Bomber Command of the 8th Air Force, U. S. Army, in England, engaged in improving the bombing accuracy of American planes over Germany in October, 1942. Officially a civilian employee of the Navy.

Weyl: April 1, 1943 appointed a special advisor to the National Defense Research Committee. Assigned as consultant to the Applied Mathematics Panel under Dr. Warren Weaver. Carried out some basic research, mostly on the aerodynamics of explosions (shock waves). The work was done at the Institute in Princeton.

Von Neumann: (confidential) Since 1937 had been connected as a consultant with the Ballistic Research Laboratory, United States Army Ordnance Department, Aberdeen Proving Ground. In 1940 the Scientific Advisory Committee to the Ballistic Research Laboratory was organized by the War Department. It consisted of a dozen members, approximately, including physicists like H. Urey, I. I. Rabi, J. W. Deane, and W. Hall. Its function is to review three or four times each year the functioning of the Laboratory and to make suggestions to the War Department. Von Neumann served with it since its beginning in 1940 and expected (October 11, 1945) to continue after the war. As consultant to the Laboratory, spent about 25 per cent of his time from approximately late 1943 up to late early 1944 as consultant in advising the Laboratory in on its work in aerodynamics. Since early 1945 I have been taking part in advising the Laboratory on its development program on various high-speed computing devices and quite particularly in planning

a new electronic machine.

September, 1941 - September 1942, consultant and then a member of Division 6 N. D. R. C. Work dealt with high explosives. His work mainly in the theory of detonation and the theory of various special high explosive arrangements. This concerned the precise geometrical shape of an explosive charge as used to modify, concentrate or direct the physical effects of detonation.

September, 1942 until July 1943 worked for the U.S. Navy Bureau of Ordnance Research and Development Division, Section for Mine Warfare, on problems "operational research" physical, statistical and more directly military investigations of the use of the weapons under the jurisdiction of this section and of counter measures against them. In connection with this spent January to July, 1943 in England and the last part of 1942 in Washington.

Since the fall of 1943 continued his connection both with Army Ordnance and Navy Bureau of Ordnance as consultant and spent varying parts of his time in working on problems in aerodynamics and the theory and application of high explosives.

Since early 1944 directed a project of the Applied Mathematics Panel at the Institute for Advanced Study. The object was to carry out calculations on some aerodynamical questions of military importance and to develop new computing methods likely to be useful in the field. In August, 1945, this project was taken over the United States Navy Bureau of Ordnance and somewhat expanded. Its objective now is to develop new computing methods which are particularly suited to very high-speed computing devices that will become available in the near future.

Since late 1944, a member of Division 2 N. D. R. C., principally interested in studying the effects of explosive blast and of projectile impact on various structures. Took over much of the aerodynamical and high explosive work of Division 6 with which he was previously connected. Expected to continue working on aerodynamical work, particularly in connection with the interaction and reflection of blast waves as results obtained are of purely scientific interest as well. "There seems to be a good chance that the post-war scientific agency of the new government will continue this work in Princeton. Conclusions reached in the work led to direct military applications in determining the conditions under which large and extremely large bombs have to be detonated, classified subject.

Since September, 1943, consultant of the Manhattan District United States Engineers in Los Alamos Laboratory where his work was of triple character: theoretical, in certain phases of engineering, and operational research. Still highly classified and entirely deleted in the Smyth report so that he could not discuss it. Thirty per cent of his time spent at Los Alamos.

School of Economics and Politics, Harlow: In February and March, 1941 on a grant from Carnegie Corporation of New York and with authorization of the military and Naval Intelligence Services, made a comprehensive trip to the newly-acquired air and naval bases in the Caribbean region as well as to American territories in that area. Made recommendations on measures to be taken in the formulation of an intelligence and counter-intelligence service in the West Indies and the Canal Zone. Also a report submitted to Major General (then Mr.) Frederick Osborn, which was a principle factor in the establishment of a Special Services Division of the Army of the United States.

July, 1941, summoned to Washington by Major General William Donovan to assist in the organization of the Division of Research and Analysis of the O. S. S. and was until the autumn of 1942 a member of the Board of ~~Analysts~~ Analysts of the O. S. S. "That is to say, of its principle policy making body."

December, 1942 appointed Special Consultant to the Commanding General of the Army Air Forces for the purpose of organizing the Advisory Committee on Bombardment, subsequently named the Committee of Operations Analysts. The Committee was charged with making an overall survey of the industries and resources of the Axis powers to select targets for bombardment to effect most adversely the war effort of the enemy. The report was submitted March 8, 1943 and ~~was~~ set the pattern of the strategic mission of the Army Air Forces in Europe, and provided the working basis for coordinating bombing efforts of the U. S. A. A. F. and the B. A. F. Additional reports subsequently prepared on Italy and Japan which were likewise accepted as the fundamental studies; served continuously with the Committee of Operations Analysts from 1942-1944 and thereafter with its successor, the Joint (Army-Navy) Target Group.

1944 spring and summer assigned by General Arnold to the European theater of operations, mostly in United Kingdom in matters connected with the aerial bombardment of Europe prior to and immediately subsequent to the Normandy landings.

1944 first half associated with the Division of International Security and Organization of the Department of State whose job it was to assist with the draft of the surrender terms to be offered Germany and subsequently of assisting with the preparation of ~~X~~ Dumbarton Oaks agreements.

During 1944-1945 in collaboration with Professor Harold Sprout, Princeton University, associated with the Secretary of the Navy and in connection with preparation and administration of a program of education for naval R. O. T. C. units for war and post-war periods.

Summer 1945 two months' trip to Germany on matters of interest to the Historical Division of the Army Air Forces by direction of General Baker, Deputy Commander. Given authorization by the Commanding General to write a volume on the heavy bombardment effort of the Army Air Forces in the European theater of operations from 1942 to 1945.

W. W. Stewart, September, 1939-February, 1940, Adviser to the Secretary of the Treasury (full-time); 1940-1943 Adviser to the Secretary of the Treasury (part-time);

Warren, Consultant U. S. Treasury Division of Research and Statistics. February, 1942 - May, 1945, part of the time part-time. Nature of work: consultation of the borrowing program on Treasury relation to the banking system. Department of State asked for Warren's leave from the Institute for one year to serve as a member of the State Department Mission to Austria he said particular reference to the envisaged Tripartite (British, American and Russian military forces) administration of Vienna. Warren was to occupy a key position in the civilian organization. He was granted the leave. Did he go?

Riefler: 1939, September, to January 1, 1940, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury. Adjustment of American economy to shock of war. Returned to Institute January 1, 1940.

January, 1941, requested by Vice-President Wallace to come to Washington to draw up first outlines for organization of Board of Economic Warfare. Returned to Institute September, 1941, but continued to act as Adviser to the Board.

March, 1942 to London as Special Assistant to Ambassador Wynant and principle representative of the Board of Economic and Warfare in London representing the Board on the Blockade Committee.

Returned to United States, but in August, 1942, appointed Minister and head of Economic Warfare Division in London.

--- Concentrated in one division in London operating with the Ministry of Economic Warfare of the British Government, matters pertaining to the ~~economic warfare~~ Anglo-American blockade of Germany, management of the black list in the Western Hemisphere, economic and financial negotiations with European neutrals, the gathering and analysis of economic intelligence. This involved intimate and direct liaison with the Air Forces, the European Theater Commander, the American Naval Commander in European Waters.

Resigned and returned to the United States in the autumn of 1944 when the fall of France reduced the blockade problem to a negligible one.

D, War Work Faculty

1941-1949

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

WARREN

Biographical

ROCKEFELLER (SOCIAL SCIENCE
RESEARCH COUNCIL)

Foundations

Committee on Economic History

Project was undertaken by the Social Science Research Council on \$250,000 granted by ~~the Rockefeller~~ the Rockefeller Foundation December 4, 1940. To be expended \$85,000 1941, \$65,000 1942, \$50,000 1943, \$50,000 1944. In addition a sum of \$50,000 to be matched dollar for dollar to be expended after fiscal 1943 and after fiscal 1944 if matched. Members of the Committee should be appointed for annual terms and the staff of the Committee should be appointed by the Council with the approval of the Committee. Committee should keep minutes and transmit them to the Council, etc.

The Committee consisted of the following in 1941:
Edwin F. Gay, Arthur H. Cole, Herbert Heaton, ~~Wm~~
Harold Innis, Edgar A. J. Johnson and Simon Kuznets, Earle J.
Hamilton and R. B. Warren. The group of economic historians
who recommended the program consisted of some of those and others. ✓

Warren.

2 NBK-2
On November 9, 1940, Warren wrote a very assiduous comment on the notes of the conference^c which the program was formulated and Kutznets' comments on the program. He arrived at "a definite conclusion." There being no such thing as economics, there is no such thing as economic history. There are people who are interested in the economic aspects of society in general, and people who are interested in the economic aspects of history..."

Three people ~~stand~~ in the intial group stood out very strongly because they were more talkative--Heaton, Kuznets and Nef. Warren was reminded of Dr. Flexner whose own method "was personal." He believed Flexner would use the personal method here and suggested that if Dr. Willits wants to invest some money, he should invest it in one of the three or some other individual since none of the three obviously would be able to work together.

"In my opinion, the approach employed has already demonstrated, not exactly its futility but its marginal futility.

Continuing this approach will produce something elaborate, pretentious, and expensive; but I do ~~xx~~ not believe it will produce anything worthwhile.

"The present design seems under the influence of the National Bureau, and the little I know of the National Bureau persuades me that it is a design to be avoided. Whatever good has come from the Bureau has been merely that it afforded a device (and I think a clumsy and costly device) for projecting three individuals--Mitchell, Wolman and Riefler..."

On January 23, 1941 Warren accepted an invitation to join the Committee extending its original membership by his addition and that of Harold Innis.

March 3, 1941, Arthur H. Cole who was really the Chairman of the Committee set down in a memorandum to the members suggested program:

(1) First to accumulate a record of all current activities going forward in economic history in the United States and to ~~xxxxxx~~ codify it. (This was after subcommittees had

been established.)

(2) to Plan research in a given area will require the whole subject to be broken down into topics. To determine the mode of operation not as localized, geographically scattered or assembly of a consultative committee.

~~(3)~~ Then to estimate costs in terms of number of workers, salaries, and so forth.

(3) Keep the survey of work going forward in the broad field of economic history and this will take travel.~~for~~

(4) Submit vouchers of your travel.

(5) The next meeting (!)

While the Committee was still seeking to outline its territory, Warren wrote Innis as follows: wonders whether there is such a thing as economic history. That is the trouble with the Committee, probably. There are: (a) political historians

who acknowledge that economic facts influence political action, and (b) economists who regard history as their laboratory or proving ground illustrating the operation of economic principles or theories under conditions considered as affording a recognizable test and (c) pure historians; that is, persons of a detective or reportorial type of mind who are interested in assembling and noticing factual information as it is discoverable.

He classifies the Marxists and Henry Georges' Progress and Poverty as examples of the third group. Innis' reprint of an article called "Price System" is an excellent example of group b.

Thinks the Committee could take one of the three approaches, but only one. He eliminates (a) because he thinks the Committee limited by its own characteristics in that he thinks none of its members has developed any such comprehensive philosophy of economic determinism. Group b requires pioneering in one of the common economic ~~concepts~~ concepts the price system, ~~land~~ land as capital, rent, the distribution

of income, national income. Perhaps best taken for granted and get down to facts. There is a real need for it, but he doesn't think the Committee is inclined toward it.

Economic History

On March 24 or 25, 1943, the Committee had a meeting. This is the gist of Warren's own report of it: Three topics mostly occupied the meeting, Bray Hammond is writing his own banking history of the United States. He appeared before the Committee and discussed it. (2) Johnson submitted a brief outline of a book he is starting. It is in the nature of the historical critique of economic factors that have influenced legislation. (3) The state of the subsidized studies. By and large these are not going well. Warren's own undertaking with McClurkin, graduate student at Pennsylvania, writing on Pre-Colonial history of banking, fizzled out after an expenditure of \$500 when McClurkin was offered a job in Washington and took it. Heath's project ran two years and cost \$2,000 with little or no text and Heath wants more money. In other cases the writers are said to be immature. In short, a general tone of discouragement prevailed. Except for Hammand, nothing that could be called new was undertaken.

Indecisive discussions as to sponsoring manuscripts prepared by initiative outside the Committee. This was opposed as involving a possible reading task on the Committee, but neither rejected nor accepted. One manuscript is more or less tentatively accepted.

Innis reverted to a proposal for reorienting the whole approach of the Committee that is sponsoring studies which would ~~re~~ subject economic theory to historical test, an ideal Warren advanced two years ago. It got nowhere.

"As I see it after two years of ~~re~~search the Committee has not succeeded in uncovering much promising personnel. In some cases likely men have been absorbed by Washington. It may be that the Committee has been deficient in leadership, but I believe the fault lies elsewhere; I can't locate it myself.

In a ~~xxxx~~ sense the most tangible result of the two years has been the creation of the Journal of Economic History, which has been self-sustaining. Credit for this goes almost wholly

to Johnson.

He continues with these remarks: I am inclined to think the whole approach is on too wide a front. I believe that something could be done with Innis' suggestion of ~~xx~~ testing an economic concept by historical examples, or (b) by definite encouragement of regionalism--that is to say by creating centers of regional economic history in a few universities-- perhaps three or four." He hesitates to criticize the Committee. Individually it is capable and three members: Cole, Johnson and Heaton have worked energetically. It has been the more than cautions in its appropriations he thinks to date less than \$25,000. At the current rate the grant will expire with most of the fund unspent. Nevertheless, the products will be inferior to the expenditure. I question this whole concept of research in which a "project" costing from \$3,000 to \$5,000 cash outlay not all from the Committee produces a book whose edition runs to 500 copies with no assurance that not even that many readers. "I am sure there is ~~basically~~ something basically wrong with the whole thing, but I can't tell precisely what is wrong and still less what would set it right." (Committee on Economic History Correspondence)

The grants were evidently renewed but the total effect or outcome is left in question by the files. Warren was active in his correspondence with Arthur Cole, Librarian at Harvard and Chairman of the Committee on Research in Economic History under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council whose members in 1947 included Cole, Earle J. Hamilton, Herbert Heaton, John G. B. Hutchins, Harold A. Innis, Leland H. Jenks, Edward C. Kirkland, Frederick C. Lane, and Warren.

Warren's correspondence throughout evidences a brilliant, critical faculty which at long last/Cole ~~seemed~~ to feel *amazingly* that he was difficult to persuade, for on November 30, 1948 Warren writes to Cole as follows: "I am sorry to have fallen into the category of an agnostic, for I do not feel that I am one. It seems to me that I said nothing about economic history that could not be said of history. Gibbens said that history was little but 'the record of the crimes, follies and misfortunes' of mankind, and I proceeded in his own words to record 'the triumph of religion and barbarism'. That was enough to make the history to end histories. Actually he was the

father of $\frac{1}{2}$ history in the western world. But his children (mostly) rejected his premisis and wrote history in all sorts of ways.

Warren then proceeds to describe economic history as he sees it--in Malthusian terms. "That economis history of the record of the struggle between happiness and misery--the happiness being represented by the gifts of God (the application of reason to resources), and the misery to original sin (i. e., selfishness as used by Adam/ Smith in Moral Philosophy." This leads him to a study of institutionalism (the institution being one incarnation of the world to happiness) and what seems to be the inevitable drift the reasoned institution into a vested interest concerned with its own perpetuation, rather than its original end. This, of course, leads to the familiar phrase of Hegel's--it is the function of the idea to create the institution; and that the institution to destroy the idea. So to me economic history is the history of ideas (e. g. entrepreneurship) and of the institutionalism of an idea (e. g. The corporation is the institutionalizing of entrepreneurship), and the eventual

Hegel's

of

destruction of the idea, as we see it being worked out today through the familiar processes of cartilization and nationalization--leading (to paraphrase given) to the triumph of social justice and misery." [This seems a little mad]

Perhaps the key to Warren's mood and approach is in an unsent letter addressed by him to Cole on March 31, 1949. Cole has ~~xxx~~ expressed appreciation of "an attempt at perspective," and Warren says "...I am a complete pessimist. For some time most of my extra-curricular reading has been in the area of 'decline and fall' type, with its focus on the idiological ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ turmoil that accompanied the political disintegration of the third century."

He goes on to express/ regret that the ~~xx~~ article came out because now he would rearrange it and state it differently and he says, "When and If I ever get through my 'deline and fall' phase, I shall try a 'Phoenix' phase."

About the work of the Social Science Research Council for research in the economic history of the United States, Fosdick

says: "The Foundation has contributed substantially not only to the general budget of the Social Science Research Council, but also to the wide range of special projects of research in which its committees have guided including, among others, the following: (10 special projects listed including economic history).

"This type of support is illustrated by the grant of \$300,000 which the Foundation made to the Social Science Research Council in 1940 for research in the economic history of the United States. For genuine understanding of the causes, course, and significance of the processes of ~~xxxx~~ change in the economy of the country, it is important to study the long flow of social and economic ~~xxxx~~ events, so that light may be thrown upon gradually developing structural and secular modifications. In 10 years of work, this activity has resulted in substantial progress in establishing economic history as a recognized discipline; a group of competent younger scholars has been developed in this neglected field; and some authoritative and influential volumes have been published." (Fosdick, Story of the Rockefeller Foundation, pp. 214-215)

Stewart Files on Committee on Research in Economic History.

1941

1/10

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

EARLE, EDWARD

Biographical

UTLEY, FRIEDA

CARTER, EDWARD C.

Letter to a school secretary I. A. S., January 10, 1941,
commending Miss Utley to the School of Economics and Politics just after
the publication of her book, Japan's Feet of Clay.

"I met her first when she was working in the Academy of Science
in Moscow many years ago. At that time her attitude toward the Soviet
Union was one of excited and expectant inquiry. Then her Soviet husband
got into trouble and passed out of circulation. I never happened to hear
whether the fault was his own or that of the Soviet system.

"Quite naturally the incident resulted in a profound shift in
Miss Utley's attitude toward the U. S. S. R. Of course, Mr. Joseph Stalin
rates about as high with Miss Utley as General Robert Lee would have
rated with the Fifth Avenue deb during the Civil War if her newly married
husband had been sent to Libby Prison and then completely lapsed into
silence."

This information was given by Mr. Carter by invitation from
Professor Earle to whom Miss Utley was referred by Mr. Elmhirst.

E File, Applicants, Institute for Advanced Study

1941

1/27
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✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

STEWART, W. W.

RIEFLER, W. W.

WARREN, R.

Report of the Director, 1/27/41.

Filed in Vertical File under "E" for School of Economics
and Politics.

S-4

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2/24

/SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FLEXNER, ABRAHAM

Biographical

The Report of the Director describes the developing program of the School of Economics and Politics.

Tr. Min. - 2/24/41 - p. 7

1941

2/24

/ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

WORLD WAR II (League of Nations)

Government Relations

See Appendix to Minutes of Feb. 24, 1941 for progress on Riefler, Stewart, Warren, and Earle, together with Economic Section of League of Nations.

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2/24

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Report of the Director, February 24, 1941.

Filed in Vertical File under "E" for School of Economics
and Politics.

PA (Elsa Jenkins) 3/19/57

1941

2/24

✓SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICS

Academic Organization

RESEARCH

Academic Procedures

WORLD WAR II

Government Relations

Report of the Director, Appendix to Minutes 2/24/41, pp. 1-9

See SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS - Academic Organization

A P P E N D I X

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

February 24, 1941

I

In order to lay the problem of our future development before the Trustees I propose to begin, in this and the two or three meetings to follow, by a discussion of the work now going on at the Institute. The methods pursued here at present are as varied as the members of our faculty. This is as it should be in an institution which has no choice but to be experimental. It is only, it seems to me, by understanding the work now in progress that the Trustees can form any clear idea of the direction which growth should take in the future and form any estimate of the possibilities open to an institution of this character.

I shall begin today with the School of Economics and Politics, the work of which is closely bound up with research organizations outside the Institute: the National Bureau of Economic Research, with which Professors Riefler, Stewart, and Warren are all connected, and the American Committee for International Studies, of which Professor Earle is Chairman. Of Professor Mitrany's work I shall say nothing today. He is on his second year of leave, working with the Chatham House group at Oxford for the English Foreign Office, on confidential tasks concerning which he is not at liberty at present to make any detailed report. It should be a matter of satisfaction to the Institute to be able, by its loan of Professor Mitrany's services, to make a contribution to the English war effort.

II

The National Bureau of Economic Research, into which the members of our economics group are putting so much effort at present, was organized in 1920 by a group of leading American economists of which Dr. Joseph H. Wil-
lits, then Dean of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, now in charge of the Division of the Social Sciences of the Rockefeller Foundation, was a member. Dr. Wesley Mitchell of Columbia University from the beginning has acted as Director of Research of the Bureau, and its various Boards and Committees include a large number of the most forward-looking economists from universities, from departments of the Government, from research foundations, as well as forward-looking officials from trade unions, from great banks, and from business corporations. The work of the National Bureau is concentrated on a systematic attempt to codify and analyze the vast and complex data of modern economic activity in order to lay a basis of solid fact for the great work of understanding the forces which control economic phenomena in the modern world. It is undertaking to assemble and put into order the facts upon which any science of economics, valid for the present day, must be based. Such a task would be impossible for any man or group of men working as individuals. The only feasible method for performing it is by coöperative research in which a large number of individuals and groups combine their efforts. The need for coöperative research on the ambitious scale on which it is being attempted by the Bureau is widely felt and the work has been generously supported not merely by universities and

foundations but also by the Government and by associations of bank and business corporations.

In 1937 the National Bureau on the suggestion of the Association of Reserve City Bankers appointed an Exploratory Committee on Research in Finance to draw up plans for the initiation of an extensive program of financial research looking to a better understanding of the problems facing the country in the capital market and in banking. Professor Riefler was Chairman of the Exploratory Committee and after the adoption of the program outlined has acted as Chairman of the Committee on Research in Finance. He has also participated directly in the research work as a member of the Central Administrative and Research Staff. Professor Warren is a member of the Committee on Research, and Professors Stewart, Riefler, and Warren, along with Mr. Douglas of our Board of Trustees, are all members of the National Bureau advisory conference on financial research.

During the last two and one half years the Committee on Research, under Professor Riefler's leadership, has undertaken three important projects:

1. A comprehensive study of instalment credit
2. The corporate bond project
3. The financial structure project

The study of instalment credit, now nearing completion, has included such topics as personal finance and sales finance companies and their credit practices, the part played by commercial and industrial banking companies and by Government agencies in this business, the pattern and volume of consumer debt, the element of consumer risk, the operating experience of consumer instalment financing agencies, the legal regulations governing consumer financing companies, and the relation of consumer instalment credit to economic fluctuations.

Seven of the twelve projected monographs are already in print; two more are in manuscript form, and the remaining three are in course of preparation. Taken together they present economists, government officials, and business men with the first authoritative account of the volume of instalment credit in this country, the methods by which finance companies function, and the reasons why law, psychology, and prejudice have given this business to specialized agencies rather than to standard banks. We have a careful, quantitative estimate of the volume of instalment finance, the extent to which this credit is used by different income classes and occupational groups, the factors affecting risk, the effect of instalment credit on consumer purchasing power, the effect of economic fluctuations on instalment buying, and the reciprocal effects of instalment credit on business cycles.

The whole constitutes a study of far-reaching importance of a new economic phenomenon. The study has produced as by-products a new record in cooperation of Government agencies and private corporations in scholarly research and has as well opened up a whole range of new problems for investigation.

The work of the National Bureau in this and other studies has had another result of importance in the training of younger men in the techniques

of coöperative research. This result came about almost fortuitously. It was the first intention to have the study conducted by senior economists on leave of absence from their universities, but for various reasons this did not prove to be feasible. Older professors were often too busy, too much preoccupied with their own problems, and, in many cases, not sufficiently up-to-date and not sufficiently patient and flexible to adapt themselves to a new method of work. Able younger men, not more than four or five years beyond the Ph.D. - men of the type whom we welcome here as members of the Institute - proved better.

This might have been expected, but was not. It is on the whole a most fortunate development. It means that the members of our School of Economics, working at the projects of the National Bureau, are at the same time carrying out in New York one of the fundamental purposes of the Institute in taking capable young men from their positions in the various colleges and universities, training them in up-to-date methods of economic research, and then sending them back prepared to continue such research and revitalize the study of the subject in their own institutions.

The National Bureau is a rigorous training school in coöperative methods. Young men are not asked what they would like to do. They are appointed to perform definite tasks, closely related to a work which other men are doing, to be rigorously checked as parts of a complete whole. Even though they have won their spurs in scholarship, they enter this organization as apprentices with much to learn, and they must work not as free individuals but as members of a team. The training they receive in return is the breadth which comes from participation in tasks beyond the power of any single man to perform.

It seems to me that the Institute may be able to do more than that for the best of these young recruits. One of them, Mr. David Durand, who has made his contribution to the work in New York, written his study and had it approved, has now been brought to Princeton for a year of quiet study and reflection, and it seems probable that this procedure will be followed in the case of others in order to enable them to get the most out of their experience. The work of our professors at the National Bureau is thus not merely advancing the frontiers of knowledge but is also training men.

III

The second of the projects of the National Bureau in financial research is the corporate bond study. It is designed to carry out the request of the Exploratory Committee for work which would throw light on the standards of investment credit. I think I may say that this is Professor Riefler's pet project. In addition to being Chairman of the Committee on Research in Finance he is also acting as Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the corporate bond project and has taken the lead in the organization and direction of the work of the large staff needed for so ambitious an undertaking.

The bond project is a quantitative study of the experience and behavior of domestic corporate bonds and the terms of corporate bond financing.

in the U. S. A. from 1900 to 1940. It covers all corporate bonds issued in this country during that period, records the facts about their behavior, interest rates, loss experience, etc., analyzed according to industries, quality, and maturities. It aims to present an exact record of the use of the capital market by business corporations, the types of bonds issued, their terms and purpose, and to measure the cost of borrowing to industries and the net rate of return on bonds to investors. It will show the relative merits of agency ratings, market prices, and legal lists as indices of bond quality. It will check accurately the fluctuation of long term interest rates and their relation to capital market activity.

The cost of compiling the data over a period of forty years on 25,000 issues of bonds with a total market value of billions of dollars at first appeared staggering. Nothing like it had ever been done; the task exceeded the resources of any research organization, and it might have proved impossible for the National Bureau had not Chairman Crowley of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation suggested that the clerical work involved be made a W. P. A. white-collar relief project, with the National Bureau providing the technical supervision. This was arranged, and a staff of about two hundred clerical workers, costing for the duration of the study about \$300,000, was provided by the W. P. A. Substantial contributions of funds amounting in all to about \$100,000 for supervision and theoretical work were made by public agencies, the Rockefeller Foundation, Moody's Investment Service, and others. In addition, many private corporations and Government Departments have furnished data and technical advice costing in the aggregate a further large sum of money. The list of private and public bodies participating in the study includes the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Banking Department of the State of New York, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the Central Statistical Board, and the four private financial advisory services: Fitch's Investors' Service, Moody's, Poor's Publishing Company, and the Standard Statistics Company.

The project is essentially a tabulation of data on all corporate bonds issued over a period of forty years, of formidable extent and completeness.

It includes:

1. Data on the volume of corporate bond offerings by year, industry, size of issue, coupon rate, maturities, and types of issue
2. Data on market prices of bonds, yields at offering and yields realized, ratings, earnings of obligors, legal status at times of issue and extinguishment
3. Data on number and extent of defaults, analyzed by industries, types of default and settlement, and realized yields on defaulted bonds

4. Annual data on prices, yields and ratings for a selected sample of bonds
5. Monthly price and yield data for a small group of high-grade and low-grade bonds

The data when completed will be made available to all cooperating agencies for such theoretical studies as they may wish to make. Personally I hope that means may be found by photostat or microfilm to make these tabulations available at moderate cost to university libraries and departments of economics wherever they may be desired. Tabulations so carefully made and so complete will serve as bases for a large range of theoretical studies for a long time to come. The period covered includes the halcyon days before the war of 1914-1918, the war period itself, the boom of the twenties and the depression of the thirties. Among the topics listed in the National Bureau report as suitable for study from these data are: the cyclical behavior of investment values and long term interest rates; the role of risk in market interest rates; the efficiency of various criteria of future investment performance, such as market price, legal listing, agency ratings and corporate earnings; the value, for investment safety, of sinking funds, and of type and seniority of security; the characteristics of bond defaults and the problems which confront investors when default occurs; and the effects of market fluctuations on investment experience. Beyond these, the data will doubtless be used by scholars and financial experts in many ways which cannot now be foreseen.

IV

The third study undertaken by the National Bureau under the direction of Professor Riefler's Committee on Research in Finance is the so-called financial structure project. In a certain sense all three studies are parts of a comprehensive survey of the financial structure of the U. S. A. in the twentieth century. The third project leads up to a survey of contemporary relations between banks and business. To provide a background for this survey of the current scene, it undertakes to give a quantitative picture of the changing financial requirements of American business since 1900, the trends in commercial borrowing, the future of commercial loans, the demand for short term capital as affected by the cash balances and security investments of large business corporations, which often make them net creditors instead of being net debtors, the growing habit of financing capital requirements from non-banking sources or internally out of undistributed earnings and depreciation allowances. The study should afford an indication as to whether these devices represent a permanent change in the method of financing business operations or whether they are merely transitory phenomena.

The study includes three parts:

1. Trends in the financial structure of American Business, 1900-1940
2. The sources and uses of business funds, 1920-1940
3. Contemporary relations between banks and business

Work was begun just a year ago and is still to some extent in the preliminary stage. The aim is to trace quantitatively, from corporate financial records, the long term changes in business financing needs, particularly needs for short term capital, and to examine closely recent changes in the institutional facilities that serve the short term credit needs of business, and to compare the different facilities and methods of short term financing available to business firms of different size and industrial types.

The data are drawn from many sources. Here again the Bureau has been able to secure the coöperation of many agencies which never before had pooled the information at their disposal in a study of this kind. Among the sources from which information is being gathered are the financial manuals, special tabulations of corporate income tax data prepared by the Treasury W. P. A. Income Tax project, special compilations of financial statements by the Robert Morris Associates, credit files of banks, corporate tax return files of Massachusetts and Wisconsin and industrial loan application files of the Federal Reserve Banks of New York and Philadelphia.

V

The three studies which I have described, in which Professor Riefler has taken a leading part and to which Professors Stewart and Warren have also contributed, will, when completed, make available to economists new primary materials in three major areas of finance: consumer instalment credit, commercial credit, and investment credit. The data collected will provide a sounder basis than has been available hitherto for analytical and theoretical studies of problems in finance. The work of the National Bureau has furthermore made great progress in the development of rigorous technique for research in the field, has achieved unprecedented success in securing the coöperation of Government and private agencies in scholarly work, and has been the means of training an important group of young economists from all over the country in the methods of coöperative research.

It is inevitable that the work now in progress will show the need of similar exact and comprehensive data in other fields of economics. It has already set the minds of the members of our own department working on the need for similarly careful study of economic history. Under the leadership of Professors Stewart and Warren and Dr. Willits plans for work in this subject are already under discussion. The maturing of these plans will constitute one of the most important activities of our economics group during the next two or three years.

Contemporary and historical data will in turn call for interpretation and it may be expected that the studies now under way and projected, concerning the facts of economic activity in the present and the past, will call for important revisions of economic theory. Indeed this process has already begun. Thus the work which is now being done will expand to wider and wider circles of scholarly endeavor, and it appears extremely likely that the vitality of our School of Economics will eventually demand additions to our staff to deal adequately with the new vistas of knowledge opened up by the data now being so patiently and laboriously compiled.

VI

For some time Professor Stewart has interested himself in the teaching of the social sciences in American colleges and universities. He has concerned himself with the organization of the subject into departments and courses, the character and quality of the textbooks used, and the preparation and background of instructors. One value of this study should be to enable the Institute to organize its activities in such a way as to be of maximum value to higher education. In order to reach sound conclusions Professor Stewart finds that it is not enough to study the work of colleges and universities but that it is also necessary to consider the teaching of the social sciences in secondary schools. A survey of this field is now being undertaken. President Leigh of Bennington College has secured leave of absence for one semester to become a member of the Institute and to do the field work involved. Dr. Leigh will visit a selected list of schools throughout the country and prepare a report on the work now being done in the social sciences. The report may or may not be published. Its purpose is to furnish Professor Stewart with the background information which he needs in order to estimate accurately the undergraduate teaching of economics and political science. Such studies of elementary work in subjects which are being pursued here on an advanced level indicate another way in which the Institute can render valuable service to our entire educational system.

VII

The work which Professor Earle is doing touches both history and political science and is closely linked to the political and military problems confronting the United States in the present emergency. Five years ago Professor Earle began to turn his attention to military policy as a much neglected phase of political science. He has in various articles urged upon historians and political scientists the importance of coordinating the study of military and naval problems with the study of foreign policy and international relations. It so happens that Princeton University has in Professors Stacey and Sprout two men whose interests run very much in the same direction. In cooperation with these two men and a group of younger scholars who have come to the Institute, mostly on fellowships granted by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation, Professor Earle has conducted for two years a seminar on the foreign and military policies of the United States. From this seminar has issued already a noteworthy list of books and articles, which are creditable in themselves, and which have attracted additional interest because of the troubled international situation, the difficult problems in foreign policy confronting the country, and the threat to our security.

The topics which have been discussed in the seminar and which have been elucidated by publications of the members include the American dogma of isolation, its origins and its applicability to the present-day world situation, the diplomatic history of the United States, the historical significance to this country of the balance of power in Europe and the Far East, the problems of foreign policy confronting the country at the present time, various problems of international law, the development of American naval power, and the study of war as a social phenomenon.

There appears to be no other institution of learning in the United States which has concerned itself with this group of interests - which together might be denominated studies in political and military strategy. Although the emergency gives to this work a character of importunity, it should be strongly emphasized that it was not in the first instance undertaken because of the emergency. We feel that the integration of military, foreign and domestic policies is a phase of history and political science which has been much neglected since the days of Adam Smith and Alexander Hamilton and that it would be of inherent interest to the scholar even if the world situation were not as critical as it now is. If scholarship be justified of and for itself, it is surely further justified if, without departing from the canons of learning, it can contribute to the problem now confronting us as a nation.

Leaving aside the imminent dangers of the moment, it is obvious that the greatest political and social problem confronting this and every other country is the need for some kind of international organization, like the League of Nations but more effective, which will rid the world of the danger of such calamities as the wars which have ravaged it twice within this generation. To accomplish this pacificm, friendship, and good will are not enough. To attribute wars to the baleful activities of munition makers or international bankers or diplomats entrusted with too much power, or to the excesses of economic nationalism, is to ignore the political realities of the world situation. War is the product of international anarchy, and this anarchy is the inevitable result of the doctrine of unlimited national sovereignty with all of its emotional, psychological, political and economic consequences. Until the nations of the world can combine into some kind of effective political organization, sacrificing some part of their national sovereignty and delegating to this supra-national organization the power to enforce peace and to settle international controversies by political and judicial processes, the world will continue to live in danger of war; and if the formation of the international organization is too long delayed, the resulting conflicts bid fair to bankrupt the states concerned, lower the standards of living of the masses of the people, and destroy the material and moral foundations of our civilization.

These considerations have enlisted the active interest of historians, political scientists, and educational foundations throughout the country. During the past two years a number of voluntary groups have been organized to study the problem. Feeling the importance of coördinating these efforts, the Rockefeller Foundation called a conference eighteen months ago of leading members of various groups out of which sprang a coördinating committee, now called the American Committee for International Studies. Professor Earle is Chairman of this Committee and its research director. The headquarters of the Committee are here at the Institute, its modest budget is met by an appropriation from the Rockefeller Foundation, and the routine administrative work of the Committee is performed by Mr. W. W. Lockwood, its Secretary.

The Committee is a clearing and planning body, designed to aid and stimulate inquiries focussed upon American interests, opportunities, and obligations in the war and the post-war world. It is a purely research organization, with no responsibility for administering funds or conducting

propaganda. Its aim is to discover and encourage promising scholars in this field, advise them in their studies, and keep them informed of the work being done by others, in the hope that by this means useful contributions may be made toward the solution of the problems which will confront this and other countries at the end of the war.

The Committee is the American member of the International Studies Conference and acts as the sub-Committee of the Social Science Research Council for the study of international relations. It is engaged in a survey of research in progress and in directing scholars to the study of problems not covered in any existing program. It occupies itself with such subjects as military history and military problems, the character of totalitarian governments, both in their domestic aspects and in their relations with other countries. It assists in building up a collection of war documents in the Library of Congress and has initiated studies of American interests in such regions as Latin America and the Far East. The central issue of public policy with which it is concerned is the reconstruction of a more secure and prosperous world order. Its aim is to facilitate the work of American scholars in stating, if not solving, the problems which must be solved if such world order is to be achieved.

VIII

My survey of the work of our School of Economics and Politics would not be complete without a note about the activities of the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations, ten officers of which are now housed in Fuld Hall. They are not formally members of the Institute but they make a real contribution to our intellectual life, and their very presence serves to strengthen the atmosphere of international understanding and good will which should always characterize this institution.

They carry on the work of their section here just as they did in Geneva before the war, gathering economic and financial information from all over the world, analyzing it and issuing their various bulletins and other publications in unbroken series. In addition, they are undertaking various studies of the economic situation which may be expected to confront the world after the war is over, seeking to contribute as much as possible to easing the difficult transition from war to peace economy.

They are an able and scholarly group and, whatever may be the outcome of this war and whatever form the new international organization may take, they will be needed. By giving them here a place in which they can hold the members of their staff together and continue their work uninterrupted, the Institute is making a contribution, the value of which it would be hard to overestimate, to the new and better world order which we all hope will succeed the horrors and confusion of this war.

1941

3/12

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

HICKMAN, DR. W. BRADDOCK

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

DODDS, HAROLD W.

Aydelotte to Dodds informing him that Hickman's presence on N. B. E. R. study will be necessary for another academic year for analyzing of the data he has helped to assemble under Riefler's leadership. The Institute is appointing Hickman member for one year beginning June 15, 1941. The complications are that the Carnegie Corporation which put up the money provided that the man should be released to go back to his teaching position. Hickman is at Princeton. All concur on the desirability of the added year; that is, Carnegie and N. B. E. R. and Riefler does Dodds.

(no answer in the file)

D, Dodds, Harold W.

1941

5/26

BUDGET

Finance

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

WILLITS

BIOgraphical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Willits to Aydelotte on treatment unexpended balance
Rockefeller money for 1941-43--cannot be considered part of
I. A. S. contribution annually of \$30,000 for each year.
Balance to be returned to Rockefeller Foundation, 1943-

School of Economics and Politics - Vertical File

1941

5/28

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

WORLD WAR II

Government Relations

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

WILLITTS, JOSEPH H.

Biographical

Willitts to Aydelotte, May 28, 1941.

Informs him of a Rockefeller Foundation grant of not to exceed \$3,000 each year for a two-year period/ has been approved to the Institute for Advanced study toward the expenses incurred in housing the League of Nations. The grant is to be applied to the budgets of the Institute for the years 1940-41, and 1941-42.

Buildings and grounds and also Relations to Government, World War II, see floor plan of Fuld Hall for the disposition of the members in quarters.

S File, An Unmarked Letter-sized File

1941

5/28

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS
WORLD WAR II (LEAGUE OF NATIONS)
ROCKEFELLER

Academic Organization
Government Relations
Foundations

Willits to Aydelotte.

Rockefeller Foundation has given grant of \$3,000 for each year 1940-41 and 1941-42 for expense incurred in housing League of Nations economics group.

SEP, League of Nations Folder

1941

5/31

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

WORLD WAR II (LEAGUE OF NATIONS SECTION) Government Relations

Foundation granted \$3,000 per year for two years to assist
in expenses of housing League of Nations section.

D, Rockefeller Foundation

1941

8/12

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

EARLE, E.M.

Biographical

Earle is down with a cold. He is in bed and writes Aydelotte in mood of self-appraisal. He thinks the seminar during the last two years at teaching, however, rather than a research job. Frankly disappointed in his achievements, not that they haven't been considerable, but they are not what they should have been had he not been compelled to run an employment service, a real estate office, a visa bureau and a thousand and one extraneous things. "I must ruthlessly give more of myself to my own work and less of myself to the work of others if I am going to realize my full usefulness to the Institute. As it turned out, also, the work of the Committee has been unworthy of the time I have devoted to it, although that was something we could not have foreseen and for which I have not been responsible. In short, I am engaged in a profitable stock-taking. And decisions can be postponed for the moment."

Con?
D, Earle, Edward M., 1940-1944

1941

9/15

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ECONOMICS

Academic Activities

RIEFLER, W. W.

Biographical

Riefler to Aydelotte regarding consumer credit studies
N. B. R. and use to ~~KYXXKXX~~ F. R. B.

Filed in Chronological File under 1941, 9/15.

F. A., 1/8/57

1941

10/10

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

HOUGHTON (DIARY)

Biographical

~~Report~~ Report to Board.

Filed in Chronological file under 1941, 10/10.

F. A., 1/8/57

1941

11/5

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

HISTORY OF IDEAS

Academic Activities

Letter from Louis B. Wright to Aydelotte regarding
above headings. Written on November 5, 1941.

Filed in Chronological File under 1941, 11/5.

D File, American Civilization

1942

1/23

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Aydelotte to Dr. Walter A. Jessup, President of the Carnegie Corporation, giving a full report of the work done by the Earle group, both as to publication and as to research for the national defense and ~~for~~ military education with an accounting of the \$10,000 appropriated for 1940-1941; See file for detail.

D File, Carnegie Corporation, 1940-1947

1942

1/26

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

Aydelotte reported: "It was clearly understood with the Rockefeller Foundation that no portion of its contribution was to revert to the Foundation."

Special meeting of the members of the corporation, 1/26/42

1942

5/16

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

WORLD WAR II

Government Relations

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

Earle to Admiral T. S. Wilkinson, Director of Naval
Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., May 16, 1942.

~~Prinxx~~ Points out the various proficiencies, talents and
sciences available in the Princeton area for the assistance of
the United States in the war effort.

See letter.

D, Earle, E. M., 1940-1944

1942

June

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

GENERAL (AMERICAN AND BRITISH
COMMONWEALTH ASSOCIATION)

Foundations

CATLIN, GEORGE

Biographical

RIEFLER

Correspondence on American and British Commonwealth
Association in London financed by the great foundations of
American British Cultural Relations.

See Source

FA (Elsa Jenkins) 3/19/57, File No. 1.

1942

12/2

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFERELLER-BAMBERGER FUND

Foundations

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

WILLITS

FOSDICK, R.

BAMBERGER, L.

Aydelotte to Willits, December 2, 1942.

"I am delighted that you are willing to write to Mr. Bamberger and I think, as you suggest, that the ideal time would be when our application has been definitely acted upon, which I understand will probably be in January. I enclose in this envelope a formal letter of application and very much hope that the Trustees will be able to see their way to continue our grant."

D, Post-War Organization Study Correspondence

1942

12/18

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

WILLITS

Willits and Aydelotte have conferred at MORRIS Leeds' house and have agreed that the Institute should amend its application for a grant in support of economics. Aydelotte informs Willits, Mr. Bamberger has agreed to the amendment.

"Proposal would be to return to the Rockefeller Foundation on June 30, 1943, the surplus which has been saved by the grant in the last three years, and request the Rockefeller Foundation renew the grant at the rate of \$35,000 per year for three years beginning July 1, 1943, conditional upon a similar grant by Mr. Bamberger."

He states that support from economics for the least three years has been on the basis of \$30,000 from the Institute, \$35,000 from Bamberger, \$35,000 from the Foundation, thus leaving the 35 per cent of the surplus as appropriate for return to the Foundation.

Again deep appreciation is expressed in the offer that Stewart and Warren would be delighted to discuss with Willits at any time the plans for economics.

¹⁷ S File, Rockefeller-Bamberger Fund

1943

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

For reports on the work of individual members attending the
School, a statement of stipends, and so forth, see Source.

S File, I. A. S. Econ. & Pol., Memoranda & Reports, 1942-3

1943-48

2/19/43
5/20/47
7/8/48

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

POLICY

BUDGET

RINFLEB, W.

STEWART, W.

AYDILLOTTE, F.

OPPENHEIMER, R.

Academic Organization

Administration

Financial

Biographical

Vertical File 'Econ. & Pol.'

Rockefeller-Banberger Fund

File: IAS Rockefeller-Banberger Fund

1943

2/19

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

WILLITS

Norma S. Thompson, Secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation to Aydelotte, announcing an appropriation to the Institute for \$70,000 for its work in economics during the two-year period ~~beginning~~ beginning July 1, 1943, with the understanding that 35 per cent of any balance be returned to the Foundation. The balance is mentioned as estimated at \$95,000 which would remain unexpended as of June 30, 1943. Matching dollar for dollar is provided for as usual.

¹⁷ File, Rockefeller-Bamberger Fund

1943

3/16

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER-BAMBERGER FUND

Foundations

GIFTS

Finance

FOUNDERS

Corporation

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

See Aydelotte to Louis Bamberger, March 16, 1943 sending Rockefeller Foundation's new grant 1943-5 and giving conclusion that Institute not obligated to make return of balance on first three-year grant. Aydelotte says did so to encourage second (2 year).

D, L. Bamberger

1943

3/31

ECONOMICS

Academic Activities

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

MEMBERS

Academic Personnel

A memorandum from Stewart to Aydelotte dated March 31, 1943.

Report for the academic year 1942-43.

Recommended Professor Friedrich Lutz ~~of the~~ for the year beginning July 1, 1943, and Mrs. Vera Lutz ~~dot~~ at \$2,500 and \$1,800 respectively.

The W. B. E. N. will contribute to the project upon which the two will be working, paying an honorarium of \$500 for the coming summer and another \$500 for the summer of 1944, together with travel to Hillside where the Lutzes will spend at least two months. At that time the ~~Saks~~ economics staff consisted of three professors and three in help: Wise, Secretary; Mrs. Valentine T. Bill, Assistant; and Miss Marjorie Miller, Chartist. Members: David Durand, W. Bradcock Hickman, Clarence D. Long, Etienne Mantoux, Jean Weiller. Three research assistants to

Mr. Long. Of the six enrolled, one had a Guggenheim/ and two were Rockefeller fellows, and made no demand upon stipend fund of the Institute. fellowship

Durand was working with the N. B. E. R., Hickman also. Long was a Guggenheim man. Two of the research assistants were paid from four sources: Guggenheim, Wesleyan University, N. B. E. R., and the I. A. S. Fellowships expired in May, 1943, and after that the project would be supported (Long's project) by N. B. E. R. and the Institute. Mitchell, member during the past two years, continued his study of America's part in the peacemaking and reconstruction after World War I. Gradually this subject has been narrowed to the single problem of the Senate's rejection of the Treaty of Versailles. Along with it the editing of the Berlin Diary of Houghton, but because the family will probably decide not to publish it until after the war, it is a less exacting assignment.

"The work of the professors in the School has been affected more than in the preceding year by the demands of the government

for economists. Professor Riefler went to London in the Spring of 1942 as representative of the Board of Economic Warfare, came home for a couple of months during the summer, and returned to London in the Autumn as Minister to Britain. Professors Stewart and Warren have made frequent trips to Washington where they have acted as advisers to the Treasury. Professor Warren has continued as a member of the Committee on Economic History and of the National Bureau's Committee on Fiscal Policy. War work has not prevented the School from maintaining a close relationship with the National Bureau of Economic Research and the League of Nations group, but the absence of Professor Riefler, the division of time between the Institute and Washington, and the loss of members to the armed forces have been serious deterrents to full activity. It is not to be expected that the School of Economics would escape from the effects of war demands, but it is important to recognize the costs to our program and not to make a virtue of a necessity."

D, Economics and Politics (School of)

1943

4/13 4/14

LIBRARY

Facilities

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

BENEFITS

Academic Personnel

AYDELOTTE, P.

Biographical

Aydelette to Bamberger, April 13, 1943, on the financial situation generally for which see letter.

He says that there is only \$8,000 of the reserve originally set aside for pensions. Therefore, Flexner's pension will have to be paid out of general funds after this year.

The Rockefeller Foundation has not renewed its gift for the housing of the League of Nations, and Aydelette doubts it is good policy for the Institute to ask them for this small amount in the hope that a much larger gift could be secured for some other purpose.

Because of these factors, the budget is slightly out of balance. "On the other hand, our operations this year will leave us with a substantial amount in the surplus income account, and I have accordingly indicated in the budget that we should appropriate \$10,000 from this surplus to balance the budget for 1943-1944." He asks if this is satisfactory to Bamberger.

B. Bamberger, Louis, 1937-1944

1943

4/20

WORLD WAR II

Government Relations

TRUSTERS

Corporation

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

See material in file for specific work of schools and professors-- fuller than Bulletin accounts (not published, 1943). Also list of professors' war work connections.

A. 10/18/56, Board 4/20/43

1943

4/20
6/8

/ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

For Progress Report of the Director see source cited below.

Trustees' Minutes, June 8, 1943, Appendix p. 3-6

1943

6/8

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

MITRANY, D.

Conference on military man power and American policy,
Appendix, p. 3. Mitrany has finished work at Chatham House--
expects to return to Princeton in autumn.

Largest number of members in School of Economics and Politics
this year. Report on their work.

Trustees' Minutes, 6/8/43

1943

7/1
7/2

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

BEVERIDGE, SIR WILLIAM

Biographical

STEWART, W. W.

WARREN, R.

For membership of day's conference on full employment with
Beveridge as main guest, see Stewart file.

See Warren's comments 7/8. (sour).

W, W, S., Beveridge, Sir. William

1943

7/23

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

BAMBERGER, LOUIS

Outline of the proposed study of American civilization
in Aydelotte's letter to Bamberger, July 23, 1943.

In outlining the plans, Aydelotte says, "In addition to Wright, Chinard, Nicolson, and McIlwain, all of whom I think we could get, we should like, if possible, to bring Tawney from England. That would certainly give us a group which would produce the 'mind sensation' which you quite rightly said to me one day the Institute needed. I was tremendously struck with another sentence of yours to the effect that the Institute is too young to stand still. In the opinion of everyone I have consulted, if we were able to carry out such a research project as this we should be marching forward into new fields of tremendous interest and importance at the present time."

D, Bamberger, Louis, 1937-1944

Bamberger to Aydelotte, July 27, 1943.

Expresses pleasure and interest in the plans for the study of American civilization.

Aydelotte to Bamberger, August 3, on the same subject. President Dodds has promised aid in the project both as to professional staff and as to some of the money for the stipends. He is very enthusiastic.

D, Bamberger, Louis, 1937-1944

7/24
71-26

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS	Academic Organization
ROCKEFELLER	Foundations
AYDELOTTE, F.	Biographical

Aydelotte to George J. Beal of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Returning 35 per cent of the balance in the Rockefeller-Bamberger Fund for work in economics as of June 30, 1943. Summary of statement enclosed indicated the balance as of June 30, 1943, was \$99,578.74, 35 per cent of which was \$34,852.56.

Aydelotte thanks the Foundation for "generously" continuing its supporting for work in economics at the Institute by appropriating up to \$70,000 for the two-year period beginning July 1, 1943, from other sources. He cites an agreement between the Institute and the Foundation for the return of 35 per cent of balance accumulated in the fund during the last three years. "The reason for this figure of 35 per cent is that our work in economics has been supported 30 per cent by the Institute budget, 35 per cent by the Rockefeller Foundation, and 35 per cent by gifts from Mr. Bamberger, so that we are, in effect, returning the surplus which has been

Accumulated from the Foundation's gifts." Expressed deep appreciation.

Beal to Aydelotte, July 26, 1943, ~~makmak~~ acknowledging
\$34,852.56 on the accounting. "With the receipt of this statement
and check, we are now closing the account on our books, and the
balance will be allowed to lapse."

A
8 File, Rockefeller-Bamberger Fund

1943

10/29

/SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

A memorandum from Stewart to Warren, September 29, 1943, reporting on unfinished business in economics and progress on the work and what is in prospect. ~~See~~ See Source

1943-44

S Institute for Advanced Study, Sch. of Econ. & Pol., Memorandum & Reports

~~1943-44~~

1943

11/26
10/19

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organisation

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

Two reports of above dates on work of the Economics Group.

Filed in Vertical File under School of Economics and Politics, "S".

S file, Reports, Memoranda, 1943-4 School of Econ. & Pol. IAS

1943

11/26

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

MEMBERS

Academic Personnel

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

WARREN, R.

In a report on economics Stewart says he rarely makes trips to Washington though called for advice at times.

Both he and Warren have continued their reading over a wider range than economics, including history, political theory, philosophy, because they believe economics is "too narrowly defined."

D, Stewart

1943

12/22
12/30

GENERAL (AMERICAN CIVILIZATION STUDY)

Academic Activities

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOI

DODDS, HAROLD W.

Biographical

Dodds to Aydelotte, December 22, 1943, and Aydelotte to
Dodds, December 30, 1943, regarding seminar on American
Civilization Study project.

See Source.

FA (Elsa Jenkins) 3/19/57, File No. 2.

1944

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES
(Budget Stipends 1944-45)

Academic Organization

/SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS
(Economic Budget 1944-45)

GENERAL

~~Buildings and Grounds~~

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Facilities

MILLER, BERNETTA

Biographical

Miscellaneous administrative affairs--Richardson, Miller
and Aydelotte summer correspondence.

A, 1/29/57

1944

1/5
1/13

PRINCETON/UNIVERSITY

RELATIONS WGA1

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

ACADEMIC ORGANIZATION

GENERAL (AMERICAN CIVILIZATION STUDY)

ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

DODDS, HAROLD W.

BIOGRAPHICAL

WRIGHT, LOUIS B.

See Dodds' memorandum on Louis B. Wright's plan for study of American Civilization type of seminar--seminar to choose projects or a seminar to discuss projects.

See source.

FA (Elsa Jenkins) 3/19/57, File No. 2.

1944

1/25

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

A result of the war and war contacts will be an increase in applicants when they are released from war service. The Institute hopes to be able to augment the appropriations for stipends so as to offer as many stipends as possible to these scholars.

The School of Economics and Politics is planning a seminar sponsored jointly by the Institute and the University.

1944

2/18

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS
(American Civilization Study)

Academic Organization

Report of the Director on the proposed study of certain problems in American
social and economic history.

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

1944

March and April

GENERAL (AMERICAN CIVILIZATION STUDY)

Academic Activities

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

GUGGENHEIM

Foundations

WARREN, R.

Biographical

BLACKMUR

Copy of memoranda on the project.

Another memorandum--Warren to Aydelette on arrangements for study or seminar April 10, 1944.

FA (Elsa Jenkins) 3/19/47, File No. 2)

3/13

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER-BAMBERGER FUND

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Finance

Aydelotte to John R. Hardin, April 13, 1944, regarding
pledges for the work in economics.

Filed in Chronological file under 1944, 3/13.

D, Bamberger, Estate of

1944

7/29

7/26

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

BUDGET

Finance

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Aydelotte to H. M. Gillette, Assistant Comptroller,
The Rockefeller Foundation.

A duplicate which he ~~sends~~ sent to Stewart.

"In reply to your letter of July 26, I hasten to assure you that the Institute Trustees have appropriated \$30,000 for our work in economics for the year 1944-45 in accordance with our agreement. I enclose a copy of the economics budget which I had my secretary sand up from Princeton..."

~~EXPIRY~~

This was in answer to Gillette's letter of July 26, 1944, reaffirming the agreement to match funds, and asking for assurances that the Institute had made available \$30,000 for the year ending 1945 for the work in economics.

S File, IAS, School of Economics - Rockefeller-Bamberger Fund

1944

9/15
9/8

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

For Stewart's memorandum on the desire of Mr. Joseph Willits of the Rockefeller Foundation for a study of the corporation, see Source.

S File, I. A. S., Sch. of Econ. & Pol., R & M. 1944-5

1944

9/15

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

History of the United States Treasury. Memorandum.

Filed in Chronological under 1944, 9/15.

S File, IAS Reports-Memoranda 1944-5

1944

9/28

GENERAL (H. B. E. E.)

Foundations

ECONOMICS

Academic Activities

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organisation

William J. Carson, Vice Chairman, Committee on the
Corporate Bond Study Financial Research Program to Stewart,
September 28, 1944 on completion of corporate bond study.

See Source.

FA (Elsa Jenkins) 3/19/57, File 3.

1944
1946

10/7
5/16

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

WORLD WAR II

Government Relations

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Relations WOAI

Aydelotte to Dr. John A. Mackay of the Seminary,
October 7, 1944.

Asks for six rooms at the Seminary to accommodate the League of Nations group which a growing membership at the Institute has made necessary. ~~Maxwell~~ The Institute has never had any financial dealings with the League whatsoever, their salaries being paid by the League of Nations. The Institute has given them their ~~own~~ working rooms and telephone service without charge/ except that they pay for long-distance calls. The Rockefeller Foundation has made them generous grants from year to year for research, and these funds are administered by Mr. Loveday without any connection with us. It is probable,

as Mr. Loveday thinks, that the Secretary-General of the League of Nations will probably want the group to return to Geneva sometime in the first half of 1945.

D, Princeton Theological Seminary

1944

10/9

/SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

STEWART, WALTER W.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Aydelotte to Stewart.

Friendly and cordial acknowledg^{ing} two memoranda and saying they will be used to summarize plans in reporting to Trustees (see dra t 10/11/44).

Apparently no hostility here; first of the dear Walter series.

D, Stewart

1944

10/11

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

RIEPLER, W. W.

Biographical

WARREN

STEWART

AYDELOTTE, F.

h M1 bureau to Pol Com

In his projected report which was ~~never~~ delivered, Aydelotte outlined a project for research in the fundamentals of American civilization which he says properly belongs in the School of Humanistic Studies, but because of the interests of Stewart, Warren, and Earle, the School of Economics is greatly interested.

He has been discussing it since 1941 with Professor Louis B. Wright of the Huntington Library and one of the editors of the Journal of the History of Ideas, and later with Professor McIlwain of Harvard, Miss Marjorie Nicholson

of Columbia, Dr. Joseph H. Willits of the Rockefeller Foundation, Professor Gilbert Chinard and President Dodds of Princeton. (See page 20 of the draft for a description of the project which proposes to trace the strands of legal, political, social, economic, philosophical and religious aspects of American life from the beginning.) Aydelotte suggests that fundamental research in various aspects of the field will enable the Institute to make a contribution of peculiar value to postwar scholarship and education in the United States. He says the interest of scholars moving in this direction is demonstrated by the subjects chosen by candidates for fellowships of the Guggenheim Foundation as well as by the subjects touching this field undertaken by certain members of the Institute. The newly organized program in American civilization in Princeton University evidences it also. Professor Blackmur at Harvard, an ex-Guggenheim Fellow and an instructor in Princeton, is working on Henry Adams, and will spend the academic year 1944-1945 at the Institute on a stipend in the School of Economics. "Lack of funds for stipends and the preoccupation of scholars with war work has prevented us

from making anything more than a very quiet and modest start
but we hope that this program will go forward with
accelerated momentum a year hence."

A (Attic) File, Report of the Director, October, 1944

1944

10/11
10/12

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

MOE, HENRY ALLEN

Moe to Aydelotte, October 11, 1944.

He has read what was apparently a report by Aydelotte on the proposed study for the School of Economics and Politics. The gravamen of this question is apparently whether planning can work within a democracy without destroying the democracy. Moe cites Hayek in Roads to Serfdom, and thinks Hayek makes his case.

Moe cites talks with Lewis Lorwin who doesn't accept the Hayek thesis. His book, Time for Planning, is to be published shortly by Harpers.

"Having made the above suggestion, I need to say further that a suggestion like this seems to me to raise the whole

question of the function of the Director, and, indeed, of the Board of Trustees in an organization such as the Institute for Advanced Study. Obviously, if Stewart and Warren and Riefler don't want to undertake such a study they don't have to. It would also not be feasible for the Trustees of the Institute to go out and hire a bunch of scholars to make the study. I think this kind of question is pertinent material for your report and that is the reason I mention it at this time. Perhaps the only answer is that the Director can try to be persuasive if he wants something done but if the staff does not want to do it, there is nothing he can do about it.

"I am far from saying, you understand--I am not arrogant, I hope--that I think that the economics staff of the Institute ought to drop everything else and tackle this problem. The problem is the largest political-economic problem I see but I know that I don't see as broadly or as deeply as Stewart and Warren do into such matters. I have no ideas in the field that I would not subordinate to their dissent."

Aydelotte to Moe, October 12, 1944

Thanks Moe and says that he has said what he has to say on Planning and Democracy in The Academic Lock Step. Also he circulated Hayek's book before it was published among our economists.

He thinks the question is one not of economics but of philosophy and is delighted to see our economists broadening into philosophical studies.

He thinks the job of the Director is to release the creative energies in other men and to facilitate by discussion and in other ways the projects which excite their enthusiasm.

There is an unsent letter signed by Aydelotte dated October 13, 1944, in the same file alluding to the danger of reporting to the Trustees before his plans are fully matured, and also to his American Civilization Study.

~~xxBullietinxx(Attic)xxVarkker~~

A Plan for Institute (Attic) Vertical

1944

10/23

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

✓GENERAL

Corporation

RIEFLER, W.

Biographical

STEWART, W.

Following is an excerpt from a memorandum dictated by Stewart of a conversation he had with Riefler on the above date. (Memo dated October 24, 1944).

"Mr. Riefler indicated the line of development that he thought most effective for the Institute. In his view the Institute ~~unusually~~ occupies a place midway between a university and a foundation. It has more operating functions than a foundation. Being free from teaching commitments, it can be more free than a university, and in its operations it can have more direct contact with individuals and projects than a foundation. The Institute's general program, therefore, should be to gamble on promising new things, then support at an early stage to the successful enterprises in the community, and when the enterprise is established, expect to withdraw and recapture its freedom. Its general emphasis should be to develop

the
in Princeton community as many worthwhile projects sponsored in common
with the University, the Institute and other research agencies."

IAS Sch. of Econ. & Pol.
S¹ Reports, Memoranda 1944-45

1944

11/7
11/30

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

BUILDINGS AND GROUND

Facilities

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Brakeley, George A., to Aydelotte, November 7, 1944. Offers University-owned house at 39 University Place for office purposes for members of the League of Nations staff, on modest terms; that is, rental and carrying charges and maintenance.

Aydelotte to Brakeley, November 30, 1944. Loveday and Riefler have considered the house, but it appears that since Princeton Theological Seminary has offered some classrooms in the Hun School which they will not need during the present academic year, it would be better if the group used those offices.

A File, Princeton University

1944

11/20 (?)

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

MEMBERS

Academic Personnel

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

rough
Copy of/handwritten notes by Aydelotte around November 20,
1944.

REEFLER

Put our influence back of best things that are *happening* in
politics and economics. Public slant.

Able young men short periods - ask older men

11/26

1943
/ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

GENERAL

Foundations

Report on work of Economic Group including a report 10/19/43 on progress in study of unemployment in the U. S. (follows)

Excerpt from:

"The relation between the Institute and the National Bureau is of such mutual benefit that no question of our relative contribution arises. The essence of the relationship, as I view it, is that we are engaged in a common task though working with different instruments. If there were no National Bureau, the Institute would have to build up an expensive staff with clerical assistance and all the apparatus required for statistical investigation. If there were no Institute, those working at the Bureau who found the need for reflective study would have to search for an atmosphere similar to ours. Collaboration of the kind we now have between the two institutions makes it possible for a scholar to integrate quantitative and empirical knowledge with analysis and interpretation. It seems likely that in the future we will want to recommend arrangements for joint projects similar to those now under way."

File: IAS - W.W.STEWART - 1932-45

1944

9/28

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, INC.

Foundations

Study of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Filed under Chronological, 1944, 9/28.

A File, Report of the Director, 1944.

1944

12/5

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Facilities

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS
(League of Nations Section)

Academic Organization

~~THE DIRECTOR REPORTS~~ Mr. Maass reported that Fuld Hall is badly overcrowded because of the return of members of the Faculty and an influx of new members, and the Board decides to take advantage of a gracious offer by the Princeton Theological Seminary of convenient rooms for the use of certain officers of the Economics Section of the League of Nations.

Trustees' Minutes, December 5, 1944, page 13 and 14

1944

12/12
12/18

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

GENERAL

Government Relations

WARREN, ROBERT B.

Biographical

John G. Erhardt, Director of Office of the Foreign Service, Department of State, Washington to Aydelotte December 12, 1944, requesting that Warren come to serve on the mission to Austria for the government.

Aydelotte to members of the Executive Committee, December 18, 1944, telling them of the request and enclosing a copy of Erhardt's letter, asking them to vote by mail.

Letters filed in Chronological File under 1944, 12/12.

Hardin Miscellaneous

1945-48

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

School documents and memos.

Filed in Vertical File under "E" for School of Economics
and Politics.

D, School of Economics and Politics

1945

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ECONOMICS

Academic Activities

NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Foundations

Statement of nature and organization of N. B. E. R.

Filed in Vertical File under "N".

D, National Bureau of Economic Research

1945

1/5

GENERAL

Government Relations

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

WARREN, R.

Biographical

Copy of letter from John G. Erhardt, Acting Assistant Secretary, Department of State, Washington, to Aydelotte, January 5, 1945.

Copy of letter attached to Chronological File under 1945, 1/5.

D, Warren

1945

1/5

RECEIPTS

Academic Personnel

SALARIES

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Copies of correspondence between Flexner and professors
on salaries and pensions. Submitted to Haas by Aydelotte
January 5, 1945. Valuable--not otherwise available--some
instances Flexner's position as of 1945 and Aydelotte's--
Valuable--see file.

(file #56)

A. 10/10/56 Mat. for Trustee Committee on Institute Policy

1945

2/23

✓ SCHOOL OF
ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

STEWART, W.W.
WARREN, EARL
MITCHELL, J.

Biographical

Memo from W. W. Stewart to Dr. Aydelotte on:

EXPIRATION OF MEMBERSHIP OF JONATHAN MITCHELL

"The second draft of his manuscript is still incomplete but within a month or two it should be in shape to show to a publisher. Both Warren and myself have seen the manuscript through several phases and therefore do not trust our own judgment as to quality. We are agreed, however, that the Institute is not justified in making any further extension of Mr. Mitchell's membership."

1945

2/26
6/29
7/2
10/6

NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Foundations

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

VINER, J.

Biographical

STEWART, W. W.

EARLE, E.

Question of Viner's appointment first raised in Stewart memorandum to Riefler and Warren for conference with Director on February 27, 1945--shd he be considered? No action but decided whole question of appointments to School of Economics and Politics should be considered. Also that matter of N. B. E. R. location at Princeton for part of its work should be discussed.

June 29--Stewart ~~thinksxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ thinks Viner will refuse Princeton's invitation. Minutes School of Economics.

Aydelotte to discuss with Dodds 8/1/45 and Stewart to talk with Viner to sound him out regarding coming to I. A. S.

7/2/45 Riefler saw Viner at New York. Seems disposed to come to Princeton. Viner thinks he will be so much at Institute that Princeton colleagues will be embarrassed. Suggests permanent membership at Institute with professorship at Princeton, clerical help, travel, money, or stipend, or appointed as professor at both institutions. Work out with Dodds.

10/6/45--Earle to Aydelotte. He, Riefler, Stewart and Warren talked regarding Viner--unknown whether he is accepting University. If he comes to Princeton, our purpose will be served; if not, Institute should not invite him, "we all felt." So Earle Suggests appointment Morison with approval of the 3 others.

D, School of Economics and Politics, Minutes.

1945

5/1

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

MORISON, SAMUEL ELIOT

Nomination by Earle of Morison for faculty membership.
(Later brought up as conflict with proposal to invite ~~Viner~~
Viner).

S-17 (SEP Report Memoranda, 1937-48)

1945

5/11

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

VINER, J.

Biographical

STEWART, W. W.

DODDS, H. W.

AYDELOTTE, F.

Aydelotte to Dodds, May 11, 1945.

Expresses hope that Dodds will find Viner's letter refusing position at Princeton. Does not absolutely close the matter "and that perhaps there might be something we could do to urge Viner to accept. Certainly we can give him every assurance that we would welcome his coming to Princeton University with the greatest enthusiasm."

He asked Dodds if Stewart can look in on him at home about the matter.

(No answer in file).

D, Dodds, Harold W.

1945

5/15

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

POLICY

Administration

GOLDENWEISER

Biographical

STEWART, W. W.

AYDELOTTE, F.

Stewart to Aydelotte confirming understanding.

Better not try discuss principles involved in Goldenweiser appointment until after meeting May 22, 1945. Meanwhile, he will phone Goldenweiser there is no chance of a faculty appointment because of his age.

D, Stewart

1945

5/19
5/22

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

NOMINATIONS

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

TRUSTEES

Corporation

Comment: At the meeting of May 19, a five-year appointment to Goldenweiser without stipend was deferred on objections from unnamed members of the Faculty that they didn't know his work.

At the meeting on May 22, Maass and Wood were present invited by the Director. The Viner appointment presented by Earle was opposed by Einstein on the ground that Siegel was being passed over, and that he had a more inventive mind than Viner. "Veblen, however supported Professor Earle's motion" for the appointment of Viner." Maass asked whether economics could not claim to have an inventive quality comparable to that of mathematics. Then Morse spoke for Viner and the nomination was approved.

Albright nominated by Goldman and Weyl expressed his approval because Neugebauer approved.

At the end of the discussion, Maass said he approved the new method of Faculty discussion of appointments before the Trustees received their nominations. He hoped the Board of Trustees might be better informed about some appointments in the future than it had been in the past. He excluded the economists because they had been thoroughly discussed with the Board of Trustees and he understood it. He even opined that the School of Economics and Politics might make bigger contributions to the future than the others.

Weed made a statement that no one had demonstrated to him why any appointments were necessary now, and why, if they were, the age pattern hadn't been better considered, and why were they made in the fields already existing, and why not in a new field. He referred to justifying the appointments to him.

Maass asked whether if mathematics was the School that gave prestige to the Institute, three appointments should not be

made in that field alone.

Maass expressed continuing confusion as to how a Trustee could be certain that he was approving the right appointment as between the three Schools, and there was no satisfactory answer. He was striking at inbreeding and self-interest. The Minutes are wryly humorous.

That the spectacle created by Maass and Weed was fully appreciated by the Faculty, it expressed its appreciation particularly for the "fulness and clarity" with which the proceedings were recorded by the Secretary, Professor Meritt. (September 17, 1945 Faculty Meeting).

Faculty Minutes 5/22/45

1929

6.29
7.2

SCHOOL OF
✓ ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

MEMBERS

Academic Personnel

PROFESSORS

VINER, J.

Conference with Dr. Aydelotte, June 27, 1945, and Topics to be
discussed at meeting, July 2, from Stewart to Aydelotte.

Filed in Chronological File under June 29, 1945

S File, IAS Sch. Econ. & Pol. 1945-6

1945

6/29

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Memorandum of Meeting of School of Economics, June 29, 1945.

Filed in Chronological File under 1945, 6/29.

D, Minutes of School of Economics and Politics.

1945

9/12

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS	Academic Organization
GENERAL	Publications
STEWART, W. W.	Biographical
AYDELOTTE, F.	

Memo to Aydelotte.

W. W. S. suggests I. A. S. with Princeton University publish a quarterly review. Title suggested "North American Review," but title owned by an estate. No further reference to it in file.

D, School of Economics and Politics Minutes, 9/12/45.

1945

94

VINER, J.

Biographical

STEWART, H.W.

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Office Memorandum--telephone conversation with President
concerning Professor Viner.

Filed in Vertical File under V, Viner, J.

5 I.A.S. School of Economics and Politics (H & S) 1947-8

1945

9/17

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

MEMBERS

Academic Personnel

School of Economics and Politics notes for faculty meeting suggesting 11 members by name, two visitors and the continuation of two additional visitors.

S-17 (SEP Report Memoranda, 1937-48)

1945

10/6

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

VINER, J.

Biographical

MORISON

Earle to Aydelotte, October 6, 1945, informing him that the School Faculty had had an informal meeting not prearranged or Aydelotte would have been there, and Earle communicates the results of the cogitations.

Stewart, Riefler, Warren and Earle talked about the Viner case. They did not know whether he had accepted the University or not, apparently he hadn't made up his own mind. If he comes to the University "our purposes will have been served and if he does not, we all felt that it would be undesirable for a number of reasons for us to extend him an Institute invitation in the immediate future. As Mr. Stewart put it, therefore, it would be best for us to eliminate Viner from Institute consideration at the present time."

Then Earle brought up the matter of the appointment of Morison, apparently in place of the offered position to Viner,

and there was concensus that Morison should be appointed.

D, Economics and Politics (School of)

1945

10/6

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

VINER, J.

Biographical

MORISON

EARLE

RIEFLER

WARREN

STEWART

See Earle to Aydelotte regarding conference with W. W. S.,
W. W. R., R. B. W. and suggested deferral of invitation to Viner
in favor of immediate invitation to Morison.

Earle, I. A. S., 1944-5, General Correspondence

1945

November
December

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

SMITH, WALTER BEDELL

Biographical

EARLE, E. M.

STEWART, W. W.

AYDELOTTE, FRANK

Stewart had had correspondence with Douglas Freeman, Editor of the Richmond News Leader about the desire of General Smith to retire from the Army and write the history of the campaigns in western and northern Europe 1944-45. Because it was rich in material on the use of the Army Air Forces Smith told Earle about it. Earle immediately with Stewart worked with the Rockefeller Foundation to seek to get a grant for three or four years for the General, and Aydelotte played ball. Ultimately, the thing fell through because Smith, though not an educated man, was looking for a permanent berth if he

left the Army.

Earle's interest lay in getting not only the General but his documentary material for his own history of the military strategy of the end of the war.

Ø (No scholarship here as a pre-requisite for membership).

Earle Files, Smith, Walter Bedell, 1944-45

1945

12/13

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Earle proposed the appointment of Professor Samuel Eliot Morison to the School of Economics and Politics, and presented prepared material. Weyl commented unfavorably on Morison's history of Columbus. Earle defended Morison on his book, The Maritime History of New England. Veblen noted a man in the field of history was needed, and that Morison was the best man available. Morse supported the nomination. Wide participation and discussion. Veblen seconded, the motion was carried with Weyl dissenting.

Veblen proposed Gödel as a permanent member. Pauli and Einstein supported. Stewart and Lowe suggested that Gödel be considered for a professorship which the mathematicians rejected. Approved for permanent member.

Faculty Minutes, 12/13/45

1945

12/18

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

MORISON, SAMUEL ELIOT (HARVARD)

Biographical

GÜDEL

DUYVENDAK

WADE-GERY

Morison offered professorship, p. 3.

Gödel, Permanent Member, p. 3.

Duyvendak appointed to survey East Oriental Library,
four months at \$500 per month.

Wade-Gery visiting professor, 1947-48.

Executive Committee Minutes, 12/18/45

1945

12/19

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

MORISON, SAMUEL ELIOT

Biographical

Aydelotte to Morison, December 19, 1945.

Aydelotte offered with Trustees' sanction an appointment to Morison, and asks for an interview, informing James B. Conant, President of Harvard, at the same time. Conant thanked Aydelotte for letting him know.

Morison refused the appointment or even to discuss it.

D, M1 - M2

1946

2/4

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

VINER, J.

Biographical

Riefler informed the Faculty that Viner had accepted an ~~assist~~ appointment at Princeton, but looked forward to close cooperation with the Institute economists.

D File, Faculty Minutes, February 4, 1946

2/4

MORISON, SAMUEL ELIOT

Biographical

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Professor Morison had been offered a professorship.
Professor Earle ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ announced he "had decided
not to leave Harvard at his advanced age."

D File, Faculty Minutes, February 4, 1946

1946

2/14

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

WOODWARD

MERITT

Earle to Meritt at Oxford asking him to persuade Woodward
to accept a membership to I. A. S., etc.

Meritt, I. A. S., Vertical

1946

1947

5/8
6/12
3/21

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

EARLE, E. M.

Foundations

Academic Organisation

Biographical

Carnegie Corporation granted \$15,000 on June 12 and possible additional \$9,000.

But amended March 21, 1947: \$15,000 on 10/1/47
\$20,000 on 10/1/48
\$20,000 on 10/1/49

for seminars on International affairs.

A letter and data on this filed in Chronological file under 5/8/1946 with this memo.

D. Earle, E. M., 1945

1946

5/16

~~SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS~~

Academic Organization

WORLD WAR II

Government Relations

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Relations WOAI

John A Mackay of Princeton Theological Seminary to
Dr. Aydelotte.

If it would be possible for the League of Nations group to vacate the studies in the Education Building which they have occupied, five rooms on the new campus, the Seminary would like to use it for the large influx of students.

Aydelotte to Mackay, May 27, 1946. He says that the group is about to go to Long Island before September 1, and transmits a vote of thanks from the Trustees of the Institute for the Seminary's kindness
D, Princeton Theological Seminary

1946

5/20

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

MITRANY, D.

Biographical

RIEFLER, W.

Riefler reported Mitrany unable to return to the Institute in September, 1946, and it was proposed that Mitrany should relinquish his position so that it might be filled by another scholar. Mitrany has asked for the status of permanent member up to the age 65, with the understanding that the Institute will pay 1/2 his contribution to the T. I. A. A., and with the further understanding that Mitrany will spend several weeks each year at the Institute. The School to recommend a suitable stipend for such services, and the Trustees to enlarge the regular stipend fund of the School to cover the amount recommended. The Faculty approved these ~~suggestions~~ recommendations.

D, Faculty Minutes, May 20, 1946

1946

5/20

GENERAL

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

AYDELOTTE, P.

Government Relations

Academic Organization

Biographical

Aydelotte informed the Faculty that the remaining members of the League of Nations section will be taken over by the United Nations, and they are vacating their rooms at the Institute not later than September 1, 1946. They have through SM Sean Lester, Secretary General of the League of Nations, extended a heartfelt thanks to the Institute for Advanced Study.

D, Faculty Minutes, May 20, 1946

5/23

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

MITRANY

Biographical

The Board did not approve the Faculty's recommendation that it maintain its contribution to Mitrany's TIAA account, but vacated his professorship as recommended by the Faculty, and refused to make further contributions to his TIAA account. It went along, however, with Faculty suggestions that when he came to the Institute he should be given \$1200 for each visit of four weeks, successive weeks.

Trustees' Minutes, 5/23/46

1946

5/23
9/16

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

MITRANY, D.

Biographical

As this question went to the Board, it was presented by Dr. Aydelotte with a statement that he had interviewed Mitrany several times while he was in Europe, and that this was a suggestion of the School of Economics ~~andxxxxxxx~~
"Mitrany be made a permanent member without salary, and that if and when he returns here for continuous residence, an appropriate stipend should be set ~~ain~~ aside for him. Meanwhile, the members of the School of Economics believe that it would be of great value to the Institute to have Professor Mitrany spend three or four weeks here each year reporting on his investigations. This would give the School of Economics a kind of outpost in Europe, and his reports would be of great value to our whole group. I suggest that a stipend of \$1200 per year be appropriated for Professor Mitrany for such visit."

The report of the Director was accepted as read. (Minutes Trustees, May 23, 1946).

Faculty Minutes, September 16, 1946, read as follows: (page 1)
"The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted with the addition of a note stating the negative action of the Trustees on the recommendation of the School of Economics and Politics on Professor Mitrany."

Minutes, Faculty// and Trustees, as Cited Above in Memorandum

1946

6/27

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Memberships and Stipends in the School of Economics.

Filed in Vertical File under S, School of Economics and Politics.

S File, Reports, Memoranda, 1946-7

1946

9/26

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

SEMINAR ON MONETARY POLICY

Academic Procedures

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

RIEFLER

WARREN

GOLDENWEISER

Meeting of four to plan for seminars 1947-48; subject European financial, fiscal and monetary problems. Two meetings per month instead of one as in 1946-47. Lunch and afternoon. Personnel selected in program outlined.

Decided to have a full-time assistant to organize material on current foreign developments, charts etc. Vera Lutz mentioned--(no provision for preparation of reports or papers for publication? Apparently not) Warren kept notes of discussions, sometimes with the papers presented by individual

members and sometimes without. In two cases in 1946 papers were submitted 1 revised after discussion and before publication. In others same ~~xxx~~ might have been true. Warren's notes show 9 meetings seminar 11/12/46 to 5/12/47.

Papers regarding this fromfile are attached to Chronological Copy of this Memorandum and filed under ~~1926~~ 1946, 9/26.

S. E. P. Seminar Monetary Policy 1947-48

1946

October

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

LEAGUE OF NATIONS (WORLD WAR II)

Government Relations

See statement on League of Nations economics section and effect of war to Princeton.

Also see data on individuals in war work--School of Mathematics (p. 7-8), School of Economics and Politics (pp. 9-10).

Bulletin No. 12, p. 4.

1946

11/4

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Personnel

Academic Organization

Meritt nominated Thompson. Morse and Veblen expressed themselves as willing to take immediate action. Earle and Weyl advocated postponement. Nomination deferred.

Faculty Minutes 11/4/46

1947-48

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Membership - School of Economics - 1947-48.

Filed in Chronological File under 1947-48.

S Reports-Memoranda 1947-48

1947

2/17

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Minutes of the School of Economics and Politics, February 17,
1947.

Filed in Chronological File under 1947, 2/17.

1947

4/17

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Discussion of membership in the School for academic year 1947-48.

Filed in Chronological File under 1947, 4/17.

S File, Reports, Memoranda, 1947-8

1947

4/21

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

WILMERDING, LUCIUS

Biographical

PAIS, ABRAHAM

Stewart recommended a third year membership for Wilmerding at \$3,000 to complete his book, The Power of the Purse. Voted.

Von Neumann recommended Pais a five-year membership annual stipend \$6,000. Voted.

Faculty Minutes, 4/21/47

1947

5/20

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

GOLDENWEISER, E. A.

Biographical

Memorandum from Walter W. Stewart to Aydelotte, May 20, 1947,
regarding Seminar on Monetary Policy.

Filed in Aydelotte files (Elsa Jenkins) 3/19/57, (File No. 1).

1947

5/21

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

BUDGET

Finance

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

Aydelotte to Stewart, May 21, 1947.

"The auditor's figures do not agree with yours about the Rockefeller-Bamberger Economics Fund. It is carried as a special-research fund in economics on the Treasurer's books and the auditor's report of June 30, 1946 gives the total as \$72,010.27. I am asking Miss Miller to study your figures and the Treasurer's in order to find out if possible where the discrepancy lies."

This indicates that Aydelotte either is not aware of or does not remember the action taken on June 30, 1944, June 30, 1945

appropriating to the budget out of the surplus funds or the special reserve account of the School of Economics \$30,000 for each year, leaving a balance out of the actual ~~XXXXX~~ balance \$132,010.27 of \$72,010.27. This was cleared up by a memorandum to Miss Miller by Mary C. McNamara of the accountant in the Treasurer's office, in New York City, dated May 21, 1947, also in the file, and ^{which} ~~in~~ Bernetta A. Miller transmitted to Stewart on May 22, 1947, in red ink. Bernetta Miller says Aydelotte has seen it, and knows that it is being passed on to Stewart.

S File, IAS, School of Economics - Rockefeller-Bamberger Fund

1947

10/4
10/6
10/15

✓ SCHOOLE OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

MORRIS

Biographical

STEWART

WARREN

AYDELOTTE

Morris

On nomination of Morris to fill Mitrany's professorship.

A, 10/18/56, SEP

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

POLICIES

Administration

OPPENHEIMER, R.

Biographical

STEWART, W.

RIEFLE, W.

Conversation with Oppenheimer concerning Riefler

S Personal Memorandum

1947

12/16

OPPENHEIMER, ROBERT

POLICIES

✓ H.S. (ECONOMICS)

Biography

Administration

Academic Organization

1st Report of R. Oppenheimer:

He found School of Mathematics flourishing. Hopes generous help given to physics will cause it also to flourish. But in other schools "there are troubles". Work not appreciated, lack of direction and reasons why seem apparent. Thinks not all members of School of Economics are capable of "advanced Study". In School of Humanistic Studies there are areas of great fruitfulness beyond the Hellenistic to which IAS already is committed. Suggests adding (1) fields in sciences for pioneering work, (2) work by men who have gained great insight through work in the creative arts. No specific suggestions, except \$120,000 be appropriated in General Fund for 5 years for appointment of members who are not representative of existing schools. Advisory Committee to use Fund. Experimental work thus to be started. Board granted.

1947

12/24

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

MITRANY, DAVID.

Biographical

Mitrany has previously written asking for permission to defer his attendance on a short visit to the Institute from spring to fall, 1948. He is requesting the Director to intercede with the Faculty of his School.

Aydelotte to Mitrany, December 24, 1947.

I have been very much interested in your long-term program, and have tried to get some arrangements made for it. Oppenheimer is very sympathetic with my views. "We have not yet succeeded in getting serious consideration of them by the School of Economics and I shall continue my efforts in that direction as soon as I return from a little holiday in Florida.

A File, David Mitrany

1948-1949

✓SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

See Report of Director (1948-53) P. 23 ff for change in
organization, creation of School of Historical Studies.

Pamphlet Report of the Director of I.A.S. (1948-53) 1954

1948-1953

STIPENDS

Academic Personnel

DIRECTOR

Administration

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organisation

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

An accounting running from the years 1948 to 1953:

Academic Year 1948-49

Appropriation

\$20,000

Commitments

Kenneth Burke (2nd term) \$1,200.00

Francis Fergusson (full year) 6,000.00

Max Radin (law) (2nd term) 5,000.00

12,200

\$ 7,800 Balance

Balance carried over to the academic year 1949-50, and
 the appropriation again was \$20,000 making a total for expenditure

of \$27,000 with the balance.

Commitments for 1949-50:

E. Auerback (romance languages School of Historical Studies)	\$4,000	
E. R. Curtius (medical literature and literatures (full year)	4,000	
--S. D. Leake (six weeks) (medical papyri)	900	
Nadin (2nd term) (law)	5,000	
(Special) Psychology Conference	1,044.20	
Legal Conference	192.92	
Greenbaum Conference	<u>135.79</u>	
		<u>15,272.91</u>
		\$12,527.09 Balance

Academic year 1950-51

Appropriation	\$20,000.00
Balance from 1949-50	<u>12,527.09</u>
	<u>32,527.09</u>

Commitments: George Kennan (full year)		
Department of State	\$15,000	
A. Chakravarty (2nd term)		
Sch. Historical Studies	2,500	
J. Palfrey (full year)		
Columbia, Atomic Energy		
Commission -(A. E. C.)		
Sch. Historical Studies	<u>2,250</u>	<u>19,750.00</u>
		\$12,777.09 Bal.

At the end of the fiscal year 1950-51 there was a balance of \$12,777.09, and further accounting except for 1951-52 in which \$13,750 were committed out of \$32,777.09 for Jerome Bruner (Psychology), Chauncey D. Leake (medical papers), David Levy (Psychiatry), Father Jean de Menasse (School of Historical Studies), John Palfrey (School of Historical Studies) and Edward Tolman for three weeks (was paid nothing). The balance at the end of that year was \$19,027.09, total expenditure for the same appropriation for 1952-53 was \$39,027.09 of which the accounting is not put down in detail, of which \$4,112.00 was expended only for one person, David Levy, leaving a balance

of \$34,915 for fiscal 1953-54 with a new appropriation, making
~~\$54,915~~ \$54,915.

1953-54 Kennan had \$5,000; Perry Miller had (philosophy)
history of ideas) had \$3,250; George Wald (biology in the
School of Mathematics) had \$900; Morton White (philosophy)
had \$2,083.34; Chauncey Leake had \$1,000 and the "cheson
conferences accounted for \$4,000 which left a lam balance of
\$28,638.07.

The commitments for 1954-55 were for Isiah Berlin (literary
criticism) \$4,000; George Kennan (School of Historical
Studies \$5,000; Jean Piaget \$3,000 (psychology); and
Hans Wallach (psychology both charged to the School of
Mathematics) \$6,500; making a total of \$18,000, leaving
a balance in fiscal 1954-55 of \$8,277.17.

D, Director's Fund

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

GOLDENWEISER, E. A.

Academic Personnel

Academic Organization

Biographical

There was discussion of extension of yearly memberships instead of making permanent commitments, and the Standing Committee was instructed to study nomenclature. Goldenweiser was nominated and appointed for a third term without stipend.

Faculty Minutes, 2/2/48

1948

2/17

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

RIEFLER, W. W.

Biographical

SEMINARS

Academic Procedures

Memo regarding the Monetary Seminar, and another memo concerning memberships in the School of Economics and Politics, 1948-1949 as ~~disc~~ discussed at an informal meeting of the School Monday morning, February 16, 1948.

Filed in ~~CHRONOLOGICAL~~ Chronological File under 1948, 2/17.

Earle, School of Economics and Politics

1948

2/23

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

OPPENHEIMER, R.

Biographical

STEWART, W. W.

Memorandum concerning a meeting of the School of Economics and Politics with the Director of the Institute, Monday morning, February 23, 1948.

Filed in Chronological file under 1948, 2/23.

Earle, I. A. S., 1946

1948

2/23

SEMINARS

Academic Procedures

PARIE, E. M.

Biographical

STEWART, W. W.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Mr. Stewart asked the Director if he wished to consider long-range plans, and Oppenheimer replied it might be wiser to consider long-range plans at a later date.

Riesler brought up the subject of the monetary seminar "which is operating at a very high level on problems that are now becoming immediate as well as acute. He suggested it might be well to write to the head of the Federal Reserve Board, the head of the International Monetary Fund, and the head of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, suggesting to them that the Institute would be prepared to consider the appointment of members nominated from the staffs of these institutions. The idea is that these younger economists come to Princeton for the full academic year to

work on monetary problems and to participate in the seminar. They would be supported by their institutions. The Institute would, of course, reserve the right to accept or reject nominees."

No action is taken and there is no comment in the minutes which were prepared by Earle.

D. S. E. P., Minutes of Meetings

148

2/23

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

Memorandum Concerning a Meeting of the School of Economics and
Politics with the Director of the Institute.

Filed in Chronological File under 1948, 2/23.

S, Reports-Memoranda 1947-48

1948

2/24

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

POLICIES (OUTSIDE WORK FOR
REMUNERATION)

Administration

OPPENHEIMER, R.

Biographical

EARLE, E. M.

Earle to Oppenheimer, February 24, 1948, referring to a memorandum of February 11 of Oppenheimer's setting forth certain categories within which members of the Institute faculty may accept compensation for services outside the Institute. Oppenheimer has said categories not broad enough, and it would be difficult to draw up a statement which would provide for all conceivable or reasonable contingencies. Oppenheimer's last paragraph reads: "Before acceptance of remuneration in any of the four categories above, the consent of the Director must be obtained by the individual on full-time appointment." Earle suggests wiser to say when situations arise not specifically provided for, consent of the Director must be obtained--it would give more latitude and relieve the Director of a considerable amount of detail.

had

Earle/suggested at the meeting of February 23 of the Faculty the following resolution: "The Faculty hereby reaffirms the long-established policy of the Institute that full-time appointment as a professor or as a member carries with it the obligation to engage in no outside activities in which the primary consideration, or even a major consideration, is pecuniary."

xix S-3 (SEP, Reports Memoranda, 1947-48)

1948

2/28

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ECONOMICS

Academic Activities

GENERAL

Government Relations

Riefler brought up the subject of the Monetary Seminar which is operating at a very high level on problems that are now becoming immediate as well as acute. He suggested that it might be well to write and invite the Federal Reserve Board, the International Monetary Fund, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, suggesting the Institute would be prepared to consider the appointment of members nominated by them from the staffs of those institutions, for a full academic year's work on monetary problems and participation in the seminar. To be supported by their institutions, and to be subject to acceptance or rejection by the School. There was no evidence of any action taken on this subject.

With respect to the Director's memorandum of February 11, 1948 concerning full-time appointments at the Institute, there was discussion, but Oppenheimer asked for individual comments to

assist him in clarifying the situation.

Earle asked for an assistant.

D, School of Economics and Politics - Minutes of Meetings

1948

3/5
4/1

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

TOYNBEE, ARNOLD

Biographical

Letter from Oppenheimer to Toynbee, March 5, 1948,
regarding a conference among people in similar lines as Tonybee.
Memo from Oppenheimer to some members in the S. H. S. regarding
a meeting to be held April 9.

Chronological 3/5/48
Both documents filed in Vertical File under "E" for School
of Economics and Politics.

D, Toynbee Coulborn Conference on Comparative History

1948

4/1 ?

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

STEWART, W.

Biographical

RIEPLER, W.

Report, School of Economics and Politics.

Filed in Vertical File under S, School of Economics and Politics.

S File, Sch. of Econ. & Pol. (R & M) 1947-8

1948

4/15

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

The Director commented on a lack of evidence of any "ordered planning." An exception is found growing up around Professor Meritt's work in epigraphy, beginning with his own narrow but sound work. The Institute is probably the center of the world in Greek epigraphy because of the transfer of so many activities formerly centered in Europe. The Director was not ready to make any specific proposal about work in these two Schools, but Riefler's resignation is expected, and he thought the situation might soon become ripe. For future study he pointed to the definite cleavage between Professor Earle's work and that of the economists, and the entirely different fields covered by the humanistic faculty. "The organization and emphasis in both economics and the humanities might well be changed in the not distant future."

Trustees' Minutes, April 15, 1948

1948

4/15

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

GENERAL

Academic Procedures

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

The Director mentioned Earle's program of conducting a yearly seminar in which he decides on a subject, travels abroad and in this country to consult and invite participants. The Director felt that the insight developing from these seminars is often of a sort not otherwise obtainable, and pointed to the just completed conferences centering around Professor Toynbee, in which in general terms it was discussed how to talk about a culture, as an example of meetings performing a real service.

Trustees' Minutes, 4/15/48

1948

4/15

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

RIEFLER, W. W.

Biographical

OPPENHEIMER, R.

Oppenheimer reported to the Trustees that with Riefler's expected ~~xxxx~~ resignation, the definite cleavage between Earle's work and that of the economists, and the entirely different fields covered by the humanist faculty, organization and emphasis in both economics and the humanities might well be changed in the not distant future.

Trustees' Minutes, April 15, 1948

1948

4/15

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

MEMBERS

Academic Personnel

GRANTS-IN-AID

GIFTS

Finance

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICS

The Director reported an approximate 60 per cent increase in memberships in the 1948-49 term limited to the School of Mathematics, and appended to the minutes is a list of the sources of outside funds and the purposes for which granted. Changes in the traditional pattern of members coming to work at the Institute were mentioned. Members in physics, for instance, come for a year or so of research and advanced study before going into teaching. Another variation is Professor Barlett's program of conducting yearly seminar in which he decides on a subject, travels abroad and in this country to consult and invite participants. The insight developing from these seminars is often of a sort not otherwise obtainable. He pointed to the just completed conferences centering around Professor Tynbee, in which in general terms it was discussed how to talk about a culture, as an example of meetings performing a real service.

Trustees' Minutes, April 17, 1948

1948

6/11

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

WARREN, R. B.

BIOGRAPHICAL

GOLDENWEISER

Stanby E. Howard, Chairman Economic and Social Institute
Princeton to Oppenheimer thanking him for Warren's taking
graduate students in Fiscal Policy. When Warren became ill
at end of term Goldenweiser took his place. Grateful.

D, Warren

1948

7/8
7/9

ROCKEFELLER (BAMBERGER FUND)

Foundations

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organisation

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, P.

OPPENHEIMER, R.

Two memoranda, Stewart to Oppenheimer on irregularities in handling grant for economics from Chairman of Rockefeller Foundation Trustees. One not sent. Inter alia to I. A. S.

Memoranda filed in Vertical file under "R" for Rockefeller.

W. W. S. Rockefeller-Bamberger Foundation

1948

10/22

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

OPPENHEIMER, R.

Proposed Historical Studies. Memorandum from Earle
to Oppenheimer, October 22, 1948.

Filed in Chronological file under 1948, 10/22.

Earle, I. A. S., 1946

1948

10/27
11/19

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

EARLE, E. M.

Stewart to Oppenheimer. In anticipation of the Faculty meeting with School of Economics and Politics on November 3, Stewart pointed out the need of future faculty appointments to the School, mentioning at the same time Earle's memorandum on the conference in studies of France (See memorandum October 22, Chronological). There were five faculty members: Earle, Mitrany, Kiefler, Stewart, and Warren, and the Trustees upon the recommendation of the Faculty and the Director authorized the appointment of two additional faculty members: an economist and an historian, neither of the two turned out to be available, says Stewart. The Faculty, now three, will be two

1945

when he retires in 1950. Stewart says it seems appropriate to consider a type of scholar who might be considered for appointment and indicate the method of selection, and suggests a conference to discuss it.

He mentions two topics he thinks it advisable not to discuss at the group meeting--one concerns the economic fund under the terms of the grant made by the Foundation, and the other, correspondence with Professor Hayek.

Katherine Russell to Cherniss, von Neumann and Weyl, calling them to a meeting Oppenheimer is having in his office on November 24 with Earle, Stewart, Warren and Viner.

Recommendations of Faculty
D, Historical Studies, ~~Minutes of Meetings~~

1948

11/9

✓SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAT

SELBERG, ATLE

NEUGEBAUER, OTTO

FRANKL, DR. PAUL

ELIOT, THOMAS

BOHR, NIELS

Faculty meeting of November 9, 1948.

Filed in Chronological File, 11/9/48.

Minutes Faculty Meeting, November 9, 1948, File V-1

1948

11/16

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

The Director felt that any formal report to the Trustees on this School would be premature as he deemed the situation far less clear than in the others, and because future plans are now under intensive discussion.

Tr. Min. 11/16/48 p. 5

1948

17
12/16

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

TRUSTEES

DIRECTOR

ECONOMICS

Academic Organization

Corporation

Administration

Academic Activities

Report on School of Economics and Politics.

Also note minutes.

Filed in Vertical File under "E" for School of Economics
and Politics.

D, S. E. P.

1948

11/18

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

DIRECTOR

Administration

Summary of informal suggestions which Director told Trustees was available on request. Original Draft in file: this is final corrected draft which is filed in Chronological File under 1948, 11/18. Discussion was had at Board but Minutes don't indicate it.

D, School of Humanistic Studies Correspondence (1)

1948

11/23

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

OPPENHEIMER, R.

Earle to Oppenheimer. During 1949-50 decisions will have to be made concerning the future of S. E. P. It may be advisable to have a visiting professor and several memberships with the primary purpose of becoming acquainted with persons desirable for permanent ~~appointment~~ membership or appointment to the Faculty. Suggests carrying an amount equal to Riefler's salary in the budget to give the School a little more leeway.

D, Historical Studies, Recommendations of the Faculty

1948

11/23

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

OPPENHEIMER, R.

Stewart to Oppenheimer.

A recommendation for tentative consideration for membership of Dr. Alan Gregg, 58, at the Foundation (Rockefeller?) About to retire to write. Very important in the field of psychology. Suggested for a five-year appointment. Simon Kuznets, 47, expert in studies on national income and capital formation, etc., and economic growth. He also recommends for consideration Rostow, W. W. He was recommended by Earle.

D, Historical Studies, Recommendations of Faculty

1948

11/23

/SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

OPPENHEIMER R.

Memorandum from Stewart to Oppenheimer giving Oppenheimer biographical data on several members in economics who have been discussed by the two men: Dr. ~~xxxx~~ Alan Gregg, Simon Kusnets, W. W. Rostow. Not all of these were in economics.

"While we may not ^{now} be in a position to make long-term decisions, we are at the time when plans for next year must be made. After our next discussion on Wednesday, November 24, may it not be feasible to consider those who might be invited as members for the academic 1949-50? The problems of economic growth constitute a sufficient focus to justify asking several members to spend a year with us."

S File, IAS, Sch. Econ. & Pol. (Reports, Memoranda) 1948-49

1948

11/24

DIRECTOR

~~Administration~~ Corporation

POLICIES

Administration

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

First draft of minutes of Director's report on School of Economics and Politics to Trustees with comments School of Economics and Politics but filed in file below. Not in final form attached to Minutes. He favors ordering of knowledge presently available rather than research to acquire more knowledge.

Draft is filed with this memo in Vertical File under "D" for Director.

D, Humanistic Studies

1948

11/27

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
WORLD WAR II

AYDELOTTE, F. W.
KIMPLER, W. W.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
SWEETSER, ARTHUR

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Relations with
Government Relations
Biographical

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

In A copy from an excerpt from a letter to Frank Walters, Geneva, by Arthur Sweetser, November 27, 1948 (Walters was doing a history of the League of Nations), Sweetser says:in

"In going over all the papers yesterday with Frank Aydelotte, I can understand how it crept in, as the correspondence was all with Dodds, President of the University, but that, as I said before, was purely proforma, as he was head of the oldest of the three inviting agencies. In sober fact, it was Dr. Frank Aydelotte of the Institute of Advanced Study, who was the prime and practically single mover on the Princeton end, with the other two sponsors only giving their names, and, as the Treasurer of the University only last night told me, the University itself not confirming the move till months later. It was with Dr. Aydelotte's Washington member, or rather a member who happened to be in Washington, that I made the first move as regards Princeton as

the actual site: i. e. a Winfield Riefler, later Economic Minister in London. It was Dr. Aydelotte who arranged the first luncheon in Princeton, drafted all the correspondence, organized the visit to Washington, met Loveday et al~~x~~ on arrival, and finally gave the whole group, which eventually ran up to some 40 officials, superb offices and quarters, for something like 4 years, in his own very crowded building. You would be the first, I am sure, to want to do full justice on this score, ~~particularly~~ particularly as in the end, as Dr. Aydelotte's own work increased, he was extremely embarrassed for space."

Sweetser goes on to assess the consequences of this hospitality:

(1) "It was a fairly friendly action on the part of the US Government in not objecting to the invitation going and in offering every possible help in detail, provided it could do it without getting involved too much in the principle"

(2) It had a real value in keeping the League alive and in getting support for it during the war years.

(3) Led to the production of useful stuff here.

(4) It helped through the experience of Loveday and others who were constantly called to Washington to lay the groundwork for various UN agencies such as Food and Agriculture, Bank and Fund, etc.

(5) Most of its staff have been well placed since then: Martin Hill as Adviser to the new HQ on matters affecting Specialised Agencies, Watterson with FAO, Rosenberg with the UN, Deperon carrying on his same work at Lake Success; Lindberg and Burke both here for tea with us only yesterday. The whole group did not go over en masse, but their experience, their publications, and their library, he thinks, did, and established a permanent, continuing link between past and future which seems to him worthy of special consideration.

Also he says this group was the rallying point for the League in the United States and cites the pamphlet World Organization, 1920-1940.

He opines that Avenol met his waterloo in Aydelotte/
with the latter's friendship with Lothian which started the
foreign office reaction which knocked out Avenol's most serious
objection.

A File, League of Nations (Invitation to Economics Group)

1948

12/21

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

GRANTS-IN-AID

Academic Personnel

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

BARNARD, CHESTER I.

Letter from ~~xx~~ Barnard to Earle on above headings filed
in Chronological File under 1948, 12/21.

Earle papers, C. I. Barnard

1949-1950

8/22

/SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

CLAY, SIR HENRY

Biographical

OPPENHEIMER, R.

Oppenheimer to Clay, August 22, 1949.

Records and confirms membership for the first term academic year 1949-50 for Clay with a non-taxable grant-in-aid of \$2100 provided by the Rockefeller Foundation, to take care of expenses during Clay's stay here in Princeton.

Clay's own description of the work which he is going to do (January 5, 1950, Ibid.) is to write about the relationships between industry and Government as he has observed them as a Professor at Oxford, in administrative work in the British Government, and in the Central Bank. He said that between the relationships which existed in 1906 when he left Oxford and the day he wrote in 1950, a revolution had taken place. He protests he is not a historian and could not do an adequate history, but he wants it to make an examination of policies and to throw some light on the nature of the modern political community.

The appointment was arranged by Willits, Stewart, Riefler, and Clay.

Clay wrote asking if he might not come back for the fall semester of 1950-1951. (Letter June 8, 1950). In the meanwhile, he had been appointed on the five-year basis.

It is apparent that he did not spend time here after that fall semester of 1950-1951.

In 1954, after a talk with the Rockefeller Foundation people, Oppenheimer and Earle were inclined to believe that since Sir Henry was not performing his work in this country, the Institute was hardly the institution to assume administrative responsibility for his grant. While this matter was being discussed, apparently, Sir Henry was killed in Belgium. (July 29, 1954).

D - Clay, Sir Henry

1949

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ECONOMISTS

Academic Activities

It is a conclusion to be drawn from H. Cherniss' interview December 17, 1955 and Robert Oppenheimer's discussion February 22, 1956 that as far as academic activities of economics was concerned it fell on failure of WWS and RBW to suggest successors in subject. Then would come into play. The reason why? Mathematicians' and Panofsky's attitude that the ones chosen by F were too conservative? (Riefler's disclosure involuntarily, that WWS and he had promoted Viner's appointment by Princeton University at a time when they had been authorized to pursue him for I. A. S. was an evidence of more than bankruptcy!!

From Interviews of Cherniss 12/17/55 & R. O. 2/22/56

1949

2/10

/SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

The Director ~~proposed~~ reported on a proposed unification of the Schools of Economics and Politics and of Humanistic Studies/ as a recognition of realistic conditions and because of the smallness of the two schools in relation to the School of Mathematics. He said the present growth of physics will only emphasize this disparity, and that many applications now fall between the two schools and for practical?? purposes the faculties for both schools advise on them. Both schools use the historical method, and this serves to point up the fact that there are important elements of unity between them.

"The Director proposed that until there are substantive changes in the work of the Institute that the two schools unite; that the faculty members meet together; that appointments be jointly considered." The faculties of the two schools were in agreement on such a plan, but there had been no joint meeting of the two schools. Nomenclature was considered not adopted. The matter was to be reported on further to the next meeting, although general consensus was that it was approvable.

Faculty Meeting February 10, 1949, Minutes, File V-1

1949

2/10

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

MEMBERS

Academic Personnel

The Director reported on a proposed unification of the School of Economics and Politics and the School of Humanistic Studies on the ground that present administrative set-up inadequate because of the smallness of the two schools which will become relatively smaller as physics grows in the School of Mathematics. "Particularly in the consideration of applications to membership the unification of the two Schools would be helpful. Many applications now fall between the two Schools and for practical purposes the faculties of both Schools advise on these. That both Schools use the historical method serves further to point up the fact that there are important elements of unity between them." (page 205)

1949

2/15

Pending final decision, Director suggests the two Schools should unite; that the Faculty members meet together, that appointments be jointly considered. Individual Faculty members had indicated their endorsement of the plan; there had been no joint meeting of the Schools. Such a meeting should be the next step and a report made back to the full Faculty.

Nomenclature: School of Historical Studies, School of Humane Studies and the School of Humanities.

There was full discussion, every member of the Faculty expressing his view. The consensus was in favor of unification.

Faculty Minutes, 2/10/49

1949

2/15

GENERAL

Academic Organization

- ✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS
- SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES
- SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

The Director reported on a proposed unification of the School of Economics and Politics and the School of Humanistic Studies; the results of preliminary discussions leading to this were given the Board at its November 16, 1948, meeting.

✓ "Talks within the School of Economics and Politics had led to a number of alternative developments; one was the creation of panels to which members would be invited for a semester or a year. The Director thought that there would be times and themes for which this method would be appropriate. But the negative result of the discussions pointed strongly to the fact that no member of the School faculty was drawn to modern techniques of economics."

The School of Humanistic Studies in consultation concluded the School was not adequate in scope to its title,

and its use of the historical method linked it with the interests of the School of Economics and politics.

These talks, said the Director raised two points he had been considering for some time. The two Schools are small; "and it became increasingly clear that the academic bonds between the professors in one School were no stronger than those connecting a professor of one faculty and the other. One of the most important gains in unification would be an administrative improvement in the handling of applications to membership. At present, many of these fall between the two Schools; consultation in this area could only be helpful.

"That both Faculties welcomed the change the Director felt to be the best argument for it. No budgetary problem would be immediately involved; commitments of each School for the next year would remain unchanged."

Discussion of the name of the new school had been had. The Director thought the best two were the School of Historical Studies and the School of Humanities. The name

of the School would become a matter of public record, and should, as nearly as possible, describe the scope of the School's work. The Director thought it was important. The Trustees were asked for suggestions. The selection was not made at that meeting.

"In conclusion the Director stated that the unification of the two Schools would bring closer an administrative balance with the School of Mathematics; and that the Institute's interest in the historical method and in the humanities would be better served.

"The Trustees expressed their hearty endorsement of the proposed change in the academic set-up."

Executive Committee Meeting, February 15, 1949 (Ed. of Trustees)

1949

3/3

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

BUDGET

Finance

STEWART, W.W.

Biographical

OPPENHEIMER, R.

Stewart to Oppenheimer, March 3, ~~1949~~ 1949.

He corrects a statement which he made previously to Oppenheimer concerning Trustee approval of the transfer from the Economics Fund of \$30,000 for each of two years (1944 and 1945) as basic Institute support for the work in Economics. He says that all his notes show is that Aydelotte authorized the transfer when the budgets for the Institute were submitted to the Treasurer. He does not know whether Trustee action approved the transfers or not. Answers to his inquiries show that on June 30, 1944 and June 30, 1945 appropriations of \$30,000 in each year were made from the Fund to the Budget.

He then attaches certain documents which are not present in the file:

(1) The action of Rockefeller Foundation on the first 3-year grant--March 15, 1940 and on the second 2-year grant made February 1943.

(2) Willits to Aydelotte, May 26, 1941, with the statement that, "any funds held over at the close of a year for use during subsequent years cannot, however, be considered as a portion of the annual sum of \$30,000 to be raised by the Institute prior to claiming our funds."

9 (3) Gillette (Comptroller of Foundation) to Aydelotte, July 26, 1944, asking for notification, "that the additional \$30,000 has also been made available by the Institute for the work in Economics for the year 1944-45," and Aydelotte to Gillette, July 29, giving assurance, "that the Institute Trustees have appropriated \$30,000 for our work in economics for the year 1944-45 in accordance with our agreement."

(4) Statement of May 21, 1947 by Miss McNamara of the New York office and attached statement by Miss Miller. "This was the first occasion on which I learned of the discrepancy between our local account (kept by Miss Miller) and the account kept in our New York office."

(5) The attached table, (not attached) prepared in May 1947, shows the receipts and expenditures of the Fund over the 5-year period, prepared to render a final accounting to the Foundation as to the use of the Fund. Until the question of the amount of the surplus in the Fund and the disposition to be made of it have been settled, no such final accounting can be made.

The closing paragraphs indicate that though Oppenheimer may not want to be bothered, it is a matter of principle with Stewart, and he thought Oppenheimer would want to know what was involved.

S File, IAS, School of Economics, R. B. Fund - correspondence

3/8

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

At Faculty Meeting the Director reported that the two schools had already held two joint meetings for the discussion of general and specific points; that ^{Prof.} Mr. Earle would be the school's first executive officer, and that no name had yet been selected. "Since the reorganization had, in fact, been established, it was not thought necessary to have further formal action."

Faculty Meeting Minutes, March 8, 1949, File V-1

1949

4/18

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

WILLITS

Aydelotte to Willits.

Informs him he ~~is~~ has been asked by the Trustees and Dr. Oppenheimer to take up the question of the Rockefeller-Bamberger Fund with Willits because he knew most about the details in which the gift was made. He encloses copy of a memorandum which he is sending to Dr. Oppenheimer, together with relevant documents. "I think we perhaps made a bookkeeping error in not setting aside the surplus in this fund for the School of Economics in 1945. The fact was, however, that we had by this time the receipts from Mr. Bamberger's will, and were quite prepared to supply the School of Economics with more money than, in fact, the School needed. Since 1945 the ~~budget~~ School has spent, of course, much more than the surplus of the fund."

17

3 File, Rockefeller-Bamberger Fund

1949

May - October

/SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

AYDELOTTE, F.

Biographical

STEWART, W. W.

OPPENHEIMER, R.

Correspondence referring to above topics.

Filed in Vertical File under S, School of Economics and Politics.

A File, Rockefeller-Bamberger Fund

1949

5/10

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

SALARIES

Academic Personnel

MITRANY, D.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

OPPENHEIMER, R.

FLEXNER, A.

EARLE, E. M.

RIEFER, WINFIELD W.

Mitrany to Aydelotte, May 10, 1949.

Filed under Chronological File, 1949, 5/10.

See also copy of Mitrany to Oppenheimer 5/12/49 with historical note (3 pp.) on confusions in terms of his appointment and salary dating from beginning of his appointment.

A File, David Mitrany

1949

5/12

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

SALARIES

Academic Personnel

MITRANY, D.

Biographical

OPPENHEIMER, R.

FLEXNER, A.

EARLE, E. M.

RIEFLER, W.

Mitrany to Oppenheimer, answering one from Oppenheimer May 5.

Filed under Chronological File, 5/12/49.

A. File, David Mitrany

1949

Summer

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

EARLE, EDWARD M.

Biographical

Earle's correspondence on his French seminar and other correspondence on the seminar which he conducted in America before going over.

D, Earle, Edward M. - 1945

1949

9/29

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Foundations

BUDGET

Finance

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

OPPENHEIMER, R.

AYDELOTTE, F.

Copy.

"September 29, 1949

"Memorandum on the Special Economics Fund--(For our Files)

Yesterday afternoon JRO told me the proposal which the Institute is making to the Foundation to settle the questions that have arisen concerning the Economics Fund. The

proposal had been worked out during the summer with Dr. Aydelotte and Mr. Leidesdorf and with some modification by JRO since his return. Leidesdorf has ~~xxx~~ had an exchange of letters with Beal at the Foundation.

"In formulating the questions, JRO separates the rather involved position into two separate parts. At the end of the first matching grant in 1943 there was in the Fund something over \$99,000. Aydelotte at that time worked out with Willits a refund to the Foundation of approximately \$35,000. This refund left an amount of about \$65,000 still in the Fund. At that time, JRO believes, the proper procedure would have been to go to Mr. Bamberger and offer him a refund of his contribution as was done to the Foundation. Since this was not done the money remaining in the Fund could be interpreted as Institute funds available to Economics and therefore available to be used in making the two \$30,000 grants to meet the Institute commitment toward the second matching grant by Mr. Bamberger and the Foundation. While the matter at that time might have been handled with

greater clarity, it is now regarded as a matter internal to the Institute and not a matter to discuss with the Foundation. From the standpoint of internal administration, it would have been better to have dealt frankly with the professors in Economics so that they would have known at that time that the Fund was being used to meet the requirement of Institute support of \$30,000 a year.

"The second question has to do with the money remaining in the Economics Fund at the end of the second grant. During the years 1945-46 and 1946-47 certain moneys were spent in support of economics work and at the time were charged, as ~~support~~ [here the word, support, is crossed out and above it in ink is written, "were expenditures"] for other schools, against the Institute income. These expenditures JRO regards as legitimate charges against the Fund, if they had been so entered at the time. Since, however, the accounts were not kept in this form, he now feels that in writing to the Foundation this fact should be called to their attention. The Foundation would then be asked whether it agrees with the

Institute that the expenditures during these two years were legitimate charges against the Fund. If so, as much of the expenditures of those years as can be covered by the money remaining in the Fund will be charged to the Fund, thus liquidating the Economics Fund. This statement of fact to the Foundation and the raising of the question with them was the suggestion of JRO. The letter, however, will be signed by Leidesdorf and addressed to Beal.

"In considering the liquidation of the Fund the Director separated the question of whether Economics needed some special fund independent of regular budget support from the Institute. This he thought a separate matter, not requiring consultation with the Foundation and could be settled on its merits.

"JRO then asked me what I thought of the proposal. I told him that from the beginning my chief interest was to clarify the situation so that there could be no future embarrassment between the Foundation and the Institute, and if possible to work out an arrangement which would be satisfactory

both to the Institute and the Foundation. Without expressing any further views in the matter, I saw no reason why the proposal should not be made, though it seemed to me desirable that he should talk with Barnard on the matter after Leidesdorf's letter had been received by Beal. The reason for this is that the risk of misunderstanding does not lie between the accounting offices but between the heads of the two institutions.

"As to the continuance of some separate fund for the work in economics, I personally saw no need for it. From what I understand of the plans for the future in Economics, I saw no need for support beyond that which could be provided from the ordinary budget."

W. W. Stewart
signed WWS

S File, I. A. S., School of Economics - Rockefeller-Bamberger Fund

1949

10/21

GENERAL

Academic Organization

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

The Director reported on a proposed unification of the School of Economics and Politics and the School of Humanistic Studies. The results of preliminary discussions leading to this were given to the Board at its November 16, 1948, meeting. New title approved.

Trustees' Minutes, 11/16/48

1949

10/21

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

Trustees approved Director's recommendation that the Schools of Humanistic Studies and the "former" Economics and Politics be called the School of Historical Studies.

Minutes 10/21/49, p. 3

1949

10/21

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

Academic Organization

✓SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Title of School of Economics and Politics and School of Humanistic Studies changed
by Trustees on recommendation of Director to School of Historical Studies.

1950

9/12

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

NOMINATIONS

Academic Personnel

EARLE, EDWARD M.

Biographical

Earle nominates to Cherniss in a memorandum granting that Woodward has been notified of his appointment that William B. Willcox, Professor of History at the University of Michigan, 43 years old, one of the ablest of the relatively younger American historians to be nominated. He does not specialize in American history.

Another nomination is Henry Guerlac, Professor of the History of Science at the University of Wisconsin, and since 1946 at Cornell, one of the few in the country studying the history of science. He made a contribution to "makers of modern strategy."

He points out that since the School of Economics and Politics was established more than 15 years ago, four of its professors have resigned or retired, and there ~~have~~ been no
has

filling of their ~~seats~~ chairs by new appointments.

D, Earle, Edward M. - 1945

1951

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

GENERAL (SOCIAL SCIENCES)

FOSDICK, RAYMOND

Academic Organization

Academic Activities

Biographical

Appraisal and criticism, Chapter XVIII.

Justification and comparison with natural sciences.

The Story of the Rockefeller Foundation, Fosdick, pp. 229 ff.

1951

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FOSDICK, RAYMOND

Biographical

Outline work Rockefeller Foundation in social sciences--factual and interpretive studies N. B. E. R. largely financed by Rockefeller Foundation Social Science Research Council--all social sciences rationalized. Economic history. Brookings Ford Res. Inst., Stamford University.

"Support was also given to the economics section of the Institute at Princeton. Scholars from this country and abroad sought out this institution because they felt it presented perhaps the best combination of stimulus and freedom for truly advanced work that existed anywhere in the world. That the Institute thus served as such a powerful magnet was due to the quality of insight, wisdom, and experience represented in its staff." (p. 216)

Raymond Fosdick, Story of the Rockefeller Foundation, pp. 210-216

1951

2/15

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

Foundations

Earle to Carnegie Corporation with report on the
seminar on France (at Princeton) supported by Carnegie Corporation
funds. Held February 1 - 4, 1950.

D, Earle, Conference on Modern France

1954

GENERAL

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

See Report of the Director published 1954 for
1948-53, p. 23 for reasons for academic reorganization.

Report of the Director, 1954

1954

1/11

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOI

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

Academic Organization

(American Civilization)

(Near Eastern Civilization)

(European)

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

AYDELOTTE, P.

Biographical

EARLE, E. M.

See Gates' report January 11, 1954 for description of
inter-departmental course on American Civilization.

Gates, Council of Humanities, Filed in Vertical File "H".

1954

1/11

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

FERGUSSON

Biographical

See Source for Princeton's course in Literary Criticism.
(The Christian Gauss Seminars in Criticism) begun by
F. Fergusson (while at I. A. S. ?).

Oates, Council of Humanities, p. 23 ff., Filed in H. Vertical

1955

11/17

/SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICS

Academic Organization

TRUSTEES

Corporation

FOUNDERS

MAASS, H.

Biographical

LEIDESDORF, S.

FLEXNER, A.

AYDELOTTE, F.

RIEFLER, W.

FRANKFURTER, F.

EINSTEIN, A.

Interview with Messrs. Maass and Leidesdorf 11/17/55

See Vertical File INTERVIEWS

1955

11/26

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

RIEFLER, W.

Biographical

VEBLER, O.

PLEXNER, A.

PANOFKY, E.

Interview with Winfield W. Riefler, November 26, 1955.

~~Filed under 11/26/55~~

Filed in Vertical File, Interviews

1955

11/28

GENERAL 2 3

Academic Organization

✓SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS 4

GENERAL 6

Publications

MEMBERS 6

ROCKEFELLER 1 2

Foundations

PLEXNER, A. 1 2

Biographical

RIEFLER, W. 4

AYDELOTTE, F. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Interview with Dr. Aydelotte, November 28, 1955.

Filed in Chronological File under 11/28/55.

vertical

interviews

Interview with Dr. Aydelotte, 11/28/55

1955

12/2

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Facilities

WOODWARD, E. L.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

RIEFLER, W.

LOW, E.

INSTITUTE

Publications

Interview with Elias Low, December 2, 1955.

Filed in Vertical File under "Interviews".

Interview with Elias Low, December 2, 1955

1955

12/9

/SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

VEBLEN, O.

Interview with Mrs. Beatrice Earle, December 9, 1955.

Filed in Vertical File under Interviews.

Interview with Mrs. Beatrice Earle, 12/9/55.

1955

12/12

POLITICS

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

VEBLER, O.

AYDELOTTE, P.

DOUGLAS, LEWIS

FLEXNER, A.

Administration

Academic Personnel

Academic Organization

Biographical

Interview with Professor Veblen, December 12, 1955.

Filed in Vertical File under Interviews.

Interview with Professor Veblen, 12/12/55.

1955

12/13

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

MORSE, M.

Biographical

JEWETT

VEBIEN, O.

EISENHART,

FLENNER, A.

ELIOT, T. S.

Interview with Professor Morse, December 13, 1955.

Filed in Vertical File under Interviews.

Interview with Professor Morse, December 13, 1955.

1955

12/13

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

EARLE, E. M.

Biographical

VEBLEN, O.

FLEXNER, A.

SIEGEL, CARL L.

PAULI, W.

Interview with Professor Veblen, December 13, 1955.

Filed in Vertical File under Interviews.

Interview with Professor Veblen, December 13, 1955.

1955

12/16

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

EARLE, E. M.

STEWART, W.

WARREN, R.

Interview with Mrs. Edward Earle, December 16, 1955.

Filed in Vertical File under Interviews.

Interview with Mrs. Edward Earle, 12/16/55

1955

12/19

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

SALARIES

Academic Personnel

BENEFITS

INVESTMENTS

Finance

REPORTS

MAASS, HERBERT H.

Biographical

LEIDESDORF

FLEXNER, A.

AYDELOTTE, F.

EINSTEIN, A.

Interview with Messrs. Maass and Leidesdorf, December 19, 1955.

Filed in Vertical File under Interviews.

Interview with Messrs. Maass and Leidesdorf, 12/19/55.

12/21

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

BENEFITS

Academic Personnel

WOLMAN, LEO

Biographical

STEWART, W.

WARREN, W.

Interview with Leo Wolman/ December 21, 1955.

Filed in Vertical File under Interviews.

Interview with Leo Wolman, December 21, 1955.

1955

12/27

GENERAL

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

VON NEUMANN

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

STEWART, W. W.

WARREN

Interview with Dr. von Neumann, December 27, 1955.

Filed in Vertical File under Interviews.

Interview with Dr. von Neumann, 12/27/55

1955

12/31

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

RISFLER, W.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

WARDEN, R.

STEWART, W.

Interview with Winfield Riefler by telephone 12/31/55.

Filed in Vertical File under Interviews.

Interview with Winfield Riefler by telephone 12/31/55.

1956

1/10

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

POLITICS

Administration

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

EARLE, E. M.

HERZFELD, ERNST E.

KANTOROWICZ, ERNST

WOODWARD, E. L.

ALFÖLDI, ANDREW

SIEGEL, CARL LUDWIG

PAULI, WOLFGANG

PANOFSEY, ERWIN

Interview with Professor Veblen, January 10, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Interviews.

Interview with Professor Veblen, January 10, 1956.

1956

1/22

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

RIEFLER, WINFIELD

Biographical

Letter from Riefler to Mrs. Beatrice M. Stern, January 22, 1956,
giving her facts from his years at the Institute.

Filed in Chronological File under 1956, 1/22

Mrs. Stern's Correspondence

1956

1/30

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

/school OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

FLEXNER, A.

MAASS, H.

LEIDESDORF, S.

Academic Personnel

Academic Organization

Biographical

Stewart Interview 1/30/56

Vertical File

1956

1/30

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

ROCKEFELLER

TRUSTEES

STEWART, W.W.

RIEFLER, W.

VEBLER, O.

HERZFELD, E.

OPPENHEIMER, R.

STRAUSS, L.

LEWIS, WILMARTH

FRANKFURTER, F.

WARREN, R.

Academic Organization

Foundations

Corporation

Biographical

Interview with Walter W. Stewart, January 30, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Interviews.

Interview with Professor Stewart, 1/30/56

1956

1/31

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Organization
Academic ~~Personnel~~

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

VEBIEN, O.

RIEFLER, W.

DOUGLAS, LEWIS

OPPENHEIMER, R.

MOE, HENRY ALLEN

AYDELOTTE, F.

Interview with Walter W. Stewart, January 31, 1956.

Filed in Chronological File under Stewart Interviews.

Interview with W. W. Stewart, 1/31/56

1956

2/4

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

RIEFLER, W. W.

Biographical

Checked items herein are those on which Riefler worked in directory capacity during Institute tenure. Given to SMS by Riefler on date above at IAS.

Vertical File - School of Economics and Politics

1956

2/6

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Government Relations

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

DIRECTOR

Administration

HOUGHTON

Biographical

STEWART, W. W.

FLEXNER, A.

TOYNBEE

ELIOT

Interview with Walter W. Stewart, February 6, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Stewart Interviews.

Interview with Walter W. Stewart, 2/6/56

1956

2/8

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

BUDGET

Finance

VEBLER, O.

Biographical

EINSTEIN, A.

EISENHART

FLEXNER, A.

PANOFISKY

HERZFELD

Interview with Professor Oswald Veblen, February 8, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Interviews Veblen

Interview with Professor Oswald Veblen, 2/8/56.

1956

2/16

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

GENERAL

Academic Personnel

SALARIES

POLICIES

Administration

See Interview Stewart, February 16, 1956 (p. 3)

The one-salary philosophy, and the one-class practice, operated against flexibility in appointing staff in the non-mathematical faculty. Note there was some discussion of 3-5 year appointments of economists 10/8/34; consensus adverse.

Stewart Interview, 2/16/56

1956

2/16

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

STEWART, WALTER W.

Biographical

RIEFLER, WINFIELD W.

WARREN

FLEXNER, A.

OPPENHEIMER, J. R.

EARLE, E. M.

Interview with Professor Stewart, February 16, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Stewart Interviews.

Interview with Professor Stewart, 2/16/56

1956

3/8

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS	Academic Organization
SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS	
FOUNDERS	Corporation
BUDGET	Finance
GIFTS	
PLEXNER, ABRAHAM	Biographical

Interview with Dr. Abraham Flexner, March 8, 1956,
11:10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., and 2:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Filed in Vertical File under Flexner Interviews.

Interview with Dr. Abraham Flexner, 3/8/56

1956

3/31

4/1

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

FOUNDERS

Corporation

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOI

STEWART, W. W.

Biographical

EARLE, E. M.

FLEXNER, A.

VINER, J.

Interview with Winfield W. Riefler, March 31 and
April 1, 1956. Notes from memory of informal conversations.

Filed in Vertical File under Riefler Interviews.

Interview with Riefler, 3/31 and 4/1

1956
SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

4/6
Academic Organization

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

POLICIES

Administration

WOODWARD, SIR LLEWELLYN

Biographical

EINSTEIN, A.

FLEXNER, A.

MITRANY

Interview with Sir Llewellyn Woodward, April 6, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Woodward Interviews.

Interview with Woodward, 4/6/56

1956

4/8

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Academic Organization

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

STIPENDS

Academic Personnel

GOTTMAN, JEAN

Biographical

PANOFSKY, ERWIN

EARLE, E. M.

Dinner table conversation with Jean Gottman, April 8, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Gottman Interviews.

Conversation with Gottman, 4/8/56

1956

~~5/1~~ 5/31

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION
COMMITTEES (NOMINATING

ECONOMICS

NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

VINER

STEWART

BAMBERGER

RIEFLER

FRANKFURTER

FLEXNER

AYDELOTTE

OPPENHEIMER

MAASS

Academic Personnel

Academic Activities

Foundations

Academic Organization

Biographical

Interview with Walter W. Stewart, May 31, 1956.

Filed in Stewart Interviews in the Vertical File.

Interview with Stewart, 5/31/56

1956

6/27

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Academic Personnel

MEMBERS

MATHEMATICS

Academic Activities

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

DIRECTOR

Administration

WEYL, HERMANN

Biographical

BIRKHOFF, GEORGE

FLEXNER, A.

ALEXANDER, JAMES W.

Interview with James W. Alexander, June 27, 1956.

Filed in Vertical File under Alexander Interviews.

Interview with Alexander, 6/27/56

1957

2/22

APPOINTMENTS

Academic Personnel

MEMBERS

STIPENDS

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Academic Organization

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOI

VEBLEN, O.

Biographical

WEED

FLEXNER

MERRITT

PANOFSKY

EINSTEIN

VON NEUMANN

Interview with Professor Veblen, February 22, 1957.

Filed in Vertical File under Veblen Interviews.

1957

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ECONOMICS (2, 6, 7)

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS (1, 2)

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES (4, 6)

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES (6)

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY (3, 4, 5, 6, 7)

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION (5)

POLICIES (3, 5, 6)

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS (SITE) (6)

WOODWARD (7)

FLEXNER (1, 4, 5, 7)

FRANKFURTER (1)

NITRANY (1)

MARSCHAK (1)

RIEPLER (1, 2)

VINER (2, 7)

EARLE (2, 3, 6)

JONES, THOMAS (3)

WARREN (3)

STEWART (3)

AYDELOTTE (5)

OPPENHEIMER (6)

BAILEY (8)

Academic Activities

Academic Organization

Relations WOAI

Academic Personnel

Administration

Facilities

Biographical

Interview with Sir Llewellyn Woodward, 3/13/57.

Filed in Vertical File under Woodward Interviews.

1957

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BENEFITS (1, 2, 3)

SALARIES (1)

FACULTY (2)

TRUSTEES (2, 3)

DIRECTOR (2, 3)

ECONOMICS (4, 5, 6, 7)

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS (4, 5, 6, 7) Academic Organization

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES (5)

WOLMAN (1, 2, 4, 7, 8)

AYDELOTTE (1, 2, 3, 8)

DE TOLNAY (1, 2, 3)

PANOFSKY (1, 2, 3)

EARLE (2)

VEBLEN (2, 5)

MOE (2)

FLEXNER (2, 3, 8)

EINSTEIN (3)

CLAY (7)

VINER (6)

WARREN (6)

BAMBERGER (3, 5)

STEWART (4, 6, 7, 8)

RIEFLER (4, 5, 7)

MAASS (5)

OPPENHEIMER (5)

Academic Personnel

Corporation

Administration

Academic Activities

Academic Organization

Biographical

Interview with Wolman, May 3, 1957.

Filed in Vertical File under
Wolman Interviews.

1957

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PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION (1)

Academic Personnel

ADMINISTRATION POLICIES (1)

Administration

✓ SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS (1&2)

Academic Organization

ECONOMICS (1, 2)

Academic Activities

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS (1)

Academic Organization

INSTITUTE HISTORY (2)

Institute History

FLEXNER (1)

Biographical

CLAY, HENRY (2)

LEIDESDORF (2)

STEWART, WALTER W. (1, 2, 3)

Interview with Walter W. Stewart, June 6, 1957.

Filed in Vertical File under Stewart interviews.