MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE HELD ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1947

The Committee met in Professor Lowe's office at 11:00 a.m., adjourned for luncheon and met again in the Director's Office at 2:15 p.m.

There were present: Mr. Veblen (in place of Mr. von Neumann) & Proxy and Messrs. Meritt, Stewart, Oppenheimer and Aydelotte.

(1) The Director called the attention of the Committee to the tea which it is proposed to hold in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Oppenheimer after the Board meeting on October 9th.

(2) It was agreed that the Faculty meeting should be changed from October 7th to October 8th, that the first Faculty luncheon should be held on October 13th and succeeding luncheons on November 3rd and December 8th.

(3) It was recommended that the Institute should join the New Jersey Association of Colleges and Universities.

(4) The proposal for a nursery school for children of members living in faculty apartments was approved and details were left to Miss Miller and the Director.

(5) There was a thorough discussion of the necessity for an Institute garage and workshop. Mr. Veblen, Mr. Oppenheimer and Mr. Aydelotte were appointed a committee of three to study the possibility of making use of the red barn for this purpose.

(6) There was some discussion of the desirability of having a stenographic pool to which members of the Institute might apply for typing of manuscripts, etc. No decision was reached.

(7) In response to Professor Veblen's suggestion that the Faculty should be kept more fully informed of the financial situation of the

Institute. It was agreed that the Director should furnish the Standing Committee with an analysis of income and expenses to be reported to some future Faculty meeting.

(8) The suggestion that the Institute should employ a regular night watchman was discussed but the Committee felt on the whole that this was not necessary.

(9) The assignment of rooms to Professors and Members of the Institute for the academic year now beginning was discussed at great length. It is quite clear that the increase in the number of Professors and the very large increase in the number of Members will make it impossible to provide comfortable working space for the present academic year and that new construction is the only permanent solution. Meanwhile a tentative assignment of rooms was agreed upon to be carried out by the Director and Mr. Stott.

FRANK AYDELOTTE
Chairman

Faculty

✓ 1) Minutes (record to FA)

✓ 2) Bequest-

✓ 3) Vote on chemists
no term - Budget information not ready
— oct 9 —

✓ 7) Board luncheons — faculty welcome

✓ 6) Library Com - Merritt

✓ 5) Payment (out to function club

✓ 4) Report of Standing Com
90 possible members

D R A F T

Minutes of Standing Committee Meeting, The Institute for Advanced Study, 29 September 1947

The following decisions with regard to office space were reached on this date by The Standing Committee of the Institute for Advanced Study:

1. Room 136 is assigned to Professor Homer Thompson. Gottlieb, Chandrasekaran, Masani, and Minakshisundaran, are assigned, at the discretion of the School of Math, either to the library or to offices currently occupied by temporary members of the Mathematics Faculty.

2. Room 310 is assigned to Siegel. Charpentier, Delange, and Mariani, are assigned, at the discretion of the School of Mathematics, either to the library or to offices currently occupied by temporary members of the Mathematics Faculty.

3. Room 312 is assigned to Mr. Peck. Room 303 is assigned to Mr. Nurkse, and is to be at the disposal of the Economics Faculty for the second semester after Mr. Nurkse's departure.

4. Room 135 is assigned to the Mathematics Faculty until the arrival of Mr. Toynbee, at which time it will be assigned to him. It is understand that after Mr. Toynbee's departure room 135 will be assigned to Professor Thompson's assistant.

5. It is understood that the Business Office of the Institute will be moved from its present quarters in 107-A, 108, and 108A, to rooms 134, 133, 132, should Mr. Earle need the former of these two groups of offices. Alternatively, the Business Office may remain in its present location, and rooms 134, 133, 132 assigned to members of Mr. Earle's group in case that arrangement is satisfactory to him.

6. Room 320 is to be held as a visitors' room, except for the period of Professor Bohr's visit, when it will be assigned to him.

7. Room 310 is of special interest to the School of Economics, and in the future, plans should not be regarded as permanently committed to the School of Mathematics.

8. The basement room under Professor Meritt's office is to be used as office

space, such provision for light, ventilation, and partitioning to be made as is necessary. First lien on this space is held by the School of Mathematics.

9. All of those individuals who are affected by the above ~~change~~ arrangements are ~~be~~ to be informed officially as soon as possible.

10. The above arrangements are made pending the completion of new construction which it is understood is necessary.

Prof. Walter W. Stewart
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

October 4, 1947

Dear Walter:

I think your letter to Toynbee is admirable and that it meets the situation in every respect. I take it that you are in touch with Miss Miller and that she will firmly hold the apartment in Palmer Square.

I wish very much that you would feel free to state to the Faculty your views about the appointment of Cherniss. At Swarthmore I always consulted the Faculty in an informal way about appointments, taking what I considered to be the weight of opinion rather than any kind of majority vote. Quakers don't believe in voting and in that respect I am a good Quaker. I have the feeling, however, that the Quaker method of proceeding would not work with the Institute Faculty, partly because, alas, they have too little of the spirit of Quakerism. It was for that reason that I made thr reservation which you will remember that I would not promise to recommend to the Trustees any appointment merely because it was recommended by a majority vote of the Faculty. On the other hand, I did promise not to recommend an appointment to which the Faculty was opposed and I think that policy sound for the reason that any man who is invited here against the wishes of a substantial majority of the Faculty would have an unhappy time.

So far as your definite points are concerned, I think we have the money for Cherniss and I do not take this matter of office space too seriously. If you would look at my present office, you would see what possibilities there are of squeezing our group into smaller space. Furthermore, we can and must provide additional buildings in the near future.

You may be sure that the questions of policy raised under point two of your memorandum have been very seriously considered by me. It seems to me that the number of fields we can cultivate at the Institute is extremely limited and it seems to me furthermore that it is wise to cultivate as intensively as possible any field we may enter. It is for these reasons that I have approved appointments which will strengthen our work in the classics.

Let me repeat that I wish you would raise these points in Faculty meeting or in some kind of general discussion after one of our Faculty luncheons. If you feel prepared to do the latter, I should be glad to see that an opportunity is provided but I shall make no move unless I have a signal from you.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

October 3, 1947

To: Dr. Frank Aydelotte

From: W. W. Stewart W.W.S.

Subject: Faculty Appointment in the Humanities

At the Faculty meeting on October 8, members of the Faculty are expected to express a view concerning a new appointment in the School of Humanistic Studies. Since I do not wish to precipitate a discussion which might prove endless and useless, I choose the alternative of writing this memorandum to the Director as a means of making my own views clear.

In general, I am not a believer in faculty government as we have experienced it at the Institute. On the relatively unimportant issues this does not greatly matter except for the time consumed. But on the matter of a faculty appointment, a vote by the faculty seems to me to imply more than lies within faculty responsibility, and also a fuller knowledge of circumstances and policies than the faculty possesses.

Among the conditions taken for granted when the faculty recommends a new appointment are:

1. (a) A present and prospective income from endowment funds adequate to provide the salary at present rates of yield. An endowment of $500,000 is required for providing a faculty salary.

   (b) An adequate office for the new professor and proper accommodations for the several members who will want to work with him.

   Additional buildings may become available at some future date, but for next year at least the Institute will have to manage on what space it now has.

2. (a) A decision of policy that the new appointment, if made, should be in the particular School that presents the candidate for consideration.

   (b) That the special field of work represented by the candidate is the most desirable field to develop at the Institute, both from the standpoint of the particular School and of the Institute in general.

3. That the candidate has a demonstrated ability in that special field and such other qualifications as fit him for faculty membership.

On all these points the Director, partly because he is also a member of the Faculty and a Trustee, is in a better position to pass upon the advisability of a new appointment than the faculty at large. He may wish to consult the faculty in his own way, but a formal vote by the faculty, unless made conditional by a reference to financial circumstances (largely Trustee responsibility) and to decisions of general policy (jointly reached by Director, Trustees and faculty) seems to me vague and ambiguous.

Without decisions on these major points, the policy of the Institute is likely to be a combination of drift and pressure. There is seldom an opportune time for the discussion of these questions of general policy. They cannot be considered merely in the abstract, and to discuss them when a specific candidate is under consideration tends to confuse questions of general policy with the particular personality.

In the present instance the scholarly qualifications of the candidate are obvious. After Professor Meritt's presentation, the answer to question raised in point 3 seems to me self-evident and in the affirmative. The answers to general policy questions raised in 1 and 2, however, are not self-evident and have not hitherto been discussed by the faculty when new appointments were considered.

As I indicated earlier, I do not intend to raise these questions at the Faculty meeting. In any case the answers do not lie exclusively in the field of faculty responsibility. It ought to be recognized, however, that the answers are assumed and that the discussion of general policy is postponed.

1944 October-December

PRINCETON (Library) Relations WOAI

AYDELOTTE, F. Biographical

MAASS, H. H.

DODDS

MOE, H.

Originals of correspondence Dodds & Maass regarding I. A. S. Trustees' gift to Princeton for Firestone, with Maass' suggestions modifying Aydelotte draft. Other drafts in File Princeton Library.

Correspondence filed in Vertical File under "P" for Princeton.

F. A. 1/8/56

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

PRESIDENT'S ROOM

October 24th,1944

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Frank:

Since I talked with you about the possibility of a contribution by the Institute for Advanced Study to our new Library, the desirability, from our standpoint, of a decision as soon as possible on your part has arisen in an acute form. As I think I intimated to you, we have the possibility of a gift which will take care of the last and most difficult million, provided the middle gap between what we have in mind and this million can be provided for. It now develops that we shall have to know, within the next thirty days or so, whether this can be accomplished. Obviously the possibility of a contribution from the Institute has a bearing on the attainment of this goal, and for this reason I make bold to ask if it will be possible for you to give us a decision soon.

You will please hold this whole matter confidential, although you are of course at liberty to lay it all before your Board.

I had a talk with John Hardin about it the other day. He is, as you know, an emeritus Trustee of the University as well as a Trustee of the Institute; and has continued quite active in University affairs. He said that Mr. Bamberger had once mentioned to him that the Institute should help us out on our Library, and he felt likewise. I spoke to him about the time element, but he of course gave me no opinion on this phase of it.

Faithfully yours,

Harold Dodds.

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

October 25, 1944

Dear Harold:

I have your letter of October twenty-fourth and have arranged to have the Institute Board consider the question at the earliest possible moment. I have already discussed it informally with a few members of the Board, but there has been no opportunity so far to get official action. I don't know whether I can get a meeting within thirty days, but I shall do my best.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

President Harold Dodds
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

FA:KK

C O P Y

Princeton University

November 6, 1944

Dear Frank:

It occurred to me that you might be better satisfied with more accurate figures as to the cost of operating our Library than I was able to give you offhand the other day. Our accounting system distinguishes between grounds and buildings and educational operations, and it sometimes takes a little while to get the figures together.

In 1941, the last normal year before the war, our Library costs were as follows:

Salaries	$114,000
Books, pamphlets, etc.	67,000
Supplies and miscellaneous	13,000
Maintenance of main building including jantors	16,000
Total	$210,000

As to comparable costs when we get into the new library, Boyd estimates as follows:

Salaries	$120,000
Books, pamphlets, etc.	75,000
Supplies and miscellaneous	12,500
Maintenance of main building including janitors	30,000
Total	$237,500

I consider Boyd's estimate as fantastically conservative. It disregards completely chance in price levels or salary levels, and while our new building is being carefully planned to be operated most economically, I think the salary item is too low irrespective of future wage levels.

Moreover, the item, books $75,000 is also too low, irrespective of possible increases in the price level.

I find that the Institute has not been making any contributions to our Library through book purchases, as I think I told you you were. Dr. Flexner once told me that the Institute would purchase books from time to time where we were short and place them in our Library under an Institute bookplate, but if this practice was ever begun, it was before the memory of our present librarian.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Harold W. Dodds

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

October 25, 1944

Dear Mr. Maass and Mr. Leidesdorf:

You may remember that I said to you recently that President Dodds has approached me about a possible contribution of the Institute to the Princeton University library. I received this morning the enclosed letter from President Dodds about the matter.

It is my opinion that we ought to make a handsome contribution to the Princeton library building. The Institute was located here largely in order that we might have the advantage of the Princeton library and be spared the very heavy expense of building and maintaining a library of our own. The result is that we have been free to build up our own library as a highly specialized collection of reference books and periodicals, without the necessity of rounding it out by the purchase of general books.

We make use of the Princeton library daily, and Princeton University has been most generous in extending its facilities to us. The contribution which President Dodds has proposed is, therefore, one that I believe we ought to make. I wish we could give him an assurance as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Mr. H. H. Maass
Mr. Samuel D. Leidesdorf
New York, New York

FA:KK

Maass & Davidson
Attorneys

Cable Address "Maasherb"

Herbert H. Maass
Wilbur C. Davidson
Monroe L. Friedman
David J. Levy

20 Exchange Place
New York 5

October 27, 1944.

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:-

Today I am in receipt of your letters of the 25th and 26th.

I shall take up at once with Mr. Hardin and the other trustees the matter of making a contribution to the Princeton Library.

As to the appointment with Mr. Leidesdorf, he has suggested that we meet at his office on Monday, October 30th, at 4:30 o'clock, which I hope you will find agreeable.

Mrs. Aydelotte was good enough to extend an invitation to Mrs. Maass and me to dine with you on Saturday, November 11th, and spend the night. I trust that she will pardon the informality of this reply and the fact that it is directed to you instead of to her. The truth of the matter is, however, that Mrs. Maass has been ill and would be entirely unable to make the trip or spend a night away from home. Won't you be good enough to tell her how much we appreciate the invitation, how regretful we are that it cannot be accepted, and that we look upon it as a pleasure deferred.

I think it would be well to call a meeting of the Board of Trustees for a date between November 27th and 30th, inclusive. As you know, Mr. Douglas told us that he would return to the city in ample time to attend a meeting on one of those days. Among other things, there should be presented to the trustees the suggestion contained in your letter of the 25th regarding a contribution by the Institute to the Princeton Library. I am of the opinion that the Board should consider not alone the making of the contribution and the amount thereof, but the terms and conditions on which it is made. I may say that I have discussed this matter informally over the telephone with Mr. Hardin, and I believe that he concurs in my views.

Sincerely yours,

HHM:JR

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

PRESIDENT'S ROOM

November 6th,1944

Dear Frank:

It occurred to me that you might be better satisfied with more accurate figures as to the cost of operating our Library than I was able to give you offhand the other day. Our accounting system distinguishes between grounds and buildings and educational operations and it sometimes takes a little while to get the figures together.

In 1941, the last normal year before the war, our Library costs were as follows:

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Books, pamphlets, etc.	67,000.
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Books, pamphlets, etc.	75,000.
Supplies and miscellaneous	12,500.
Maintenance of main building, including janitors	30,000.
Total	$237,500.

I consider Boyd's estimate as fantastically conservative. It disregards completely chance in price levels or salary levels, and while our new building is being carefully planned to be operated most economically, I think the salary item is too low irrespective of future wage levels.

Moreover, the item, books $75,000. is also too low, irrespective of possible increases in the price level.

I find that the Institute has not been making any contributions to our Library through book purchases, as I think I told you you were. Dr. Flexner once told me that the Institute would purchase books from time to time where we were short and place them in our Library under an Institute bookplate, but if this practice was ever begun it was before the memory of our present Librarian.

Faithfully yours,

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

November 7, 1944

Dear Harold:

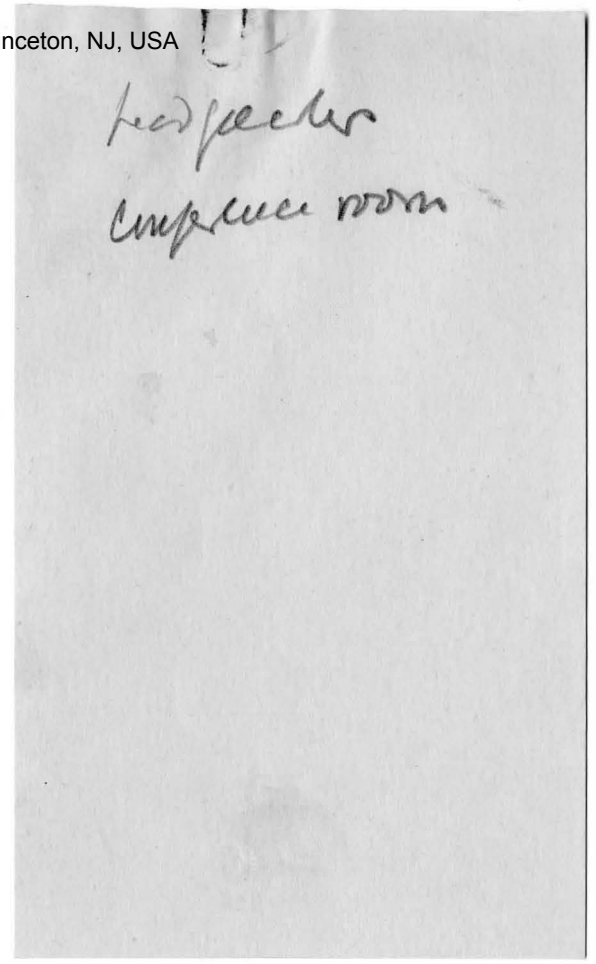
Many thanks for your letter of November sixth. These figures about the expenditures for operating the Princeton Library will be very useful to us in our discussions, and I shall see that they have full circulation among our Trustees.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

President Harold Dodds
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

FA:KK



Accumulation

Room - inscription — ?

statement in catalogue - ?

Prints + photo work - out-

specify - Fine Hall - unframed

library, dept / slides + photographs

museum; historic art

Find / payment for Fine Hall

Rooms on exchange basis

Further points

4. 1. Room – inscription

1. 2. Agreement cover Fine Hall
Marquand Library, Dept. slides
& photographs, Museum, History
art

2. 3. Fees in payment for Fine
Hall – rooms in exchange basis

5. 4. Stck. needs in Pr catalogue
under library

3. 5. Same proud in photo under
Pr faculty

CONDITIONS SUGGESTED BY THE FACULTY IN CONNECTION WITH POSSIBLE GIFT TO PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

1. The Faculty and Members of the Institute to have same rights in the Library as members of the Princeton Faculty.

2. That an Institute Faculty room should be set aside in the building plainly marked by suitable inscription as dedicated to the Institute Faculty in consideration of our ~~gift~~ payment to the building.

3. Members of the Library Staff to be specifically and plainly informed of the status of the Institute Faculty. It was further suggested that some suitable statement of these terms be included in the Princeton catalog in connection with the description of the Library.

4. Members of the Institute Faculty to have the same priority in the making of photostats as members of the Princeton Faculty.

5. Members of the Institute Faculty to have the right to make suggestions as to the possible purchase of books.

6. The question was raised as to whether the Institute should have a representative on the Princeton University Library Committee, but this suggestion was questioned by many members of our Faculty.

7. That this gift should mark the end of our payments for Fine Hall. It was suggested that there might be a reciprocal arrangement of rooms in Fine Hall for our mathematicians and rooms at the Institute for Princeton University Faculty. The retention of some room in Fine Hall was thought to be important.

8. Stack permits for Institute Faculty on the same basis as those for Princeton University Faculty.

9. It was suggested that the Princeton University catalog might well contain some general statement concerning intellectual cooperation with the Institute.

10. Access to seminar rooms and special libraries on the same terms as Princeton Faculty.

11. Accommodations in McCormick Hall for members of the Institute working on the history of art on same terms as Princeton Faculty, ~~so far as possible~~ as far as possible.

12:5:44

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

15 Dec

Dear Weyl:

What do you think of this? I should like to get your comments by telephone Sat. morning if this letter reaches you in time.

F A

Sunday XII.17.44

Dear Frank: I think the draft adequate. My suggestions are designed simply to bring out more clearly the intent, as I understand it. HWeyl

December 14, 1944

President Harold W. Dodds
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear President Dodds:

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study held in Princeton on December 5, 1944, Dr. Aydelotte informed the Trustees of his conversations with you concerning the funds which you are now raising for the construction and maintenance of a new ~~building~~ Library for ~~the~~ Princeton University ~~Library~~. Dr. Aydelotte raised the question of the participation of the Institute in this enterprise.

In the discussion which ensued, the value of the Princeton University Library to the work of the Institute was strongly emphasized and the Trustees were unanimous in their appreciation of the generosity with which Princeton University has placed ~~the facilities of~~ its central Library, ~~and of~~ various departmental libraries and other facilities at the disposal of the Faculty and Members of the Institute. The Trustees of the Institute welcome the opportunity of paying some part of the cost of a new library ~~building~~ in order that they may have, as you have so kindly expressed it, a right to the facilities which they have heretofore enjoyed as a matter of hospitality.

After full discussion it was moved and carried that the Institute for Advanced Study appropriate the sum of $500,000 to be paid to and used by Princeton University toward the cost of erection and maintenance of the new Princeton University Library. It is to be understood that this appropriation is not a gift but a payment by which the Institute for Advanced Study bears a share

C

of the cost of such facilities of Princeton University as are used by the Faculty and Members of the Institute. Payment is to be made on the basis of an agreement between the Institute and Princeton University that, in consideration of this sum, the Faculty and Members of the Institute are to have the same rights as the members of the Princeton Faculty in the use of the Library as well as of other related facilities and services appropriate to those fields of scholarly work cultivated by both Princeton University and the Institute for Advanced Study.

The Trustees welcome your suggestion that a room should be set aside in the new Library building for the use of the Faculty and Members of the Institute. They suggest that such further questions as may arise concerning relations between the two institutions in this connection should be dealt with by the President of Princeton University and the Director of the Institute, within the general terms of this agreement.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

H. H. Maass
President

* I assume that this means that a formal agreement is to be executed prior to payments & if so, I suggest that the word letter be substituted for

C version

REVISED RESOLUTION

After full discussion it was moved and carried that the Institute for Advanced Study appropriate the sum of $500,000 to be paid to and used by Princeton University toward the cost of erection and maintenance of the new Princeton University Library. It is to be understood that this appropriation is not a gift but a payment by which the Institute for Advanced Study bears a share of the cost of such facilities of Princeton University as are used by the Faculty and Members of the Institute. Payment is to be made on the basis of an agreement between the Institute and Princeton University that, in consideration of this sum, the Faculty and Members of the Institute are to have the same rights as the members of the Princeton Faculty in the use of the Library as well as of other related facilities and services appropriate to those fields of scholarly work cultivated in common by Princeton University and the Institute for Advanced Study.

December 15, 1944

Yours
Cordially

December 19, 1944

President Harold W. Dodds
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear President Dodds:

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study held in Princeton on December 5, 1944, Dr. Aydelotte informed the Trustees of his conversations with you concerning the funds which you are now raising for the construction and maintenance of a new library for Princeton University. Dr. Aydelotte raised the question of the participation of the Institute in this enterprise.

In the discussion which ensued, the value of the Princeton University Library to the work of the Institute was strongly emphasized and the Trustees were unanimous in their appreciation of the generosity with which Princeton University has placed its central Library, ~~of~~ various departmental libraries and other facilities at the disposal of the Faculty and Members of the Institute. The Trustees of the Institute welcome the opportunity of paying some part of the cost of a new library in order that they may have, as you have so kindly expressed it, a permanent right to the facilities which they have heretofore enjoyed as a matter of hospitality.

After full discussion it was moved and carried that the Institute for Advanced Study appropriate the sum of Five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.) to be paid to Princeton University toward the cost of erection and maintenance of the new Princeton University Library. It is to be understood that this appropriation is not a gift but a payment by which the Institute for Advanced Study bears a share

of the cost of such facilities of Princeton University as may be used by the Faculty and Members of the Institute. Payment is to be made on the basis of this agreement between the Institute and Princeton University that, in consideration of this sum, the Faculty and Members of the Institute are to have permanently the same rights as the members of the Princeton Faculty in the use of the Library as well as of other related facilities and services of the same general character.

Insert attached ¶ here

The Trustees welcome your suggestion that a room should be set aside in the new Library building for the use of the Faculty and Members of the Institute. They suggest that such further questions as may arise concerning relations between the two institutions in this connection should be dealt with by the President of Princeton University and the Director of the Institute, within the general terms of this agreement.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

H. H. Maass
President

Part of letter of Sept 8

agreement

This payment is made with the understanding that the Institute for Advanced Study, while it may increase somewhat in size, will nevertheless remain a relatively small institution. This is its clearly stated policy, and indeed it is hard to see how the Institute could preserve its character unless that policy were adhered to. If, however, at some future time, the Institute should expand so greatly in size as to make its use of the Princeton University Library and other facilities out of all proportion to the present payment, it is understood that the Trustees of Princeton University and of the Institute for Advanced Study may then reconsider this agreement and modify it in the light of that situation to their mutual satisfaction.

1932-1939

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY	Relations WOAI
GENERAL	Public Relations
GENERAL	Academic Organization
FLEXNER, A.	Biographical
EINSTEIN, A.	
VEBLEN, O.	

For notes taken on material in the Princeton Alumni Weekly see vertical file under "P" for Princeton University.

(References from card catalog at the office of the Princeton Alumni Weekly under the subject heading, "Institute for Advanced Study)

Vol. XXXIII, No. 4, p. 83-84, October 14, 1932 (*to locate at Princeton; purpose; list of directors)

OUR NEW NEIGHBOR

Institute for Advanced Study to Locate Here Under the Direction of Abraham Flexner--Einstein on Staff--University to Lend its Facilities

Fact definitely established October 10--there had been rumors to this effect before--announcement made by Abraham Flexner following Board meeting with former Ambassador Alanson B. Houghton presiding.

There was to be no formal connection between the University and the Institute, but Princeton would lend its facilities until the Institute erects its own buildings. No site selected--no building plans made.

Series of schools--School of Mathematics to be first school to begin active work in October 1933. Mathematical group will be accommodated in Fine Hall. Planned that second school will be school of economics and history.

V's statement?

Einstein, "most famous mathematician in the world" appointed to the professorship of mathematical or theoretical physics. Coming in fall--will be in residence annually from October 1 to April 15.

Veblen, professor of mathematics in the Universtiy until this fall, appointed professor of mathematics ~~in 1932 Mayer associate and Vanderslice assistant~~ at the Institute. Engagement began October 1, 1932. Mayer associate in mathematics to Veblen, Vanderslice assistant to Veblen.

Institute which has been maintaining offices in New York City but which has not yet commenced active work founded October, 1930 by Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld. (Tells in brief who they are). Initial endowment $5,000,000. Flexner first director. (Tells of his association with Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching, General Education Board, author of Universities).

"In announcing the Institute's decision to come to Princeton, Dr. Flexner said: 'Through the courtesy of the authorities of Princeton University the mathematical group will be temporarily accommodated in the new Fine Hall, which is particularly adapted to the purposes of an Institute. On the other hand, the Institute will be in every respect a separate organization and, while it will cultivate cooperative and friendly relations with members of the Princeton faculty, it is hoped that equally cordial relations may be established with all similar groups throughout the country... the students admitted will be few in number and will be limited to persons who give promise of unusual development in their respective subjects.'"

university welcomes move

Acting President Duffield on behalf of the University expressed interest in the decision of the Institute to locate in Princeton.

Glad to make accommodations available in Fine Hall until permanent quarters established.

Dean Luther P. Eisenhart said location of Institute here of great interest to the University. Members of Department of Mathematics particularly interested that they are to start with School of Mathematics because of personnel with which it begins. Mentions Einstein, Veblen--"The Institute is extremely fortunate in attracting Professor Veblen to its staff. Ever since he joined the Princeton faculty in 1905 he has been an outstanding figure, and much of the reputation of the Department of Mathematics is due to his scholarship and influence. Although the new development means the severence of his former connection with the department, in fact, he will continue to be in close contact with it. The coming of the Institute gives promise of an increasing reputation for Princeton as a center of mathematical research."

object of the Institute

Not only for teaching of advanced students but so that faculty or staff may enjoy most favorable opportunities for continuing research--liberty for the faculty to that end.

Not part of plan to create professional school.

Most of students admitted will have obtained Baccalaureate degree or its equivalent. But Institute should be open to any acceptable student who may demonstrate qualifications and fitness. Many will be teachers but the object of the Institute is not to train teachers. Purpose is the pursuit of advanced learning and exploration in fields of pure science and high scholarship to the utmost degree that faculties (facilities?) and ability of faculty and students permit.

Institute to be located in New Jersey.

"The key to Dr. Flexner's program is his emphasis on quality rather than quantity. 'If we are unable to find a first-rate mathematician,' he said in 1930, 'we will have no course in mathematics.' Similarly, the members of the faculty will not be required to produce 'publication results,' nor will there be any compulsion as to the direction which their research shall take."

Listed trustees of the Institute.

XXXIII, No. 4, p. 86, October 14, 1932, *Editorial on advantages of Institute to Princeton

WELCOME TO DR. FLEXNER

Glad to welcome distinguished grouping of scholars that are to come--although no formal connection with University Princeton will profit. In answer to theory that Princeton will draw away scholars from the University said that we should prefer to have Einstein in Princeton rather than in Berlin and would rather have Veblen in Princeton rather than someplace else. "Dr. Flexner was bound to build up a strong faculty; we are pleased that it will be near us."

Princeton will have better chances of competing on even terms with sister institutions which are as anxious as we are to strengthen faculties.

XXXIII, No. 16, p. 341, January 20, 1933 (*Mid-Winter Trustees Meeting part of)

"The Board accepted the resignation of James W. Alexander '10, professor of mathematics, who will join the staff of the Institute of Advanced Study at the end of the present academic year."

XXXIV, No. 7, p. 145, November 3, 1933 (*Debate on wisdom of Princeton location)

Question--does community of Princeton offer proper atmosphere for research organization at the Institute? Answers in American Scholar, quarterly publication of Phi Beta Kappa: Kemp Malone, professor of English at Johns Hopkins said "NO." He regrets founders restricted location to New Jersey--thinks Washington D.C. would be most logical location. Says Institute was forced to take quarters at Princeton in midst of undergraduate atmosphere.

Also from American Scholar, a Princeton alumnus, Gairdner Moment '28, says "YES." He says there is a deep-seated antagonism between creative scholarship and the proximity to undergraduates. No quantitative study of this question has been made. Thinks it is well located between New York and Philadelphia.

(The debate was whether or not Princeton's soil was too stony to give proper nourishment to Dr. Flexner's vines.)

XXXIV, No. 15, January 12, 1934, pp. 335-6 (*personnel and procedures)

QUEEN OF THE SCIENCES

"Mathematics gains new importance in Princeton and Princeton holds new interest for mathematicians because of the presence in Fine Hall not only of university students but also of their distinguished guests, the members of the Institute for Advanced Study."

A host usually honors guest--but Institute honors its host. Has temporary quarters in Fine Hall until new buildings are constructed. Princeton mathematical center of the world. Einstein is top--also other top-ranking scientists.

informal association

No organic connection binds University with Institute but scholarly cooperation between them is accepted practice. "Institute mathematicians use not only Fine Hall but also the library there."

The two faculties constitute the Mathematics Club and they collaborate in publishing the Annals of Mathematics.

Gives short history of founding of the Institute--Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld gave $5,000,000, Flexner director, site was New Jersey because founders asked that it be there, first school dealing with mathematics, given temporary shelter in Fine Hall.

Mathematics chosen as first school because of the availability of distinguished workers in that science. Flexner found some of the leading living mathematicians and the School of Mathematics was organized forthwith.

the faculty

Faculty composed of five professors, 1 associate and three assistants. Tells how Einstein had given lectures at University as early as 1921. Tells about placque over mantlepiece in one of the lounges of Fine Hall, "God is subtle but not dishonest." Veblen and Alexander had been Princeton professors--von Neumann had been dividing his time between Princeton and Berlin. Weyl from Gottingen, Mayer associate from University of Vienna, assistants: Torrance, Vanderslice, Zippin.

"Workers" (students) were listed with last university position indicated for those on leave of absence and the institution where graduate work was performed for the others.

two-to-one ratio

Student body very unusual--most of them full-fledged university teachers. Ratio of two to one very unusual. Another unorthodox feature--"the staff will aid students in deciding general methods and purposes of their work and, as occasion offers, in the details."

No set method of instruction prescribed. Curriculum cannot be fixed definitely in advance because it must conform to the direction taken by the studies of those who are actively participating in it.

Tuition $100 per year. "This as well as the generous salary and retiring allowances for teachers and the fellowships for workers, are in keeping with the announced purpose of the founders and the directors to make the Institute a 'paradise for scholars' open to men and women of every race with all financial distractions removed."

financial worry removed

Most professors have to worry about their salaries--write extra books, etc. Institute would endeavor to attract a small number of scholars and scientists who will be free from financial worry and concern, who will live and work amidst conditions favorable to intellectual activity.

advanced learning

No undergraduates in the institution--in general to provide training beyond that usually associated with a Ph. D. degree.

XXXIV, No. 30, p. 668, May 4, 1934

Editorial:

Well-wishers of the Institute for Advanced Study (and Princeton University, its neighbor and host, must be included in that distinguished company) were delighted to learn last week that the recent successful launching of the school of mathematics, the first unit in the Institute, is to be followed in the near future by the establishment of a school of economics and politics. The latter unit is made possible by an anonymous gift of $1,000,000 which supplements the $5,000,000 endowment given by Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld, the founders.

XXXV, No. 14, January 25, 1935, p. 324

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
BEGINS POLITICO-ECONOMIC UNIT

Schoolof economics and politics to begin work in the fall according to announcement made by Flexner. Faculty appointments: Riefler, Earle, Mitrany.

Dr. Flexner stated: "No program has been laid out, nor will any program be formed until the three members of the school have abundant opportunity to decide upon the methods of procedure which they themselves prefer. There is agreement that they will undertake among other things a reexamination of economic and political theory and that they will, with absolute freedom of thought, opinion, and expression, study the economic and political phenomena of our own times."

There is no formal connection between Princeton University and the institute, but much cooperation in scholarly work.

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p. 641
XXXV, No. 27,/May 10, 1935,

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
ENTERS FIELD OF HUMANITIES

Expansion into the field of the humanities was announced by the Institute at meeting of the Board of Trustees last week. Names three schools.

Two appointments to the new unit: Panofsky, Meritt.

XXXVI, No. 17, p. 394, February 7, 1936

INSTITUTE ACQUIRES SITE

buys 200 acres near graduate college—
3 new appointments made for staff of
~~staff of~~ school of humanistic studies

Silman interbldg plans

Proposed site known as Olden Farm near graduate college--about 200 acres in area. Also purchased house on the corner of Alexander Street and College Road to be occupied before building is begun on the main tract. Institute still occupying Fine Hall. No plans formed as yet for the building.

humanistic studies

Three new appointments to School of Humanistic Studies: Lowe, Herzfeld, Campbell. (Note: article says "The school of humanistic studies began work with two professors: Erwin Panofsky...and Meritt D. Lane formerly of Johns Hopkins.")

? ✓

XXXVII, No. 1, August 14, 1936, p. .

GEST ORIENTAL COLLECTION

Princeton is to be permanent home of Gest Collection of Far Eastern literature, its value considered to be second in the United States to the Library of Congress collection.

More than 130,000 volumes involved in the purchase which was made by the Institute. Reciprocal courtesies make it possible for teachers and students of either institution to use the scholarly facilities of the other.

Princeton University acquired new interest in the Orient during last year chiefly through the work of Dr. Robert Karl Reischauer.

Tells about beginning of the Institute and the three schools being established.

XXXIX, No. 5, October 28, 1938, p. 100

Plans for a $500,000 building on the "Olden Tract" west of the Princeton graduate college announced by Institute. Statement of Flexner said that the new building will "provide needed room for its now scattered members and at the same time facilitiate still further the already intimate relations with the faculty and advanced workers of Princeton University."

Buildings to be called Fuld Hall in memory of Felix Fuld.

XL, No. 6, p. 111, October 27, 1939

"Although the Institute for Advanced Study is not organically connected with Princeton University, it has added so much to the distinction of this community as a research center that the University has the keenest interest in everything that concerns it. Last week Alanson B. Houghton, chairman of the Institute's board of trustees, announced the resignation of the first director, Abraham Flexner, now 74 years old, and the appointment of Frank Aydelotte as his successor." Mr. Aydelotte is president of Swarthmore College but even better known as American secretary of the Rhodes Trust and a participant in an unusually large number of educational foundations, committees, and societies. Mr. Flexner has received many honors in a long and brilliant career, but history

will undoubtedly place at the head of the list the fact that his ~~xxxxx~~ was the creative genius of the Institute. Friends of learning everywhere hope that under Mr. Aydelotte it may continue and increase its prestige and usefulness.

* Card catalog indicated as subject matter.

The material here was taken from the index of subject matter at the Princeton University Press, and includes the following headings in that file: Institute for Advanced Study, Aydelotte, and Flexner. Index showed no further reference to the Institute after 1939.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Princeton, New Jersey

George A. Brakeley
Vice-President and Treasurer

December 22, 1947

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

If it is convenient for the Institute, it would be helpful to the University to receive all or part of the payment of the pledge of $500,000 towards the construction of the new Library. If it is better for the Institute to spread the payments over the first two or three months of 1948, that will be quite agreeable to us, and I will be glad to discuss any plan of payment with the Treasurer.

Very sincerely yours,

GEORGE A. BRAKELEY

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

Copy to Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer
Mr. Herbert H. Maass
Mr. Samuel D. Leidesdorf

Partnership

CONDITIONS SUGGESTED BY THE FACULTY

IN CONNECTION WITH POSSIBLE GIFT TO

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

1. The Faculty and Members of the Institute to have same rights in the Library as members of the Princeton Faculty.

2. That an Institute Faculty room should be set aside in the building plainly marked by suitable inscription as dedicated to the Institute Faculty in consideration of our gift to the building.

3. Members of the Library Staff to be specifically and plainly informed of the status of the Institute Faculty. It was further suggested that some suitable statement of these terms be included in the Princeton catalog in connection with the description of the Library.

4. Members of the Institute Faculty to have the same priority in the making of photostats as members of the Princeton Faculty.

5. Members of the Institute Faculty to have the right to make suggestions as to the possible purchase of books.

6. The question was raised as to whether the Institute should have a representative on the Princeton University Library Committee, but this suggestion was questioned by many members of our Faculty.

7. That this gift should mark the end of our payments for Fine Hall. It was suggested that there might be a reciprocal arrangement of rooms in Fine Hall for our mathematicians and rooms at the Institute for Princeton University Faculty. The retention of some room in Fine Hall was thought to be important.

8. Stack permits for Institute Faculty on the same basis as those for Princeton University Faculty.

9. It was suggested that the Princeton University catalog might well contain some general statement concerning intellectual cooperation with the Institute.

10. Access to seminar rooms and special libraries on the same terms as Princeton Faculty.

11. Accommodations in McCormick Hall for members of the Institute working on the history of art on same terms as Princeton Faculty.

12:5:44

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY — Relations WOAI

LIBRARY — Facilities

AYDELOTTE, F. — Biographical

Progress Proposal, Princeton University, McCosh Library.

Filed in Vertical File under Princeton University, "P".

A, Princeton University

A Pctn U.

Third century fund

January 27, 1947

Dear Mr. D'Olier:

I have your letter of June 9th and wish to say that I support very strongly the program for Princeton University which you enclose. It is my belief in this program which led me to urge upon our Trustees a gift of $500,000 to the building of the new library.

Yours sincerely,

FA:kr

Frank Aydelotte

Franklin D'Olier, Esq.
Third Century Fund, Clio Hall
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

January 13, 1947

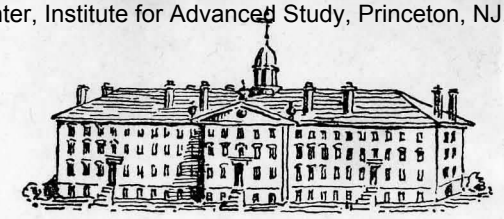
Franklin D'Olier, Esq.
Third Century Fund
Olio Hall
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. D'Olier:

Thank you for your letter of January 9th enclosing the statement of the aims and opportunities of Princeton University. Dr. Aydelotte is away at the moment, but I know he will be much interested in reading this statement, "Princeton Proposes," and I shall be glad to bring it to his attention as soon as he returns at the end of this month.

Yours sincerely,

Jane S. Richardson
Secretary to Dr. Aydelotte



PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
THIRD CENTURY FUND
BICENTENNIAL CAMPAIGN

CLIO HALL
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
Telephone 2300

120 WALL STREET
NEW YORK 5, NEW YORK
Telephone BO9-6159

January 9, 1947

My dear Dr. Aydelotte:

On October 24th, in the two hundredth year of Princeton University, the Trustees adopted a statement on the aims and opportunities of Princeton. The statement may well prove prophetic of the future of this ancient seat of learning.

A copy is enclosed. You will, we think, be interested to read it.

The Trustees have given this Committee the responsibility of organizing an endeavor to seek alumni and public support of the program. As a preliminary step, we are writing to you and a few other alumni and friends of Princeton to invite your reactions to this summary of what Princeton proposes.

Any suggestions which you may give me will be helpful in planning the task we are to undertake.

Sincerely yours,

Franklin D'Olier

Franklin D'Olier

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

Princeton Proposes...

Princeton Proposes . . .

INTRODUCTION

PRINCETON IS NOW TWO HUNDRED YEARS OLD. The Bicentennial celebration runs throughout the current academic year. The program of events includes three great convocations and fifteen conferences on scientific and scholarly subjects, which are being attended by eminent scientists and scholars from various parts of the world. Measured by the contribution which the celebration will make to scholarship and to the solution of world problems and in added prestige through the convocations, the year promises to be the greatest in Princeton history.

A Bicentennial year is a proper time for recalling our past and refreshing our understanding of our heritage. But the dominating spirit running through the whole series of events is self-examination and the forward look.

The following pages describe the constant theme that has sustained Princeton throughout the years; how this theme is being expressed today; and why and how we hope to express it better in the future. The new financial resources necessary to accomplish this are set forth in a table of needs at the end. These needs were adopted on October 24, 1946 by the Board of Trustees as the goal of Princeton's Third Century Fund.

PRINCETON YESTERDAY

THE MEN WHO FOUNDED PRINCETON declared that their "great intention" was to raise up youth who would be "ornaments of the State as well as the Church." Thus, while the desire that young clergymen be men of learning as well as piety was prominent in their minds, their interests extended beyond the ministry. They also had in mind education for other professions and for public service.

By the terms of the charter, youth were to "be instructed in the learned languages and in the liberal arts and sciences." Members of every religious denomination were to have "free and equal liberty and advantages of education" in the College.

Within twenty years the College of New Jersey had enlarged her course of study and begun to be known for her emphasis on public affairs. More and more did students come to her who were seeking an educational background for business and for affairs of State. It was not a "useless" education they were seeking. It was one for participation in an active life at the highest levels. Because of her fame as a "seminary of statesmen" young men came from both New England and the South, as well as from the middle colonies, to study at Princeton and to make her the most nationally representative college in the colonies.

To this ideal of education of the broad reaches of the mind and of cultivation of the whole personality Princeton has adhered for two hundred years. Woodrow Wilson's Twentieth Century ambition for "Princeton in the Nation's Service" accords with John Witherspoon's philosophy of Revolutionary days. In her third century Princeton does not propose to deviate from her historic mission.

PRINCETON TODAY

PRINCETON HAS GROWN OVER the years, but the heart of the University continues to be her liberal arts college. To it have been attached the professional departments of the Graduate School, the School of Engineering and the School of Architecture, but the liberal arts approach to life touches them all. Her plan of

study is directed as firmly as ever to the individual development of the whole man, not just a segment of him. Her educational methods rest on her belief in the unity of all knowledge, the integrity of the individual and the diversity of human beings.

This is why she maintains the preceptorial system, small classes and the independent work of upper-class years. The new plan of study, effective in 1947, is an extension of existing methods based on our experience and success in the past. These are expensive methods of education; but in liberal education it is individuals and not masses with whom we must deal. The Princeton Plan calls for high standards of scholarship for both faculty and students, and for a teaching faculty relatively large in proportion to the number of students.

PRINCETON TOMORROW

PRINCETON'S FUNCTION IS EDUCATION for freedom and its responsibilities. Its goal is to prepare young men to appreciate the values of freedom and to enjoy fruitful and successful lives in a free society. This aim sets the pattern for all that we do.

We do not aspire to be large in numbers; our normal size before the War was just right to preserve a closely-knit campus community and at the same time to provide the advantages which a university alone affords. We do aspire to be great in the quality of our instruction and scholarship. But we have no illusions of grandeur that bigness will satisfy. By this we do not imply that big universities are poor universities, for that would not be in accord with the facts. We do assert that we have elected to improve what we are doing rather than to set our heart on the appurtenances of bigness.

This is not an aristocratic or "special privilege" ideal. On the contrary, it looks to the development of the qualities fitting for leadership in a free society. It is the method by which Princeton can best serve democracy.

The strength of a university lies in the strength of its teachers and scholars. Today education is the most poorly paid profession.

Never has the competition of more remunerative and attractive employment in other professions and businesses been so threatening to the future of our colleges and universities. Young men with qualities badly needed on college faculties are turning to other occupations for life careers.

In this critical moment Princeton proposes to uphold her faculty by providing more adequate compensation and better facilities and conditions under which to work. She further proposes to continue her active search for men of exceptional promise and to interest them in teaching careers. This program will strengthen Princeton in the first instance but it will also strengthen other colleges and universities as it contributes to a rising tide that will lift all in its stream.

Adequate salaries alone will not build a great faculty. Facilities for instruction and research, living conditions that invite rather than repel, time for scholarship, adequate libraries, modern laboratories and equipment, all these must a university supply to its faculty if it wishes to be great.

A RESIDENTIAL UNIVERSITY

PRINCETON IS A RESIDENTIAL UNIVERSITY and her educational opportunities include a common social and intellectual life as well as formal classes and courses of study. Her campus is not a factory but a community of young men occupied with their studies and with a wide variety of extra-curricular activities. These activities are largely self-directed and self-managed. Participation in them is an educational experience in initiative, planning, cooperation, responsibility, and leadership. Princeton believes in this pattern and proposes to continue and develop it. Her daily life on the campus is an education in freedom. It fits a democratic society; it would never have been developed in non-democratic nations.

As we plan for our future, let us remember that we are not planning for a single institution alone. Princeton's fidelity over the centuries to the ideals of a liberal education and her standards of instruction and scholarship impose on us the obligation of leadership in American education. What we do will influence others

more than we are apt to realize. We must not shrink from the opportunity and the obligation.

In a world now on the threshold of a new and fateful age, Princeton is preparing to meet any challenge, to dare any adventure to preserve her integrity and to further her enduring purpose. Proud as we are of our history and grateful for the strength our heritage brings to us, we know that to rest on our past would lead only to decay and destruction. We intend to be the progenitors of a stronger Princeton, not merely the beneficiaries of generations that came before us.

THE COST

THE BICENTENNIAL provides the occasion for looking ahead into the third century. If we are to project our vision into the next hundred years, as far as we can in our time, Princeton must plan toward a rounding out of its present framework and a strengthening of its fundamental elements. To that end, the trustees, faculty and officers of the University have surveyed the University's immediate needs and its needs in the longer range, both of which must be met if we are to maintain Princeton and develop it into the kind of institution we want it to be.

Our study proposes that the University's endowment for teaching, research, and the library should be increased in the near future by $13,500,000; over a longer period ahead, by three times that much plus $7,000,000 more of general endowment.

Our study proposes that the physical plant be improved now by the addition of a few new buildings and the extension and renovation of others. The cost of these plant improvements is estimated to be $4,600,000 for the near future, with an additional million later.

To make the University's housing facilities for students and faculty more adequate in respect to present conditions and probable future demands, it is proposed to provide new faculty housing to the extent of $1,000,000 and additional dormitories at an equal cost somewhat later.

To complete the University's scholarship program it is pro-

posed that ultimately $4,000,000 of further endowment should be added, $1,000,000 of this amount being the need in the period immediately ahead.

THE THIRD CENTURY FUND

THUS IT IS PROPOSED that the first step in our creation of what has been called the Third Century Fund should be the raising of $20,100,000 in an appeal to begin in the Bicentennial year.

The table at the end sets forth the chief objectives of the Fund program.

It will be seen from the table that many of the schools and departments are especially covered by the program. The others are provided for, though not by name, through the general endowment items. Moreover, the relief which these proposed plant additions and increased capital funds will provide in specific areas will, to a degree, be transmitted throughout the University to ease the burdens and pressures of other departments and to open new opportunities for all of them.

These are for Princeton large financial requirements. But Princeton should, at this milestone of its history, not be content with little plans. We must plan with soundness and with courage if we are to affirm our faith in the Princeton plan of education and in the nation to whose service Princeton University has since 1746 been committed.

October 24, 1946

The following table summarizes the financial needs of Princeton University. Two classifications of needs are shown, "immediate" and "total." The "total" column, representing the long-term needs so far as they can be seen, constitutes the ultimate objectives of the Princeton University Third Century Fund. The "immediate" column represents that portion of the total needs to be met as soon as possible, starting with a Bicentennial Campaign in this year.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY THIRD CENTURY FUND

THE FINANCIAL NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY
OCTOBER 1, 1946

	Immediate Need	*Total Need*
I. Endowment of Teaching, Research, and Library		
A. Teaching		
1. Increasing salaries and maintaining pension benefits for Faculty	$ 5,000,000	$20,000,000
2. Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs*	1,500,000	1,500,000
3. School of Engineering**	1,500,000	1,500,000
4. Near East Studies	1,000,000	2,000,000
5. Distinguished Professorships, 15 in addition to those now existing		5,000,000
6. Additional Faculty of all ranks throughout the departments, especially including Music and Religion (10 to 20 averaging $5,000 a year)	1,500,000	3,000,000
Total for Teaching	$10,500,000	$33,000,000
B. Research		
1. Nuclear Science	$ 1,000,000	$ 3,000,000
2. Humanities	1,000,000	1,000,000
3. Social Sciences	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total for Research	$ 3,000,000	$ 5,000,000
C. Library		
1. Book Funds		$ 1,000,000
Total for Library		$ 1,000,000
TOTAL FOR ENDOWMENT OF TEACHING, RESEARCH, AND LIBRARY	$13,500,000	$39,000,000

* See Section II and footnote next page.
** See Section II and footnote next page.

	Immediate Need	*Total Need*
II. Improvement to Physical Plant		
A. Woodrow Wilson School Building*	$ 500,000	$ 500,000
B. School of Engineering, new buildings and equipment**	1,000,000	1,000,000
C. Museum, new building and alterations	1,000,000	2,000,000
D. Guyot Hall (Biology and Geology) additions, new equipment, development of museum	1,000,000	1,000,000
E. Eno Hall (Psychology) addition	250,000	250,000
F. Nassau Hall, renovation and restoration	250,000	250,000
G. Pyne Library, alteration for new uses	300,000	300,000
H. Naval Science Building	300,000	300,000
TOTAL FOR IMPROVEMENT TO PHYSICAL PLANT	$ 4,600,000	$ 5,600,000
III. Housing		
A. Faculty	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000
B. Dormitories for students		1,000,000
TOTAL FOR HOUSING	$ 1,000,000	$ 2,000,000
IV. Scholarships		
A. Endowment	$ 1,000,000	$ 4,000,000
TOTAL FOR SCHOLARSHIPS	$ 1,000,000	$ 4,000,000
V. General Endowment		
A. Pensions for Non-academic Personnel		$ 3,000,000
B. Increased cost of general operations		4,000,000
TOTAL FOR GENERAL ENDOWMENT		$ 7,000,000

* The Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs requirements total $2,000,000 (for endowment, $1,500,000; for building, $500,000).
** The School of Engineering requirements total $2,500,000 (for endowment, $1,500,000; for building and equipment, $1,000,000).

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY THIRD CENTURY FUND

RECAPITULATION OF NEEDS

	Immediate Need	*Total Need*
I. Endowment for Teaching, Research and Library	$13,500,000	$39,000,000
II. Improvements to Physical Plant	4,600,000	5,600,000
III. Housing for Faculty and Students	1,000,000	2,000,000
IV. Scholarship Endowment	1,000,000	4,000,000
V. General Endowment		7,000,000
	$20,100,000	$57,600,000

1939 Vert. File 2/23 3/15

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION — Academic Personnel

FLEXNER, A. — Biographical

EINSTEIN, A.

GOLDMAN, H.

MORSE, M.

Correspondence on degree of faculty participation in administration.
Filed in Vertical File under P, Participation in Administration.

V-2 File (Veblen)

V-2

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

(FOUNDED BY LOUIS BAMBERGER AND MRS. FELIX FULD, 1930)

OFFICE
20 NASSAU STREET
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
CABLE ADDRESS: VANSTITUTE PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

February 23, 1939

Dear Hetty:

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Institute, held January 23, there was so little business to transact that I made use of the occasion to refresh the memories of the Trustees regarding the fundamental points of organization and purpose which preceded the founding of the Institute for Advanced Study. Professor Veblen suggested that my report would be of interest to the members of the faculty, though I believe there is nothing in the report with which every member of the faculty was not made acquainted before he accepted a post in the Institute. I am, however, happy to accept Professor Veblen's suggestion, which was endorsed by the members of the Board present at the meeting, and I am sending you herewith the report, and also the comments which the members of the Board made thereon.

Very sincerely yours,

A. F.

Professor Hetty Goldman
Prospect Apartments, Apt. D-2
Princeton, New Jersey

V-2

V-2

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

FINE HALL

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

March 15, 1939

Dear Doctor Flexner:

You have been kind enough to send the faculty your report made to the Trustees at a meeting on January 25, together with the comments which the members of the Board made thereon. At a recent informal dinner certain aspects of this report were discussed by the professors of the Institute, and we were requested to give you an account of the conclusions reached.

The Institute has now developed in its three schools to a point where its character can be clearly seen and appreciated, and the most important problem from now on, in our eyes, is the stability of what has been achieved by the generosity of the donors and your own creative insight.

This stability will depend upon the wisdom and deliberation with which future Directors are chosen. It is the unanimous opinion that this choice should be preceded by a preliminary consultation with the faculty.

It is equally essential in the opinion of a majority of the faculty that no professor be appointed without a similar consultation with his future colleagues.

We understand that both the responsibility and the final choice in each case rest with the Director and the Board of Trustees. Their action should however, in our opinion, be preceded by a consultation with the faculty which should be made effective by allowing adequate time for the consideration and inquiries which are necessary in each case.

The professors earnestly desire that the above conclusions be conveyed to the Board of Trustees. We should like very much to talk these matters over with you, and to add any information which you may desire concerning the opinions expressed.

Yours sincerely,

A. Einstein.
Hetty Goldman
Marston Morse

Dr. Abraham Flexner
P.O. Box 631
Princeton, N.J.

V-2

1945 2/21

PRINCETON Relations WOAI

LIBRARY Facilities

5-page memorandum regarding above filed in Vertical File under "P" for Princeton.

D, Princeton University Library

Submitted by:
Department of Public Information
Princeton University

For publication: Wednesday a.m., Feb. 21, 1945

Princeton, N.J., Feb. 20 - As soon as conditions permit, Princeton University will erect a $3,500,000 building to house its library and to provide conference rooms, administrative headquarters and individual studies for the teachers and students in the humanities and social sciences, Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of the university announced tonight.

President Dodds also announced that the Princeton board of trustees has named the new building "The Harvey S. Firestone Memorial Library". The family of Mr. Firestone, including his five sons, all of whom are Princeton graduates, have made a major gift of $1,000,000 to the fund for the erection of the structure.

The building is one of the projects on the program of the Princeton bicentennial which occurs in 1946. The actual construction of it is expected to help take up employment slack in the Princeton area in the post-war re-adjustment period.

The minimum amount of $3,500,000 needed for this new center of study, instruction and research on the campus and more than half of the endowment fund of $1,500,000 necessary for the operation of the building and the development of library resources were in hand, President Dodds said.

Contributions to the two funds have been made by several hundred alumni and friends of the university, in addition to the Firestones. President Dodds revealed that the Institute for Advanced Study, of Princeton, had given $500,000 "in recognition of the past services of the University library and of its future use."

Three-quarters of a million dollars has been contributed by a dozen classes which have raised special funds or have pledged the gifts they customarily make to the university on the 20th anniversary of graduation. Other classes have indicated they will do likewise.

Commenting upon the Firestone gift, President Dodds said that it "came at a time when the university was strenuously engaged in an effort to raise money for the new library and served to redouble our efforts to reach our objective."

"During his lifetime Harvey S. Firestone had a deep and abiding interest in Princeton, from which his five sons have been graduated," he said. "The sons have expressed to me the hope and expectation of maintaining a continuing interest in the library as the central and essential feature in the development of Princeton's educational plans for the future."

Mr. Firestone's sons, three of whom are in service, are Harvey S., Jr., of the Class of 1920, Russell A., '24, Lt. Leonard K., '31, U.S.N.R., Capt. Raymond C., '33, A.U.S., and Lt. Roger S., '35, U.S.N.R.

The new library will be erected in the northeastern section of the campus, about where the School of Science stood before its destruction by fire in 1928. The structure will form the northern wing and complete, architecturally, a group of important buildings, the other components of which are the University Chapel and two classroom buildings, McCosh and Dickinson Halls.

The new center, which because of its concept of bringing together teacher, student and books has been called a "campus workshop", has been a matter of discussion and planning by faculty and trustees for two decades.

President Dodds said that the new library would not only remedy a shortage of storage space which threatens to stunt the essential growth of the Princeton library, but would also provide physical facilities for the development of Princeton's philosophy of education which is based upon the intimate intellectual association of teacher and pupil and the encouragement of self-education."

"Curiously," he pointed out, "the three integrated major advances Princeton has made toward its educational ideal have been spaced twenty years apart. In 1905, the university introduced the preceptorial method of instruction which brought the teacher off the lecture platform and into the midst of a small group around

a table. In 1924, Princeton put into operation the upperclass plan of independent study which enables the student to penetrate into the realm of scholarship.

"These two innovations and subsequent refinements have sounded the knell of that ~~area~~ era when a standard textbook or two in each course was the extent of undergraduate reading. The new order requires the student to delve into many books and even into source materials. He is called upon to spend more time with books than in classrooms.

"Now, twenty years after the second advance which has contributed to this change in procedure, we are ready to erect a building wherein the student may pursue his education with books and faculty guidance at his elbows. We regard the new library as the capstone of our educational structure."

The new building will have shelf space for 2,000,000 books, nearly double the capacity of Princeton's present libraries, and will lend itself to almost indefinite expansion. While all fields of study in the university will benefit from it, the workshop concept applies particularly to those department that do not now have the physical facilities, such as their own buildings or laboratories, which bring the student and teacher into contact.

Carrying out this idea, it will provide accommodations, in each case near the book collections in their respective fields, for faculty and students in classics, economics, English, history, modern languages, oriental languages, philosopny, politics, religion and various other divisions. Each student who needs one will have his own individual study carrel for his independent and

thesis work. There will be approximately 500 such individual work-rooms.

The book stacks in the Firestone Library will be largely underground. This plan makes possible a system of vertical circulation of books from the stacks to the seminars, conference rooms, special libraries and other rooms above, a unique feature which is expected to result in efficiency and economy of operation. O'Connor and Kilham, of New York City, are the architects of the building.

The new building will be the successor to the Chancellor Green and Pyne Libraries. The former was erected in 1873 through the generosity of John C. Green and was named for his brother Chancellor Henry W. Green of the Class of 1820. The latter was the sesquicentennial gift of Mrs. Percy Rivington Pyne and was erected in 1897.

These two buildings which are connected will be transformed, upon completion of the new library, into administrative offices, faculty quarters and headquarters of student activities.

Although sufficient funds are in hand to assure the erection of the new library, alumni committees in various sections of the country who have assisted in obtaining contributions are continuing their efforts to meet or exceed the estimated total requirement of $5,000,000 for construction costs and endowment.

1929-1956

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY — Educational Institutions

List of the members of the faculty of the Mathematics Department of Princeton University and their status as Professor, Assistant Professor, Assistant Professor, or Visiting Lecturer for the above years.

Filed in Vertical File under "P" for Princeton University.

1914

The Official Register of Princeton University, Graduate School

1929-30

Eisenhart - Prof.
Veblen. Prof.
Gillespie - Prof.
Mac Lanes - Prof.
Wedderburn - Prof.
Lefschetz - Prof.
Alexander - Prof.
Weyl - Prof.
C. Evia Hille - Asst. Prof.
Tracy Y. Thomas - Asst. Prof.
Alonzo Church - Asst. Prof.
Thornton Fry (Fry) - Visiting Lecturer

~~1931~~

~~Saunders Mac Lane~~

1930-31

Eisenhart - Prof
Veblen - Prof
Gillespie - Prof.
Wedderburn - Prof.
Lefschetz - Prof.
Alexander Prof
Hille - Asst. Prof
Thomas - Asst. Prof.
Robertson Asst. Prof.
Church Asst. Prof.

Knebelman - Asst. Prof.
Von Neumann - Lecturer in Math. Physics
Wigner - "

1931 - 32

Eisenhart - Prof
Veblen Prof.
— Gillespie Prof.
6 — Wedderburn - Prof.
— Lefschetz Prof.
Alexander Prof.
Von Neumann Prof.
— Wigner Prof.
1 Hille - Assoc. Prof.
Thomas - Asst. Prof.
4 Robertson - "
Alonzo Church "
Knebelman "
Alexandroff - Visiting Lecturer
4 Bohr (Niels) " "
— Dirac " "
Schouten outen " "

1932 - 33 Veblen left for Princeton
3 Thomas + Robertson become Assoc. Prof.
No visiting profs listed

Dr's tutors. 4 Profs left 3 assoc Profs

1933-34

Eisenhart - Prof.
Gillespie "
5. Waddeburn "
Lefschetz "
~~Alexander~~ " Appt DAJ Eisenhart 10.1.33
~~von Neumann~~ " " " " 4.1.33
Wigner "
~~Hille Associate Prof.~~ Yale 1933-4
Thomas "
Robertson "
Church - Asst Prof.
Knebelman.

1934-35

went 33- Prof = lost von Neumann & Alexander.
Assoc. Prof. lost Hille (Yale)
7 Asst. Prof - added - Bohnenblust, Tucker, Bochner, McShane, Wilks

#

1935 - 36

missing

1936-37

Eisenhart - Prof.
Gillespie "
5 Weddeburn "
Lefschetz "
Wigner "
2 Thomas Assoc. Prof.
Robertson " "
Church Asst. Prof.
6 Knebelman " "
Bohnenblust " " McShane asst
Tucker " "
Bochner " "
(Dr) Wilks
Titt-

Dr Tilt in - Princeton

1937-1938

Prof = Wigner Gone (to Wisconsin U.) math – but prob in The Physicist
Others same

1938-39

Eisenhart – Prof. × Wigner returned to full Jones Res. Pfship. (Who's Who)
Gillespie "
Wedderburn "
Lefschetz "
Thomas Assoc. Prof
Robertson " "
Church Asst. Prof.
Knebelman " "
Bohnenblust " "
Tucker " "
Bochner " "
Welch " "
Dr. Steenrod (Steenrod.)

1939-40

Eisenhart Prof
Weddeburn "
Lefschetz " Sillerspie Emeritus
5 Wilson "
Robertson "
Tucker Asso Prof
2 Wilks "
Church Asst. Prof
3 Bohnenblust " "
" "
Bochner
Drs. Beamer
Strodt

1940-41

Prof - same
5 Asso. Prof - New = Church, Bohnenblust
no assistant prof. Bochner
Drs. other 2 gone
new - Tompkins, Turkey

1941-42

Prof - same
Asso. Prof = same.
1 > Chevalley Asst. Prof. MDV 1938/9
Drs = new McMillan

1850

missing

1955-1956

10

Aitken Prof
Bochner " 2 (1937-46 Bergmann Assoc. Prof
Church " Fox asst 1939/40 " " "
Feller "
Spencer " 3 (Herzebruch Asst. Prof
Steenrod " Milnor " "
Tucker " 1 Moore " "
Tukey " 1949/50 Kodaira Research Assoc.
Wagner "
Wells "

COPY

COPY FOR DR. FLEXNER

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Princeton New Jersey

President's Room November 27, 1936.

Dear Professor

The work of the Institute for Advanced Study is now of such scope as to make it desirable to regularize our administrative procedure in negotiations with them. This letter is, therefore, being addressed to the chairmen of those departments whose programs touch that of the Institute.

In choosing the personnel and determining the policy of The Institute for Advanced Study, Dr. Flexner has at times sought the advice of members of our Faculty. Also at times members of our Faculty on their own initiative have approached Dr. Flexner with suggestions, the adoption of which they thought would enlarge the opportunities at Princeton in their fields of study. In so doing they were recognizing the relationship possible between the University and the Institute in scholarly matters. For this reason the future development of the Institute is of interest not only to individual members of our Faculty but to the University as a whole.

I have been considering ways in which our relations with the Institute may best be so coordinated as to avoid misunderstandings and the danger that various persons may work at cross purposes. To this end I have designated the Dean of the Graduate School as our representative in these relations, and I am now asking that all members of the Faculty will consult with him before taking up with the Institute any matters which concern the cooperation of the two institutions.

I may add that this arrangement meets the approval of the Director of the Institute.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) H. W. DODDS

Copied by jeb, 5/17/57

very. file "P".

1940-1947

PAULI Biographical

5/10/40 Aydelotte cabled Pauli invitation as visiting professor/ $5,000 thanks to generosity Rockefeller Foundation. State Department wouldn't admit for 1 year so offer extended to 2 years. Applied for citizenship with wife September 1940.

Pauli gave Wheeler's lectures at Princeton, 1942.

1942-43 membership $4,000 stipend--1943-44, 1944-45, 1945-46

6/17/45 Aydelotte offered Pauli professorship at $10,000 with TIAA $3,000 per annum, for pension of $4,000 - $4,500.

10/20/45 Aydelotte offered visiting professorship at $10,000 4/1/45 see Weyl's paper on Pauli 2/27/45 (Attached chrono)

11/16/45 Pauli awarded Nobel Prize. See ~~xixxixxxx~~ _____?? attached.

Citizenship 1/26/45. Pauli to Zurich Feb. 1946 and Trustees upped his salary to $15,000 (Morse to Pauli 3/21/46).

Declined permanent professorship 8/12/46 but wishes to remain a permanent member/.

10/11/47 Oppenheimer invitation for 1 year, 1948-49 at ~~$XXXX~~ $15,000 (attached). Took Swiss citizenship.

(See salary and appointment/ notes for rest).

Original and attached papers filed in Vertical File under "P" for Pauli.

D, Pauli

2/27/45

The School of Mathematics is of the unanimous opinion that theoretical physics not only should continue to form a part of its scientific activities, but should even be reinforced. The entire history of physics since Galileo bears witness to the importance of the function of the theoretical physicist, from whom the basic theoretical ideas originate. A priori construction is in physics as essential as empirical facts. Of course the theorist must have contact with the discoveries and findings of experimental physics, but it is enough that laboratories exist in the civilization in which he lives; it is by no means necessary that he be associated with a laboratory at the place where he works. The war has made industry, government, and people in general, more acutely aware of the vital role of physical research. But in view of the forces which shape public opinion and action, it is not to be expected that pure theoretical physics on the advanced level which we wish to promote, will greatly benefit from this wave of popularity; on the contrary, in the interest of a sound balance, it will be more essential than ever for an institute of our character to emphasize the less popular theoretical side of science.

Adopting this general viewpoint, the Nominating Committee of the School of Mathematics recommends appointment of one new professor of theoretical physics, and after surveying the leading men in the field here and abroad whom we might have a chance to win for the Institute, it proposes to offer the professorship to Dr. Wolfgang Pauli, with Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer as a second candidate. Indeed, all available evidence seems to point to Pauli as the best possible choice. Quick action is desirable in his case since otherwise we may lose him forever.

Pauli is forty-four years old, married, of Austrian nationality. He took out first U.S.A. naturalization papers when he came here in 1940. Stages

of his academic career: Assistant at the Universities of Göttingen and Copenhagen 1921-1923; Privatdozent at Hamburg 1923-1928; full Professor at the Technische Hochschule, Zürich, 1928-. During the year 1935-1936 he was Visiting Professor at our Institute, and he has been a member since 1940. But he still holds his professorship in Zürich.

Pauli's first papers were on general relativity and contained interesting contributions to Einstein's field theory of gravitation and its more speculative extensions. His article on relativity (250 pp.) in the Mathematical

Encyclopedia is a mature and masterly work which shows the author in full command of both the mathematical and physical aspects of the subject; and yet it was the work of a young man of 21. Pauli later returned to the theory of relativity on one or two occasions. But his main work, by which he should be judged as a creative theoretical physicist, is in quantum physics.

Here it is natural to distinguish the periods before and after the Heisenberg-Schrödinger break-through to a consistent quantum theory of the atom (1925). In the time before this dramatic event, one had to operate with Niels Bohr's models and a compromise that Bohr vaguely formulated as the principle of correspondence, and to find one's way through the maze of known spectroscopic facts, more by divination ("Schmauze" Pauli would say) than by theory. It is remarkable that in this period Pauli scored some of his greatest successes. The model of the ionized hydrogen molecule first computed by him may still be on exhibition in the Deutsche Museum in Munich if it is not destroyed by bombs. He made important contributions to the quantum theory of radiation and of the thermic equilibrium between radiation and electrons along lines suggested by Einstein's conception of the photon. He saw that the so-called hyperfine structure of spectral lines is probably to be ascribed to the structure of the nucleus rather than to the electronic shell of the atom,- a conjecture now definitely confirmed, but surprising at a time when the physicists' whole attention was concentrated on the shell. But above all, his investigations concerning the Zeeman effect gradually led him to the discovery of the exclusion principle, according to which no two electrons may be in the same quantum state. This was a very bold conception. The exclusion principle, strange and incomprehensible as it is from the standpoint of classical physics, is decisive for an understanding of the periodic system of chemical elements. It is a lasting

achievement, which will hardly be affected by any future changes of our physical theories. Pauli applied this principle to the statistics of particles in a degenerate gas, thus explaining the paramagnetic properties of such gases. A paper on the paramagnetism of metals laid the foundation for the whole quantum-mechanical theory of electrons in metals. His article on quantum theory in the Handbuch der Physik (about 300 pp.) contains many results which at the time could only be conjectured, or made plausible by heuristic arguments, but which have later been confirmed by wave mechanics.

After Heisenberg's formulation of quantum mechanics in terms of matrices (but before Schrödinger developed the wave picture) Pauli showed that the new quantum mechanics explains the spectrum of the hydrogen atom. Evidence had accumulated that an angular momentum must be ascribed to the electron. The nature of this momentum, which was radically different from that of a spinning top and not to be accounted for by classical concepts, was first correctly described by Pauli. Probably this is his greatest accomplishment in the period subsequent to the Heisenberg-Schrödinger revolution. With Pauli's and Heisenberg's investigations on the quantization of the field equations, wave mechanics passed from the theory of a single particle to that of the interaction of an indefinite number of particles,- a step of fundamental importance, for which Dirac's quantum theory of radiation had paved the way.

The new wave mechanics had rendered Pauli's older article on quantum theory obsolete, but in 1933 he wrote for the same Handbuch his Allgemeine Prinzipien der Wellenmechanik which, along with Dirac's book, is considered by the physicists as the most authentic account of wave mechanics.

The electronic spin was incorporated in Dirac's 4-component equations for the electron, which superseded Schrödinger's scalar wave equation. Nevertheless the latter retains a certain interest. Indeed, Pauli showed that after

quantization it describes pairs of particles of opposite charge and without spin. The discovery of new elementary particles by the experimental physicists (cosmic radiation) gave new meaning to such possibilities. Pauli extended them so as to cover particles with arbitrary spin values. These studies naturally developed into investigations on the theory of the mesotron which have occupied him during the last years. The mesotron is now a generally accepted particle in nuclear physics, but since the whole subject is in a rather unsettled state, it is impossible to say at the present moment whether Pauli's clue is the right one. The same holds for a suggestion of his which he never published, the neutrino, a hypothetic particle having no charge and mass, but the electronic spin.

This brief account is far from complete. Pauli's work has been of great influence on the development of physics during the last twenty-odd years. "It is difficult to imagine" says Professor Rabi, "what the history of physics would have been without the influence of Pauli during this period." Not a small part of it has been by correspondence and discussion.

Pauli is distinguished among theoretical physicists by his highly developed organ for mathematics. As physicist he has a wide horizon, his judgment is penetrating, critical and objective. In particular, his accurate instinctive estimate of the relative weight of relevant experimental facts is an unfailing guide for him in his theoretic investigations. He has never been content with developing more or less foreseeable consequences of established theories, but almost every one of his papers contains a new idea, often of high originality. In view of the discontinuous leaps by which theoretical physics develops, the stream of his scientific production has been remarkably steady. The way in which he managed to obtain results of lasting value during the twilight of atomic physics before 1926 gives hope that he will be no less successful in its present difficult period of transition.

In his youth Pauli had the reputation of an enfant terrible among physicists. He is keenly interested in men, and watches them with open eyes. He used to show by witty remarks how he saw through people's pretences. But all his Mephistophelean garb could not hide his inherent good nature. As the years passed by he has become much more mellow,- a development welcomed by some, regretted by others of his many friends.

Pauli is deeply interested in younger research physicists and their training, and devotes much time, imagination and energy to discussions with them. He is accessible to them, he is generous with fruitful suggestions, collaborates with them, and surveys their work. He is less successful in the classroom, but this is no handicap for the position for which we want him, and for which he is eminently fitted. Although he was under no obligation to do so, he has during the last years advised and helped the temporary members of our School of Mathematics, and has also taken care of the research work of a number of younger theoretical physicists in the University.

J. Robert Oppenheimer is forty years old, married, of American nationality. The University of California had him as Assistant Professor 1929-1930, and Associate Professor 1930-1935; at the same time he was Associate Professor at the California Institute of Technology 1928-1937. Since 1935 and 1937 respectively, he has been full Professor at both institutions.

With remarkable success Oppenheimer has participated in the development of quantum mechanics and its methods by treating important special problems. Examples: Quantum theory of molecular spectra. Scattering of particles by the nuclear field. Polarization of radiation generated by the impact of electrons. Emission of radiation by free electrons passing through a nuclear

field (generation of continuous X-ray spectra) and application of the inverse process to the absorption of radiation in the interior of stars. Cold emission from metals. Relativistic wave equation, with emphasis on the theoretical difficulties arising from the local fields of the particles. Pauli principle, and

gas statistics (jointly with P. Ehrenfest; the statistics is found to depend on the parity of the number of bound electrons). Oppenheimer has his share in Dirac's bold interpretation of the absence of an electron in a given negative energy state as the presence of a new particle, the positron, in the corresponding positive energy level.

Since about 1930 the center of gravity of Oppenheimer's work has shifted to nuclear physics. He has studied the genetic relationship between the several elementary particles and radiation, for instance the perturbation of the process of radiation by generation of electron-positron pairs. Perhaps his most original ideas are contained in his papers on the decomposition of deuterons by impact, and on the multiplicative showers of particles which are such a surprising feature in cosmic radiation.

Everywhere, and in particular in this latter work, he shows considerable strength in pursuing a theory into its last consequences, those consequences which are decisive for the whole theoretical foundation. It is characteristic of Oppenheimer that so many of his papers are written in collaboration with other physicists.

During the war he has done excellent administrative work under formidable political and objective difficulties, and without losing any part of his scientific insight and integrity.

Oppenheimer has been a very great influence in the United States in spreading the knowledge of quantum mechanics. He has an enormous capacity for influencing young people, and has founded the largest school of theoretical physics in this country. His interests are broad, he surrounds himself with a brilliant social circle, and his students are very enthusiastic about him. It may be that he is somewhat too dominant, and his students tend to be smaller editions of Oppenheimer.

In comparing Oppenheimer with Pauli, it is safe to say that Pauli's command of the mathematical apparatus was, is, and will probably always be far the greater. Regarding qualitative insight, O. since he reached his full stature, comes closer to P. In inspiring other physicists, they are on the same level, perhaps O. even a little above P. as far as their influence on experimentalists on the spot is concerned. But certainly O. has made no contributions to physics of such fundamental nature as Pauli's exclusion principle and analysis of the electronic spin. Physicists outside our own circle agree with this opinion, or express themselves even more strongly to the effect that Oppenheimer is one in a series of younger physicists of nearly equal rank -- the names of Gamow, Bethe, Wigner and Heitler are mentioned -- but that they are all several degrees lower than Pauli in originality, depth and lasting influence.

The following is another quotation from Professor Rabi:

> "In the particular situation in which the Institute finds itself, that is a place where people go for post-doctoral study and where established professors go for a sabbatical year, Pauli is more suitable because of his great powers of critical evaluation of a problem and his fundamental point of view.
>
> As a close neighbor of the Institute for Advanced Study I can say with the greatest sincerity that I would regard the appointment of Pauli to the chair of theoretical physics in the Institute as a tremendous help to myself and to the whole community of physicists in the metropolitan region. He would be a great integrating influence and by his presence and example greatly raise the intellectual level of theoretical physics in this community. Oppenheimer, although he would be a great addition to the community, is not sufficiently above the others to have the same effect. Pauli for many years has been the conscience and the criterion of truth for a large part of the community of theoretical physicists."

After this report had been drawn up, the following letter was received from Professor Dirac in Cambridge, England:

> "In answer to your cable, I would say that Pauli has achieved results of a higher order of importance than Oppenheimer has. One has only to think of Pauli's exclusion principle, or Pauli's original theory of the spin of the electron. I believe these achievements almost won a Nobel Prize for Pauli. Pauli has continued to produce results which

form foundation stones in the building up of general quantum theory, and he shows a power of criticism and of penetration to the essential features of problems which is surpassed by no-one.

Oppenheimer has done valuable work in the theory of scattering and in quantum electrodynamics. His powers are perhaps greater than is generally recognised, because his style of writing things up is obscure, so that his work is not read so much as that of rival researchers. Oppenheimer is a man of great ability with a keen physical insight, though not in the same class as Pauli.

Oppenheimer has been holding a position of great responsibility during the war, and this would make him specially well qualified to run a large school of research. But unless you attach very great importance to this qualification, I would say there is no doubt that Pauli has the stronger claims."

February 27, 1945
Revised March 15, 1945

COPY

K. VETENSKAPSAKADEMIENS

SEKRETERARE

Postadress: Stockholm 50
Telefon 33 63 69

Stockholm the 16th of November 1945.

Professor Wolfgang Pauli

Princeton University

Princeton N.J.

Dear Professor Pauli,

I beg to confirm my telegram sent last night informing you that the Royal Swedish Academy of Science at its meeting November 15th has decided to award you this year's Nobel Prize for Physics for your discovery of the exclusion principle named after you.

On behalf of the Academy I also have the honor to invite you to the solemnity to be held here on the anniversary of the decease of Alfred Nobel (December 10th) where the prize sum as well as the diploma and the medal in gold will be handed over to you. Immediately after the festival a banquet will follow at the Town Hall.

If on your presumptive visit to Sweden you should be accompanied by a friend or by members of your family, they, of course, are also included in this invitation. I should be much obliged to you if, in that case, you would kindly inform me of

their names in order that cards may be duly issued to them.

In this connection I wish to mention that on one of the following days His Majesty the King usually gives a dinner to which the Nobel laureates and in recent years also their ladies are invited.

I should be very much obliged to you if you would kindly let me know, as soon as possible, whether you intend to give, on this occasion, the lecture which is incumbent on each prize-winner within six months of the Founder's day at which the prize was won, and what your wishes may be in regard to that lecture which has to treat the subject to which the prize has been awarded.

Finally, as I presume that you will arrive some day before the 10th and that it could be of some interest to you to become acquainted, before the festival, with some of the leading persons in our Academy, Mrs. Westgren and I would feel greatly honored if Mrs. Pauli and you would partake with some scientists of this town in a quiet dinner at our home in the Academy at the 9th of December (sunday evening). I have the pleasure to inform you that you will meet your colleague of Zürich, Professor Ruzicka and his wife here.

Yours sincerely

ARNE WESTGREN

Secre. perp. of the R. Swedish Academy

of Science

C O P Y

Prof. W. Pauli,
Physikalisches Institut der
Eidgen. Technischen Hochschule,
Zuerich.

August 12, 1946

Dear Dr. Aydelotte,

I beg to accept my apologies for having needed such a long time to answer your honourable offer, to become a Permanent Member of the Faculty of the School of Mathematics at the Institute and also to express my thanks to Professor Morse for the generous amendment to this offer, announced with his letter of March 21st on behalf of the Executive Committee and the Director of the Institute.

It was indeed very difficult to reach the decision, that I shall have to decline a permanent position at your Institute, if I want to keep my Professorship at the Federal Polytechnicum in Zuerich, to which conclusion, owing to different circumstances, I have finally come, since my duties at this institution would be in conflict with a permanent position elsewhere.

Remembering the cordial hospitality of yourself and all my colleagues of the Mathematical Faculty, which gave me the opportunity to continue my work during those years of war, I shall always feel very much attached to your Institute and interested in its achievements and I would consider it a great honour to remain a Member of the Institute for Advanced Study, as other physicist colleagues of mine are, holding permanent positions abroad.

Please accept my kindest regards both for yourself and the members of the Faculty of the School of Mathematics and my hope to see you all again in Princeton.

Yours sincerely,

W. PAULI

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

Copy to: Professor Alexander
Professor Einstein
Professor Morse
Professor von Neumann
Professor Siegel
Professor Veblen
Professor Weyl
Miss Blake

October 11, 1947

Dear Pauli:

If all the duties of this new and rather Quixotic office are as pleasant as the first I shall have a good job. That first duty is to write you a letter of invitation as Visiting Professor here for the academic year, September 1948 to May 1949. The Trustees, who have authorized this invitation, have set aside $15,000 for your stipend. If it turns out that you could come for only part of the year, they would make a proportionate sum available.

When last we spoke to each other you were still undecided as to whether you would stay in this country or go back to Zuerich. I have very much hoped that you would visit here often enough so that you and we might have some of the good things of both solutions. You know the Institute far too well for me to be able to advocate it in a solemn way. There will be some changes; there will be more physicists, more n j m - n j m surely; a few more people whom you will like and in whom you will find friendship and wisdom, and if we are very lucky, more physics. There will also be much better martinis.

From Pais I learned, what I could in any case have guessed, how close your interest and your views about the new developments in physics are to ours. I would like to write you a letter about physics but have found that it is not reconcilable with this solemn letter of invitation. But it does not seem to me unreasonable to hope that by a year from now there will be some fine things ripe for doing. It would be a happiness to be near to you at that time.

I do hope that you will want to come, and you will hardly need to be told that Kitty joins me in urging you and Franca to be as friendly to this invitation as you possibly can be. We have both missed you very much. We would like to try to pick up again where we left off in the autumn of 1941. There are not many things which lend themselves to that; but this is one of them.

Sincerely,

Robert Oppenheimer
Director

RO:l

Professor Wolfgang Pauli
Techniche Hachschule
Zuerich, Switzerland

1953 vert. file P 4/10

PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION — Academic Personnel

TRUSTEES (PRESIDENT) — The Corporation

BROWDER, FELIX — Biographical

Lewis Strauss' memorandum on Felix Browder.

Filed in Vertical File under P, Participation in Administration.

A File, Lewis W. Strauss

Room 5600
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.

April 10, 1953

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

The attached memorandum is self-explanatory. I would appreciate it if you could read it promptly and let me have your views.

With best wishes,

Faithfully yours

Lewis L. Strauss

Enc.

April 7, 1953

Confidential Memorandum
to the Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study

Dr. Oppenheimer and Dr. Von Neumann called on me today in the matter of Dr. Felix Browder, in continuation of the agenda item which was left unsettled because of the lateness of the hour at the meeting of our Board on April 3.

Dr. Oppenheimer stated that it had come to his attention that the Guggenheim Foundation would probably act on Dr. Browder's application for a stipend within the next ten days and that in the event their decision was favorable, the Institute could not defer--without embarrassment--an answer as to the admissibility of Dr. Browder as a student whose stipend was independent of action by us.

Dr. Oppenheimer brought with him letters of recommendation from scholars which he had mentioned at our meeting but had not been able to present. Copies are attached to this memorandum. There is also appended a copy of a transcript of a telephone conversation between Dr. Marston Morse of our faculty and Dr. Mode of the faculty of the University of Boston where Dr. Browder has been stationed.

For the information of our recently elected Trustees and of those who were not present at the meeting, it should be said that the reason Dr. Oppenheimer brought this subject to the attention of the Board is that Dr. Browder is the son of Earl Browder who has been prominently associated with organized Communism in the United States, and also for the reason that a previous application by Dr. Browder was rejected by our Faculty on the ground that at the time he was not, in their opinion, of sufficient scholarly promise. Dr. Oppenheimer reported that the faculty of the School of Mathematics, after earnest consideration of Browder's scientific attainment, has now (1) voted to recommend his admission to membership and (2) voted to reserve $3,750 from the stipend funds of the school to be made available to Browder in the event that his application to the Guggenheim Foundation was not successful. Under ordinary circumstances, the Trustees are not called upon to act on such admissions.

A check with the authorities at Columbia University, which had considered Dr. Browder in a teaching capacity, indicates that he was dropped from consideration "for reasons of policy", but whether this referred to insufficient scholastic standing or to other factors was not clear.

There appear to be two possible questions:

(a) What should be our position if Dr. Browder obtains a Guggenheim grant and applies for admission as a student member for one year?

(b) What should be our position if Dr. Browder does not receive such a grant and applies for resident membership for one year, to be supported by stipend from our Institute?

In his application to the Guggenheim Fund, Dr. Browder has stated his intention of studying at the Institute.

It might avoid the necessity of a meeting of the Board if the Trustees would communicate with me as promptly as possible to indicate their views in the two contingencies mentioned above.

Lewis L. Strauss

Princeton, N.J.
March 11, 1953

Conversation with E. B. Mode, Chairman of the Department of Mathematics, Boston University.

Morse: I am concerned with recommending Felix Browder for positions in the math. world. I would like to know why his appointment was terminated.

Mode: He was appointed to replace Sobszyk who went to California on leave for a year. The leave to Sobszyk was extended for a second year and Browder's appointment also. He had no promise of other than temporary employment. The principal reasons for the termination of his appointment was that "he was unsatisfactory as an undergraduate teacher". We have had trouble with our undergraduate teaching and have wished to raise its level.

Morse: How many hours did he teach, and did he teach graduate students?

Mode: He taught nine hours and directed one or two theses. I got along with him very well. "He had the faults of genius."

Morse: Did he have any leftist affiliations that you know of?

Mode: No and he was politically inactive.

Morse: Did political considerations enter into the question of his reappointment?

Mode: That is a difficult question to answer over the telephone. The math. staff first recommended that he not be reappointed on the grounds given above. This was accepted by the administration. Later the staff recommended that he be reappointed and this change was not accepted by the administration.

Morse: What would be the statement of the administration as to the reasons for the termination of his reappointment?

Mode: I think they would agree with the first recommendation of the math. staff that he not be reappointed for the reasons given by the math. staff.

Morse: You are speaking in a public room. Would you care to call me up from some other place and inform me further?

Mode: Yes, I will do so in the next half hour.

A half hour later

Mode: I have already explained that Sobszyk had leave to go to Los Alamos and that we appointed Browder to fill his place temporarily and then reappointed him when Sobszyk's leave was extended. Sobszyk is not returning to us, but we did not know this in Dec. 1952 when the question of Browder's reappointment first came up. There were three points considered by the math. staff which voted on this question:

1. We felt that Browder wanted and deserved a place in the university world that was better than the one we could offer him. He was nearly appointed to Columbia a year ago but the administration of Columbia did not go through with the appointment. We wanted someone in research who would stay with us permanently and we did not feel that Browder would.

2. We felt that Browder was "essentially not an undergraduate teacher". Reports from classes were sometimes unfavorable. We wanted to build and keep a tradition of good undergraduate teaching.

3. His personality offered difficulties of a minor nature. He was gruff and tense (small wonder). There were complaints from M.I.T. about his failure to return books. When I spoke to him about this he said he would return the books at once. "Even in the aggregate these faults would not amount to much if we really had a place for him."

Our staff is not large, about six full time instructors. Browder received $3,800 which he could supplement with $600 or $700 by summer work. The first vote of the staff was divided. I had recommended no reappointment largely on grounds (1) and (2) and this was voted. Later some members of the staff thought we were unjust. I changed my vote and we voted to recommend an appointment with graduate work only (this is consistent). An appointment at this time by our rules would have to be for three years as an Assistant Professor. The administration did not go along.

Personally, I think he should be in a larger university. I think he was happy here but looking for a better place. There was nothing at all of the political in our considerations. (Repeated several times.)

COPY

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Cambridge 39, Mass.

Department of Mathematics

January 22, 1953

Professor Dean Montgomery
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Deane:

Felix Browder has asked me to write to you in connection with his application to the Institute.

I regard the work of Browder in partial differential equations as being at least the equal of any being done in the world today.

I enclose a copy of the reference I sent to the Guggenheim Fellowship people in his behalf.

Sincerely yours,

(s) Norman Levinson

NL:rg

Enc.

From: Norman Levinson
Professor of Mathematics
Department of Mathematics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts
January 7, 1953

At the age of 25 Felix Browder has already made great advances in the theory of partial differential equations of the elliptic type. He has had no guidance from any senior mathematician but has been entirely on his own. What he has achieved is a most comprehensive theory of linear elliptic systems of arbitrary order including also the eigenvalue problems. (This latter result means that certain hyperbolic and parabolic cases also yield to his methods.) In several of his early results simultaneous and independent discovery had been made by Garding in Sweden and Vishik in Russia. However in all the later work he seems to have passed well beyond the scope of any other workers in this area.

Browder's results are contained in five notes. Two have been published in the Proceedings of the National Academy and two more have already been sent in to the Proceedings by Marshall Stone. The fifth has just been sent to von Neumann.

As one example of what Browder has achieved let us take his result on the completeness of the eigenfunctions for the general elliptic system containing a linear parameter in the general (not necessarily self-adjoint) case. Here of course biorthogonality prevails rather than orthogonality as in the self-adjoint case. The only previous result in this field appears to be for the case of ordinary differential equations, that is where there is only one independent variable. There the result is due to the late G.D. Birkhoff (1908). Even for the case of the second order elliptic equation in two independent variables there existed no results for this most important problem. Now in one sweep Browder has treated the most general linear cases.

In comparing the achievements of Browder with those of men in the same general field who have been Guggenheim fellows in recent years I find Browder in the number one position. His work to date is of more significance than that of Gelbart, Hartman, Shiffman and myself. I also believe he has done more in this field than L. Bers, K. Friedrichs, F. John, M. Shiffer, or D.C. Spencer. All these men are much older than Browder and all of them have done significant work.

Browder is extremely bright and very hard working. He has a tremendously broad knowledge of mathematics being an avid reader as well as a highly creative research worker. He is constantly learning and doing at the same time.

Browder is also a man of considerable general culture. He is well read in philosophy and history. He is an open minded man with the liberal outlook shared by most young mathematicians. While it seems entirely irrelevant the tragic decay of tolerance impels me to add that he is decidedly not a Communist since he is strongly opposed to authoritarian methods in general and to authoritarianism in the arts and sciences in particular.

The importance of the field of work of Browder, partial differential equations, lies in the fact that the fundamental equations of the mechanics of continua, of electrodynamics, of quantum mechanics and relativity all are partial differential equations.

I believe Browder deserves a Guggenheim award as a result of his outstanding achievement. Moreover I know of no case of where a man is so much in need of the approval such an award implies. Browder has been working in a most adverse atmosphere. He deserves some encouragement.

COPY

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE FOR MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICS
45 Fourth Avenue, New York 3, N.Y.

Telephone: ORegon 4-0734

January 30, 1953

Professor D. Montgomery

Institute for Advanced Study

Dear Colleague:

I have been asked by Mr. F. Browder to write to you in connection with his application for an Institute stipend.

During the past year I became acquainted with the work of B. through two notes of his (which I reviewed for the Mathematical Reviews), several discussions I had with him, and lectures of his, which I attended. I have no doubt in my mind that he is a first rate mathematician. He has made a number of very substantial contributions to the general theory of linear elliptic partial differential equations. Combining earlier results and methods of Friedrichs, Garding and myself with a systematic use of abstract operator theory, he has succeeded in solving the Dirichlet problem for such equations in its most general form and to discuss their eigenvalues. In view of his talents I expect even more impressive results from him in the future. I believe that giving him the opportunity to continue his research will result in a gain for Mathematics.

Sincerely yours,

(s) Fritz John

COPY

4

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Department of Mathematics
Berkeley 4, California

January 22, 1953

Professor Deane Montgomery,
Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, New Jersey.

Dear Professor Montgomery:

I am writing to you to support strongly the application of Dr. Felix Browder for a stipend at the Institute.

In my opinion, Browder is absolutely first rate. He has made a real dent in the difficult field of elliptic partial differential equations. I had quite a number of discussions with him while at Kansas last summer and again at Arden House in October. He has a great deal of drive, a consuming interest in his work, and the technique to go far. If I thought that we could get by with it (political angle), we would certainly snap him up.

Sincerely yours,

(s) Charles B. Morrey, Jr.
Chairman, Department of Mathematics

CBM:sh

A Lewis L Strauss

14 April 1938

PERSONAL

Dear Strauss:

I have thought very carefully over your memorandum about Browder, have talked it over with Veblen, and our joint opinion is that he or his friends make a case for his admission to the Institute. So far as I can see he is not a politician and he apparently is a good enough mathematician to deserve a place in our membership. I am showing this letter to Veblen and if he approves you may take it as our joint opinion.

Veblen reminds me that of course he and I have no votes, but if you want our joint opinion, this is it.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Lewis L. Strauss, Esq.
Room 5600, 30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York City 20

1956

POLICIES	Administration
LIBRARY	Facilities
TRUSTEE-FACULTY COMMITTEE	Academic Personnel
OPPENHEIMER, R.	Biographical

Draft on the Institute Library.

Filed in Vertical File under "P" for Policies.

Trustee-Faculty Committee

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

12 June 1956

To the Members of the Faculty-Trustee Study Committee:

On June 5, after preliminary consultation and study, we had a meeting on the library problem. It was attended by Cherniss, as Chairman of the Library Committee, by Miss Sachs and Miss Gibbons of the library, by Morgan, by Keyes Metcalf, by Emslie of Breuer's office, and by Griffing of Matthews Construction Company. Although the considerations and the conversation of this meeting were very tangled, the outcome was unequivocal. It is cheaper, better, and wiser to build a library building now and use Fuld Hall more or less for the purposes for which it was designed.

I have written the enclosed Annex, not as a report from me to you but as a draft report from us to Faculty and Trustees. You should feel free to amend or alter it in big or little ways as you see fit. I have adopted this procedure only in the interests of reducing the number of papers in our record.

Robert Oppenheimer

ANNEX I - DRAFT

THE INSTITUTE LIBRARY

I. The Institute maintains a small working library, responsive to the immediate and recurrent needs of its permanent and most of its temporary members. It is quite unlike a University library, in that no attempt has ever been made to provide generally either for specific fields of learning, or for the classics. It consists largely of reference works, specialized periodicals past and current, and volumes of such frequent use to members and professors as to be indispensible for immediate access. For our wider purposes we use the Firestone Library and the exchange privileges which have been granted to us generally.*

The Institute now has about 50,000 volumes. Our acquisition rate is between two thousand and two thousand five hundred volumes a year; but because many of the acquisitions are periodicals or reference works, the actual volume of stack space required is perhaps more properly measured in terms of 3500 or 4000 volumes a year. The annual acquisition budget is now $32,000, of which $5000 is specifically earmarked for the purchase of early editions of scientific and philosophical works to supplement the library given us by Mr. Rosenwald. Acquisition policy is meant to be responsive to the needs of the scholars who work here. It is occasionally frustrated, not by budgetary limitations, but by the inadequacy of space available.

If the general course described in the report to which this annex is attached reasonably well forecasts the future of the Institute, the

*How specialized our library is may be indicated by my experience of the moment. Wishing to find a passage in Ecclesiasticus, I learned that the only Bible that we had was the Septuagint Greek translation.

acquisition rate is unlikely to diminish, and rather likely to rise. Since, especially in Historical Studies, each new professor and every new field introduces new requirements which we have not hitherto attempted to meet, it is not unreasonable to suppose that a decade from now the acquisition rate may be greater by a half than it is today.

The library is at present housed in Fuld Hall. It occupies almost all of the second floor; there is a little overflow, some 3000 volumes, on the third floor. In addition to stack space we have a large and rather lovely reading room, two stories high; we have two admirable specialized reading rooms for current publications in mathematics and the sciences on the one hand, and in Historical Studies on the other; there are offices for the librarians; and there is a room for the Rosenwald collection. Only two rooms of the second floor are not now used for the library. Their conversion would yield storage space for some six to eight thousand volumes, little more than what is now stored on the third floor.

Not all of the Institute's books are housed in Fuld Hall. For the history of art, acquisitions purchased for Institute members, although owned by the Institute, are in the custody of Princeton University. They are at McCormick Hall, supplementing the excellent library now there. In the case of the Gest Library of Chinese books, this is in the custody of Firestone Library, since the Institute has never made a serious effort, and is now making none, in Sinology. In some cases great personal libraries in specialized fields have gone elsewhere with the retirement or death of the scholar who collected them. This was the case with Professor Herzfeld and his material on Persia and the Middle East. Occasionally

+ how? not mentioned

(but more recent)

during the Institute's history, as was the case with Professor Herzfeld, we have discontinued work in some field. It is our hope that from now on such events will be very rare.

II. The use of Fuld Hall for library space, above all for stack space, was adopted by us some five years ago. It has, of course, meant that offices have been converted to stack space; we have had to build small office buildings, in part because of the increase in the number of our members and in part to house the refugees from the library. The Faculty-Trustee committee has undertaken to examine the wisdom of continuing this policy. The alternatives are (A) to convert more and more of Fuld Hall for library purposes, or (B) to maintain Fuld Hall primarily as a building of studies and offices, and to provide for the library by a separate facility.

It should be emphasized that our need for space in reading rooms and librarians' offices will probably not increase very soon or very much, since these are now more than adequate, and since our numbers are not expected to change radically in the near future. What we do need is more room for the storage of books. As indicated, the second floor of Fuld Hall could, apart from reading rooms and librarians' offices, provide stack space for about 55,000 volumes. The offices on the third floor could provide space for 35,000 more. The offices on the ground floor of Fuld Hall could accommodate 65,000 more. If we do not destroy the common room, the principal reading room, and the restaurant facilities in Fuld Hall, this is the limit of what we could do. It corresponds to about 25 years' growth at present rates and, more realistically, perhaps

to something like 15 years' growth. At that time we should have no place to put added volumes unless we constructed a new building, or took over the common rooms of Fuld Hall, and replaced them elsewhere.

We have explored at some length the possibilities of increasing the available space. One such possibility is to roof-over the main reading room and use the third floor for stack space. It would increase our capacity by about 18,000 volumes. It would cost about $20,000 for the roofing, and provide about 15,000 square feet which normally costs $30,000 to construct. In the light of the fact that it would demolish one of the two large rooms of the Institute, one which in its present form is quite pleasing, this seems a very bad bargain indeed. We shall return later to alternative uses of this room.

The total number of offices on the first, second, and third floors of Fuld Hall is about sixty. The building was designed for this use. Many of the offices are beautiful rooms, with pleasing prospects, and quite well appointed. To replace these offices at all, we should have to build further little buildings, perhaps of the same general nature as C, D, and E which have been put up in the last six years. Quite apart from the sacrifice of the pleasant features of the present offices, this operation would not be inexpensive. If past building costs and experience are a guide, it would cost between $400,000 and $500,000 to provide sixty offices. Thus the question of the relative merits of building a library now or of waiting until Fuld Hall is completely full of books is not automatically answered by considerations of cost.

We have therefore turned our attention, with the advice of Keyes Metcalf, long the librarian of Harvard University, of Griffing on behalf of

Matthews Construction Company, and of Emslie of Marcel Breuer, Architect, to the alternative which, in its simplest form, is to restore Fuld Hall to a building of studies, common rooms, and restaurant, and to build a separate facility for the library. For planning purposes, we have estimated that the library should provide about four to five thousand square feet for librarians' offices, reference works, two reading rooms for current periodicals, and the rare book collection founded by Mr. Rosenwald. It would seem reasonable to build now with about ten to twelve thousand square feet for stacks, and to provide in the design for easy future addition to stack space. This should be adequate for between 150,000 and 200,000 volumes. Such a building should be air conditioned throughout. It could be in part or in whole underground. If it involves several stories, it should be provided with an elevator. In other respects the functional requirements are quite modest. Ceilings can and should be low in the stack areas; windows can be rare or absent.

The best estimates to which we were led for the cost of such a building is $350,000. This estimate is based on ideas of design recommended by Metcalf; they may not correspond to the most economical acceptable design. One reason why the cost of building such a library appears lower than that of building office space to replace space lost in Fuld Hall is that the design of Fuld Hall makes it not only unsuitable, but rather wasteful to use it for stacks. At the present time many books can be reached only by a quite high ladder contraption, many others are out of normal reach; many are in crowded and dark corridors; and all are divided by the bearing walls of Fuld Hall in a way that corresponds neither to practice nor reason. In addition, conventional use of stack space would

seriously overload the floors in Fuld Hall to almost twice their design capacity. Thus both on grounds of the adequacy of the library and on grounds of economy, there is a clear choice in favor of alternative B.

It may be well to give a sketch of what the proposed building would be like, but this clearly needs further study. We have thought to build immediately to the south and very slightly to the west of building D, which would form a natural part of the opening campus. We have thought that it might involve six units, each of about 2500 square feet, on three floors. One of these floors and two of the units would be underground and would be stack space. The librarians' offices and reading rooms would occupy two units, on the ground floor and on the second floor above ground. The other two units, on the ground floor and above, would also be stack space. The two sets of three vertical units each, might be composed as a T or an L, with the bar facing the campus, and not of very different dimensions than the present small buildings, C, D, and E. Addition to such a library to provide further stack space and, if it should become necessary, further reading and working space, should be relatively easy. Such an addition might not be required for some twenty years.

An alternative design has been suggested for exploration by Mr. Leidesdorf. It would have the disadvantage that all rooms would be without windows, including reading rooms and working space. It would have the advantage of covered access to Fuld Hall. The proposal is to build the entire building a few feet underground immediately to the south of Fuld Hall, with which it would be connected by passageway. It was Mr. Leidesdorf's conjecture that such construction would be substantially less expensive; we are now exploring this alternative, although we are aware of

its disadvantages. A third proposal is to put all stack space underground, but keep the working and reading areas at ground level. This possibility also will need study.

We have given some attention to the uses that might be made of the two-story reading room now in Fuld Hall, which will not be required as a part of the library if we build a new building. We have considered the alternative of roofing-over this room and using both floors for additional office space. This can indeed be done, at a cost of some $50,000 (this figure is very rough); it would provide a total of ten new offices. Five of them would have most peculiar windows, extending from near the floor to about five feet above the floor. In any case they would involve only a partial use of the available space, since the full width of the building is far greater than any acceptable depth for such narrow offices.

We conclude that the conversion of the reading room to offices is not wise, that this proposal does not add weight to the argument in favor of a new library building. It would provide rather unsatisfactory offices at a cost slightly lower than we can otherwise obtain them, but it would involve the sacrifice of a quite fine room for which we have reasonable use. It would certainly destroy the internal appearance of Fuld Hall; it would contribute to marring its external appearance to the south. It seemed to us reasonable that this large and pleasant room be reserved as a Members' room. The present lounge at the Institute is inevitably, in large part, a passageway, the natural way to go from the front of the building to the campus in back. It is also inevitably visited by Members' families and by children, by visitors and businessmen who use it as a waiting room, and by anyone at all who happens to want to take tea or to read

the papers. It would be very much welcomed by members and faculty alike if this lounge could be supplemented by a quieter and more private room for casual reading, for conversation, for ceremony, and for occasional evening lectures which are given on an Institute-wide basis.

It is thus our recommendation that as soon as possible the Institute construct a building to house its books and provide the limited associated facilities for working and reading; that the offices now used for stack space in Fuld Hall be returned to office space; and that Fuld Hall's main reading room be used as a Members' room. The library should certainly be built to make the addition of future stack space straightforward. Its precise design needs study, in order to find the solution which best combines economy, appropriateness, and harmony.

GEORGE PLACZEK

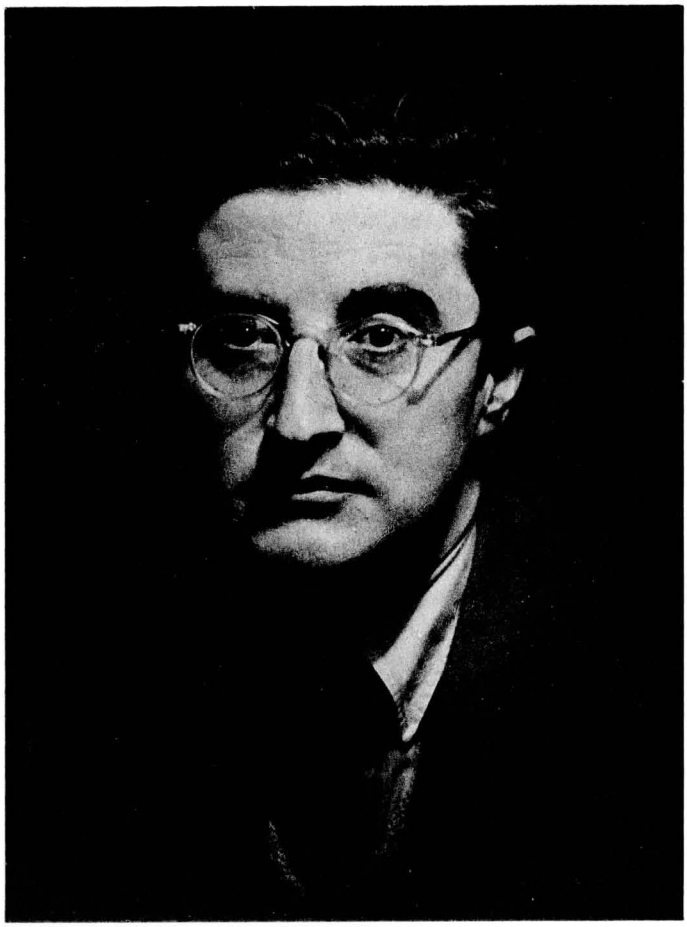
1905 · 1955

GEORGE PLACZEK

1905 · 1955

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY



GEORGE PLACZEK

1905 • 1955

THESE words are the funeral oration for George Placzek, pronounced by his friend and colleague, Professor Léon van Hove, on October 14th, 1955, in Zürich. They are printed here because they speak with precision and eloquence for Placzek's friends at this Institute and throughout the world.

GEORGE PLACZEK

1905 · 1955

LE pénible moment est venu pour nous, réunis ici par des sentiments de commune affliction, de dire un dernier adieu à un homme auquel nous étions attachés par des liens divers sans doute, mais aussi par une même admiration pour sa personnalité, son savoir et son oeuvre. La perte de George Placzek, enlevé à ses proches au seuil même de sa cinquantième année, ne peut être mesurée que si l'on songe à tout ce qu'il avait en lui de sentiments et de connaissances et à tout l'usage qu'il aurait encore pu en faire s'il lui avait été donné de vivre plus longtemps. Son oeuvre publiée a suffi à lui donner une place de choix dans la physique de ce siècle, et tout physicien compétent est aujourd'hui familier avec son nom. Mais seuls les quelques privilégiés qui ont pu constater, au cours de longues conversations, l'étendue de son savoir et la profondeur de son jugement peuvent se rendre compte du rôle qu'il aurait encore joué pendant de longues années si la maladie, puis la mort, n'étaient venus l'interrompre.

Pour être beaucoup trop brève, la vie de George Placzek n'en a pas moins été particulièrement active et bien remplie. Peu d'hommes auront réalisé aussi bien que lui, dans notre siècle de nationalisme souvent étroit, le vieil idéal du savant parcourant le monde, séjournant successivement dans les grands foyers de création scientifique pour y apprendre, y produire et y transmettre le savoir. George Placzek fait ses études universitaires très jeune, d'abord brièvement à Prague, à Vienne ensuite. Il se consacre immédiatement à la recherche dans le domaine de la physique et, très tôt, ses travaux

s'orientent vers les questions qui lui resteront chères pendant plus de vingt-cinq ans: la théorie de la diffusion de la radiation et des particules par la matière, un champ de travail aux aspects variés et souvent difficiles pour lequel il deviendra un des très rares experts. Après quelques années passées à Utrecht et un bref professorat à l'Université de Jérusalem, il travaille—nous sommes au début des années trente—à Copenhague, à l'Institut de Bohr. Il fait également plusieurs séjours à Rome et y participe aux travaux de Fermi et de son groupe. Il assiste ainsi sur place, en Italie et au Danemark, aux travaux fondamentaux sur les réactions nucléaires provoquées par les neutrons, un sujet qui acquit rapidement une importance primordiale pour le développement ultérieur de la physique nucléaire. Toujours entre 1930 et 1940, George Placzek fait plusieurs voyages en Union Soviétique et y accomplit avec Landau des recherches importantes sur la diffusion de la lumière, largement non publiées et trop peu connues. Il se rend aussi aux Etats-Unis et y séjourne à Cornell University. Il avait entretemps travaillé chez Debye, en Allemagne, et à l'Institut Henri Poincaré de Paris. Dès le début de la deuxième guerre mondiale, il participe aux recherches scientifiques exigées par l'effort militaire, d'abord en Angleterre, à Montréal ensuite, enfin, en 1945, au Laboratoire de Los Alamos. Il a joué un rôle fondamental dans les travaux théoriques exigés par la construction des premiers réacteurs nucléaires et est resté depuis, pour ces questions, consultant de la commission américaine d'énergie atomique. Après une période de travail à la General Electric Company, George Placzek trouve enfin en 1947, à l'Institute for Advanced Study de Princeton, un havre de science et de recherche désintéressée qui lui permet de se replonger, après les années tumultueuses de la guerre, dans les travaux de son choix. Il y développe la théorie de la diffusion des neutrons par les cristaux et fournit ainsi les fondements nécessaires à l'interprétation d'une catégorie grandissante de travaux expérimentaux. La mort est malheureusement venue l'interrompre avant que ces travaux n'aient porté leurs plus beaux fruits.

L'oeuvre publiée de George Placzek comporte un nombre considérable d'articles et deux travaux de plus grande étendue: une monographie sur la diffusion de la radiation par les systèmes atomiques et moléculaires, parue dans le "Handbuch der Radiologie," et un traité sur la diffusion multiple des neutrons dans la matière, basé sur une série de leçons données par l'auteur au laboratoire de Los Alamos.

Arrivé au terme de cette rapide esquisse sur la vie et l'oeuvre du disparu, je ne peux m'empêcher de me dire combien une telle énumération donne une idée incomplète de ce qu'était l'homme que nous pleurons. Ceux qui l'ont approché et ont ainsi eu la chance d'apprendre à connaître petit à petit les vrais aspects de sa personnalité, ont tous été frappés par l'homme délicat, sensible, profondément cultivé qu'ils découvraient sous des dehors rudes et bardés de scepticisme. Peu d'hommes avaient un extérieur aussi trompeur que George Placzek, et c'est pourquoi si souvent l'on s'est fait de lui, sur la base des impressions récoltées au cours d'une rencontre trop rapide, une opinion dont la superficialité et la fausseté sautaient aux yeux de ses amis. George Placzek, peu enclin aux conversations futiles, ne se livrait pas facilement et était lent à lier de nouvelles relations. En outre, depuis la guerre, la certitude lentement grandissante que ses parents les plus proches avaient connu une fin tragique, n'a pas pu manquer d'assombrir son caractère et de le renfermer encore davantage sur lui-même.

Et pourtant, quelles richesses et quelles nuances sa personnalité ne dévoilait-elle pas à ceux qui avaient appris à mieux le connaître? L'étendue de ses facultés intellectuelles,

déjà si frappante pour qui connaissait ses travaux scientifiques, se révélait sous d'autres jours dans son étonnante connaissance des langues, de l'histoire, des littératures de plusieurs pays. Il est clair que George Placzek lisait énormément et avait la rare faculté de retenir les faits et de porter en même temps sur eux un jugement très personnel. Pour citer un exemple, il s'intéressait à l'histoire des Etats-Unis, devenus depuis la guerre sa patrie d'adoption, et en avait acquis une connaissance si complète que beaucoup d'Américains de naissance la lui enviaient, et si bien raisonnée qu'il pouvait en éclairer bien souvent la signification réelle des événements politiques actuels de ce pays, si difficile à comprendre pour les Européens. Et pour caractériser la diversité des intérêts du disparu, je me contenterai de citer son goût très vif pour les ouvrages littéraires et scientifiques du Moyen-Âge et de la Renaissance auxquels sa parfaite connaissance du latin et de l'italien lui donnait immédiatement accès. En mai dernier, à Paris, quoique déjà très mal portant, il me racontait avec un plaisir visible son projet d'entreprendre à Rome cet automne la lecture d'un traité de géométrie du XIVe siècle déposé à la Bibliothèque vaticane et non étudié jusqu'à ce jour.

Qui donc, parmi les amis de George Placzek, pourrait jamais oublier la qualité des sentiments qu'il leur portait? Sa joie toujours si spontanée de revoir ses amis et l'attention enjouée avec laquelle il s'inquiétait de leur sort et s'efforçait de les aider de ses conseils, n'étaient peut-être surpassées que par son profond et inébranlable respect pour les convictions d'autrui, une tolérance fondamentale et presque instinctive qui le poussait souvent à justifier le point de vue des autres avec plus d'éloquence que le sien propre. Ces qualités de coeur, jointes à beaucoup de clairvoyance, à un jugement critique acéré et à l'expérience d'une vie si variée, faisaient de lui l'homme idéal pour percer à jour les situations complexes et pour prendre sagement des décisions difficiles et lourdes de conséquences. Aussi étaient-ils nombreux les amis de George Placzek qui venaient le consulter quand un problème délicat, parfois un tournant décisif de leur vie se présentait à eux. Ils le trouvaient toujours prêt à les aider et—je parle d'expérience personnelle—son intérêt et sa bienveillance étaient tellement spontanés qu'on se laissait souvent aller à user de son temps et de sa patience un peu plus que de raison. Je connais plus d'un physicien qui sentira plus tard, dans l'une ou l'autre circonstance difficile, combien une décision est pénible à prendre, maintenant que George Placzek n'est plus là pour éclairer la voie.

Ce sens critique très sûr, ces qualités de clairvoyance et d'objectivité dont tant d'amis de George Placzek ont profité, étaient aussi, cela va sans dire, des caractéristiques remarquables de son travail scientifique. Elles sont d'autant plus à souligner que trop de chercheurs de la génération d'après-guerre semblent méconnaître leur importance fondamentale. Trop peu de jeunes ont eu l'occasion d'observer de près les méthodes de travail, de raisonnement, d'examen critique des résultats utilisées par des savants de la stature du disparu et là aussi nous voyons quels services éminents il aurait encore pu rendre si la maladie ne l'avait pas abattu. Cet esprit de critique impitoyable, ce désir de perfection qui l'animaient dans l'examen de ses propres résultats, il les appliquait aussi aux travaux des autres, et l'on pourrait dresser une longue liste de problèmes pour lesquels il avait reconstruit sur des bases plus satisfaisantes les solutions proposées dans la littérature. Pour une large part, le fruit de ce travail est malheureusement perdu et, je le crains fort, le même sort est réservé à plus d'un résultat obtenu par George Placzek lui-même. Autant mettait-il d'énergie et de patience à perfection-

ner et à ciseler ses méthodes et ses résultats, autant leur mise sur papier et leur rédaction définitive lui pesaient. Son intérêt pour un problème tombait aussitôt qu'il en avait établi la solution en quelques notes éparses et il ne pouvait souvent pas s'empêcher de pousser ses recherches plus loin avant d'avoir enregistré les résultats acquis. Ici aussi nous pouvons mesurer la perte que signifie sa mort prématurée.

Rassemblés par ce triste événement, nous ne pouvons nous empêcher de grouper ainsi dans notre mémoire tant de souvenirs, tant d'aspects de la personnalité de George Placzek, et chacun d'entre eux nous fait ressentir plus cruellement le poids de sa perte. Nous nous rappelons ses souffrances des derniers mois, quand les qualités de clairvoyance et de réalisme qui ont fait sa force se retournaient contre lui et lui faisaient voir en pleine face le caractère tragique de son état. Nous mesurons d'autant plus l'étendue de la douleur qui vous frappe, vous, Els Placzek, sa compagne de tous les jours, qui l'avez soigné, soutenu, encouragé, avec une telle patience, sans qu'il vous soit donné, par suite d'un autre deuil tragique, d'être auprès de lui au moment suprême. Maintenant que la mort est venue le soulager de ses souffrances, efforcez-vous de penser que toutes les raisons qui rendent sa perte si cruelle font aussi que sa vie valait la peine d'être vécue. Toutes les qualités, tous les traits de son caractère qui vous le rendaient si cher, à vous sa femme, et aussi à ses proches et à tous ses amis, dont tant sont malheureusement au loin, font que son souvenir restera vivace et sera pour ceux qui restent une riche source d'inspiration et de courage. Et l'assurance qu'il en sera ainsi est pour George Placzek, homme de bien et savant de grande classe, nature à la fois très humaine et profondément réaliste, la plus belle parole d'adieu que nous pouvons lui adresser.

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Extract from review of Erwin Panofsky's book, "Albrecht Dürer" in "The Art Bulletin" Volume 26, Number 3, September 1944.

"As these lines go to press, the book reviewed in them has been out of print for several months, only a few months after its completion. There is certainly good reason for rejoicing at this fact which speaks volumes for the discrimination of the American reader. None of the purchasers will ever regret having made that choice. When Dürer had died, his great friend Pirckheimer put these words on his tomb: 'Whatever was mortal of Albrecht Dürer is covered by this tomb.' I hope I may be forgiven for thus adapting his words: 'Whatever was immortal of Albrecht Dürer is covered by this book.'"

Wolfgang Stechow
Oberlin College