

ACADEMIC ASSISTANCE COUNCIL

Telephone :
REGENT 1468.

ROOMS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY
BURLINGTON HOUSE
LONDON, W.1

May 22, 1933.

Many eminent scholars and men of science and University teachers of all grades and in all faculties are being obliged to relinquish their posts in the Universities of Germany.

The Universities of our own and other countries will, we hope, take whatever action they can to offer employment to these men and women, as teachers and investigators. But the financial resources of Universities are limited and are subject to claims for their normal development which cannot be ignored. If the information before us is correct, effective help from outside for more than a small fraction of the teachers now likely to be condemned to want and idleness will depend on the existence of large funds specifically devoted to this purpose. It seems clear also that some organisation will be needed to act as a centre of information and put the teachers concerned into touch with the institutions that can best help them.

We have formed ourselves accordingly into a provisional Council for these two purposes. We shall seek to raise a fund, to be used primarily, though not exclusively, in providing maintenance for displaced teachers and investigators, and finding them the chance of work in Universities and scientific institutions.

We shall place ourselves in communication both with Universities in this country and with organisations which are being formed for similar purposes in other countries, and we shall seek to provide a clearing house and centre of information for those who can take any kind of action directed to the same end. We welcome offers of co-operation from all quarters. We appeal for generous help from all who are concerned for academic freedom and the security of learning. We ask for means to prevent the waste of exceptional abilities exceptionally trained.

The issue raised at the moment is not a Jewish one alone ; many who have suffered or are threatened have no Jewish connection. The issue, though raised acutely at the moment in Germany, is not confined to that country. We should like to regard any funds entrusted to us as available for University teachers and investigators of whatever country who, on grounds of religion, political opinion or race are unable to carry on their work in their own country.

The Royal Society have placed office accommodation at the disposal of the Council. Sir William Beveridge and Professor C. S. Gibson, F.R.S., are acting as Hon. Secretaries of the Council, and communications should be sent to them at the Royal Society, Burlington House, W.1. An Executive Committee is being formed and the names of Trustees for the Fund will shortly be announced. In the meantime cheques can be sent to either of the Hon. Secretaries.

Our action implies no unfriendly feelings to the people of any country ; it implies no judgment on forms of government or on any political issue between countries. Our only aims are the relief of suffering and the defence of learning and science.

LASCELLES ABERCROMBIE	A. D. LINDSAY
S. ALEXANDER	LYTTON
W. H. BEVERIDGE	J. W. MACKAIL
W. H. BRAGG	ALLEN MAWER
BUCKMASTER	GILBERT MURRAY
CECIL	EUSTACE PERCY
CRAWFORD & BALCARRES	W. J. POPE
WINIFRED C. CULLIS	ROBERT S. RAIT
H. A. L. FISHER	RAYLEIGH
MARGERY FRY	CHARLES GRANT ROBERTSON
C. S. GIBSON	ROBERT ROBINSON
M. GREENWOOD	RUTHERFORD
J. S. HALDANE	MICHAEL E. SADLER
A. V. HILL	ARTHUR SCHUSTER
GEORGE F. HILL	C. S. SHERRINGTON
W. S. HOLDSWORTH	GEORGE ADAM SMITH
F. GOWLAND HOPKINS	G. ELLIOT SMITH
A. E. HOUSMAN	J. C. STAMP
J. C. IRVINE	J. J. THOMSON
F. G. KENYON	G. M. TREVELYAN
J. M. KEYNES	

There are at present in various countries movements for raising funds to assist dismissed German scientists and scholars so as to enable them to continue their work as guests either as researchers or as lecturers at universities in other countries. In view of the magnitude of the relief work necessary, it would be of great importance to co-ordinate all these efforts under a united neutral leadership. For this purpose it has been suggested that an international board be formed immediately, not only to serve the the present emergency but also as an institution of permanent benefit to science and scholarship.

There are five reasons for the immediate establishment of such a board:-

- (a) To stimulate the movements in the several countries and to co-ordinate them so as to avoid the ineffectiveness of competition among independent "drives".
- (b) To permit the flow of funds from countries raising a surplus to those having a deficit, otherwise an undesired concentration of foreign scientists might arise in certain countries.
- (c) To assume responsibility for the award of fellowships, the duration of fellowships and the amounts of the stipends.

- (d) To maintain contact with interested universities which are in position to accept fellows, with the idea of distributing the fellows as to provide maximum chances of their being permanently absorbed into the institutions to which they may go.
- (e) To endow the movement as a whole with a spirit and tone of neutrality, in spite of the fact that some of the components will be of a partisan nature. From the point of view of the scientist having family or other connexions in Germany, it is very important not to be earmarked in any way. He could be safeguarded ~~by this~~ by the neutrality of the proposed board, which might include in its membership some German scientists who remain in office.

Although the above programme refers specifically to relief for active scientists and scholars, there is also the very important problem of the students, especially those who have completed a large part of their studies. This problem could be handled by the same board in the same manner. To assist in this phase, it has been suggested that each interested university be asked if it would make a reduction in fees for students approved by the board.

Each university should state whether it is prepared to make a reduction in the fees for a limited number of foreign students.

In distributing examination students over the universities in different countries one ought to arrange matters in such a way that those who are sent to a country should be able to stay and become absorbed there after they have completed their studies.

There are at present in various countries movements for raising funds to assist dismissed German scientists and scholars so as to enable them to continue their work as guests either as researchers or as lecturers at Universities.

It would be of importance to unite all these efforts with a view to the creation of an International framework which could be of permanent value. It has been suggested that an International Organisation should be set up which should be able to advise on the awarding of Fellowships to scholars and scientists who are at present without the means to continue their work. Fellowships would be granted if possible for a period of three to five years, and the scholars and scientists concerned would be allowed to work in any country of the world, so as to have a good chance of being permanently absorbed, in the course of time, in the countries to which they go.

A possible way of co-ordinating the distribution of Fellowships would be to form immediately an International Board of some 20 to 50 scholars and scientists who would be willing to give advice if required on matters connected with the award of Fellowships, and to assume responsibility, each in his own field, for selecting those who should be awarded Fellowships. According to the Statutes of the suggested organisation, the Fellowships would be given to the most able men who are not in the position of pursuing their work, whatever their country of origin. At present, naturally, most of the Fellowships would be awarded to Germans who have to leave

their country.

Such a Board is needed for the following reasons:-

- (a) The funds which will be raised in one country, for instance England, may be larger than needed for the small number of scientists who could conveniently work as guests in this country. There would be no point in crowding the laboratories in England with German scientists who could not be absorbed in the long run. Part of the funds raised in England should therefore be used for scientists and scholars who would do research work or who would lecture in less developed countries like India, Egypt, the Balkan States etc.
- (b) Some groups in some countries may emphasise in their effort to raise funds, one or the other aspect of the acute situation, and thus become antagonistic to the German Government.

From the point of view of the scientist who may have a family living in Germany it is highly important that Fellowship be not ear-marked in any way. The scientist would be safeguarded against this if he had to deal with a neutral International Board which could have among its members prominent German scientists who are in office at present.

Summary of the interviews with the
Rectors of the Belgian Universities.

1. Following some conversations which took place in Vienna with Sir William Beveridge, Director of the London School of Economics, a committee is being formed in England, which will make an appeal to the English public in order to raise funds. These funds are to be used in order to help scientists and scholars, who for various abnormal reasons are deprived of the possibility of pursuing their work.
G.M. Trevelyan, former Minister in Education and Hopkins, President of the Royal Society, cooperate with Sir William Beveridge in creating this committee, of which Viscount Grey will probably be the President, and the Presidents of the Royal Society and the British Academy will be the leading members (the constant of the Royal Society has been voted on the-day on which I left London.)
2. There are in England three possible ways of raising funds:
 - a. Voluntary contributions from university professors (a committee set up from the staff of the London School of Economics voted unanimously in favour of a voluntary contribution of two to three percents of the salaries for three years; but we do not yet know how far this movement will spread;
 - b. Contributions from wealthy bankers etc.
 - c. Contributions from the general Jewish relief funds which is controlled through Montefiore and the Nevill Laski.
3. If funds were available one possible way of using them would be to give fellowships for three to five years to scientists and scholars in order to enable them to work as guest researchers or guest lectures in such institutes which are suitable and which would like to have them as guests.
4. If other countries were willing to cooperate, it may become possible to establish a sort of international research fellowship, it would then be possible to use money raised in England or America for fellows who would go as guests to other countries where funds can not be raised, but where one or the

other of these fellows would be welcome as guests.

Professor Guilbert Murray in Oxford considers to take some sort of initiative to ensure international cooperation; in this matter he is chairman of the League of Nations commission for intellectual cooperation, but would probably act here as a private person. He is in touch with the English committee and if you are any one of the other rectors of the Belgian Universities, could keep him informed about the further developments which would be very helpful in bringing about such a cooperation.

Letters should be addressed: Prof. Guilbert Murray, Yatscomb, Bearshill, OXFORD (England), (I should be very glad if you would consider to send me copies of letters to my secretary, Hicklin, 65 Ridgmount Gardens, LONDON W.C.I.).

These are the main points which could be cleared up sooner or later in Belgium:

1. would you consider in one or the other of the universities to raise the question of a voluntary contribution of university-professors;
2. would the Fond Franqui or some of the other Fonds consider to contribute something if an international fund should be created;
3. would you consider to approach later the general jewish relief fund or to make an appeal to wealthy people in this country;
4. would you as a temporary measure consider to invite scientists or scholars for one year as guest lecturers.

I.

Es soll ein Fonds geschaffen werden, um ähnlich wie im Falle der Rockefeller Fellowships im internationalen Masstabe Wissenschaftler zu dotieren, die als Gast an irgendeinem bestehenden Institut arbeiten. Anders als bei den Rockefeller Fellowships soll jedoch Gewicht auf eine Art Arbeitsvermittlung gelegt werden, indem man Wissenschaftlern die Möglichkeit gibt, an solchen Stellen zu arbeiten oder Lehrtätigkeit auszuüben, wo eine Chance für sie besteht, später eine feste Anstellung zu erhalten.

Die Mittel für diesen Fonds könnten einzelne Gruppen aufbringen, die sich in Ländern wie England, Amerika, Frankreich bilden und zu ko-operieren bereit sind. Es können sogar in einzelnen Ländern mehrere Gruppen nebeneinander operieren, die jeweils eine verschiedene Seite des Problems betonen mögen. Um sie zu koordinieren, sollte eine kleine Gruppe von deutschen, französischen, amerikanischen und englischen Wissenschaftlern sich bereiterklären, die Verantwortung für die Auswahl der Personen zu tragen, die dann aus den Mitteln, die die eine oder andere Gruppe aufgebracht hat, eine Dotation bekommen würden.

Wenn man etwa 200 Leuten im Durchschnitt \$ 1000 im Jahre auf 5 Jahre sichern will, so brauchte man dazu ungefähr \$ 1.000.000.

Im Anschluss an Blatt I wird vorgeschlagen, dass man einen Studenten-Austausch dadurch ermöglicht, dass jede Universität für eine bestimmte Quote fremder Studenten einen Gebührenerlass oder eine Gebührenermässigung einrichtet. Es müsste dann ein internationales Büro die Legitimierung der Studenten durchführen und die Universitäten einerseits und die Studenten andererseits über die zweckmässigste Art der Einordnung informieren.



Im Anschluss an Blatt I wird vorgeschlagen, dass man einen Studenten-Ausschuss einberufen sollte, um die Universität für eine bestimmte Quote fremder Studenten einen Gebührensatz oder eine Gebührensatzbestimmung einzuführen. Es müsste dann ein internationaler Ausschuss die Bestimmungen der Studenten durchführen und die Universitäten einseitig und die Studenten andererseits über die zweckmäßige Art der Einberufung informieren.

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Ich habe in London mit Donen physikalischer Chemie A.V.Hill (Physiologie), in Cambridge mit Hardy (Mathematik), in Harpenden mit Sir John Russell (agrikulturelle Chemie) gesprochen, ausserdem mit Niels Bohr (Physik) und Harald Bohr (Mathematik), beide ständig in Kopenhagen. Es herrscht Uebereinstimmung darüber, f dass man es vermeiden sollte, Geld für Bauten und Laboratoriums-einrichtungen jetzt zu verwenden, und dass es gut wäre, wenn man Mittel aufbringen könnte, um es Wissenschaftlern zu ermöglichen, als Gast bestehender Institute unter Benutzung der bestehenden Einrichtungen weiterzuarbeiten. Sie alle wären bereit, wenn Mittel hierfür zur Verfügung gestellt würden, zu ko-operieren.

In England sind zwei Gruppen in Bildung begriffen, und es wird vermutlich sehr bald zu einer Aktivierung der Universitäten London, Cambridge und Oxford kommen. Im Mittelpunkt dieser nicht-jüdischen Gruppe, die die Universitäten aktiviert, steht Sir William Beveridge, mit dem ich in Fühlung bin. Die andere Gruppe steht unter der Leitung von Sir Philip Hartog, und ich werde wohl in den nächsten Tagen mit ihm und Dr. Weizmann zusammen kommen.

Charakteristisch für die allgemeine Stimmung ist, dass wohl in den nächsten Tagen schon der Lehrkörper einer der grossen londoner Lehranstalten beschliessen wird, für eine Reihe von Jahren 5% seines Gehaltes für einen Fonds zur Verfügung zu stellen, der für die Dotierung von Wissenschaftlern verwendet würde. Es soll einer Reihe von Wissenschaftlern so ermöglicht werden, als Gast irgendeines bestehenden Institutes für eine Reihe von Jahren tätig zu sein.

L. Szilard.

Imperial Hotel,
Russell Square,
London, W.C.1.

11th August, 1933.

I hope this letter will catch the mail. I have been working all day at the Academic Assistance Council (the English organisation which Sir William Beveridge, whom I met in Vienna, built up to place German scientists). They have appointed a young secretary who is a very nice fellow and who will be efficient I hope, but who has gone away for four weeks, leaving the office in my care. Fortunately one of the lady secretaries is excellent and I hope we shall manage to get useful things done in August. She is my invention in so far as I got her to come to London to this office from Geneva where I spent a few days and did some work in which she helped me. I was impressed by her ability and devotion and got the London office to take her on their staff. Now I get the benefit of my good deed, as I would be buried by the work without her being in the office. The real problems have not yet been attacked at all, and the office exhausted its energy in bureaucratic activity.

I am going to Cambridge tomorrow to arrange with Kapitza, a Russian and a Fellow of the Royal Society, who is leaving for Russia next week, to take up the problem with the government there, and I hope that many of the scientists whom we cannot place in England will be able to work as experts in Russia, as there would be no point in crowding too many German scientists into England. Unfortunately I must be back in London on Sunday afternoon, so that my Cambridge visit will not be much of a rest.

In spite of being rather tired I feel very happy in England. This is partly due to the phenomenon that I always feel very happy for the first few months in a foreign country, but probably also due to the deeper sympathy I feel with the country and the people. I am not yet sure about the sympathy being mutual, but this is only a matter of practical importance.

The outlook in Europe is rather gloomy. It is quite probable that Germany will rearm and I do not believe that this will be stopped by intervention of other powers within the next years. Therefore it is likely to have in a few years two heavily armed antagonistic groups in Europe, and the consequence will be that we shall get war automatically, probably against the wish of either of the parties. Suppose if you have a large German and a large French air force, the false alarm is spread in Paris that the German air force has left the German air ports, no French government, even the most pacifist one, could take the responsibility for holding back their air force to wait for confirmation of that rumour. The utmost they will do will be to make arrangement to call back their air force if the rumour

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.)

TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 9783-7.

TELEGRAMS: "POLECONICS, ESTRAND," LONDON.

HOUGHTON STREET,
ALDWYCH,

LONDON, W.C.2

In view of the general appeal which will be published in the papers on Wednesday, May 24th, for the formation of an "Academic Assistance Council" to aid displaced University teachers, it is thought that all those connected with the School of Economics may care to know of the action already taken in the School to raise a fund for the same purpose. A Report of the Professorial Council of the School dealing with this matter, is enclosed accordingly. It will be seen that arrangements have been made by which contributions to the School fund can either be communicated to the Director or paid direct into a special account of the School's bankers, so as to secure the absolutely voluntary and anonymous character of any help given.

It is contemplated that the School fund should either be used directly to assist urgent cases (in advance of and in relief of the general Appeal), or handed over to the Academic Assistance Council as may be found most convenient.

A copy of the general Appeal which is confidential till Wednesday, May 24th, is enclosed.

W.H.B.

23. 5. 33.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

REPORT OF SPECIAL MEETING OF PROFESSORIAL COUNCIL HELD ON
17TH MAY, 1933.

The Professorial Council received and considered the Report of the Committee appointed by the Council at their previous meeting to consider the position of Displaced University Teachers. The Report was fully discussed, and amendments made in it on behalf of the Committee in the course of the discussion. The Report as amended is attached. The Professorial Council thereupon resolved unanimously (1) that the proposals of the Committee in the Report as amended for the raising of a fund for assistance to Displaced University Teachers be approved and circulated in the manner proposed, (2) that subject to the addition of Professor A.L. Bowley and Professor D. Hughes Parry to the three persons named in the Report to receive and administer the funds, the proposals of the Committee for the administration of the fund should be approved.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED UNIVERSITY TEACHERS

The Professorial Council of the London School of Economics and Political Science at their meeting on May 3rd unanimously agreed to the appointment of a Committee to consider what action the School and its teachers could take to assist teachers of other Universities of any country who, for reasons of religion, political opinion or race, were unable to carry on their work in their own countries.

The Committee consisted of Professor Chorley, Dr. Dalton, Mr. Judges, Professor Laski, Professor Power, Professor Robbins and Professor Webster, with the Director. The Committee has held two meetings, on Thursday, May 4th, and on Monday, May 8th.

At the first meeting the Director informed the Committee that he was bringing before the Emergency Committee of the Court of Governors at their meeting later on the same day the question of strengthening the staff of the School for postgraduate teaching, by inviting one or more of the distinguished teachers who had been given leave or threatened with dismissal in Germany, to join the staff of the School as visiting lecturers, undertaking to conduct seminars, supervise postgraduate students, and give advanced lectures. The Committee warmly supported this proposal [Suggestions made here as to particular individuals who might be invited are omitted.]

At the second meeting of the Committee the Director reported that the Emergency Committee had approved his proposal and that invitations would be issued accordingly.

It was recognised by the Committee that such invitations, which must necessarily be limited to professors of international reputation who might properly be invited as being better for postgraduate work than any teacher likely to be equally available from any other University, would not meet the case of the teachers of less distinction or junior rank, many of whom would be in even greater immediate distress. Nor could the general funds of the School be used to assist the general body of exiled teachers in such a way as to interfere with the normal prospects of promotion or employment of younger teachers and aspirants to academic work in this country. The case could only be met by the raising of funds given specifically for the purpose of assistance to exiled teachers.

The Committee recommend accordingly unanimously that an opportunity should be given to all teachers in the School who desire to do so to contribute according to their means and responsibilities to a fund for this purpose. From figures submitted by Professor Robbins, it appeared that a contribution averaging 3% of the salaries of professors, 2% of that of readers, and 1% of that of lecturers, with some contributions from other sections in the School, such as the senior administrative staff and the assistants, would produce a sum of approximately £1,000 a year. The Committee are of opinion that some such total as £1,000 a year for three years should be aimed at.

They felt, however, that it was essential that the giving of contributions should be absolutely confidential and a matter of unfettered individual determination, both as to giving at all and as to amount. The responsibilities of different teachers drawing the same salaries would often be very different, so that an average of 3% from professors would imply a range at least from 2% to 4%; and one of 2% from readers a range from 1% to 3%. As regards assistants, they felt that these should be entirely free either to contribute or not according to their means and interest. The procedure suggested is that this report, if approved by the Professorial Council, should be circulated to each member of the staff, giving him an opportunity of either notifying confidentially to the Director any contribution he desired to make by deduction from salary or of paying direct into an 'Academic Assistance Account' at the Westminster Bank (Aldwych Branch).

As regards the use of the funds raised, the Committee propose that the Director of the School, the Dean of the Faculty of Economics, and Sir Josiah Stamp should be asked to receive the funds on trust, and either administer them directly themselves or combine them (after consultation with the Committee) with any other funds raised for similar purposes by other bodies.

At the second meeting of the Committee the Director informed them of the projected general appeal on behalf of University teachers and investigators which he had been discussing during the week-end with Lord Rutherford, Sir Frederick Hopkins, Professor Trevelyan and others at Cambridge, and which he hoped to see issued shortly. The Committee warmly welcomed the appeal, and suggested some additional names,

Aktennotiz 17.IV. 1933

Auf Grund der bisherigen Besprechungen der Herren K.S., F.M., W.F., K.P., G.K., und L.S. hat sich das folgende Bild für das geplante Internationale Institut ergeben :

1. Dieses Institut soll ein Rahmen sein, der dazu dient, Forscher und Gelehrte, die in ihrem Heimatlande keine ausreichende Arbeitsmöglichkeit haben, aufzunehmen.

2. Der für die Finanzierung dieses Institutes zu schaffende Fond soll verwendet werden, um ~~den~~ ^{bestimmten} Wissenschaftlern, die zu Mitgliedern des Institutes gewählt werden, ein ihrem Rang entsprechend abgestuftes, bescheidenes Einkommen zu sichern.

3. Es sollen keine Mittel für Bauten und Laboratoriumseinrichtungen, vorerst auch nicht für laufende Unkosten von experimentellen Arbeiten zur Verfügung gestellt werden.

4. Die Mitglieder des Institutes sollen als Gast irgend eines fremden Institutes (z.B. eines Universitätsinstitutes oder irgendeines Krankenhauses) Forschungsarbeit leisten oder Vorlesungen halten. Es wird dabei daran gedacht, entweder Gastlehrstühle, die vom Internationalen Institut dotiert würden, an ~~einzelnen~~ Universitäten zu errichten oder so vorzugehen, dass es allen Universitäten freisteht, sich aus der Reihe der Mitglieder des Institutes auszusuchen, wen sie zu Gastvorlesungen auf ein oder mehrere Semester einladen wollen. Die Gehälter würden dabei ganz oder teilweise vom Internationalen Institut getragen werden.

5. Es soll neben den Forschern, deren Namen bereits weltbekannt sind, vor allem auch der wissenschaftliche Nachwuchs berücksichtigt werden. Die Aufgabe des Institutes wäre es, auch, die jüngeren Gelehrten durch ihre Zuwahl zum Institut zu legitimieren und, dadurch, dass es ihnen ermöglicht wird, als Gast irgendwo zu wirken, dazu beizutragen, dass sie sich allmählich in der neuen Umgebung eine Position schaffen können. In diesem Sinn würde das Institut zugleich eine Art Arbeitsvermittlung betreiben.

6. Die Auswahl der Mitglieder soll in der Hand einer kleinen Gruppe von Wissenschaftlern liegen; man würde so vorgehen, dass man eine ganz kleine Gruppe von Leuten, etwa fünf bis zehn, von internationaler Bedeutung und aus verschiedenen Ländern bittet, eine Reihe von Wissenschaftlern namhaft zu machen, die man dann als ehrenamtliche Mitglieder des Institutes zu gewinnen versuchen würde. Es würde so eine wissenschaftliche Körperschaft entstehen, in deren Hand es liegen würde, die ordentlichen Mitglieder des Institutes zu wählen.

7. Es sind drei Grade der ordentlichen Mitgliedschaft vorgesehen, die dem Rang der ordentlichen, ausserordentlichen Professoren und Privatdozenten (Bezeichnung an deutschen Universitäten) bzw. dem Full Professor Associated Professor und Assistant Professor (Bezeichnung an amerikanischen Universitäten) entsprechen sollen und deren Gehälter entsprechend abgestuft sein sollen. Man würde sich dabei im ersten Jahr nach dem bisherigen akademischen Rang richten. Ausserdem sollen Stipendien nach Art der Rockefeller fellowships in ausreichender Anzahl vergeben werden.

8. Es bleibt noch ein Punkt zu erwägen, über den bisher keine Übereinstimmung erzielt wurde : es ist vorgeschlagen worden, dem Institut

*unvollständig
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Fakultät

dem Institut dadurch nach aussen eine festere Form zu geben, dass sich die Mitglieder einen Monat im Jahr am Sitz der betreffenden Fakultät des Institutes versammeln und einen Ferienkurs abhalten. Zu diesem Ferienkurs könnte man dann auch Gelehrte aus allen Ländern, die nicht Mitglieder des Institutes sind, einladen, um dadurch einen engeren Kontakt zwischen dem Institut und den anderen Universitäten herzustellen, und dadurch die Arbeitsvermittlung des Institutes zu erleichtern.

Als Sitz für die nationalökonomische Fakultät wurde u.a. Genf vorgeschlagen, als Sitz für die medizinische Fakultät u.a. New York, und als Sitz für die naturwissenschaftliche Fakultät käme u.a. eine Stadt in England in Frage.

9. Es wird geschätzt, dass man etwa 130-200 Mitglieder aller drei Kategorien insgesamt für zumindest drei Jahre zu erhalten in der Lage sein sollte, wobei ein Durchschnittsgehalt von \$ 1500 im Jahre in Rechnung zu setzen wäre. Es würden also jährlich \$ 195.000- 300.000 erforderlich sein.

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I.S.

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