

AC 4

MIT. Office of the President

Box

166

Folder

15

Page, Edward - Pakistan: Minister of Education

J
EDWARD PAGE
332 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

My dear Dr. Killian Jr

This I believe
I am writing to tell you how much I admired your courageous remarks as published by the Christian Science Monitor on Wednesday last - your philosophy is so simple and so sound that all can understand and how much happier we all would be if it were a part of our daily lives.

It is going to give me a great deal of happiness to transmit copies to the many friends of M. J. T. and others for that matter, with whom I come in contact.

With sincere regards I remain

Very cordially yours

February 1st 1903

Edward Page

February 12, 1952

✓
Mr. Edward Page
332 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr Page:

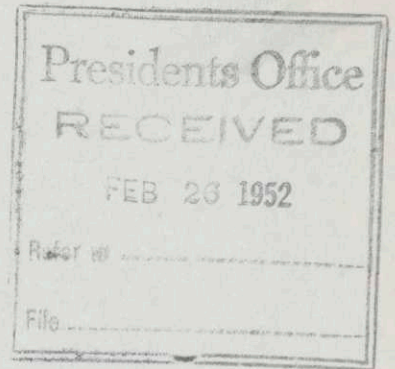
It is kind and friendly of you to write
about the statement which was used by
Mr. Murrow in his radio program. Thank you
very much for your thoughtfulness in writing.

Yours sincerely,

JRK:mh

J. R. Killian, Jr.
President

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
CAMBRIDGE 39, MASSACHUSETTS



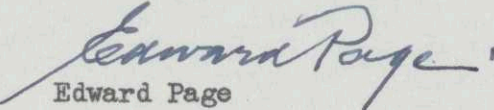
February 26, 1952

Dr. James R. Killian, Jr.
President
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Room 3-208
Cambridge, Massachusetts

My dear Dr. Killian:

Referring to our chat this morning I find, and I had in my pocket, a copy of the remarks of Mr. Charles E. Wilson in the Christian Science Monitor some time ago and I enclose same herein.

Sincerely yours,


Edward Page

EP:f

✓
JAMES R. PAGE
I. N. VAN NUYS BLDG.
210 W. SEVENTH STREET
LOS ANGELES 14

July 11, 1949

Presidents Office
RECEIVED

JUL 15 1949

Refer to _____

File _____

Mr. Henry Loomis,
Assistant to the President,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr. Loomis:

When I was in attendance at your convocation in March I noticed that in the big gymnasium you used a certain very fine and substantial and comfortable aluminum chair. I am interested in the construction of a gymnasium and meeting hall at a hospital and I would like to correspond with the manufacturer of these chairs. I would be greatly obliged if you will send me the name and address of the maker.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

James R. Page

JRP FC

July 20, 1949

Mr. James R. Page
I. N. Van Nuys Building
210 W. Seventh Street
Los Angeles 14, California

Dear Mr. Page:

I have checked with our Department of Architecture on the matter of the chairs that were used in the big gymnasium during the Convocation. As a matter of fact, these chairs were made of steel and not aluminum. They were manufactured by the Clarin Manufacturing Company, 4640 West Harrison Street, Chicago, Illinois. The particular model we used was Clarin 2317L. The price was \$5.92 $\frac{1}{2}$ delivered in Cambridge in lots of 1,000. We dealt with the Sales Manager, Mr. P. H. Early, and found him very helpful.

I hope that this information may be of some help to you.

Sincerely yours,

Henry Loomis
Assistant

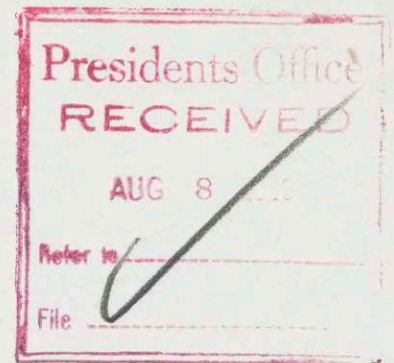
HL:mh

Page, James R.

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
PASADENA 4

August 2, 1949

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN
OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES



Mr. Henry Loomis,
Office of the President,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr. Loomis:

Thanks very much for your kind letter of July 20th which gives me very detailed information about the folding chairs used by yourselves. I would have replied sooner to this letter except that I have been wasting my time in riotous living in company with your president, Mr. Killian, who was a guest in my camp at the Bohemian Grove. I regret that we were unable to waste more time together.

With kind personal regards to you and your father, I am,

Sincerely yours,

James R. Page

JRP FC

JAMES R. PAGE

I. N. VAN NUYS BLDG.
210 W. SEVENTH STREET
LOS ANGELES 14

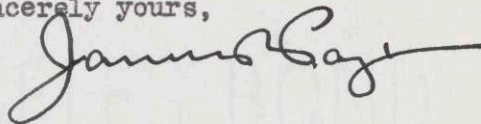
August 2, 1949

Dear Jim:

I regret that the unusual weather which prevailed at the Bohemian Grove so tittilated the members, especially myself, that I lost the opportunity to say how pleased I was to meet you and be associated with you in our camp.

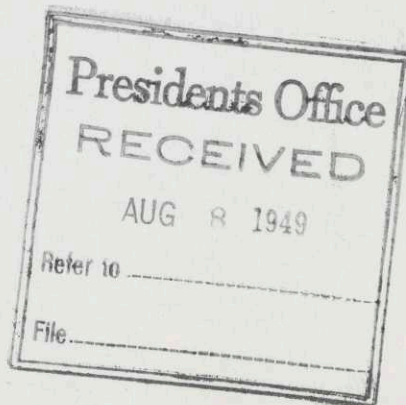
I hope an occasion will arise which will offer me further pleasant associations with your good self.

Sincerely yours,



Dr. James Killian, President,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

JRP FC



August 9, 1949

Mr. James R. Page
210 W. Seventh Street
Los Angeles 14, California

Dear Jim:

Thank you ever so much for your friendly note. As a New Englander I was quite at home on Sunday morning at the Grove, but none-the-less surprised.

I thoroughly enjoyed my visit to the coast and the good fellowship, but Mandalay was the high spot of my trip. It was a pleasure to meet you and to spend as much time together as we did.

Cordially yours,

J. R. Killian, Jr.
President

E/c

{Page, Lafayette}



United Service Association

(Some or other name to be chosen)

ROOM 1110
639 SOUTH SPRING STREET
LOS ANGELES 14, CALIFORNIA

*The
Way
To
Peace*
President
RECEIVED
MAY 4
A p ~~per~~ D
twenty-eighth
1948

Dr. Karl T. Compton
Mass. Inst. of Tech.
Cambridge 39, Mass.

Dear Dr. Compton:

Our tentative "Policy Committee" have most discriminately selected a few world-minded men whose vocations are widely varied, whose residences are well distributed over the United States and Canada, and whose concern over the world situation today will naturally impel them to respond to this request to give us the data indicated by the inquiries on the enclosed questionnaire.

It is sincerely hoped that your and the other responses - expressed frankly and fully - will give our Committee (1) a dependable composite cross-continent-section of constructive opinions, (2) your ready and hearty consent to serve on our "Consultant and Advisory Staff" whose function is to suggest changes in policies and to review manuscripts of material prepared or offered for publication.

To give you some brief idea of our aims and purposes, there is being mailed to you today a booklet entitled "The Way To Peace." As you read it, you will readily observe that the "Core-Truth" emphasized is that man exists in a universe which responds (because it must. There is no escape, and no variance is possible) to inexorable and immutable laws.

You will also observe that it is merely a broad outline and in many instances only loosely connected sentences are used to indicate to you what may be expected in later and special treatment expositions. This is a serious effort, which will, we trust, soon emerge into a definite program to rally all peace-loving-people everywhere - but it must start here and now in the United States - to rediscover and reconsider the age-old lesson (disobeyed by Adam in the Garden of Eden and by men in every generation since) that "Righteousness exalteth a Nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

This movement and/or association will ever remain, (1) non-profit, (2) non-sectarian, (3) its membership shall be voluntary (but all applicants will be subject to refusal by our Membership Committee), (4) non dues demanding, (5) non-assessable.

Its affirmative purpose - unflinchingly and unwaveringly in every word and inference - is to cause men in ever increasing numbers to become "Searchers for Truths," otherwise stated, searchers for "Fixed natural, physical, and spiritual laws." It can be done - the world can be saved if enough of us will place our resolves into united action. Let's do it - reply quickly - thank you.

Cordially and faithfully,
Lafayette Page
Chairman
of
Temporary Policy Committee

United Service Association

(Some or other name to be chosen)

ROOM 1110
639 SOUTH SPRING STREET
LOS ANGELES 14, CALIFORNIA

QUESTIONNAIRE

Name:

Address:

Vocation or Profession:

On the reverse side hereof, please give us an idea of your achievements so that we may call upon you ONLY to the extent that will permit you to draw upon your experience - please don't be modest, this information is important.

Will you serve on our "Consultant and Advisory Staff?" - no obligation, no fees by you (you may be compensated for work done), no assessments upon you.

No name for our permanent organization has been adopted. Your suggestions will be greatly appreciated.

Date _____

Signed _____

United Service
Association

May 7, 1948

Mr. Lafayette Page
United Service Association
Room 1110
639 South Spring St.
Los Angeles 14, California

Dear Mr. Page:

In the absence of Dr. Compton I would like to reply to your letter of April 28 in which you invited Dr. Compton to serve on the council and advisory staff of the United Service Association.

Dr. Compton has a particularly busy schedule this spring and summer and feels that he can undertake no further commitments. Since he has long had a policy of not joining any organization, no matter how worthy, to which he does not personally devote time, I am afraid that he must refuse your kind invitation.

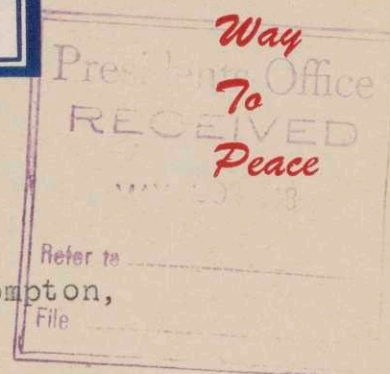
Sincerely yours,

Henry Loomis
Assistant



From Lafayette Page.

ROOM 1110
639 SOUTH SPRING STREET
LOS ANGELES 14, CALIFORNIA



Mr. Henry Loomis, As sistant to President Compton,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Cambridge. Mass .

Dear Mr. Loomis ;

Thanks for your letter of April 28th.

In the absence of Dr. Compton would you care to express an opinion regarding the merit or value, in your judgement, of the pamphlet entitled " The Way To Peace" ?

I would greatly appreciate any constructive criticism, and/or/ any indorsement of the thesis, which you may feel entirely justified in expressing.

Cordially yours,

Lafayette Page.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Notification of Appointment

CAMBRIDGE,.....

DEAR SIR:

I take pleasure in informing you that at the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Corporation, you were appointed

.....
for.....beginning.....
at a salary of \$.....per..... This salary will be paid in.....
monthly instalments, the first payment being due.....

Please write me your acceptance of this appointment.

Very truly yours,

.....
For the President

Instructors, not members of the Faculty, and all Assistants are, in addition to departmental duties, responsible to the Faculty for proctoring and such other service as may be required in connection with the Fall, Mid-Year and June examinations. Failure to fulfil these responsibilities satisfactorily will be treated as neglect of duty.

Instructors and Assistants are expected to be in residence for a period of nine months, beginning two weeks before the opening day of the first term and ending on the Saturday following Graduation Day in June.

Departments will make every effort to permit Assistants and Instructors to register for such subjects as they may desire to take in association with their regular duties; for this instruction the tuition will be pro-rated instead of charged at the higher rates in force for other part-time students.

see: United Service Assn.

5/7/48

refusal of inv. to be
sponsor of Adv. Com.

✓
May 21, 1948

Mr. Lafayette Page
Room 1110
639 South Spring Street
Los Angeles 14, California

Dear Mr. Page:

I have just finished reading your pamphlet and I am forwarding the following personal opinions as you requested, for whatever worth they might be.

Even though I agree with your goal, I am afraid that I disagree with your method of achieving it. As I see it, the world is divided into two camps, one free and one slave. Your program of more knowledge of each other and more understanding of each others problems as a way to peace would, I believe, be of great help but I am afraid that the Russians have no desire to increase the knowledge of their population and have, in fact, taken extreme precautions to prevent infiltration of knowledge about western life.

As I see it there are three possibilities. One would be for us to change our way of life to that of Russia. The second would be for the Russians to give up the police state and adopt our freedom. The third would be for one of us to attempt to force our way of life on the other by means of war. I agree with you that the result of this third solution would be catastrophic.

The only possibility for general peace that I can see is that if we are strong enough to prevent the Russians from attacking us, our ideals may be strong enough to cause an internal revolution in Russia. This, of course, is not really a peaceful solution since there undoubtedly would be much bloodshed.

On Page 12 you state "Through unity of desire and action we can create and perpetuate peace on earth, if we desire and will to make it so." That is somewhat like saying it takes two to make a fight, but if one is aggressive, heartless, and completely ambitious I believe it only takes one to

make a fight unless the other is willing to crawl at the feet of the aggressor.

In other words, I agree with your desire for peace, but I am afraid that more than the mere desire is necessary in order to achieve it.

Sincerely yours,

Henry Loomis
Assistant

COPY

June 6, 1945

Professor Leigh Page
Department of Physics
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

Dear Leigh:

I have to apologize for delay in writing you about a matter which my colleagues were anxious to have me tell you about. The small amount of free time which I get during week-ends at M.I.T. has been disrupted for the last couple of weeks by a succession of foreign delegations of both high and low degree.

As a result of some months of joint study of their programs by our Departments of Physics and Electrical Engineering, Professors Slater and Hazen have come to the conclusion that Ivan Getting is the best man in sight to carry out that part of their program which is concerned with introducing the background and approach of the research physicist into our Electrical Engineering Department. While entering his war work with the background of a physicist, Getting has done a remarkable job as an electrical engineer.

When the possibility was informally discussed with Getting, he quite rightly expressed concern to have the matter properly cleared with you so that any discussion of this possibility would be wholly open and above board. I promised to do this, and it was not neglect but only the intrusion of things which could not be postponed which prevented my writing earlier to you.

From my personal point of view Getting's attachment to our staff would be most acceptable, and I have known him rather intimately since his undergraduate days. As a matter of fact, he was the only M.I.T. student who did his research work under my supervision and thus assisted me greatly in retaining at least a modicum of self-respect as I was making the transition from physicist to whatever you choose to

Prof. Leigh Page

2.

June 6, 1945

call a college president.

I am sorry to be in a position of introducing a possible complication in your own program, for goodness knows all of our programs are already pretty complicated.

Incidentally, we have had a few communications from Alan Waterman from the Philippines. He has done a perfectly splendid job both as an executive and in his personal dealings and negotiations with scientists and military officers. Our last contact with him was in a teletype conference last Friday night.

With cordial personal regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Karl T. Compton, President

cc: Prof. Harold Hazen
Prof. John C. Slater
Dr. Ivan Getting

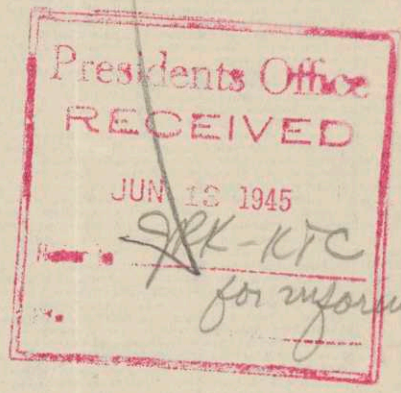
KTC:aec

Page, Leigh

SLOANE PHYSICS LABORATORY
YALE UNIVERSITY
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

June 11, 1945

President Karl T. Compton
Mass. Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts



Dear Karl:

Thank you very much for your letter about Getting. When he was in New Haven a week earlier he had explained the situation to me. We understand how his many ties to M.I.T. and Harvard, as well as the splendid opportunities for research in Cambridge, make him prefer the offer you have made him to anything we could do for him here. So, much as we regret to lose him, we must acquiesce in his decision and give him our best wishes for the brilliant career on which he is embarked.

I am glad to hear that Alan Waterman has been so successful as an executive and in his negotiations with others, although I am not at all surprised that this is the case. I saw him shortly before he left, at which time he hinted that he might be going far afield. He may see my son Thornton, who is in the fleet around Okinawa.

With cordial regards,

Very sincerely,

Leigh Page

Chairman of the Department
of Physics

*6-13-45
Copy to Hazen
Getting knows
about this.*

LP:D

Mrs. Roy Page
312 South 56th Street

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF
COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA
IN NEBRASKA

Residents Office

RECEIVED

Omaha, Nebraska.
November 3, 1947

NOV 6 1947

Refer to _____

File _____

Dr. Karl T. Compton,
President, M.I.T.,
Boston, Massachusetts.

My dear Dr. Compton,

Our organization is giving to the public a series of Town Hall Forums - On January 18 February 1, 15, 29.

We should like very much to know if it would be possible for you to be here at any one of those dates, to speak at the meeting.

These Forums will be held in the concert hall of the Joslyn Memorial which seats 1200 people. Before the war we gave these Forums annually for six years, and we think that the time is ripe to begin again.

A panel discussion follows the lecture - the interest is lively and stimulating, and the hall was usually crowded.

Would you let me know details, as to fee and subject? We hope that you will find it possible to be here.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret H. Page

Program Chairman for Town Hall Forums.

November 6, 1947

✓
Mrs. Roy Page
312 South 56th Street
Omaha, Nebraska

Dear Mrs. Page:

In behalf of Dr. Compton I would like to acknowledge your kind letter of November 3 in which you invited Dr. Compton to speak at one of your Town Hall Forums.

Unfortunately, Dr. Compton has a particularly busy schedule this winter and feels unable to accept your kind invitation. I would like to thank you in his behalf for your offer.

Sincerely yours,

Henry Loomis
Assistant

HL:eg

April 30, 1945

Professor Newell C. Page
Physics

Dear Professor Page:

While I know that your retirement at the end of the current academic year has been discussed with you -- in fact initiated by you, I wish to report the action of the Executive Committee in formally voting your retirement as of July 15, 1945. In voting the retirement, the Committee further specified that you have the title Professor Emeritus.

For many reasons the termination of your long connection with the Institute is a matter of regret, and I want you to know how much the Institute appreciates your fine record and the loyal and devoted manner in which you have served the Institute.

I assume that you have discussed your pension arrangements with Mr. Ford. If not, he is prepared to make these arrangements in consultation with you.

With kindest regards

Sincerely yours,

President

ESTABLISHED 1872

[L. C. Page & Company]

Successors to
Dana Estes & Company
and to
Estes & Lauriat
Publishers

Publishers
53 Beacon Street
Boston.



Cable Address
"Pageous" Boston
Telephones
Capitol 0240
0241

President's Office
RECEIVED
MAR 8
Refer to _____
File _____

March 5, 1948

Dr. Karl T. Compton
President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Doctor Compton:

We recall your courtesy in criticizing for us William H. Stringer's articles on atomic energy (published in the Christian Science Monitor) which we considered publishing in book form.

We were obliged to abandon this publishing idea, as our editors decided that the Stringer articles did not adequately cover the title we had in mind, namely, ATOMIC ENERGY AND THE ATOM BOMB. We should like however, to add to our publication list as soon as possible a book about the bomb, written for the average citizen who is curious about atomic energy and the bomb, itself.

Would you care to consider writing such a book for us?

Very sincerely yours,

Mae V. LeBert
L. C. PAGE & COMPANY

mvl

20

March 11, 1948

→ Miss Mae V. LeBert
L. C. Page & Company
53 Beacon Street
Boston, Mass.

Dear Miss LeBert:

In behalf of Dr. Compton I would like to reply to your letter of March 5 in which you invite him to write a book on "Atomic Energy and the Atomic Bomb."

Dr. Compton does not feel he has the time to prepare such a book and therefore must refuse your kind invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Malcolm G. Kispert
Assistant

MGK:eg

L. C. Page & Company

ESTABLISHED 1872

Publishers

53 Beacon Street

Boston 8



March 22, 1948

Refer
File
~~M. Zoubarov~~
Can you suggest
anyone?
Kerry Harrison

Dr. Karl T. Compton, President
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Compton:

I have your assistant's letter of March 11th,
advising that you are unable to accept
our invitation to write a book for us
on atomic energy and the atomic bomb.

Are you, by chance, able to recommend an ad-
vanced or graduate student of M.I.T.
who could turn out a popular handbook
to be entitled, perhaps, WHAT YOU WANT
TO KNOW ABOUT ATOMIC ENERGY AND THE
ATOMIC BOMB? Any names you can suggest
will be appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Mae V. LeBert

L. C. PAGE & COMPANY, INC.

MVL:EWB

(INTER-DEPARTMENTAL)

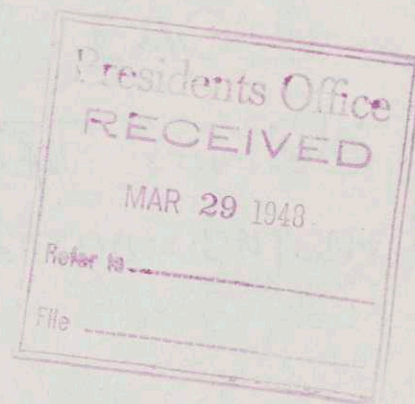
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
LABORATORY FOR NUCLEAR SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

March 26, 1948

TO: Henry Loomis
FROM: J. R. Zacharias
SUBJECT: Attached Correspondence

There are many publishers who would like to have a first-rate book on this subject, and although I believe there are some potential authors around, I wonder if the L. C. Page Company is the one to handle it?

J. R. Zacharias /s
J. R. Zacharias



March 31, 1948

Miss Mae V. LeBert
→ L. C. Page & Company
53 Beacon Street
Boston, Mass.

Dear Miss LeBert:

In behalf of Dr. Compton I would like to reply to your letter of March 22 concerning an alternate choice for an author of a book on atomic energy and the atomic bomb.

We have not been able to locate a graduate student who would be interested in writing such a book. However, if it is possible to locate such a person I will be very glad to send his name along to you.

Very truly yours,

Malcolm G. Kispert
Assistant

MCK:eg

ESTABLISHED 1872

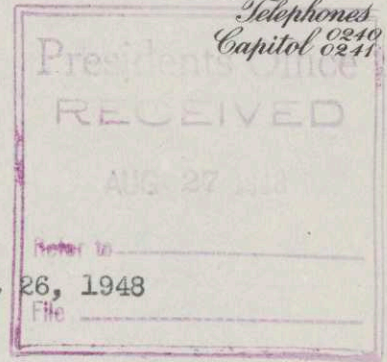
L. C. Page & Company

Successors to
Dana Estes & Company
and to
Estes & Lauriat
Publishers

Publishers
53 Beacon Street
Boston 8



Cable Address
"Pageous Boston"
Telephones
Capitol 0240
0241



August 26, 1948

Dr. Karl T. Compton, President
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Compton:

We recall the courtesy you showed us when you read and criticized for us a while ago 12 articles on the Atomic Bomb and Atomic Energy, by William H. Stringer, which appeared in the Christian Science Monitor. We had considered publishing these articles in book form, but the plan was given up.

We now have under consideration for publication as soon as possible, a manuscript entitled, THE ATOM IN WAR AND PEACE, by William H. Clark, an established author. We would greatly appreciate it if we might have your opinion as to the value and authenticity of this manuscript which contains about 35,000 words. Would you be interested to read it at your early convenience?

Very truly yours,

Mae V. LeBert
L. C. PAGE & COMPANY

MVLB:ad

L. C. Page & Company

August 27, 1948

Miss Mae V. Le Bert
L. C. Page & Company
53 Beacon Street
Boston 8, Massachusetts

Dear Miss Le Bert:

In behalf of Doctor Compton I should like to acknowledge your letter of August twenty-sixth in which you request him to read THE ATOM IN WAR AND PEACE by William H. Clark, and to give his opinion as to its value and authenticity.

Although Doctor Compton would be very much interested in reading this manuscript, his exceedingly busy schedule with Institute affairs, as well as national affairs, does not allow him the time to comply with your request.

Sincerely yours,

Henry Loomis
Assistant

HL:DV

[Pagenhardt, C.J.]

Route 1, Box 172,
Lake Toxaway, N.C.
January 28, 1958.

Attention: Solar Energy Group,

The Chairman,
Department of Physics,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Gentlemen,

I wish to build a house here in North Carolina at 35°00 North Latitude, elevation 3500 ft. above sea level. We have approximately 60% of the days of the year during which the sun shines. This house is to be heated by means of Solar Energy.

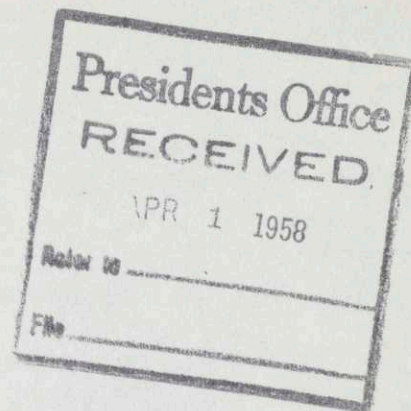
I wish to obtain from you all facts, statistical and physical, necessary to construct such house with it's "Solar Furnace", method and means of storing and distribution of heat, as well as the functioning thereof.

If you have such information and facts, or partial information and facts which will be of assistance to me in designing and construction of such house with it's "Solar Heating Plant", I shall be most appreciative of receiving them from you.

If, however, you do not have the above required information and facts, will you please tell me from whom I may be able to obtain them?

Yours truly,

C.J. Pagenhardt.
C.J. Pagenhardt.



Route 1, Box 172,
Lake Toxaway, N.C.
March 27, 1958.

President or Chancellor of the
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed, please find a copy of a letter which I wrote to the Chairman of the Department of Physics of your Institute two months ago. To this letter I have not received any reply what so ever!

I was referred to your Institute by both the National Bureau of Standards and the Head of the Department of Physics of the University of North Carolina. I am at a total loss and in a state of wonderment as to whether your department of Physics is functional-----or whether it even exists!

At the time I wrote the letter to your Institute, I also wrote an identical one to the University of Moscow, U.S.S.R. From the University of Moscow, I have all ready, ten days ago received a reply!

If, your Institute is too busy workeing on death-dealing instruments for the so called "Defense Department", then, please, Sir, throw my two communications into your nearest waste-basket, because my house probably won't do me any good any way!

Yours respectfully,

C. J. Pagenhardt
C. J. Pagenhardt

af
April 1, 1958

Mr. C. J. Pagenhardt
Route 1, Box 172
Lake Toxaway, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Pagenhardt:

I should like to respond to your letter of March 27 relative to information concerning Solar heating.

First of all, let me explain that your original letter to the Physics Department of M.I.T. fell into the wrong channel. Actually that Department has had nothing to do with work in Solar heating for house construction. But, I agree that some kind of an answer should have been sent you. You must realize that the Institute receives hundreds of letters each year requesting technical advice and, as a result, some do become misplaced.

We have done a great deal of work in Solar heating and have actually finished several models. For your information I have enclosed a pamphlet which describes our latest endeavor. I hope that it will be of value to you.

Sincerely yours,

James G. Kelso
Executive Assistant

JGK:nr
Enclosures

Booklet on MIT Solar House
2 News Releases dated March 2

Paine family

DPS:MSB

Alumni Association

OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY • Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

July 7, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LOBDELL:

ROBERT TREAT PAINE '87 attended the Institute September '83 to May '84 as a special student. The subjects were primarily the first year. The grades were good to excellent.

Mr. R. T. Paine has paid Alumni dues every year except 1940-41. He does not take THE TECHNOLOGY REVIEW.

DPS:MSB JOHN BRYANT PAINE '90 was admitted February '87 and attended one term, taking one subject in mechanical drawing, for which he received the grade of Credit.

Mr. J. B. Paine has never contributed to the Alumni Fund, nor has he paid class dues.

DPS:MSB

D. P. Severance

Paint and Varnish Production
Clubs, National Federation of

See: Prof. Sherwood

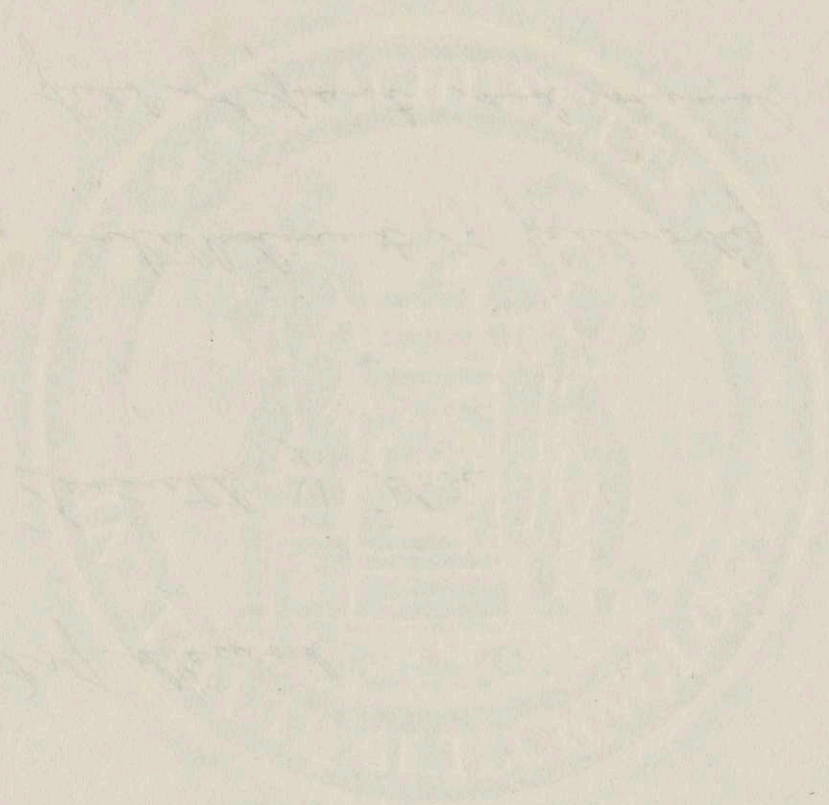
also: Kenneth J. Howe

regarding establishment of fellowship for work in
general field of paint and varnish

Feb. 17, 1940

April 11, 1940

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS



Paint & Varnish
Fellowship

October 10, 1940.

Mr. C. W. Clark,
Treasurer,
Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs,
Fort Madison, Iowa.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I acknowledge with appreciation the check for
\$375.00 covering the first payment on the Fellowship
sponsored by the Federation of Paint and Varnish
Production Clubs.

Yours sincerely,

J. R. Killian, Jr.
Executive Assistant

JRK:W

original letter
& check to Mrs. Phind.

Paint and Varnish
Production Clubs, Nat'l
Federation of

See: John J. Bradley Jr.

regarding continuance of Fellowship - 1941-42 - \$750

March 21, 1941

President

S. B. EARLE
Clemson Agricultural
College
Clemson College, S. C.

Vice-Presidents

KARL T. COMPTON
Massachusetts Institute of
Technology
Cambridge, Mass.

F. C. BOLTON

A. & M. College of Texas
College Station, Texas

**SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF
ENGINEERING EDUCATION**

**OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.**

Secretary

F. L. BISHOP
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Treasurer

W. O. WILEY
440 Fourth Avenue
New York City

Assistant Secretary

NELL MCKENRY
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Paint & Varnish Production
Clubs Fellowship, Federation of

Dr. John J. Bradley Jr.

contribution of ⁸375 - 2d payment of fellowship for 41-42

Feb 20, 1942

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

ESTABLISHED 1847

MADE IN U.S.A.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE
11 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038

cc: Prof. Thresher with copy of original letter.

{ Pakistan,
Embassy of }

January 10, 1950

✓
Mr. George J. Candreva
United States Information &
Education Services
James Finlay Building, Bank Square
Lahore, Pakistan

Dear Mr. Candreva:

In President Killian's absence I should like to acknowledge your letter of December 29, 1949 concerning our publication entitled, "Student Life at M.I.T."

We are very much interested in your comments on this publication since a lot of thought and effort went into its formulation. I am happy to send to you under separate cover 100 copies of the booklet, and I hope that they may make a real contribution to the solution of some of our common problems.

Sent out
by Adm. office

Sincerely yours,

MGK/afc

M. G. Kispert
Assistant

670.1
GJC:mlc



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Presidents Office
RECEIVED

JAN 9 1950

Refer to

UNITED STATES INFORMATION & EDUCATION SERVICES
James Finlay Building, Bank Square,
Lahore, Pakistan, December 29, 1949.

A. R. Killian, Esquire,
President, University of Massachusetts
Institute of Technology, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

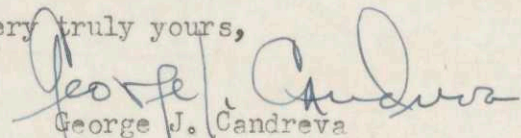
Sir:

While going through my papers on educational institutions in the United States, I came across a M. I. T. publication entitled "Student Life at M. I. T." dated 1949, which I consider to be an excellent bird's-eye view of your University and extremely useful to me in meeting the questions and requests of people concerning our University life. I should be very grateful if, as one of the contributions of your University to a better understanding between American educationists and Pakistanis, you made available to my office here in Lahore, Pakistan, 100 copies of these pamphlets for the year 1949 or any year ~~previous~~ or any combination of pamphlets for those years. I assure you they will be distributed carefully.

I should very much appreciate your sending this transshipment C/o Mail Clerk US Department of State, Washington D. C., addressed to me C/o American Consulate General, Lahore, Pakistan. This parcel should be labelled 'College Magazine Gift' in order that the Department does not charge me for personal postage.

The importance of this material may not seem great from far off America, but for those of us here who are trying to ease or eradicate the many misconceptions about life in America, your pamphlets can say more than hours of lectures. I really hope that you will find a way to help out.

Very truly yours,


George J. Candreva
Cultural Officer

United States Information Services/



620.1
GJC:mlc

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Residents Office
RECEIVED
APR 21
Refer to _____
ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO:

UNITED STATES INFORMATION & EDUCATION SERVICE
James Finlay Building, Bank square,
Lahore, Pakistan, April 11, 1950.

Mr. M. G. Kispert,
Office of the President,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts.

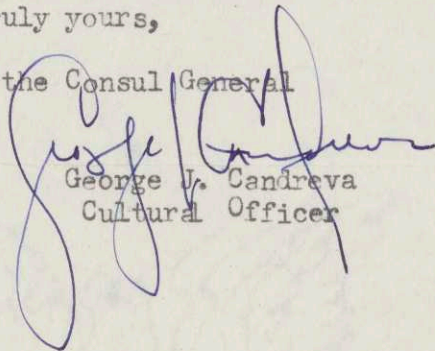
Dear Mr. Kispert:

The 100 copies of your booklet entitled "Student Life at MIT" has been received and will be on constant display for the use of our many student visitors at the Reading Room. The extent to which you have illustrated and described life on the MIT campus makes your booklet one of the best of its kind and makes many times easier the task of describing American campus life. This office has already sent two dozen copies of this booklet to educational officials and college libraries. We shall continue to distribute the remaining copies as an appropriate occasion arises.

With all best wishes and many thanks, I am,

Very truly yours,

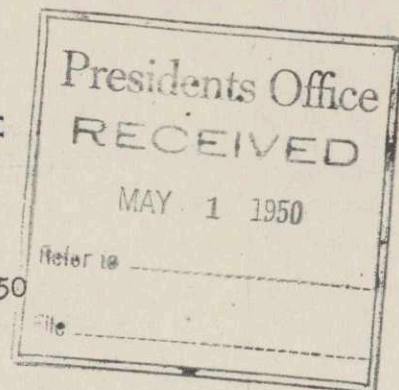
For the Consul General


George J. Candreva
Cultural Officer

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON



April 25, 1950

In reply refer to
III:IW

My dear Dr. Killian:

A communication has been received from the American Consulate General, Lahore, Pakistan, stating that one hundred copies of your brochure "Student Life at M.I.T." may be expected as a result of recent visits from University Presidents attending conferences at Lahore. The Consulate General considers your descriptive brochure an excellent one for distribution to persons interested in knowing about student campus life in the United States.

The Department of State will be pleased to forward a package containing the desired publication. In order to facilitate its delivery it should be addressed as follows:

Department of State
Division of Libraries and Institutes
Att: Miss Irene Williams
1778 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

Your cooperation in furnishing materials desired overseas in connection with the Department's program of information and educational exchange is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Helen E. Wessells

Helen E. Wessells
Chief, Libraries Branch
Division of Libraries and Institutes

James Rhyne Killian, Jr., Ph.D.,
President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Pakistan
Candrea, G. J.

May 1, 1950

Miss Helen E. Wessells
Chief, Libraries Branch Division of
Libraries and Institutes
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Wessells:

In behalf of President Killian
I should like to reply to your letter of
April 25, 1950 concerning a request from
the American Consulate General, Lahore,
Pakistan for one hundred copies of "Student
Life at M.I.T."

Mr. George J. Candrea, Cultural
Officer of the United States Information &
Education Service, wrote to us requesting
the above pamphlet on December 29, 1949.
I am enclosing for your information a copy
of a letter from him acknowledging receipt
of the one hundred copies of "Student Life
Life at M.I.T."

Sincerely yours,

M. G. Kispert
Assistant

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Office of the President

May 22, 1950

TO ALL STAFF MEMBERS:

On Friday, May 26, the Institute will be honored by a visit from the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan and his wife, Begum Liaquat Ali.

The Prime Minister has generously accepted our invitation to address the students and staff of M.I.T. on the subject "Pakistan, a New Country in the Modern World." The address will be made in 10-250 at 4:30 p.m.

I know that this address by our very distinguished guest will be of much interest to the staff and I extend to each of you a cordial invitation to attend. Wives and friends of staff members are also cordially invited.

J. R. Killian, Jr.
PRESIDENT

Pakistan

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Office of the President

May 23, 1950

TO ALL STAFF MEMBERS:

On Friday, May 26, the Institute will be honored by a visit from the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan and his wife, Begum Liaquat Ali.

The Prime Minister has generously accepted our invitation to address the students and staff of M.I.T. on the subject "Pakistan, a New Country in the Modern World." The address will be made in 10-250 at 4:30 p.m.

I know that this address by our very distinguished guest will be of much interest to the staff and I extend to each of you a cordial invitation to attend. Wives and friends of staff members are also cordially invited.

J. R. Killian, Jr.
PRESIDENT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EMBASSY OF PAKISTAN

For the Press

May 26, 1950

~~FOR RELEASE AT 4:30 pm E. D. T. Friday May 26, 1950~~
Not to be previously published, quoted from or used in
any way.

~~ADDRESS BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN TO~~
~~THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.~~
FRIDAY, MAY 26, at 4:30 pm E. D. T.

"PAKISTAN AND THE UNITED STATES OF
"AMERICA"

I am glad to find myself at last in the great
institution whose fame first reached me many years ago.
The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is, to my mind,
more than a great institution. It is a symbol of the age.
By reflecting some of the best and most significant aspects of
American civilisation, it is already influencing the future not
only of your own country but, because of its international
outlook and sympathies, of lands beyond your own frontiers
too. Many have heard of M. I. T. who may not perhaps have
yet heard of the Statue of Liberty or the Grand Canyon. I
sincerely hope that by producing the type of broad-minded
leadership which the M. I. T., I know, is aiming at, you will,
directly and indirectly, promote the enlightened internationalism
of tomorrow, in the realisation of which the United States of
America, has, I feel, a great part to play.

Pakistan in whose name you have honoured and
welcomed me today is a new country not yet three years old.
One should not be surprised therefore to find that besides those
in this country, --- and there are many of them, --- who take
an up-to-date interest in events abroad, there are yet large
numbers to whom the new shape of the Indo-Pakistan sub-
continent is not clear. As a servant and spokesman of my
country, it has been my pleasant task, during my three weeks'

visit to this country, to tell them, whenever I had the chance, that British India is now no more, that even present-day India is only a part of the old British India, and that the rest is now the independent sovereign State of Pakistan, and has been so since the memorable 15th of August, 1947, when Pakistan's green and white flag was hoisted over its new capital, Karachi.

I found others who knew this but remembered only vaguely why the partition of British India into the two sovereign States of present-day India and Pakistan had taken place. It was again my pleasant duty to remind them that the partition had taken place on the irresistible demand of a hundred million Muslims who had been convinced that without such partition democracy could not work in our part of the world.

I further explained that the Muslims who formed the majority of the eighty million people of Pakistan were determined to run their new country according to the Muslim way of life which indeed had been the main reason for their struggle, under the leadership of our Quaid-e-Azam, our Great Leader, the late Mohammed Ali Jinnah, to achieve independence; and that to the Pakistanis, democracy, the right of private ownership and the conception of individual effort, individual freedom and the equality of citizenship and opportunity for, all irrespective of race or creed, were matters of faith, religion and ancient tradition, rather than newly acquired political creeds

In this way I thought I would help the people of the United States of America to discover Pakistan. For I was sure they would be glad to know and realize that a free democracy --- and moreover one which was more free and more unified than most democracies in Asia, --- had been born in the heart of that continent --- with one part bordering on

Burma, the other on Iran and Afghanistan, and thus with vital interests in both South-East Asia and in the Middle East.

These were all plain historical and geographical facts. What I really hoped to add to the American understanding of our bearings in the world situation was by conveying, if I could, the proud feeling of our people that politically, ideologically and strategically, their country's position in the modern world was one of great responsibility. I have told you of our religious faith in democracy, a faith which we know will stand many a severe test. But I wish to add that we are also determined, firstly, to defend our freedom whatever the quarter from which it may be threatened and, secondly, to throw all our weight to help the maintenance of stability in Asia. For, we regard the stability of Asia essential for our own freedom and progress and for world peace; and firmly believe that if Asia is allowed to stagnate and fester, the whole world will be perilously pushed to the brink of unpredictable upheavals.

Asia is disturbed. Mighty winds are blowing across its expanses and strong currents of doubt and discontent swell beneath its surface. In the midst of these strains and stresses we regard Pakistan's role to be that of a stabilizing factor in an uneasy part of the world.

How can we fulfill this role adequately and efficiently?

Before we answer this question let me remind you of the miserable living conditions of millions of people in a continent which contains more than half the population of the world and where young and virile nationalism and the unhappiness and recklessness born of poverty, are creating moral confusions and unsettling thoughts. The great fact of

Asia is the poverty of its people. The low standards of living, or rather existence, which obtain there are a menace to world peace. They cannot be ignored with impunity and no one with any political sagacity can view them with equanimity.

The first responsibility for remedying this is obviously that of the Asiatic democracies themselves; and it is by their initiative and their efforts in the economic field that they must judge themselves and the world will judge them. Nowhere in the entire Asiatic continent are the circumstances for the development of the democratic idea more favourable than in Pakistan, but we are fully conscious of the fact that unless the living conditions of the people are speedily improved and the benefits of democracy are demonstrated and made real to the common man and woman in their daily lives, freedom would have little value for them and instead of growing to a full, rich and robust life would begin to gasp for breath.

With this end in view, we are organizing all our resources to the utmost of our capacity and competence. In spite of all our troubles and handicaps, both natural and man-made, we are earnestly and sincerely going ahead with plans for the development of our agriculture and industry, and with creating the necessary climate for the investment of indigenous and foreign capital in industrial concerns, with the social objective of production and development. The economy of Pakistan is sound. We have had balanced budgets in all the three years of our existence. We have surplus food. Our trade flows freely. We have a favourable trade balance with the dollar area. We are enlarging our ports and improving our railways. We are sending our students abroad for training. We have employed foreign technical consultants. We are planning large scale electrification, we are bringing more land

under the plough, we are mechanizing our agriculture and we are improving the lot of the farmer.

With out steadfast faith in God and our democratic way of life, by developing the wealth of our lands and waters, with the unity and strength of our eighty million men and women, with the belief that our liberty is worth more than our lives, and with the determination to resist all threats to our territorial integrity and our freedom of belief, we are striving to make our today better than our yesterdays and our tomorrows better than today, in order to render our due share in promoting the welfare of mankind.

But we have been out of step with the march of civilisation for at least two centuries. Is it an easy task, do you think, to make up for lost centuries in a few years or even a few decades?

No, it is not easy. Before everything else we must have peace. We need it even more badly and desire it even more passionately than you do. For we are just at the beginning of a new life and have barely stepped across the threshold of freedom.

But immediate peace in the world does not depend on anything that we in Asia can do. Immediate peace depends only on those who can make immediate war. We in Asia can only hope and pray that the leaders of world opinion will use their power and wisdom not to add to the fears of an apprehensive world but to dispel those fears. We are resolved, nevertheless, to make the greatest contribution we can in our circumstances, to the maintenance of world peace; and we know that our responsibility in this respect is to keep our own house in order and to go ahead with the enormous task ahead of us, of developing our resources and educating our people. This is a long task but how else, without international cooperation can we give greater weight and substance to our contribution?

Without international cooperation there are few countries in the world that can substantially contribute to peace. Certainly no under developed country can. And yet it is in the under-developed countries more than others that disruption, discontent, strife, and instability are most likely to find fertile field.

My three weeks' visit to the United States of America at the gracious invitation of the President has very nearly drawn to a close. Three weeks in a short period to spend in a country so large and so humming with activity as yours. Nevertheless it is my good fortune that in this short period I have been able to avail myself of the lavish hospitality of the American people from coast to coast and to exchange views with executives, dignitaries, civic leaders, magnates, newspaperman, educators, analysis, farmers and children. Everywhere I have found the utmost courtesy and kindness for which my heart is full of gratitude.

This was my first visit to this great country. There are few national workers anywhere in the world who do not know a great deal of the United States of America and of its greatness. A first visit therefore is full of experiences which are no more than an endorsement of the pictures that the mind had already built up before arrival. These one accepts without surprise through not without wonder.

But as one begins to feel the true essence of American life, one feels an exhilaration far beyond anything that the mind could have rehearsed before.

To speak of American enterprise, vigour and love of freedom is to speak of a combination of qualities which has long been a synonym for Americanism. What, however, I have learnt to admire in these few days even more than these, is that quality of the American character which makes the Americans both sensible and sentimental, both adventurous

and home-loving, both courteous and direct, both hard-headed and the world's greatest philanthropists. I have been heartened at the wide-spread curiosity about international affairs and the large number of groups and associations of American men and women that are earnestly studying other people and other countries and go out of their way to understand them.

But I have been amazed at the capacity of the Americans to question themselves and their own actions. This is a new and most refreshing symptom of greatness in the modern age. In the past it has been the habit of great powers, whether autocratic or democratic, to regard their strength and their position as complete guarantee for the validity of their thoughts, words and deeds. It is true that in this mid-century all powers great and small are flood-lit and stand in full view of the world. This alone could, not however, account for the searching analysis to which the American people are constantly subjecting their national policies at home and abroad. It could not but be due to some great moral robustness which is part of their national genius. It is this American habit of curiosity, analysis and discussion which encouraged me more and more, as my tour progressed, to tell the American people of my country, my people and our problems and to ask my listeners to tell me how our two democracies could cooperate to maintain peace and progress in the world.

My wife and I have been extremely happy here. Your people have showered on us honour and esteem far beyond our merit, and more hospitality and affection than can be the rightful due of any guest. For this and much more we are grateful to the American nation from the depth of our hearts. Pakistan and the United States of America have always been friends; and I hope that the future will unfold itself in ways

which will also make them comrades, in the noble task of maintaining peace and in translating the great constructive dreams of democracy into reality.

Because my heart goes out to the people of America, I would like to share with them all my innermost feelings, --- my hopes as well as my anxieties. I have seen much here that will long live in my memory. You have illimitable resources both mental and material and you are harnessing them at the breathtaking pace. You have the greatest store-house of human and natural resources that the world has seen. And yet at times I have felt a little depressed. At others I have felt a little apprehensive. Looking at this great country and then thinking of countries like my own, I have been painfully conscious of the disequilibrium that exists in the world today, a disequilibrium that perhaps an average American cannot realize, for it would be next to impossible for him even to conceive of the poverty that exists elsewhere in the world, of the millions and millions of half-starved men and women and half-dead children who crawl on God's earth in far-off lands.

As I let myself ponder over this, I suddenly see the United States of America as an island --- a fabulously prosperous island, where God has showered His plenty, --- but, nevertheless, an island. And round this island I see the unhealthy sea of misery, poverty, and squalor in which millions of human beings are trying to keep their heads above water. At such moments, I fear for this great nation as one fears for a dear friend.

With monotonous reiteration during my days in America I have appealed for international cooperation. Some may have thought that I was asking for charity. I only ask for the help of the more experienced countries of the world to put our own men to work and our own resources

I do not want charity.

to yield their wealth. I do so, not for the sake of my own country alone, but also for the sake of America, for the sake of the world. Democracy in the world of today cannot remain isolated and flourish. It must go ahead and spread itself or else it will wither away. Prosperity too cannot remain isolated. It, too, must go ahead and spread itself, or else it cannot go on gaining strength. Poverty is pestilence. A man however well-fed cannot remain healthy for long in a pestilential climate and none of us can escape the effects of the world climate for long.

I abhor exploitation and would consider it poor response to the great kindness and hospitality that I have been shown here, if I were to exploit this kindness even for my country's sake. Whenever I have talked of international cooperation, I have always asked that it be scrutinised very closely both as a joint moral undertaking and as a mutually profitable concern. If I did not firmly believe that no democratic country in the world, however great, can get on for long, without realising its responsibility to itself through its responsibility to others, I would be false to myself. And if I had not tried to express this, even at the risk of being misunderstood, I should have been false to my host country and ungrateful to the American people, to whom I am beholden for so much.

The question that I would like to leave for the great American people to ponder over is whether the time has not come for them boldly to take democracy to its logical international conclusion; with their resources, their great experience and their technical knowledge to be among the leading architects of this internationalism; and to step out into the vast constructive fields which are open to them in the world and where alone the foundations of a lasting peace can be laid.

Their past history has equipped them to play this role. The future never had any fears for them but has always been a challenge to their indomitable spirit of enterprise and has always beckoned to them with its promise of a better world. Let us all play our part in discovering this new world, where prosperity may be secure, where peace and freedom may dwell unmolested, and aggression and aggressors may be reduced to the position of unpleasant but harmless anomalies.

Pakistan

VS

PK

June 7, 1950

Ambassador M. A. H. Ispahani ✓
Ambassador of Pakistan
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ambassador Ispahani:

I am most grateful to you for the book on Pakistan which you were thoughtful enough to send to me. I shall read it with interest and welcome the opportunity of knowing more about your most interesting country.

It was a great pleasure for us to have the opportunity of a visit from the Prime Minister and his charming wife, and we also greatly appreciated the opportunity of coming to know you. We look forward to the opportunity of seeing you again and we would be delighted to have you visit M.I.T. at any time.

Yours cordially,

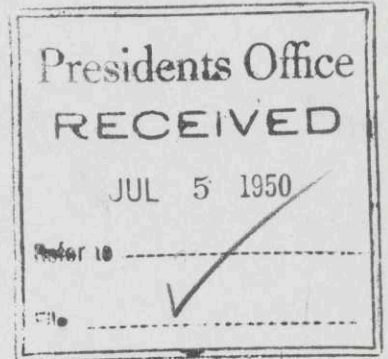
JRK/afc

J. R. Killian, Jr.
President



*Pakistan
Ispahani*

EMBASSY OF PAKISTAN
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PAREP"



June 29, 1950

Dear Dr. Killian,

On behalf of the Prime Minister, as well as on my own behalf, I thank you and Mrs. Killian very much for the very pleasant luncheon you so kindly gave in honour of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and the Begum during their visit to Boston. The opportunity provided to my Prime Minister and the Begum to meet a group of distinguished members of your Institute was deeply appreciated by them and I sincerely hope that his speech at Huntington Hall and the discussions which followed have gone some way to clarifying some of the issues which were perhaps not so well understood before their visit.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and the Begum will take back many happy memories of their visit to the United States, among the happiest being their meeting with you and Mrs. Killian and the hospitality which your great Institute extended to them.

Thanking you again,

Sincerely yours,

M. A. H. Ispahani

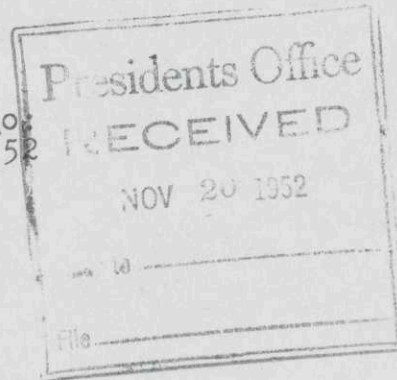
M. A. H. Ispahani
Ambassador

Dr. J. R. Killian, Jr.,
President,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Boston, Massachusetts.



EMBASSY OF PAKISTAN
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Please refer to
F.13/Edn/Info/52



18th November, 1952.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to present the compliments of Mr. S. G. Khaliq, the Cultural and Educational Attache, who would be grateful for any advice or assistance you could conveniently afford in the following matter.

For some considerable time scientific and technical personnel required in Pakistan for industry, commerce, universities and technical institutions have expressed dissatisfaction with pay scales and other conditions affecting their services. A special committee has now been formed in Pakistan to make recommendations to the Government. With a view to establishing a comparative basis this Embassy has been instructed to provide if possible, some idea of the general conditions which apply in this country. Details of scales of salaries, provident or pension funds, medical attendance, leave, etc. customarily applied to scientists, engineers, technologists etc. with a note of the comparison to the terms similarly applied to administrative officers of equal rank or seniority would be most helpful.

It is realized that such comprehensive information may not be readily available. I am, however, to assure you that any data which you can provide for the information of the Committee will be greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

L. A. Hall
Assistant Educational Officer

The President,
Massachusetts Institute of
Technology,
Boston 15, Massachusetts.

Pakistan, Embassy
of

November 21, 1952

Mr. L. A. Hall
Assistant Educational Officer
Embassy of Pakistan
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hall:

In accordance with your letter of November 18, I am happy to provide you with information which I hope will be helpful. You will find enclosed a listing of our salary scale at M.I.T. which I should appreciate very much your treating as confidential. Also I am sending to you a copy of our publication Policies and Procedures, which will provide you with information concerning our pension plan, medical services, leave-of-absence policy, and other perquisites available to our staff members.

If after reviewing this material, you have any further questions, I shall of course be happy to answer them for you.

Yours sincerely,

M. G. Kispert
Executive Assistant

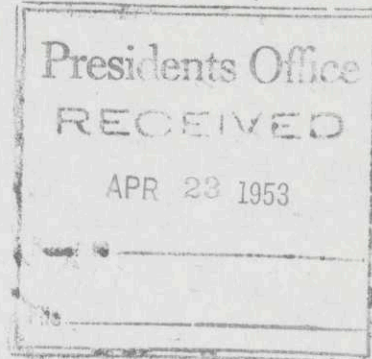
MGK/1
Enclosures



EMBASSY OF PAKISTAN
WASHINGTON, D. C.

21st April, 1953

Please refer to:
CLT/U&I/b/2



Dear Sir,

I am directed to convey the complements of H.E. the Ambassador of Pakistan and to state that we are sending you under a separate cover, eighteen gramophone records of Pakistani music, received from the Government of Pakistan, Karachi, for presentation to the Library of Music at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

We hope that you will kindly accept this small gift from our Government as a token of goodwill for your great institution.

Yours sincerely,

S. G. KHALIQ
Cultural & Educational Attache

The President
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Mass.

yes
2000

Pakistan

Copies of this corres., together with records,
were delivered at the Music Library

April 24, 1953

Mr. S. G. Khaliq
Cultural & Educational Attache
Embassy of Pakistan
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Khaliq:

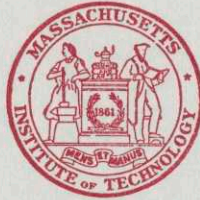
I wish to acknowledge your letter of April 21 in which you send compliments on behalf of the Ambassador of Pakistan. You mention also that you are forwarding under separate cover records of Pakistani music from the Government of Pakistan to be presented to the Music Library at the Institute.

I am happy to accept this gift on behalf of the Institute and deeply appreciate your thoughtfulness, and that of your Government, in making this presentation.

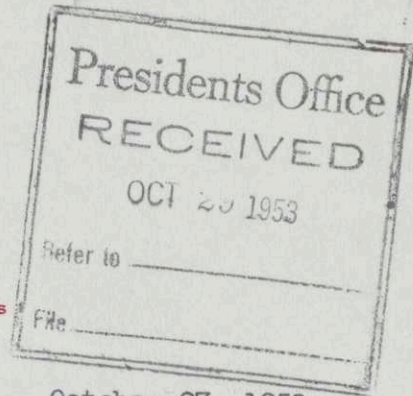
Yours sincerely,

J. R. Killian, Jr.
President

[Pakistan: Minister of Education]



SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL STUDIES



October 27, 1953

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Memorandum to President Killian:

By accident, Mr. Qureshi, Minister of Education for Pakistan, spent an hour with me this morning. Later he was entertained at luncheon by Dean Bunker and both Admiral Cochrane and I were present so that Admiral Cochrane is in general briefed on the subject of this memorandum. However, as a result of the discussion at luncheon I undertook to write this to you with the further suggestion that after you have considered the matter possibly it might be discussed by the Academic Council and that after such discussion we would be able to make some kind of a statement to the Pakistan Government via the embassy in Washington.

The principal purpose of Mr. Qureschi's visit to M.I.T. was to see if an arrangement could be made for a temporary alliance between M.I.T. and an appropriate university in Pakistan in the interests of bringing higher technological education in Pakistan up to the level which Pakistan needs if it is to progress technologically and industrially.

The reasons why they should want a first-rate technological college along the lines of M.I.T. but with a less ambitious program are so obvious that I will not rehearse them here although the Minister was very insistent and persuasive on this point. There are essentially three universities in Pakistan that might be considered. The one at Karachi is a federal university but has no engineering college; the ones at Lahore and Dacca are state universities. Both the latter have engineering colleges which the Minister described as being poor imitations of poor English examples. This is not what they want.

The Minister cited the advantages and disadvantages of having a new institution at Karachi as opposed to developing it in conjunction with one of the existing schools, of which the most probable one would be at Lahore. I will not rehearse these in this memorandum but could state them at the Academic Council if you desire although this point is not important in our decision. On balance, I should think they would favor Karachi as the site and this is what the Minister believes also.

What the Minister would like is an arrangement with M.I.T. whereby we would in the first instance provide a senior man for a two or three months' visit, which could be in the summer, for the purpose of surveying the problems of Pakistan engineering education and proposing a general plan, followed by a younger man who might be willing to stay two or three years for the purpose of building up the engineering institution. This would involve finding the faculty and in particular selecting from among the various Pakistanis those who should be sent abroad for further education with a view to becoming stronger faculty members. The idea is to obtain an autonomous technological institute as soon as possible, staffed by Pakistanis.

Pakistan will supply all the internal expenditures, both for equipment and for salaries, living, housing, and the like, of the visitors. They will need help in external expenditures whether these mean procurement of equipment not available in Pakistan or travel - in general anything which has to be paid for in dollars. However, the Embassy has discussed this with the Point Four people in Washington and also with the Ford Foundation and is very optimistic that this financial assistance can be obtained. I have the impression that the Minister thinks that if we will cooperate in this venture and become, so to speak, the "godfather" of the new technological institute, it will not be at any financial cost to us.

The Minister feels that the man making the original survey, or a surveying party if this is more desirable, must be carefully selected to show considerable statesmanship. One kind of man who visits a backward area will write prescriptions based on his experiences at home, which call for the most advanced kinds of engineering that will not be very useful to the country. Another kind of man, depressed by the physical conditions as he finds them, will not be forward-looking enough in his planning and suggest a school of such inferior aspirations or such immediate pragmatic applications as to defeat the end purposes.

I think Admiral Cochrane and I both have the feeling that if we can find an appropriate program to propose to Pakistan, this is really an important enterprise - a large country, a friendly country, and one in which something might well be accomplished.

I attach a second memorandum which indicates the main fields which the Minister, who says he is a layman in these matters, thinks are the most urgent to be exploited; also a third memorandum covering the advantages of Karachi and Lahore.

We have undertaken to make some kind of answer to the Embassy of Pakistan. This could be simply a statement that we cannot do it

President Killian

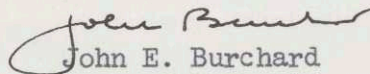
3

October 27, 1953

or it could be a proposed plan of getting under way and the conditions under which we could do it. I hope it will be the latter and would think that it might in the first stage be a team of a few people, not all from M.I.T., but headed by a man of the qualities of Doc Lewis.

Anyway, can this be put on the agenda of an early meeting of the Academic Council? It should of course be a meeting at which Admiral Cochrane can be present as he will be the key man in any follow-ups.

Sincerely yours,



John E. Burchard
Dean of Humanities and Social Studies

jeb/h
Copy to
Dean Cochrane

October 27, 1953

Principal Technological Needs of Pakistan

1. Irrigation, conservation, and other increases in agronomic efficiency.
2. Generation and transmission of electric power, principally hydro-electric.
3. Development of extractive industries, of which the principal known resources at the moment are coal, natural gas, iron, copper, chromium, and sulphur.
4. Mechanical engineering for industrial production, with special emphasis on textile technology. Pakistan is in sight of being self-sufficient in production of cloth of cotton and jute, has a good carpet industry, and is rich in wool resources but not in wool textiles. The objective here is to eliminate the hand and house loom.
5. Industrial and chemical engineering, especially development of better fertilizers, exploitation of the gypsum resources which are larger than those of India, and an efficient use of the natural gas, the supply of which is said to be enough for at least a hundred years if not wasted.
6. Food technology, including particularly elimination of large losses of domestically produced food by spoilage. There are for example rich fish resources on the continental shelf but a large proportion of the fish as now taken are not used as food either because they spoil before use or are converted into fertilizer or are dried inefficiently in such a way as to destroy much of their food value. There is also the question of better use of cotton seeds.

This I think gives the picture of the industrial situation as the Minister sees it and does indicate that something more than sanitary engineering is clearly indicated.

jeb/h

October 27, 1953

Advantages of Karachi and of Lahore

Karachi

1. Federal area, therefore one less administration step as compared with the provincial university at Lahore.

2. Its physical location more accessible to all the people from all the provinces and from the Middle East. It is a seaport and every international airline in this area except TWA stops at Karachi. TWA connects easily from Bombay.

Transportation to Lahore is poor. It usually requires going through Karachi although there is an inferior airline from Karachi to Lahore and also from Dacca to Lahore. Rail transportation between Bengal and the Punjab is unreliable and poor and anything that does not go by air goes by vessel, hence first passes through Karachi.

3. Climate is more equable in Karachi. No really bad weather though none as brilliant as the best months in Lahore. There will be more industry in Karachi.

4. Karachi either has no engineering college or has one which is "fit for nothing but to be scrapped." I did not quite understand the Minister on this point.

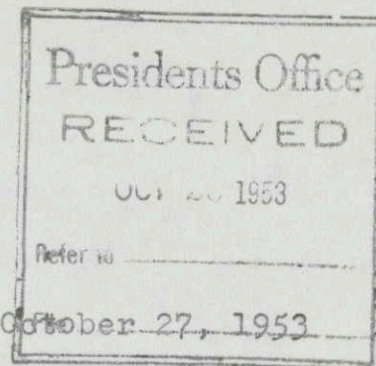
Lahore

1. Provincial government which runs the university will probably be just as helpful as the national government. The engineering college was satisfactory up to the partition.

2. Climate of Lahore is terrible during the monsoon but magnificent in the winter.

jeb/h

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
CAMBRIDGE 39, MASSACHUSETTS
REGISTRY OF GUESTS
ROOM 3-236



Memorandum on Visit of Dr. Ishitaq H. Qureshi
Minister of Education
Pakistan

Qureshi was accompanied by Dr. Khaliq, Cultural Attache at the Washington Embassy of Pakistan and spent about one hour with Dean Burchard in which he outlined certain objectives of his mission to the United States of which Burchard has notes. At luncheon there was a further extension of the same inquiry which seems to be whether or not M.I.T. will undertake in some way to advise the Ministry of Education in Pakistan on the content and subject matter of curriculums in engineering at the principal Pakistani university at Karachi which the Minister of Education desires to develop as a model for engineering education in the five other schools of university grade in Pakistan. At the luncheon discussions developed the suggestion that the extent of a curriculum in an engineering school at Karachi would in all probability not coincide with the extent of the curriculums in engineering at M.I.T.: that the Pakistani engineering requirements are likely to include subject matters for instance as agronomy and the utilization of natural resources, more on the lines perhaps of some of our western or southwestern universities in the United States. The current objective of this growing school system cannot effectively be the objective of M.I.T. namely, to prepare on a wide foundation of basic science for engineering and technological applications in a highly developed industry such as that into which our own graduates enter for professional work. A suggestion was made by Dean Cochrane that a preliminary survey of the educational and economic situation in Pakistan might profitably be undertaken by a group from the West comprising representatives of several different types of engineering schools as a preliminary to a definite strategic plan of objectives which should logically come before the working-out of tactics in terms of courses of instruction to comprise the most suitable curriculum.

Dr. Khaliq informed us--I am not sure with how much authority--that he had sounded out "the State Department people" before

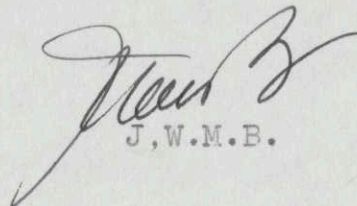
October 27, 1953

coming to M.I.T. with Qureshi on how the State Department might feel toward a solicitation of aid from M.I.T. This left an implication, but there was no definite statement that the State Department might be persuaded by someone to contribute to a program for aid to Pakistani schools possibly somewhat analogous to the original plan for aid to the University of Rangoon in Burma.

It was agreed when we broke up that Dean Burchard would present to President Killian a memorandum on his conference with Qureshi with such supplementary notations as he may have derived from the luncheon conference and that this would be in due course referred to the Dean of Engineering and in all probability to the Academic Council from which it is hoped that some statement of opinion regarding procedures for the advancement of the Pakistani objectives might be forthcoming which could be furnished to Dr. Khaliq, Cultural Attache in Washington. It was pointed out that this statement might even be that M.I.T. finds it impossible to assist or judges that it is not the best type of school to spearhead assistance or that it might take the form of friendly suggestion as to ways and means which the Ministry of Education in Pakistan might consider in developing its stated objectives. There was no commitment other than a rather definite promise that some word eventually would be forthcoming from M.I.T. on this subject to the Cultural Attache in Washington.

This conclusion of the discussion brought a sparkle to the eye of the Minister of Education and his colleague, and I suspect is even more than they dared hope to be able to accomplish. It was definitely reiterated that M.I.T. is not committed in any way other than to give friendly consideration to the problem of a sister institution.

It is the opinion of this observer that the good will which was bred by our attention to Qureshi is considerable.



J.W.M.B.

JWMB/B

cc--Dr. Killian
Dean Burchard
Dean Cochrane

November 10, 1953

Mr. Donald F. Carpenter
Nemours Building
Wilmington, Delaware

Dear Don:

As a result of your trip, I am sure you have a background and a point of view which would be helpful to me in dealing with the suggestion contained in the attached memorandum. Already we have been helping the University of Rangoon in Burma, but our responsibility there will probably end by the coming June.

It is difficult for us to spare or find staff members to undertake these foreign assignments. At the same time I feel that if there is an opportunity to be of help, we ought not to turn it down without careful consideration.

I would appreciate your returning John Burchard's memorandum with any comment which you feel to be appropriate.

Yours cordially,

J. R. Killian, Jr.
President

JRK:ep

*Dated
10/27/53*

*re Mr.
Zwercher
of Pakistan*

Pakistan
~~any follow-up?~~

November 17, 1953

Dean E. L. Cochrane
Room 3-207
M.I.T.

Dear Ned:

Whenever you are ready, I will be glad to discuss with you the queries raised by Mr. Qureshi in regard to a temporary arrangement between M.I.T. and an appropriate university in Pakistan.

In the meantime, you may be interested in a comment by Don Carpenter, who has just recently been in India.

Yours sincerely,

J. R. Killian, Jr.
President

JRK:ep
Enclosure

Mr. Carpenter's letter
of Nov. 12 to JRK

Dean Cochrane is handling