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MIT. Office of the President
Box 28 Folder 9

Basi-Batc
1940-1958

COPY
"Basic Products"

September 10, 1958

Mr. Anthony von Wening, Chairman
Basic Products Corporation
3830 West Grant Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. von Wening:

For some time I have been hoping to have the pleasure of meeting with you to discuss the M.I.T. Industrial Liaison Program. This collaborative arrangement has been most effective in keeping industry in direct touch with the broad program of fundamental research under way here at the Institute. I understand that you are already familiar with the Industrial Liaison Program through your past association with the A. O. Smith Corporation.

My associate, Mr. Vincent A. Fulmer, plans to be in the Chicago - Milwaukee area on Monday and Tuesday, September 15 and 16, and I am wondering if it would be convenient for you to see him. Mr. Fulmer has been representing me in our contacts with the ninety companies now associated with us in the Program, a list of which is attached. Any courtesies extended to him will be greatly appreciated.

Cordially yours,

J. A. Stratton
Acting President

Enclosure

VAF:mmk

bcc: Mr. R. M. Kimball
Mr. V. A. Fulmer

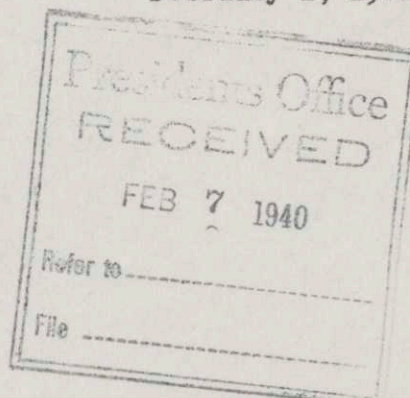
Bass, L. W.

MELLON INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, PA.

February 1, 1940



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

Dear Dr. Compton:

I understand from Mr. Philip C. Wentworth, of the National Ring Traveler Company, that he has sent you a copy of my letter of January 24 to him outlining the project of our Cotton Research Foundation Fellowship which has been in operation in the Institute since July, 1937. We are, of course, very much gratified to learn of his interest in this program and, in accordance with his request, we are pleased to send you a collection of reprints of articles that have thus far resulted from this work.

Very truly yours,

L. W. Bass
Assistant Director

LWB:ND
Enclosures

voted 7/10/42
COPY

January 31, 1942

Memo. of discussion
with Earl Stevenson

Earl Stevenson, after discussion with Mr. Ford, asked me if M.I.T. would help him in securing the services of Dr. Lawrence W. Bass, now Associate Director of the Mellon Institute, to become Director of the New England Industrial Research Foundation. Dr. Bass is hesitating to accept because of the shortness of the two-year guarantee of the proposed position, though we all hope that the Foundation will be successful enough to finance its own continuation after that date. The proposal is the following:

Hold back \$5000 in 1942-43 and the same amount in 1943-44 from M.I.T.'s income from Arthur D. Little stock (since this is considerably larger than had been originally anticipated). Hold this item of \$10,000 in reserve for the purpose of giving Dr. Bass an M.I.T. appointment at \$5000 per year during the two years 1944-1946 in case the New England Industrial Research Foundation is discontinued at the end of this period.

Since Dr. Bass is one of the ablest, most active and best known of the chemists in the 35-45-year group and since he was the first choice to direct the New England Industrial Research Foundation, the Institute would be fortunate to secure his services at any such figure. He could fit alternatively into Chemistry, Chemical Engineering or Business and Engineering Administration, himself preferring the latter because of newly developing interests.

In view of this situation I told Mr. Stevenson that I would recommend the above arrangement for action by the M.I.T. Executive Committee.

Karl T. Compton

cc: Earl Stevenson
J.R. Killian

Bass, Lawrence W.

January 27, 1943.

Committee on Admissions,
Cosmos Club,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

This letter is to express my endorsement of Dr. Lawrence W. Bass for non-resident membership in the Cosmos Club. I have known Dr. Bass slightly personally for a number of years, and more closely through his scientific reputation while he was Associate Director of the Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh.

Six or seven years ago the New England Council appointed a Committee on New Products under my chairmanship to develop contacts, organizations, and techniques for introducing new industrial products into New England economic and industrial structure. Through the efforts of this committee a New England Industrial Research Foundation was established as an eleemosynary institution chartered under the laws of Massachusetts and devoted to the benefit of this region of New England through the application of scientific methods to its industrial problems.

After careful search of the country, Dr. Lawrence Bass was selected as the man best qualified to become Director of this organization, which has been financed cooperatively by a large group of New England business and industrial concerns aided by several educational institutions. Dr. Bass has made a profound impression on the community in the short time of his work here.

On personal and professional grounds I can recommend him highly. He is the son of a missionary and he combines the altruistic and unselfish viewpoint of that background

Page 2. - Committee on Admissions -

January 27, 1943.

with first-class scientific ability and keen business judgment.

Very sincerely yours,

KTC:W

President

Bass, Robert P
10/24/45

THE CONFERENCE AT DUBLIN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

A Response to Editorial Criticism of the NEW YORK TIMES
and HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Conference recently held at Dublin, N. H., has been charged in the press with the desire to scrap the United Nations Organization. That was not the case. The invitation and agenda for the Conference stated: "The general purpose is to explore how best to remedy the weakness of the United Nations Organization, to seek agreement and to formulate definite amendments to the Charter or other proposals to remedy these weaknesses". No one at the Conference proposed to discard the Charter if it can be amended to provide for a workable World Government with the limited powers that are essential for control over production and use of the atomic bomb and other dreadful means of destruction.

It is true that the Conference was unanimous in the belief that the Charter as now constituted is inadequate to maintain world peace, but much time was given to consideration of Amendments which would be necessary to enable the U. N. O. to inspect and police the use of atomic force in war. These were outlined in the Resolutions which were made public.

A large majority of the Conference intended first to try for such amendments to the Charter, but if the amendments failed through the veto of any one of the five great nations, it was proposed that another effort be made to protect mankind from an atomic war, by calling a fresh World Convention to reconsider the entire problem.

It is not strange that people find it difficult immediately to understand the sudden and revolutionary changes that have been effected by discovery of the atomic bomb. Perhaps it will clarify the problem as it was presented to the Dublin Conference if I briefly review some of the evidence on which the majority report was based.

Many of the scientists who have worked for years to discover the secret of atomic fission warned us that the secret would soon be known to other nations, that the process of its production will be much simplified, and that the power of the bomb is likely to be largely increased. They also told us that there is no known or sure defense and that any plan for its control must be world wide in its application. During the sessions of the Dublin Conference, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, who was prominent in development of the bomb, testified before Congress that we are particularly vulnerable because of our urban concentration of population and industry. He estimated that a single good sized raid could in a night annihilate forty million people in our cities and so cripple industry as to destroy our power for further resistance.

Just a word about these scientists who have testified so forcibly about the danger which confronts us. They worked for years to create this new and fearful weapon. They are the only people who really know

its nature, its present and future possibilities, and the extent of the controls which must be set up to deal with the menace for which they are responsible. Their remarkably unanimous evidence provides the only sound foundation for any plan to meet the world wide crisis they created.

Before the first bomb exploded over Hiroshima many hoped that world security might ultimately be attained by gradual modification of the Charter to build bit by bit a more competent agency to keep the peace. That dream has been shattered. A time limit has been set for the attainment of world security, which now involves nothing less than the survival of nations and of our civilization. The present international tension makes it clear that effective action must be taken to control atomic force in the short time before other nations will be armed with this fearful engine of destruction. It is for these reasons that we said, "There is no time to lose".

General agreements banning the use of atomic bombs are not enough, for a surprise attack delivered in force and perhaps in violation of agreements might shatter even a great nation beyond the power of recovery. Partial control might be worse than open warfare for countries which act in good faith. It is essential that there be continuous world-wide inspection with power of enforcement.

It is for that reason that the majority of the Dublin Conference urged the creation of a World Government with the necessary but limited powers for that purpose. We could find no other remedy. The only suggested alternative was radical dispersion of industry and population. This costly, disorganizing procedure would not remove the danger, it would merely reduce the speed and extent of destruction.

The crisis created by the Atomic Bomb provides a powerful incentive for continued cooperation between the United Nations to meet a new danger to humanity which is even more far reaching than the perils of this last war.

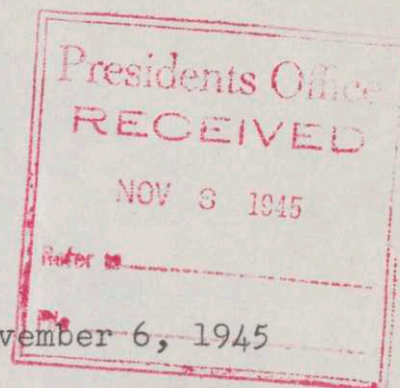
At the time the Charter was drafted the world did not know of this peril. Is it not reasonable to hope that the leaders of all nations may be willing to reconsider the entire problem of World Security in the light of the facts which have been revealed since the Charter of the United Nations was drafted?

Robert P. Bass.

October 24, 1945
Peterborough, N. H.

Bass, Robert P.

ROBERT PERKINS BASS
PETERBOROUGH
NEW HAMPSHIRE



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

Dear Mr. Compton:

It was kind of you to send me the account of your observations in the Philippines and adventures in Japan. I was interested and much pleased to learn definitely, and from an authoritative source, of the close relation that has been established between Scientific Research and the General Staff under MacArthur. This certainly represents the most advanced step in modern organizations for war.

Because of your interest in the Dublin Conference, I am enclosing a copy of a statement which I gave to some of the press and which very briefly summarizes the cogent reasons on which our conclusions were based.

Sincerely yours,

Robert P. Bass

Robert P. Bass

RPB:BE
Enclosure

(Dublin, N. H.)

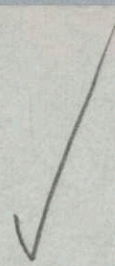
Bassett, D R

See: Mr Log

regarding royalties MDT receives on Mark 14 Gyro Gun
sights

July 24, 1942

~~Return to JPH~~



see also: Clippings
file

March 30, 1945

Mr. P. R. Bassett
Sperry Gyroscope Company
Marcus Avenue and Lakeville Road
Nassau, Long Island, New York

Dear Mr. Bassett:

Mr. Rowlands, Director of our News Service, has talked with me about the proposed release by Sperry of a newspaper story on the Mark 14 sight. We much appreciate the opportunity to collaborate with Sperry in issuing the news release on this development, and we are grateful too to join with Sperry in preparing a release.

The draft which came to us from Mr. House is a very comprehensive statement, and our suggestions include only two additions or changes. These additions arise out of our feeling of responsibility here at the Institute to Professor Draper and our unwillingness to sponsor any story which would not give to him and his associates such credit as we at the Institute could properly give to them. In other words, our interest is more in making sure that Draper and his group are adequately recognized in the development than that the Institute be given credit.

Toward this end, therefore, we suggest that in the second paragraph of the story some rewording might be in order which would say, in effect, that the sight was "conceived and developed by Professor C. Stark Draper, Director of the Instrument Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, under the sponsorship and with the collaboration of the Sperry Gyroscope Company."

Mr. Bassett

-2-

March 30, 1945

The second change which we recommend would be in the last sentence on page 2, to which we would suggest that the following clause be added: "and preproduction models built in his laboratory in collaboration with the Sperry Gyroscope Company and delivered in the fall and winter of 1941 were used successfully in combat in the campaign."

These additions would be in accord with our general policy to recognize individuals and groups as clearly as possible in any publicity about work emanating from the Institute. If the mention of Professor Draper in the proposed news release comes late in the release, as it does in the initial draft, then the probabilities are that the newspapers, in telescoping the material, would drop out all reference to Draper, and this would be embarrassing to the Institute as a participating party.

Yours sincerely,

J. R. Killian, Jr.
Executive Vice President

K:McM

Copies to Messrs. R. E. Gillmor
J. J. Rowlands
F. R. House

Blind copies to Mr. Sage and Prof. Draper

NOTE TO EDITORS--This material has been cleared for publication by the Bureau of Ordnance and Bureau of Public Relations of the Navy Department.

GYROSCOPIC SIGHT BIG FACTOR
IN DEFENSE OF SURFACE CRAFT
AGAINST DIVE-TORPEDO PLANES

NEW YORK, March - The United States Navy today permitted revelation of how it had compelled the enemy to restrict short range daylight air attacks on armed surface vessels and had made our fleet relatively invulnerable to attack from aircraft.

The answer to why there are no more such sinkings as that of the British battle cruiser "Repulse" and the modern battleship "Prince of Wales" and to why our ships are able to operate within range of land-based and torpedo planes lies in a gyroscopic sight conceived and developed by Dr C. Stark Draper, Director of the Instrument Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, under the sponsorship of the Sperry Gyroscope Company.

With the Navy's permission, Thomas A. Morgan, president of The Sperry Corporation, told about the hitherto secret sight and some of the reasons leading to its development and widespread use on many types of American and other Allied naval vessels, including landing craft. The sight is known as the Mark 14 Gyro Gunsight and is on occasion embodied with a Sperry-developed director called the Mark 51.

"To me and some of my associates, at any rate," said Mr. Morgan, "this has been one of the most exciting parts of our share in the war. Three of our companies -- Ford Instrument of Long Island City, Vickers, Incorporated of Detroit and Sperry Gyroscope Company of Great Neck, L. I. -- have had a hand in overcoming problems that at first seemed almost too hard to tackle.

"Early in the war, we were told by some 'experts' that airpower had eclipsed seapower as a naval weapon and this impression was strengthened in certain quarters when the British naval craft 'Repulse' and 'Prince of Wales' were sunk by dive bombing and torpedo plane attacks. These ships were not equipped with modern anti-aircraft defenses. 'The day of the dreadnaught has

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All Sub 9

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(more)

passed,' said the armchair strategists.

"But the surface ship came back," said Mr. Morgan. "The saga of ' Battleship X' -- the USS South Dakota -- proved beyond doubt that a maneuverable, heavily protected ship bristling with precision aimed anti-aircraft guns was a match for sky raiders. Before they could strike, 32 Japanese planes were shot down by the South Dakota in her first major engagement -- Oct. 26, 1942. -- Representing the culmination of American ingenuity and inventive skill, the South Dakota was equipped with the latest in Sperry-Ford-Vickers fire control equipment.

The severe losses inflicted by the enemy on Allied Naval forces in the invasions of Norway and Crete and at Pearl Harbor resulted from the vulnerability of surface vessels to dive bombers and torpedo bombers. To contend with this menace every ship had to be equipped with large numbers of anti-aircraft guns capable of destroying fast, low-flying aircraft attacking simultaneously from many directions. The guns had to be rapid in firing, rapid in handling, and equipped with sights which would rapidly compute the large and variable lead angles.

The story of the development and manufacture of the sight and director, as related by Mr. Morgan, goes back to the first two and a half years of the war, when air power threatened all surface navies with relative impotence.

~~However, one problem was foreseen long before Pearl Harbor.~~ Sperry

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(more)

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See Book

(more)

At first it seemed impossible to obtain the characteristics indicated by Dr. Draper's mathematical analysis because the automatic computation of lead angles required a gyroscopic mounting which had to be frictionless but rugged. The mechanism required springs that had never before existed, a tar-like damping medium relatively insensitive to temperature changes, a thermostat of great accuracy but very small dimensions, a precision of assembly and calibration without precedent.

Flatness, width and thickness of the beryllium copper springs had to be held to an accuracy of $1/10,000$ of an inch; which is only one-twentieth the size of human hair.

The small thermostat had to hold damping fluid temperature constant within one degree over a range of minus 20F. to plus 180F.

In time all of these problems were solved. The Navy placed its first production order for these sights in October 1941. In September 1942 the order was increased. In June 1943 and in January 1944 further increases were made.

The first production quantity was delivered in June 1942. At the end of 1943 thousands of these sights had been delivered.

The Automatic Computing Sight extends the mental powers of the operators by quickly and automatically calculating and applying the angle by which the guns must lead in order to hit the fast-moving target.

The gunner sights on his target by use of an illuminated reticle, which appears to him as a ring of soft light. As the gunner holds his sight on the target an angular displacement or lead angle is generated between the line of sight and the line of fire. This lead angle compensates for target movement during the time of flight of the projectile.

Range may be introduced if desired, but in using these sights it is customary to introduce what is known as "mean range" which is considered to be

(more)

the most effective range. With the guns all set at this "mean range" the ships throw up a curtain of fire through which the attackers must pass.

The types of gun mounts to which the Mark 14 sight has been adapted include almost all of those used for anti-aircraft fire.

In the construction of the Sperry-Draper sight, angular rates are automatically computed to an accuracy of one-third of one per cent within a maximum movement of the gyro of plus or minus two degrees.

"The Mark 14 sight was perfected originally for use on the rapid-firing 20 millimeter guns at a time when anti-aircraft defense of our ships was major and vital. The sight enabled our gunners to throw up a heavy protective screen of accurate fire which made it too expensive for the enemy to close in. Then, the Navy told us, the enemy was forced to improve its dive bombing and torpedo planes so that they could launch their missiles out of range of the 20's. So the Mark 51 director was developed to utilize the Mark 14 sight in the control of 40 millimeter twin and quad mounts and even larger calibre guns. This move enabled the American ships to reach out and blast the enemy planes even before they could go into their attack run," Mr. Morgan declared.

111 Palmer Avenue
Kenmore, New York

July 5, 1940

Dr. Karl T. Compton
111 Charles River Road
Cambridge, Massachusetts

My dear Dr. Compton:

Perhaps you will smile when you see the enclosures. But I am sending them in sincerity and would like to make just one request, that you read them.

You will wonder who I am and why I should presume to write you. I am employed as a secretary in a large scientific laboratory. My employer is a graduate of M.I.T. and therefore receives the Institute magazine, "Technology Review". When I opened his mail a few weeks ago and saw the title of your article in the June issue, I was interested immediately in what you had to say. I wanted to write you about it, and have made several attempts, including a five-page letter still unfinished, but have decided such a letter would be only a headache to you and so am just sending the enclosed material with the simple request that, if you can find it in your heart to do so, you will read carefully each cartoon tract, the little booklet entitled, "Romans", and then the Gospel of John.

I believe the tract I have placed on top, No. 116, will prove to be the answer to the spiritual longing you acknowledged in your article (page 320, 1st complete paragraph) to be in every human breast. Would you be kind enough to give some thought to this picture and its poem?

On the other material I have no comment to make, but wish only that you may read it. If at some time in the future you should care to drop me a note as to your reaction, I should be glad to hear from you.

Thank you for your courtesy and consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Virginia L. Bassett

August 19, 1940

Miss Virginia L. Bassett
111 Palmer Avenue
Kenmore, New York

My dear Miss Bassett:

I have been a long time in acknowledging your letter of July 5 with the enclosed tracts and booklets. It was very kind of you to take this interest, both in my Technology Review article and in some of the problems which were there raised. I think that the solution which you suggest is the perfect one if it is satisfactory to the individual. In my case it goes part way, but I still have some questions.

With many thanks

Sincerely yours,

President

Bassler

U. S. NAVAL SCHOOL
CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS OFFICERS
Camp Endicott
Davisville, R. I.

RECEIVED
MAR 26 1946
Paster to _____
The _____

An Activity Of
NAVAL OPERATING BASE,
Newport, R. I.

22 March 1946

The President
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Sir:

We wish to express our appreciation for the fine reception that has been given to our classes upon their visits to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Jackson of your Information Center has always arranged and conducted a very interesting tour. Due to the pressing state of business in the past few months, I have seldom been in a position to accompany the classes on the tours. However, on attending our last tour, I was again reminded of the interest and value of these visits to the officer students of our School.

We wish particularly to thank the Wives of the Faculty for their gracious hospitality in entertaining the officers at the delightful afternoon teas. Our officers have repeatedly expressed their enjoyment and appreciation for the splendid time shown them at M.I.T.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

R. E. Bassler

R. E. Bassler
Captain (CEC) USN
Officer-in-Charge

*Copy to
Wm Jackson
Mrs Crompton
+
accompanying
notes to the
above*

March 30, 1946

Captain R. E. Bassler
U. S. Naval School
Camp Endicott
Davisville, R. I.

My dear Captain Bassler:

It was indeed thoughtful of you to write to Dr. Compton regarding the success of recent visits of your classes to M.I.T. During the war years it has been rather difficult to arrange interesting tours of the Institute buildings because of restrictions imposed by the various government agencies which sponsored research here. We are hopeful that we shall be able to return promptly to the real open-door policy which we followed before the war. We are always particularly interested in having naval and military groups come to inspect our facilities.

Sincerely yours,

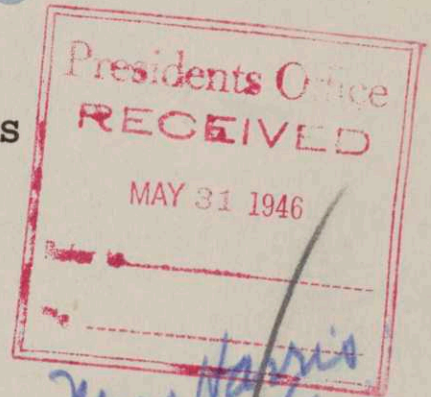
Assistant

Bassler, B E

U. S. NAVAL SCHOOL
CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS OFFICERS
Camp Endicott
Davisville, R. I.

29 May 1946

An Activity Of
NAVAL OPERATING BASE,
Newport, R. I.



*Miss Harris
Copies to
Mrs Hamilton
Wm Jackson
please*

The President
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Sir:

We wish to express our appreciation for the many interesting and enjoyable tours our classes have had through M.I.T. We have repeatedly found these tours the high point of our trips to the Boston Area.

It is with regret that we must say our recent visit will have to be our last, but such is the case. We have received orders to move our school to the Naval Station at Port Hueneme, California, about July 1. As we must now prepare for the move, our current class, which just recently visited M.I.T., is to be our last on the East Coast.

Please convey our gratitude to Mr. William Jackson of your Information Center who has always very expertly arranged and conducted our tours. Also, please thank the many others of the staff for their important part in making the tours the success they were.

And of course we wish particularly to thank the Wives of the Faculty and Students for their very gracious hospitality, and the delightful afternoon teas. We will always remember the splendid times we have had at M.I.T.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

R. E. Bassler

R. E. Bassler
Captain, CEC, USN
Officer in Charge



UNIVERSITY OF TAMPA

TAMPA 6, FLORIDA

CAPT. R. E. BASSLER, CEC, USN, RET.

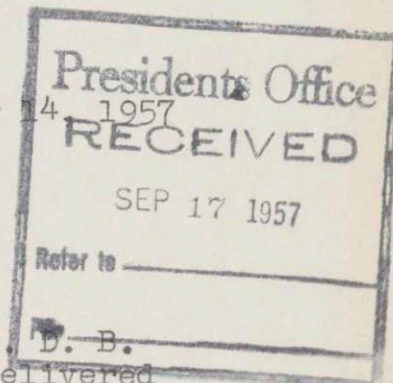
Director

ROBERT E. BASSLER
CAPT., CEC, USN, RET.
4307 SWANN AVENUE
TAMPA 9, FLORIDA

~~PUBLIC RELATIONS~~

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

September 4, 1957



Dear Dr. Killian:

At the June Commencement of the University of Tampa, Dr. Steinman, one of the foremost engineers in the world, delivered the enclosed address. It proved to be the most outstanding address in the history of the University and the event was commemorated by printing 7500 copies, one of which is enclosed. Dr. Steinman pointed out "the vital roles Religion and Science must play today in a concerted effort for preventing world destruction" and that "the major burden rests on Religion to show to all men the way to a richer fuller spiritual life, keyed to eternal moral values."

As a result of the widespread favorable comments received from alumni, civilian and military engineers, educators, government officials, etc., Dr. Steinman's address has been nominated for a "Spiritual Values Award" to the "Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge," located at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. It would be greatly appreciated if, after reading the enclosed address you would be so kind as to give me your comments on the address with an extra carbon copy which I can forward to Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge in support of our nomination.

It will be equally satisfactory if you would endorse the nomination direct to Mr. Kenneth D. Wells, President of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge and send me a copy of your endorsement. I am collecting all comments on Dr. Steinman's address for the purpose of presenting same to him as a memento of his outstanding contribution.

My apologies for intruding on the time of one as busy as yourself. It is my belief however, that unless we all take time for endorsing thoughts that may prevent world destruction, time will become as meaningless as in prehistoric ages. This letter is being addressed to approximately 40 outstanding leaders of thought in the United States in the hope that their comments will give additional circulation to the stimulating address of Dr. Steinman.

Sincerely:

R. E. Bassler

R. E. Bassler
4307 Swann Avenue
Tampa 9, Florida

REB/mat
Enclosure

af - Bassler, R.E.

September 24, 1957

Captain Robert E. Bassler, USN (Ret.)
4307 Swann Avenue
Tampa 9, Florida

Dear Captain Bassler:

*Sent to
Library*

Thank you very much for sending to President J. R. Killian, Jr. a copy of the recent address by Dr. Steinman. It is an interesting speech and merits close attention.

In your letter to Dr. Killian you asked if he could endorse the address for an award by the Freedoms Foundation. Our general policy is to let speeches such as this stand on their own rather than make specific comments as you requested. I am certain that Dr. Steinman's address does not need any endorsement as it is so clear and concise a statement.

I hope that this will not be distressing to you, but I am sure that you understand the reasons behind our thinking.

Sincerely yours,

James G. Kelso
Executive Assistant

JGK:lmf

Bastante, Comde Alejandro

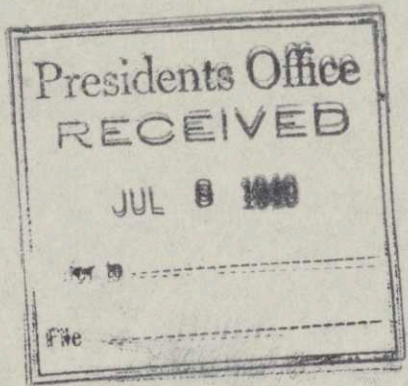
See: Navy Dept

regarding extension of times for Peruvian Officers
and courses for 43-44

Mar, 1943

✓

K. C. BASU,
 M.A., B.L. CALCUTTA.
 S. B. (B. Sc.) M. S. (M. Sc.) MECH, ENGINEER
 AND
 S. B. (B. Sc.) ELEC. ENGINEER
 OF
 MASS. INST. OF TECHNOLOGY, BOSTON.
 S. M. (M. Sc.) ENG. HARVARD UNIV.
 CAMBRIDGE, U. S. A.



6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
 (Res.—26, Uma Charan Bose Lane,
 P. O. Sibpur, Howrah.)

The 2nd of July 1940.

Cable Address "BASU" Howrah.

Engineer.
 Surveyor & Valuer.

To
 Dr. R. E. Condon
 President
 Mass. Institute of Technology

Dear Dr. Condon,

I am extremely sorry to learn ^{in your} report of the Mass. Inst. of Technology for the year 1938-39. In what I saw ~~to~~ my beloved Professor, Dr. A. E. Kennelly is dead: I last June I learnt ~~from~~ a long time under him & he was in charge of my thesis. When I was studying Physics with Harvard University. Unfortunately, I had to leave for India, under broken health, & I am extremely sorry that I had not been able to see him. I will never forget the kindness he displayed during the period of my illness when I was in hospital there. Kindly convey my sincere regards for the family of Dr. Kennelly, as I don't know their address.

I notice another death of Dr. Fay - if as I don't will me a copy of the list of names of all the beloved Professors & if he was Professor of Metallurgy, delivering a few classes before to Conner J., convey also my sincere regards for the bereaved family - I hope you will kindly excuse me if these requests

Yours truly
 K. C. Basu

September 30, 1947

✓
Dr. A. C. Batchelder
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. Batchelder:

Dr. Keyes has recommended that you be invited to continue as guest worker in the Department of Chemistry during the present academic year.

I am glad to know that the research on which you have been working with Doctor Cohn of the Harvard Medical School and Professor Scatchard of our Institute has progressed so satisfactorily, and am pleased to extend to you an invitation to continue as a Guest in the Research Laboratory of Physical Chemistry during the present academic year.

Sincerely yours,

E

President

11/24 - v
S.D.

June 26, 1941.

Dr. A. C. Batchelder,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Dear Dr. Batchelder:

Upon the recommendation of Dr. Keyes, Head of our Department of Chemistry, I am happy to invite you to be a guest of the Institute during the next three months. During this period I understand that you will work with Dr. Scatchard on the preparation of bovine and human blood serum albumen as substitutes for whole blood in transfusions under the general direction of Dr. E. J. Cohn.

The Institute is very glad to cooperate in this respect.

Yours sincerely,

W

President

J. R. Killian, Jr.

July 1, 1942.

Dr. A. C. Batchelder,
Harvard Medical School,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Dr. Batchelder:

In behalf of President Compton I am happy to invite you to continue as a guest worker in the Department of Chemistry for the period July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943, to work with Doctor Scatchard on a problem on the preparation of bovine and human blood serum albumen as substitutes for whole blood in transfusions.

The Institute is very glad to be able to cooperate in this important research.

Yours sincerely,

J. R. Killian, Jr.
Executive Assistant

JRK:W

January 29, 1940

Mr. John L. Batchelder
834 Massachusetts Avenue
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Batchelder:

Please accept my thanks for the gift of a box of White Burley tobacco, about which you told me at the Union Club dinner a few nights ago. It was certainly thoughtful of you to send this box and I admire the promptness of your reaction. I have tried the tobacco and like it very much.

I took up with Dean Prescott the matter of a memorial to Ralph Huntington and he likes the idea of naming the exhibition room of the new Rogers Building, "Huntington Hall," thus carrying on the old tradition of having a Huntington Hall in the Rogers Building. You will recall that this was suggested by the fact that the new exhibition room has mounted around its walls the old Parthenon frieze taken from the Huntington Hall on Boylston Street.

Dean Prescott will take this up with the Alumni Historical Committee and I think that there is no doubt but that they will recommend it, and I will then put it up to our Executive Committee for final approval. When this is done and when the time comes that you and Mrs. Batchelder may no longer be in a position to enjoy the fine portrait of Ralph Huntington about which you told me, we would be most happy to have it at M.I.T. to hang in this exhibition hall, if such ultimate disposition should meet your approval.

I very much enjoyed the opportunity to talk with you the other evening. Though we have met occasionally heretofore, I think that this was the first real opportunity to get acquainted.

With best regards and with many thanks,

Cordially yours

KTC/L

President

February 17, 1940

Mr. John L. Batchelder
Batchelder & Whittemore Coal Company
10 High Street
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Batchelder:

Our Committee on Fine Arts and Memorials has studied the problem of a suitable memorial at the Institute to Mr. Ralph Huntington, and has recommended that our main lecture hall, which has been known internally as "Room 10-250", be named Huntington Hall. Since this is the most used of our lecture halls, I think this designation will be eminently appropriate.

In conformance with the recommendation of this Committee therefore, the Executive Committee of the Corporation at its meeting this week approved the designation of Room 10-250 as Huntington Hall, and we are therefore now ready to proceed.

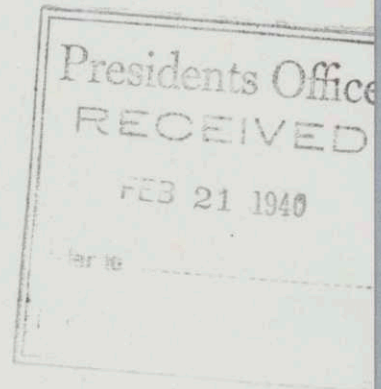
I appreciate very much your making the suggestion that we find a suitable way to memorialize one of the Institute's earliest and most generous benefactors.

Very sincerely yours,

President

✓
JOHN L. BATCHELDER
10 HIGH STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

February 20, 1940



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


Dear Dr. Compton:

I take special pleasure
in acknowledging your letter of February
seventeenth regarding the appropriate
memorial at the Institute to
Mr. Ralph Huntington.

It is most gratifying to
know of the recommendation of the
Committee on Fine Arts and Memorials,
approved by the Executive Committee of
the Corporation, in designating the main
lecture hall as Huntington Hall.

In behalf of the family,
I wish to thank you for your gracious and
personal interest in the matter.

Very sincerely yours,


John L. Batchelder

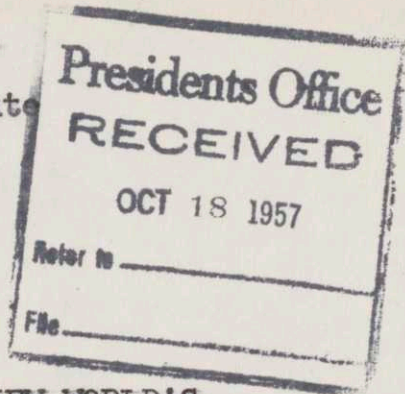
JLB:ap

October 16, 1957

Dr. J.R. Killian, Jr.

Massachusetts Institute
of Technology

Massachusetts



Dear Dr. Killian,

I am reading your 'NEW WORLD'S
OF MODERN SCIENCE' and feel the
desire to return for further ed-
ucation. I am 30 years of age
and was taken from the first se-
mester of the eleventh grade for
World War 11 duty. I've the wish
to enter the field of sciences, of
which you are most familiar.

I know my handicaps and that
is why I turn to you. Is it a ne-
cessity to return for my highschool
education or is it possible to ent-
er a prescribed field more suited
for my make up and be tutored as
I progress?

Sincerely,

Norman A. Batchelder, Jr.

of. Batchelder, Norman A. Jr.)

October 21, 1957

Mr. Norman A. Batchelder, Jr.
4827 S. Martindale
Detroit 4, Michigan

Dear Mr. Batchelder:

President Killian, who is absent today, asked me to respond to your letter of October 16th. I feel that you have certain handicaps against you if you wish to enter the field of science; namely that you need more education. The training for technicians has been steadily improving.

I think you should seriously consider a technological institution for further training, but you do need to complete your high school work. Even if you went into industry directly and took up an apprentice training which is offered by industry such as General Motors and others, you will need that high school background. Also you have been away from school for a considerably long period of years, and you do need this refresher course. I feel that it is too difficult to make up the work as you go along by tutoring.

I hope that my reply has been of some help to you. Please feel free to write me if I can be of any further assistance.

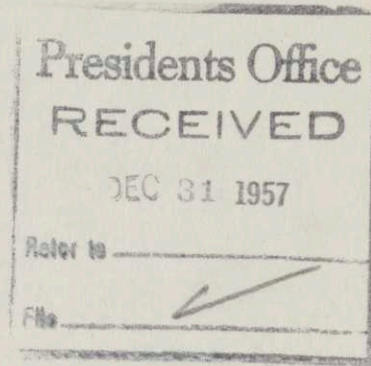
Very truly yours,

James G. Kelso
Executive Assistant

JGK:lmf

December 28, 1957 *of - Batchelder, N.A. (Jr.)*

PRESIDENTS OFFICE
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE
OF TECHNOLOGY
MASSACHUSETTS



Dear Sir,

You mentioned in your letter if I needed advise to feel free to write you. I wish to acknowledge your kindness and forward my gratitude.

I am deeply interested in the 'Magnetic Field'.

Naturally my education handicaps my progress, however, I find this a very interestin hobby.

ANY advise on reading material concerning the stucture of magnetic elements will be deeply appreciated.

My next step is to produce in scale the model of the molecule of magnetic structure, and the electronic atom responsible.

I realize that no one has yet been able to cross or short circuit the magnetic field however any information on men who have tried and their publications would be very helpful.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Norman A. Bacthelder, Jr.

4810 Fernwood 300

Detroit, 4, Michigan

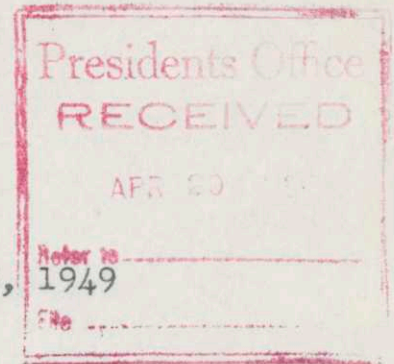
Batchelor, John C

Sir: Mr Log

representative of Dr Compton authorized to receive
communication regarding patentable developments

June 30, 1942

GEORGE S. ARMSTRONG & Co., INC.
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS
52 WALL STREET
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.



April 18, 1949

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

Dear Dr. Killian:

Much later than I should have liked, I want to extend to you my heartiest congratulations for your new advancement in the academic world. I had hoped that I might do so face to face, but the pleasures of Boston have been denied me in recent weeks so I must resort to this much less satisfactory way of communicating my thoughts.

Ruth wants to join me in this expression of congratulations and she particularly wants her greeting communicated to Mrs. Killian.

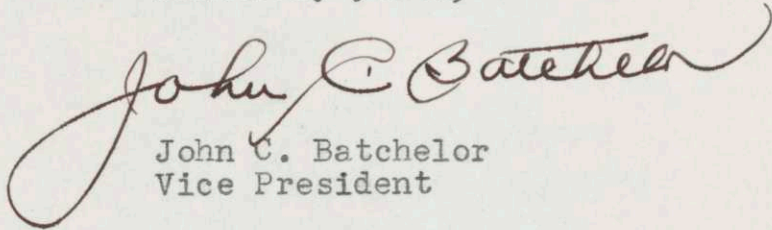
You undoubtedly know of the existence and characteristics of the Association of Consulting Management Engineers. Among its other activities the Association has monthly luncheon meetings to which prominent speakers are invited to assist in keeping us acquainted with outstanding advances in the fields of business and technology. Many of us in the Association have been following the work of Dr. Wiener and it has occurred to us that he would be an ideal speaker for our June meeting.

I do not know the policy of the Institute with regard to encouraging its staff members to make such appearances, but I feel that it could well be to our mutual advantage to have Dr. Wiener make a presentation on the subject of Cybernetics to the Association. I thought, however, that rather than approach him directly, I would better make my inquiry at a level which would eliminate the question of policy.

If you would care to sponsor such a visit I should be delighted to have you make the approach on our behalf to Dr. Wiener. The meeting may be set at any time convenient to him, preferably around the middle of June. Furthermore, our Association would naturally pay Dr. Wiener's expenses in connection with the trip.

I sincerely hope that we can arrange for such a meeting. In any event, I am deeply grateful for such consideration as you may care to give to my request.

Sincerely yours,



John C. Batchelor
Vice President

JCB:JM

out of town for 3 weeks
m. g. K.
4/21/49

May 3, 1949

Mr. John C. Batchelor
Vice President
George S. Armstrong & Co., Inc.
52 Wall Street
New York 5, N. Y.

Dear John:

I have been away from the office several weeks, and when your letter arrived, Mr. Kispert here in the office tried to call you in New York and found that you were also away for three weeks. It was to be his suggestion that you might look for some person other than Professor Wiener for the kind of talk that you have in mind before the Association of Consulting Management Engineers

Professor Wiener is one of the great scholars here at the Institute, and he is doing pioneering work of scholarly significance in the new field of Cybernetics. I think it unlikely, however, that he would want to give the kind of talk that you have in mind. He prefers to talk in terms of his own field, and this, to the layman, is not always intelligible; at least it isn't to me. For this reason I would have some hesitancy in suggesting to him that he undertake the assignment, both because I question whether he would be interested and because I question whether he would be interesting to your group. With this reaction in mind, if you still want me to put it up to him, I shall be glad to do so, but I thought I ought to state my case.

I shall be glad to tell Mrs. Killian that I have had word from both of you, and may I express both to you and Mrs. Batchelor our deep appreciation for your friendly good wishes.

Yours cordially,

J. R. Killian, Jr.
President

Batchelor, John
TELEPHONE HANOVER 2-1185

GEORGE S. ARMSTRONG & Co., INC.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

52 WALL STREET

NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

Presidents Office
RECEIVED

MAY 11 1949

Refer to _____

File _____

May 10, 1949

Dr. J. R. Killian, Jr., President
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Killian:

I appreciate your letter of May 3rd giving me your frank impression about the desirability of inviting Professor Wiener to address a luncheon meeting of the Association of Consulting Management Engineers. I had known him as a savant but I had never had the pleasure of hearing him speak. I can understand, however, that a man so outstanding in his field would find it distasteful to come to the level of those of us who must be satisfied with less knowledge of a perhaps broader field of endeavor.

I had known of your absence from the office because by an unfortunate near-coincidence I had arrived in Columbus, Georgia on the evening when you addressed a group there. I did not learn of your presence, however, until the following morning when I read the local newspaper.

I hope your trip was a complete success and not too wearing.

Let me again thank you for the thoughtful way in which you considered my inquiry about Professor Wiener. I shall continue to hope that something will lead to a crossing of our paths one of these days.

Sincerely yours,

Batch
John C. Batchelor
Vice President

JCB:JM