THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

RETURN IF NOT CALLED FOR IN FIVE DAYS

IOWA CITY, IOWA
MAY 26
4—PM
1945

Professor Otto Stern

Research Laboratory of Molecular Physics

Carnegie Institute of Technology

Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

RETURN IF NOT CALLED FOR IN FIVE DAYS

IOWA CITY, IOWA
NOV 10
7 30 PM
1944

21. XI

Stewart

Dr. Otto Stern

Carnegie Institute of Technology

Pittsburgh, Pa.

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEPT.
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
URBANA, ILLINOIS

URBANA, ILL.
JAN 4
9-PM.
1945

UNITED STATES POSTAGE
3 CENTS 3

22.I

Dr. Otto Stern
Research Professor
Research Laboratory of Molecular Physics
Carnegie Institute of Technology
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PERSONAL

Typkociner

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
STATE COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA

rlw

STATE COLLEGE
MAY 8
5 30PM
1945
PA.

Professor Otto Stern
Department of Phys ics
Carnegie Institute of Technology
Pittsburgh, Pa.

GERMAN - THE EASY WAY
C. V. Pollard
UNIVERSITY STATION, AUSTIN, TEXAS

22.1

Pollard

AUSTIN
DEC 15
8 PM
1944
TEXAS

UNITED STATES POSTAGE
3 CENTS 3

Dr Otto Stern

Carnegie Inst.
Pittsburg
Pa.

The following report contains a series of recommendations concerning the organization of the physics department which have been prepared in cooperation with Professor Stern and which I should like to present to you and President Doherty for approval to be placed into effect on September 1, 1945 for a five year period extending to September 1, 1950 or until Professor Stern's retirement in the event that he retires prior to September 1, 1950. In the event that Professor Stern decides to continue his services beyond September 1, 1950, a report similar to the present one should be prepared at that time in cooperation with the department head to run for a period of time to be decided then. If Professor Stern retires before September 1, 1950 the conditions contained in this report should become void and the physics department should be reorganized by the department head in consultation with the Director of the School of Engineering.

1. The laboratories devoted to molecular physics shall remain as a separate unit within the physics department and shall be under the exclusive supervision of Professor Stern. Certain members of the physics staff will be assigned to the molecular physics laboratory on a part time basis. Of the present faculty members, Professors Estermann and Simpson will probably be so assigned. These members will conform to the faculty load principles outlined in the Procedures ; however, they will be given appropriate credit for the work undertaken in molecular physics. In the main, this will mean that they will teach one graduate and one undergraduate course, or two graduate courses, and will devote the remainder of their time to research in molecular physics. Professor Stern's obligations will constitute supervision of the molecular physics laboratories and the conducting of any seminars or lectures in physics that he may find desirable.

2. In recognition of Professor Stern's eminent position in the field of physics and the fact that he directs the molecular physics laboratory, it is felt that he

should be given a title that clearly indicates that he holds a position that has points in common with that of the department head. Although the title head is not usable because of its special connotation in connection with the curriculum committee and related organizations, it is recommended that he be given the title Chairman of Molecular Physics Laboratory. It is also recommended that his name appear in the Personnel Directory alongside that of the department head in the following manner:

Physics: Professor F. Seitz, Head; Professor O. Stern, Chairman Molecular Physics Laboratory.

The membership of the physics department will follow in the conventional manner with the exception that those staff members who devote part of their time to molecular physics research will be distinguished by an asterisk calling attention to a footnote stating "Part-time in molecular physics laboratory."

3. Graduate students engaged in research for an advanced degree may undertake this research in the molecular physics laboratory under Professor Stern's supervision. These students will conform to the customary rules of the Institute concerning scholarship and obligations to teaching. Although it is difficult to make definite statements concerning the distribution of graduate students at the present time because we do not know when conditions will become normal, at least one third of the graduate students will be assigned to the molecular physics laboratory during the period in which this plan will be in operation. In view of the important position occupied by the molecular physics laboratory in graduate research Professor Stern should be a member of the Committee on Graduate Scholarship.

4. One mechanic should be assigned for full-time work with the molecular physics laboratory and shall be under Professor Stern's supervision. This mechanic

will have first claim to use of those shop facilities which were in the molecular physics laboratory prior to January 1, 1943. He will also have the use of the other shop equipment available within the physics department on a basis of reciprocity to be decided by agreement between Professors Stern and the department head. A half-time secretary shall be available for the members of the molecular research laboratory for work connected with the laboratory.

5. A portion of the research budget assigned for physics shall be explicitly designated for research in molecular physics and shall be supervised by Professor Stern. This portion of the budget shall be used for items of expendable equipment and small instruments. Although the war makes it difficult to make definite statements concerning this item of the physics budget at this time, it should be recognized that it will be in the vicinity of $5,000, as prior to 1942.

6. It is recognized that the present plans for research in molecular physics would be greatly expedited if a full time research assistant were available for the work. It is hoped that special funds may become available, perhaps from an outside source such as the Buhl Foundation, to make the appointment of such an assistant. It would be highly desirable if he were a promising experimental physicist who had recently received his PhD and if this appointment were regarded in the nature of a post-doctorate fellowship. The assistance of the President in procuring funds of this type would be deeply appreciated.

7. During the war two of the rooms previously devoted to the molecular physics laboratory have been converted to other uses. One of these has been taken over by the glass blower and the other has been used to expand the shop. The glass blower shall be moved to one of the rooms devoted to physics on the first floor of Engineering Hall at the earliest convenience of those engaged in war research. Room 71, which is now devoted to war research in physics, or its equivalent will be made available for research in molecular physics when desired.

"HOW TO LEARN GERMAN THE EASY WAY"

PROF. C. V. POLLARD
Author of "How to Learn German the Easy Way"

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A new and completely different system of reading scientific German and a similarly new accompanying method of teaching it has been discovered and perfected by C. V. Pollard, assistant professor of Germanic languages.

The new system is based on the idea that an extensive knowledge of intricate German construction is not needed to be able to read the language. Students with no knowledge of German can learn to read and translate perfectly the most difficult technical German sentences by following a few definite ru es.—Daily Texan (1941).

Due to material and labor shortage, the printer will not be able to put this out before spring. However, be sure to get in on this first edition. Learn more about it—**NOW.**

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SCIENTISTS---PH. D. CANDIDATES IN ALL ACADEMIC SUBJECTS---TRANSLATORS---

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UNDERGRADUATES IN ALL FIELDS OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND SOCIAL STUDIES--

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Wearisome primer lessons give way to a plunge into advanced literature on science and similar fields, Mr. Polard points out, thus allowing the student to build up his vocabular in the most natural way. He does not attempt by the system to teach German composition.—Daily Texan (1939).

IF

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THEN

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C. V. POLLARD
University Station **Austin, Texas**

PLEASE POST

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
DEPARTMENT OF GERMANIC LANGUAGES
AUSTIN 12

Dec. 15, 1944

Dr. Otto Stern
Carnegie Inst.
Pittsburg, Pa.

Dear Dr. Stern:

I heard that you are a graduate of Hamburg University. If I am correct I understand you left there in about 1932 or 1933. I should like verymuch to know if you were in the University of Hamburg during the years 1927-1930. I had a brother there by the name of Eric A. Pollard who was then American Lecturer (on a fellowship) He lectured in one of the main halls there in the University.

Naturally if you were acquainted with him,it would be interesting. It is sad though to have to inform you that he passed away in errly 1941 in Boston. I wonder though if you were acquainted with him. Be so kind as to spare me the time to tell me.

While I am sending out bulletins of my new book which comes off the press in the Spring, Ithought I might as well include one in this letter. This is an idea which I have developed over a period of 9 years and which has attracted the attention of a lot of language teachers in the Southwest. It is unique in that I use only 11 rules to unwind the most complicated type of sentences.

Perhaps there are students (and even teachers) there who would be interested in what I have done. I believe they would find it of interest for it makes German very simple and enables them to read highly involved material with a minimum of grammar.

If you should care to, I would be glad to have you post this bulletin where students of science and advanced subjects could see it. It should be on the want list of all Ph. D. candidates and those teachers and students of science subjects who havea real need for a reading knowledge of German--particularly involved German. I am sure they will be amazed to see entire pages unfold merely by the application of a few simple rules. If they want furhter particulars, I am prepared to send them a circular. I have stated on the bottom of this bulletin that they should send a 10c stamp for this circular.

My best wishes to you, and I hope you did get tomeet my brother while you were in the University of Hamburg.

Very respectfully,
C. V. Pollard
Assistant Professor of German

ISTITUTO DI FISICA
DELLA
R. UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA
VIA PANISPERNA N. 89-A

Rom, am 20. Oktober 1931

Lieber Herr Stern!

Ich habe ein Weng über die magnetischen Momenten gerechnet und werde Ihnen das Endresultat in seiner einfachsten Form mitteilen.

Für einen Zustand mit $J=\frac{1}{2}$ (Alkali-Kristallen, Tl und ähnlich Gemarte) ergibt sich für das magnetische Moment μ

$$\mu = \pm \frac{1}{2} g \frac{\alpha + x}{\sqrt{1 + 2\alpha x + x^2}}$$

Nur gültig für $J=\frac{1}{2}$

g ist der gewöhnliche g-Wert des Niveaus (also 2 für Alkali, $\frac{2}{3}$ für Tl)

$\alpha = \frac{m}{I+\frac{1}{2}}$: m die totale magnetische Quantenzahl, Kernmoment und Elektronenmomenteinstellung, auch wohl m_F genannt.

I, wie üblich das Kernmoment in $h/2\pi$

Wenn $I=\frac{1}{2}$ $\alpha = 1, 0, -1$ $\quad I=1$ $\alpha = 1\ \frac{1}{3}\ -\frac{1}{3}\ -1$

$1\frac{1}{2}$ $\alpha = 1\ \frac{1}{2}\ 0\ -\frac{1}{2}\ -1$ $\quad 2$ $\alpha = 1\ \frac{3}{5}\ \frac{1}{5}\ -\frac{1}{5}\ -\frac{3}{5}\ -1$ etc.

N.B Wenn $\alpha = 1$ soll man nur das + Zeichen benutzen / sonst immer beide
-1 " " " " - " "

$x = \frac{g\sigma H}{\delta}$: $\sigma = \frac{e}{4\pi m_0 c}$ H: Feldstärke in Gauss
δ: Hyperfeinstruktur Aufspaltung in cm^{-1}

Die Einführung von x soll man sich einfach so denken: die Feldstärke wird angegeben in solchen Einheiten dass die Feldstärke $x=1$ eine gewöhnliche Zeemanaufspaltung hervorrufen würde welche genau gleich der anwesenden feldlosen Hyperfeinaufspaltung ist

[für $g=1$ verursacht ein Feld von 21250 Gauss eine Zeemanaufspaltung von 1 cm^{-1}] (für $J=\frac{1}{2}$)

Extremfälle. Für grosse Felder, also grosses x sieht man

$$\mu = \pm \tfrac{1}{2} g$$

also als ob das Kernmoment gar nicht da wäre

Für $x \to 0$, ganz schwaches Feld

$$\mu = \pm \tfrac{1}{2} g \alpha = \pm m \frac{g}{2I+1},$$

was mit einem Spezialfall (nämlich $J=\frac{1}{2}$) der g-Formel für Hyperfeinstruktur identisch ist

Der Uebergang wird von den beiliegenden Skizzen roh gezeigt. Ganz merkwürdig sind die Ueberkreuzungen. Die Feldstärke wobei so ein $\mu=0$ auftritt sind ganz charakteristisch für den I-Wert. Ich kenne leider die experimentellen Schwierigkeiten und Einzelheiten nicht und kann deshalb nicht beurteilen ob sich diesen Umstand zur Bestimmung von I benutzen lässt.

Beispiele wegen den Einheiten

Tl $S = 0.70\,\text{m}'$ $g = \frac{2}{3}$ also etwa 22000 Gauss müsste eine Zeemanaufspaltung von 0.70 machen und für 22000 Gauss hat man $x=1$

Na	$\delta = 0.06$ cm^{-1}	$g = 2$	für 630 Gauss	$x = 1$
Rb	0.114	"	1200 "	$x = 1$
Cs	0.30	"	3200 "	$x = 1$
In	0.36	$g = \frac{2}{3}$	11.000 "	$x = 1$

Die drei ersten Figuren zeigen die Aenderung des magnetischen Momentes mit der Feldstärke für $I = \frac{1}{2}$, 1 und $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Die zwei andern Figuren, welch wahrscheinlich noch wirklichen sind, zeigen bei konstantem Felde ($x = 0.5$ und 1.0) die verschiedene Aufspaltungsbilder für $I = \frac{1}{2}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Leider zeigt sich, dass man wohl unterhalb $x = 1$ bleiben muss um interessante Ergebnisse zu erhalten. Jedoch hoffe ich, dass wenn man die Aufspaltung auch nicht auflösen kann, ~~dass~~ man doch zwischen den verschiedenen Werte von I unterscheiden kann!

Sie würden mir ein grosses Gefallen tun, wenn Sie mir einmal schrieben (oder von einer Assistentin schreiben lassen) ob sie diese Sache gebrauchen können. Ich bin auch gerne bereit weitere Auskunfte über diesen Problem zu geben.

Mit vielen herzlichsten Grüssen von meiner Frau und mir

Ihr

S. Goudsmit

bis 15. Nov. im Istituto di Fisica, Rom.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

ROBERT L. WEBER

8 May 1945

Professor Otto Stern
Carnegie Institute of Technology
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

My dear Professor Stern:

Students who are studying physics in our college courses have shown interest in a small collection of portraits of eminent physicists displayed in the physics laboratory. While pictures of the great scientists of the past are frequently seen, students seldom have opportunity to become acquainted with the contemporary physicists in whose work they are even more interested.

We wish to augment our collection of portraits by obtaining photographs of the Nobel Prizewinners in physics. Besides, we hope to include portraits of these physicists as chapter headings in a forthcoming text book to be published by the McGraw-Hill Book Company. Will you send us a photograph of yourself for mounting in the physics collection, and permission for its use in the text book?

"College Technical Physics" is being written by K.V. Manning, M.W. White and R.L. Weber of the Department of Physics at The Pennsylvania State College. It is a revision of our earlier "Practical Physics" which was prepared for war training programs.

Present plans are to have an artist associated with the McGraw-Hill Book Company prepare drawings from the photographs. It may prove necessary instead to reproduce the photographs in half-tone engravings. In either case an original photographic print which will reproduce well would be very suitable.

We earnestly hope that you will allow us to have your portrait. Your kindness will be appreciated deeply. In order to meet a mid-summer publication date, we hope to receive the photographs soon.

Sincerely yours,

Robert L. Weber

June 5, 1945.

Dr. Robert L. Weber,
The Penna. State College,
State College, Pa.

Dear Dr. Weber:

Enclosed you will find the photograph you asked for in your letter of May 8th. I gladly give my permission to use this photograph in the textbook you mentioned.

Please excuse my late answer. I was out of town during the last month.

Sincerely yours,

O. Stern.

OS:ewe

Encl. - 1.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS
STATE COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

6 June 1945

Dr Otto Stern
Carnegie Institute of Technology
Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Dear Dr Stern:

Thank you for your generosity in sending your photograph and in assenting to its reproduction in College Technical Physics.

The picture will be of interest to students using the new text book, and we are glad to add your photograph to the Physics Department's collection of contermporary physicists. We appreciate your kindness.

Sincerely yours,

Robert L. Weber

Robert L. Weber

FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES

INSTITUT HENRI POINCARÉ

11, Rue Pierre-Curie

TÉL. : ODÉON 42-10

UNIVERSITÉ DE PARIS

Paris, le 23. VI. 1933

Lieber Herr Professor,

Da ich leider nicht zum Kongress nach Zürich kommen kann, möchte ich Ihnen schriftlich mitteilen, was ich mir über das magnetische Moment des H_2-H_2 Moleküls überlegt habe. Es ist übrigens recht elementar und hoffentlich ist meine Symbolik nicht allzu unverständlich: Solange man die Momente der beiden Kerne nicht koppelt, hat man folgende 9 Zustände:

1) ↑ ↑ 2) ↑ → 3) → ↑ 4) ↑ ↓ 5) ↕ 6) ↓ → 7) → ↓ 8) → → 9) ↓ ↓

Es kommt nun darauf an, ob der H_2-Kern der Fermi- oder der Bosestatistik genügt. Nach Heisenberg hätte man letzteres zu erwarten, aber da das immerhin nicht ganz sicher ist (ich weiß nicht, ob der Intensitätswechsel beim H_2-H_2 Molekül gemessen ist) möchte ich Ihnen sicherheitshalber beide Fälle angeben:

Im rotationslosen Zustand (der Sie ja, wie Sie sagten, allein interessiert) hat man

a) bei Bosestatistik: Die Zustände 1), 8), 9), ferner die symmetrische Kombination von 2) 3), 4) 5) und 6) 7). Das gibt insgesamt 6 Zustände; sie entsprechen den $2 \cdot 2 + 1 = 5$ Einstellungsmöglichkeiten des Zustandes mit dem Drehimpuls $2 \cdot \frac{h}{2\pi}$ plus dem einen Zustand mit dem Drehimpuls 0.

6) bei Fermistatistik: Hier fallen die Zustände 1) 8) 9) fort; 2)3), 4)5) und 6)7) sind antisymmetrisch zu Kopplung. Das gibt $2 \cdot 1 + 1 = 3$ Einstellungsmöglichkeiten des Zustandes mit dem Drehimpuls $1 \cdot \frac{h}{2\pi}$.

Man hätte also folgendes Aufspaltungsbild zu erwarten

Bose: Fermi:

1 1 / 1 1 1

Die Aufspaltung misst direkt in üblicher Weise das magnetische Moment des einzelnen Kerns. Eine Komplikation mit g-Faktoren (wie ich zuerst glaubte) tritt nicht ein, da ja beide Kerne das selbe magnetische Moment haben.

Ich finde es nett, daß Sie unabhängig eine Möglichkeit haben, zu sehen, ob der H_2-Kern Fermi- oder Bose-statistik hat.

Hoffentlich genügt Ihnen, was ich hier schreibe; ich wäre Ihnen für eine kurze Antwort, ob Sie damit einverstanden sind, sehr dankbar.

Mit besten Grüßen

Ihr ergebener F. Bloch.

A. Landé.
MENDENHALL LABORATORY OF PHYSICS

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
GEORGE W. RIGHTMIRE, *President*
COLUMBUS

15. I. 34.

Lieber Herr Stern!

Vielen Dank für Übersendung Ihrer letzten Separata aus Hamburg. Ich bin sehr gespannt auf das magnetische Moment des Deuterons. Haben Sie schon etwas darüber heraus? Und wäre es möglich dass Sie uns hier einen Colloquiums-vortrag hielten? Mit besten Grüssen Ihr

A. Landé.

Hamburg. 29. I. 34

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

TELEPHONE: RAymond 9-2000

May 1, 1934

Professor O. Stern
Department of Physics
Carnegie Institute
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Professor Stern:

Rabi tells me that you have been wondering where Dr. M. H. Johnson got his Doctor's degree. He got it at Harvard where he worked with Slater and Kemble. He has also discussed his dissertation with Pauli at Ann Arbor one summer and these discussions have contributed materially to his progress. I happen to be an eye witness of these discussions.

Johnson knows properties of quantum vectors exceedingly well. He is also interested in and knows quite a lot about most other branches of theoretical physics.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

G. Breit

GB/S

G. Breit

Universität München.

Sitten-Zeugnis.

Dem am 8. Mai 1908
immatrikulierten Studierenden der Chemie
Herrn Otto Stern geb. in Sohrau
wird über seine Führung an der hiesigen Universität vom obigen Zeitpunkte bis

Zum 27. Juli 1908

bezeugt, dass etwas Nachteiliges nicht zu bemerken ist.

Zur Urkunde dessen ist dieses Zeugnis unter dem Universitätssiegel ausgefertigt und von dem derzeitigen Rektor und dem Syndikus der Universität unterzeichnet worden.

München, am 19. Juli 1912.

Der derzeitige Rektor:
E. Knoepfler.

Der Syndikus:

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

November 10, 1944

Dr. Otto Stern
Carnegie Institute of Technology
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Dr. Stern:

My heartiest congratulations for the receipt of the 1943 Nobel Prize in Physics.

I expect the two awards in physics to this country will be a great influence on our physics.

Sincerely yours,

G. W. Stewart

GWS:ac

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

May 25, 1945

Professor Otto Stern
Research Laboratory
of Molecular Physics
Carnegie Institute of Technology
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Professor Stern:

Congratulations upon your inevitable election to the National Academy of Sciences.

With the kindest regards,

I am

Sincerely yours,

G. W. Stewart

GWS:ac

June 5, 1945.

Prof. G. W. Stewart,
The State University of Iowa,
Iowa City, Iowa.

Dear Prof. Stewart:

Thank you for your kind congratulations of May 25th, 1945.

Sincerely yours,

O. Stern.

OS:ewe

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
URBANA

January 4, 1945

Dr. Otto Stern
Research Professor
Research Laboratory of Molecular Physics
Carnegie Institute of Technology
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Dr. Stern:-

It was with great satisfaction that I learned of your being awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for 1943. I have wondered for many years when, at last, you would receive this token of recognition which I knew the World of Science owed you for the far-reaching contributions you have made during the past twenty-five years in atomic physics.

Both myself and Mrs. Tykociner wish to offer you our heartiest congratulations and best wishes for your well being and further success.

Sincerely,

J. T. Tykociner

JTT:BP

Den 16. Januar 1934

An die Geschäftsstelle
der Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftlichen Fakultät
der Hamburgischen Universität,
H a m b u r g 13.

Die mir laut Ihrem Schreiben vom 21. Dezember v.J. noch zustehenden Prüfungsgebühren im Betrage von RM. 71,60 bitte ich auf mein Konto bei dem Bankhaus M.M. Warburg & Co., Hamburg, zu überweisen.

Hochachtungsvoll

(Otto Stern)

HAMBURGISCHE UNIVERSITÄT

-.-

Fakultätsgeschäftsstelle

Hamburg, den 20. Nov. 1933.

Die Landesunterrichtsbehörde, Abteilung für Hochschulwesen, hat unter dem 14. November d.Js. mitgeteilt, dass die von den Fakultäten erhobenen Promotionsgebühren nunmehr an die an den Prüfungen beteiligten Dozenten verteilt werden können.

Der Universitätskasse ist aufgegeben worden, zunächst die restlichen Promotionsgebühren für das Sommersemester 1933 (ab 3.Juli 1933) auszuzahlen. Sie werden daher gebeten, den Ihnen zustehenden Betrag entweder in der Universitätskasse (bei Herrn P a a p) werktäglich zwischen 9 - 13 Uhr in Empfang zu nehmen oder der Universitätskasse mitteilen zu wollen, wohin das Geld überwiesen werden soll. Die Ihnen für dieses Semester evtl. bereits zustehende Promotionsgebühr wird in der nächsten Zeit ebenfalls ausgezahlt werden.

W e n z e l .

Der Dekan
der
Philosophischen Fakultät
der
Hamburgischen Universität.

Hamburg 13, den 21. Dez. 193 3.
Edmund Siemers-Allee.

Herrn

Professor Dr. Otto S t e r n ,

Carnegie Institute,

Pittsburgh / Pa. - U.S.A.

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor!

Da durch Verfügung der Landesunterrichtsbehörde Abteilung für Hochschulwesen, die Promotionsgebühren wieder ausgezahlt werden können, werden Sie hierdurch benachrichtigt, dass Ihnen noch für die Prüfung der Kandidaten Meyer, Seemann, Renner und Haeussler insgesamt RM 71.60 zustehen. Sie werden daher gebeten, der Fakultätsgeschäftsstelle mitzuteilen, wohin dieser Betrag überwiesen werden soll; der Einfachheit halber wäre es sehr erwünscht, wenn das Geld an eine Stelle in Deutschland ausgezahlt werden könnte.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

ergebenst

Meusel.

1. ✓Prof.Dr. O. Stern:

Nebenfach	Meyer	RM 20.--	
"	Seemann	" 20.--	
"	Renner	" 20.--	
		RM 60.--	
Steuer 10%)		RM 4.80	
Arbeitsl.)	v. RM 48.--		
Hilfe 1½%)		" 0.70	
Ehestands-)			
beihilfe 2%)		" 0.95	" 6.45 RM 53.55