

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
PASADENA

DABNEY HALL OF THE HUMANITIES

December 30th,
1938.

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
Institute for Advanced Study,
69 Alexander Street,
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I greatly appreciate your prompt telegram of December 28th. Naturally we are most sorry to hear of Dr. Earle's illness, but quite understand that under the circumstances he would be very unwise to come out to California just now. It is our hope, however, that he may be able to spend a while out here later on, inasmuch as Southern California is a pretty good place in which to convalesce during months like February and March.

As it happens the change in arrangements has not caused us any serious inconvenience. A member of the Huntington Library staff has kindly stepped into the breach as regards the graduate instruction which it was planned to have Dr. Earle give at the California Institute. His four contemplated public lectures will, of course, be omitted unless he can come and give them later on.

Let me take the occasion to send you my cordial regards and holiday greetings.

Very sincerely yours,

William B. Munro
William B. Munro.

WBM/R

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CHECK
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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

December 28 19 38

To Professor W. B. Munro

Street and No. California Institute of Technology

Place Pasadena, California

EARLE ILL WITH STREPTOCOCCUS INFECTION OF THROAT WHICH MAY INVOLVE
 EARLY REMOVAL OF TONSILS STOP IN MY JUDGMENT AND JUDGMENT OF HIS
 PHYSICIANS WOULD BE UNWISE FOR HIM TO COME WEST AT THIS TIME STOP
 WE ARE DISAPPOINTED AND DISTRESSED AT INCONVENIENCE WHICH THIS WILL
 CAUSE YOU STOP EARLE IS WRITING STOP HOLIDAY GREETINGS.

Abraham Flexner

Charge to Institute for Advanced Study

2.16

Sender's address
for reference

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS SOLVE THE PERPLEXING
QUESTION OF WHAT TO GIVE.

Sender's telephone
number

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
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Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

WESTERN UNION

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FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

1207-A

CHECK
ACCT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

December 28 19 38

To Dr. Max Farrand

Street and No. Huntington Library

Place Pasadena, California

EARLE ILL WITH STREPTOCOCCUS INFECTION OF THROAT WHICH MAY INVOLVE EARLY
 REMOVAL OF TONSILS STOP IN MY JUDGMENT AND JUDGMENT OF HIS PHYSICIANS
 WOULD BE UNWISE FOR HIM TO COME WEST AT THIS TIME STOP WE ARE DIS-
 APPOINTED AND DISTRESSED AT INCONVENIENCE WHICH THIS WILL CAUSE YOU
 STOP EARLE IS WRITING STOP HOLIDAY GREETINGS.

Abraham Flexner

Charge to Institute for Advanced Study

Sender's address
for reference

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS SOLVE THE PERPLEXING
QUESTION OF WHAT TO GIVE.

Sender's telephone
number

December 15, 1938

Dear Ed:

I have your note of December 14.

Won't you please tell Professor Strayer to get in touch with me at the beginning of the second semester, and, if you should be away, I will make satisfactory arrangements somehow. We are not quite clear as to just what we shall need or do in the matter of space, but, if you want us to take care of Strayer, we will do it.

Ever affectionately,

Professor Edward Mead Earle
69 Alexander Street
Princeton, New Jersey

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

Jan. 19, 1939
Professor Earle
will speak to
Professor Strayer.
E.S.A.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

69 Alexander Street
Princeton, New Jersey

December 14, 1938

MEMORANDUM

To: Dr. Flexner
From: Professor Earle
Subject: Professor Strayer

You will recall that during the autumn we discussed the possibility of office accommodations for Professor Joseph L. Strayer of the Department of History in Princeton University. You said that as it would be necessary for you to acquire additional space about the first of January when Professors Stewart and Warren come to the Institute, that you should like, if possible at that time, to make arrangements which would enable us to accommodate Professor Strayer for the second semester.

As I shall be away at the time this question comes up for decision, I should just like to leave this memorandum for you.

Earle

December 2, 1938

Dr. Abraham Flexner, Director
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Abe:

Your letter about Professor Windelband is another one of those heartbreaking things. Ordinarily, as you know, any institution in America would be happy to snap up a man who has these apparent qualifications. In the present circumstances we shall just have to see what we can see.

I shall certainly go over the case thoroughly with my friends at Columbia, with those who are in attendance at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, and with the Pacific coast universities.

Here is a suggestion which might be passed on to Professor Windelband. If he is definitely coming to America, it might be wise for him to withhold publication of the first volume of his work on Bismarck until he arrives here and to have the book published in English translation. I myself am doubtful whether the whole truth about Bismarck could be told in present day Germany and it would be tragic to have the story dwarfed in any way by even unconscious pressure from Nazi authorities. Also, it would be of indubitable help to Professor Windelband in obtaining a post here if his book could be published under the auspices of some American university.

I think you know how deeply considerations of this kind touch me.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Mead Earle

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that Edward Mead Earle holds a permanent professorship in the School of Economics and Politics of the Institute for Advanced Study, located at Princeton, New Jersey, and that he receives an annual salary of \$10,000.00.

ESTHER S. BAILEY
Secretary

Dated at Princeton, New Jersey

November 30, 1938

November 19, 1958

Dear Ed:

I showed yours of the twelfth to Mr. Heyl, Acting Librarian of Princeton University, and I have this morning the enclosed report from him. While I realize that these books do not leave the University Library, I wonder, when a number of needs of this kind has arisen, whether they cannot be consulted in the Library by you or Mitran or whoever else wants them. This is only a suggestion and not a ruling.

Always sincerely,

Professor Edward Mead Earle
69 Alexander Street
Princeton, New Jersey

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

69 Alexander Street
Princeton, New Jersey

November 12, 1938

Dear Abe:

One of the problems which we are facing is the gradual building up of a library in economics, politics and history. What we need most, of course, is a reference library. We now have, as you know, the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, and a large number of reference volumes which have been contributed by Mr. Riefler, Mr. Mitrany and me personally. There are still large gaps and some urgent needs. Reference books, as you know, may not be removed from the University Library and whenever any extensive note-taking is required, there is a serious waste of time in assembling materials.

Among other things which we need, or at least which I need most of all, is the Dictionary of American Biography, which unfortunately costs \$200. This, I gather, is a larger sum than the Institute could expend at this time. In this particular instance, however, the volumes could be purchased on time payments without any red tape. There is also the International Bibliography of Historical Sciences which was advertised last year at the special price of eleven pounds sterling and could probably still be purchased at this price. Despite the title, these volumes deal with economics, politics, and international relations, as well as with history.

Of course the ideal arrangement would be to have a library budget drawn up against which purchases could be made without questions coming up as to individual cases. As I think you are aware, this will become increasingly pressing as we occupy the new building and as our program of expansion is gradually carried out. This is one of the things which should be kept in mind from year to year.

You will be interested to know that Mr. Riefler and Mr. Mitrany have seen and approved the text of this letter. Mr. Stewart is also familiar with the contents of the letter and approves of the ideas here advanced.

Sincerely,



Edward Mead Earle

Dr. Abraham Flexner

Copy

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
The Library
Princeton, New Jersey

November 18, 1938

Dr. Abraham Flexner
The Institute for Advanced Study
20 Nassau St.
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I am returning Dr. Earle's letter which you gave me yesterday, and can report to you that we have two sets of the Dictionary of American Biography, one in the Catalogue Department and one in the reference alcove in the Reading Room. We also have a set of all of the volumes to date of the International Bibliography of Historical Sciences. That set is located in the History Seminar. The special price of 11/0/0 mentioned in Dr. Earle's letter seems very reasonable.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Lawrence Heyl

Acting Librarian

November 8, 1938

Dear Ed:

I am sending you a copy of Loveday's memorandum and of Bob Warren's comment on it. I think that you and Mitrany and Win may find it worth while to discuss them both.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Edward Mead Earle
69 Alexander Street
Princeton, New Jersey

AF:ESB

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

69 Alexander Street
Princeton, New Jersey

November 4, 1938

Dear Abe:

Professor Sontag has sent me the following message from President Dodds to Professor Munro, head of the Department of History.

"Because of the very limited quarters which the Institute for Advanced Study enjoys, it is contrary to our policy to request that they provide space for any of our staff. When the suggestion comes from them it is another matter. But I feel that it would be embarrassing to them, and not good taste for me to suggest a room for Mr. Strayer in view of the Institute's limited accommodations."

In view of the second sentence in Mr. Dodds' letter, I suppose that the question might still be considered open. I feel sorry for young Strayer, who, like many other young men here, is having a tough time keeping his head above water. As I understand it, the University does not provide him with office accommodations and he can work only at home where his attention is distracted by family responsibilities including a recently born baby. Of course 69 Alexander Street is going to be crowded during the second term this year and I understood from you that

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it might be necessary for us to rent additional offices after the arrival of Professor Stewart and Professor Warren. All I can say is that Strayer is worthy of whatever help we can ^{conveniently and legitimately} give him.

Sincerely,



Edward Mead Earle

Dr. Abraham Flexner
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, N. J.

Sontag

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

President's Room

November 1st, 1938.

Dear Professor Munro:

Because of the very limited quarters which the Institute for Advanced Study enjoys, it is contrary to our policy to request that they provide space for any of our staff. When the suggestion comes from them it is another matter. But I feel that it would be embarrassing to them, and not good taste for me to suggest a room for Mr. Strayer in view of the Institute's limited accommodations.

Sincerely yours,

H. W. S.

Professor Dana G. Munro,
202 Dickinson Hall.

Dear Ed: What the Hell! This looks like
the good old run-around.
Ray

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Director of the Institute

OFFICE

20 NASSAU STREET

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

CABLE ADDRESS: VANSTITUTE PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

file

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LOUIS BAMBERGER
MRS. FELIX FULD

October 20, 1938

Dear Ed:

Miss Eichelser has just explained to me that Keppel does not want a report on your work. I am in the same situation as Keppel. I do not care for a report any more than he does.

Last night I sat and thought for a while over our conversation over the telephone regarding Sontag's proposition. You made an allusion in the course of our conversation to the place of history in the future development of the Institute, and I wondered how you conceived this development. Veblen conceived the mathematical scheme, and it has worked out pretty much along the lines that he outlined, though, of course, we have never felt that we were bound to adhere to it. In the same way Panofsky and Morey and Meritt have outlined the humanistic development, and whatever we have done has, broadly speaking, followed within their plan. Riefler very definitely is responsible for the turn which economics has taken and ^{he} has made an enormous contribution, first, in men and, in all probability, in means towards its realization.

My own part has been to select someone with imagination and discretion and to sense what is important and what is missing.

Professor Earle

October 20, 1938

- 2 -

I do not know when we shall have the means for a forward movement in history, but we ought to be ready with a well-thought-out and well-knit plan, or, better still, the nucleus of a plan, against the day when the means become available. There is no hurry, but I would like to have from you at your convenience, any time in the course of the year, just such a memorandum as I have had in succession from Veblen, Panofsky, and Win. "Chance favors the prepared mind." I want the idea before I even make the effort to get the money.

Ever sincerely,

A. J.


Professor Edward Mead Earle
69 Alexander Street
Princeton, New Jersey

AF/MCE

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

69 Alexander Street
Princeton, New Jersey

October 17, 1938

Dear Abe:

I am writing you with regard to the following paragraph of a letter which I have received from Professor Sontag:-

"There is a matter on which I wish you would give a little thought. You have undoubtedly heard me say that Joe Strayer is just about the best man we have. We are giving him leave second term to complete a study of Philip the Fair upon which he has done extensive research abroad. I wonder if it would be possible for you people to take him on as a Fellow, giving him an office and possibly some secretarial assistance. I am sure that his work will reflect credit on the Institute if you are able to take him on."

As you know I have no special competence in the field in which Professor Strayer works. Furthermore, if it is going to be possible during this year or next to allot any considerable portion of the Institute's funds to work in history, there are a number of enterprises which I would much prefer to undertake. I can appreciate, however, that there are other questions of Institute policy involved. I am, therefore, quite willing that you should make the decision on that score.

If you wish to talk with me about this, I shall of course be happy to see you at any time you suggest.

Sincerely yours,



Dr. Abraham Flexner

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20 NASSAU STREET

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

CABLE ADDRESS: VANSTITUTE PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

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WALTER W. STEWART

PERCY S. STRAUSS

OSWALD VEBLEN

LEWIS H. WEED

LIFE TRUSTEES

LOUIS BAMBERGER

MRS. FELIX FULD

October 3, 1938

Dear Ed:

Mrs. Bailey has shown me your note of September 28 to Mr. Field.

The Institute has joined a few organizations like the American Historical Society and the American Mathematical Society, which are really scientific organizations, and membership gives us their publications. I have had the feeling that the Institute of Pacific Relations is not of this same disinterested quality and that the persons interested in it are tendentious in their opinions and that their periodical represents their point of view. If I am correct in so thinking, the Institute ought not, I think, to be a party to the organization. Whatever any member wishes to do in his personal capacity, you must be the judge. I know it is infinitely easier to keep to a high level in mathematics than in history or public relations. With this statement of principle before you just tell me what course you wish to pursue.

Always sincerely,

Professor Edward Mead Earle
69 Alexander Street
Princeton, New Jersey

u.s.
7

AF:ESB

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

69 Alexander Street
Princeton, New Jersey

September 16, 1938

Dear Abe:

I telephoned you last night at your apartment almost immediately after landing, but got no answer. Ben's telephone, they told me, was disconnected so I was unable to send love to any of the Flexners.

This morning I find your letter of September 14 with its catalogue of unfortunate catastrophies. You can imagine how sorry I am to hear that both Mrs. Bailey and Anne have had accidents.

I am going off to Afton this afternoon to spend several days with Carlton Hayes, as I think I wrote you sometime ago. I shall probably not be back until the end of next week.

I stopped to see Edgar Mayer late yesterday afternoon and he pronounced me fit as a fiddle and none the worse for wear. There has been a good deal of wear, but it has been a fascinating experience and worth more than anyone can know.

I shall be eager to see you when things shake down a bit and to hear all the news. Meantime my every good wish to you all and my hopes for a smaller hospital ward.

Always affectionately,



Dr. Abraham Flexner

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

Department of History

September 14, 1938

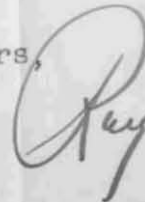
Dear Ed:

I put off answering your letter until I could get hold of the Norman Angell book. By the time I got hold of the book and read it the summer was almost gone and then on calling Alexander Street I found you would have left before my letter could reach you. The book was awfully good and I think I might have used it if I were teaching next year but at the last minute in June I was given leave for the whole year. In a way I was sorry because I should have liked a respite but on the other hand I am quite sure that I will be able to finish my second Anglo-German volume, or nearly complete it, by a year from now. It is going to be a lot of work because there are some documentary collections on which I have taken no detailed notes. The other book is now in proof and I hope to get it to you next month. I am afraid you will be disappointed that I did not feel fresh enough to work out all of your suggestions in detail but I did manage to get in enough to improve the manuscript materially.

There is a matter on which I wish you would give a little thought. You have undoubtedly heard me say that Joe Strayer is just about the best man we have. We are giving him leave second term to complete a study of Philip the Fair upon which he has done extensive research abroad. I wonder if it would be possible for you people to take him on as a Fellow, giving him an office and possibly some secretarial assistance. I am sure that his work will reflect credit on the Institute if you are able to take him on.

It will be good to see you again and to talk about Europe - if by then there is anything left of Europe.

Yours,



Dr. Edward Mead Earle
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

September 14, 1938

Dear Ed:

I have had your notes from time to time during the summer, but I felt that, as you were on the jump, the less you were troubled with correspondence the better for you. I am delighted to know that you and Beatrice and Robin have had so interesting and successful a journey. Europe must have been a hectic place during these last few months, and I assume that though you have seen much you have concluded little. I am not sure that you won't be in a position to form a better judgment in New York after you have read American and English newspapers than anyone can form while in the midst of such a caldron of hate and horror.

I came down from Canada last Saturday, bringing with me the wreck of Mrs. Bailey, for she had slipped on the steps at camp and broken her right leg in two places. She received, however, excellent medical attention and, though still wearing a cast, was able to be moved on Saturday. We made the trip from Ahmic to Princeton without difficulty. She is now at the Princeton Inn, where she has no steps to climb and can use the elevator to go up and down, and she is just beginning to use crutches.

Anne also had an accident - less serious, but annoying, for she too fell and broke two bones in one of her fingers. She had to carry her arm

Professor Earle

September 14, 1938

- 2 -

in a cast and a sling for several weeks. The cast has now been removed and she is using her fingers with increasing ease.

I have kept well, as indeed, I had to do, for there must be someone to look after the invalids.

The summer was a perfectly superb one for us from the standpoint of weather. We had no rain and absolutely no heat, though people in this part of the world sweltered as though in a furnace.

It will be a great joy to see you and Beatrice and Robin. I am dining with Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld in South Orange this evening and then going on to New York, where I have appointments until Sunday, when I shall return to Princeton for good.

Give our love to Beatrice and Robin and believe me

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Edward Mead Earle
69 Alexander Street
Princeton, New Jersey

AF/MGE



HOTEL ROBLIN

6, Rue Chauveau-Lagarde

Telegr. HOTELROBLIN - PARIS

PARIS (87)

Teleph. { ANJOU 57-00
13 Lignes
INTER ANJOU 54

Mêmes Maisons

HOTEL SAN REGIS (CH. ELYSEES)
RESTAURANT TOUR D'ARGENT

A. TERRAIL, Propriétaire

4 September 1938

Dear Abe

This is just to let you know that we are all three sailing on the "Washington" on Thursday of this week, arriving in New York on the 15th or 16th.

We have just learned from our landlord in Princeton that the painters will be in possession of the house from the 16th until about the 20th; therefore Robin is going to visit some friends at the Shore, and I am going to visit Carlton Hayes at Afton for a few days, while Beatrice stuggles with the household.

If there is anything I can do for you or for the Institute before I go to Afton (probably the day after we land), you have only to say so. A letter addressed to me at the Washington at New York should be delivered ~~at~~ promptly. And, of course, I shall report to Miss Wise promptly upon my arrival in Princeton.

As I have heard nothing from you since I saw you in London, I am concerned as to whether you have had a successful summer. I do hope that you will come back refreshed and that your plans for the Institute have met with full success.

We all three send all good wishes to you and Anne

As ever

Magnetawan, via Burks Falls
Ontario, Canada
August 27, 1938

Dear Farrand:

Thank you for writing me candidly on the subject of Earle. The Institute is in the same position as the Huntington Library. We have budgeted every dollar on which we could fully count so that we will be in no position to finance the trip to the Coast. I thoroughly understand your attitude regarding Earle's work, and I am not surprised. He is a first-rate person who for ten years has been out of practice and needs now to settle down and to devote himself to the severest kind of intellectual effort. That will, I think, remedy the defect which you note and of which I have had slight and occasional indications, but I have not been disturbed because I have enormous confidence in Earle's great abilities and in his high standards.

Let me know if at any time you would like me to speak to him. Meanwhile, I shall let you write him as you suggest.

With all good wishes and very high regard,

Sincerely yours,

Max Farrand, Esq.
Reef Point
Bar Harbor, Maine

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:ESB



Hotel Europahof

I. Direktor: W. A. Eduard Herzog

Fernsprecher 24751 und 25491
Drahtanschrift: Europahof
Postscheck: Dresden Nr. 20650

DRESDEN-A.

den 23 August 1938

Dear Uncle

Two days ago I wrote Ben a long letter from Prague, which I asked him to send on to you so that you could learn something of what I have been doing. You will understand, I am confident, that in these busy days it is impossible for me to write all the letters I should wish. But I am sure you would have wished me to write to Ben and Mary because of Ben's very great preoccupation with European affairs.

We are here on our way out of Germany. This is, as you know, a beautiful old city reminiscent of the Germany of old. But it is sad, very sad, new. There will be so much to tell when I see you.

We purposely chose a back road out of G. into Saxony yesterday so that we could see something of the military preparations on both sides. The Czech troops are about 3 kilometers back of the border, as they are determined to avoid "incidents" which the Germans, obviously would like to provoke. That they will offer a formidable resistance cannot be doubted. They are entrenched behind barbed wire, chevaux-de-frises, felled trees, uprooted rails (for track obstructions), mined roads and bridges, and concrete fortifications. They are on the "alert" (in the military sense of the word) and carrying

well was some important. This question cannot be "asked" in a
conference now by Sturman long. I have now our rough with
a greater air of quiet determination. As they will fight. So
Boris told a friend of mine: "We do not want to be swollen
Benny; we take not the matter again; we will not be
swollen swollen."

In view of staying on both sides of the frontier the
not as how we can long be avoided. As it will be a
frustration we could not, for the same explanation - explanation
is not our man-power has then we would lose. The goal
cannot be kept only for a few in force; if help comes from
France and Russia, so must it later.

We are returning on St Washington, arriving - New York
September 15. I presume you will be in St City then, and I
shall certainly know you immediately. Then I am going to Wash,
Wash, for a few days to see my old friend in the Center High
school Practice from the harvest - order.

In some you will agree, when I make my report, the
- this has been an invaluable experience for me in many
part of my experience.

It has been enough that I shall be in Prussia
from January 3 to March 15, if that is agreeable to you, so
visiting professor. I am to conduct a seminar at Alphonsus Club
and, if it seems reasonable, to give a series of 5 lectures at the
"Admission" (Cot. Inst, Wentworth Library, Wish Harvard),
We will see well, although a bit rough now that the
schools are slipping again and the struggle to us of peace and freedom.
We will see how the peace

As always

W.

MAX FARRAND

REEF POINT

BAR HARBOR, MAINE.

August 23, 1938

Private.

Dr. Abraham Flexner
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Flexner:

I am just a little ^{Troubled} ~~disturbed~~ over one point in connection with Earle's coming to the Huntington Library this winter, and that is with regard to his possible expectation of our making a contribution toward his expenses.

For your own information I would say that the one thing disturbing me when I met Earle was the evident fact that he had not of recent years been subjected to the rigid mental discipline that first class research work demands. This exhibited itself in a tendency to generalize and reach conclusions more quickly than the facts he had at hand warranted. All that I said to him was that the best thing for his own development would be to come to the Huntington Library for a couple of months when we had some of our first class scholars there and were conducting some of our conferences in which he might participate. He said at once that nothing would please him more but that he did not wish to initiate the move for his coming West in the winter for fear it might be misunderstood as being based on grounds of health. If I would write to you he thought it might work out better and I was only too glad to do so as I have been eager to see Earle at the Huntington Library, and my eagerness was only increased by meeting him.

Just as soon as it was decided that he would come out I mentioned it to the trustees as well as another similar case and asked permission to have them recognized as "Honorary Fellows" or "Honorary Associate Members" of the research staff.

As soon as I spoke of this Munro asked if he might invite him to do some teaching at the California Institute. I told Munro to let me write and inquire and that has worked out satisfactorily.

A letter has just come from Earle written in Paris in which he spoke of "how appreciative I am of the honor you are conferring on me and how grateful I am to you personally." It just made me a little fearful that a slight misunderstanding had grown up and if he was expecting us to make a contribution to his expenses, as we do in the case of many of our visiting scholars, there might be some feeling if it were not forthcoming.

Dr. Abraham Flenxer - 2

August 23, 1938

It happens that we are in a financial situation that would make the trustees unwilling to expend any amount unless it were for the purpose of developing our own research program. That is not yet the case so far as Earle is concerned. We should be glad to recognize him by virtue of the position he holds with you. I should be glad to invite him for his own sake and because I believe he has the stuff in him that will show in a real scholarly contribution, and if it should turn out to be in some line connected with our own program, I should be delighted to have him cooperate.

My misgivings may be entirely imaginary and I thought I should write you about it first, not with any idea that you would speak to Earle, for I'll take that responsibility, in fact I would rather that you ~~would~~^{do} not mention the thing to him, but simply ~~to~~ ask you to put me wise as to whether I need to say specifically to him that there will be no contribution available ~~to~~^{from} us.

Feeling sure that you will appreciate the quandary in which I find myself, I am

Sincerely yours,

Max Farnand

MF/H

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FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Earle
Citiwesend
London

By all means accept California invitations

Flexner

(Charge Institute for Advanced Study
July 7, 1938)

1,32

In care of the
National City Bank of New York
11 Waterloo Place
London, S.W. 1

Dear Abe

After a few days in Oxford and two days in Cambridge (mostly spent with Temperly), I have returned to London for the last of my work here. I anticipate it will be about two weeks before I shall have seen the people I wish to see here; then I hope to get on to the Continent.

I was sorry not to have had a talk with you concerning the results of your inquiries in Europe about the work in economics. But I saw Win for a while yesterday, and he indicated that you had arrived at some tentative conclusions and had some hopes of taking some forward steps presently. Naturally, I shall be eager to hear of developments as they proceed.

Saturday afternoon I received a letter from Max Farrand and a letter from W. B. Munro, both asking me whether it would be possible for me to spend a term at Pasadena this winter under the joint auspices of the Huntington Library and the California Institute of Technology. At the Library it would be possible for me to work on any materials within my field, as I might wish and without commitments of any kind; at the Institute I should be expected to give a seminar to a small group of graduate students on some phase of American history. The California Institute would pay a small honorarium, presumably adequate to defray all or the major part of my expenses.

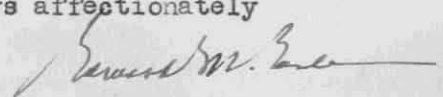
As you know, this invitation is a great honor. Off-hand I can think of the following historians who have been similarly invited: Beard, Becker, McIlwain, Turner, Nevins, Philip Guedalla. In the profession it is, rightly or wrongly, considered a mark of distinction.

I should dislike to be away from Princeton for the period involved—I presume ten weeks—but there would be certain obvious advantages in my being in California during the worst of the winter. Naturally, however, I wish the ultimate decision to be made with reference to the welfare of the Institute (our Institute, that is). I am therefore presenting the facts to you and asking you for your judgment. Meanwhile, I have written to Farrand and Munro, thanking them and saying that, although I should like very much to accept, the ultimate decision must rest with you.

After you have given the matter careful consideration, perhaps you would be willing to cable me in care of CITIWESEND, London.

All continues to go well for us all three. And each day confirms the wisdom of spending this summer abroad.

Always affectionately



Dr. Abraham Flexner
Princeton

Copy

For School of Economics and Politics

Princeton, New Jersey

May 14, 1938

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

TO Edward Mead Earle, Dr.

Traveling expenses for trips to New York March 22-23 (Institute for Pacific Relations), April 15-16 (Social Science Research Council), April 19 (conference with Mr. Keppel of the Carnegie Corporation. To Washington, April 27-29 (annual meeting of the American Society of International Law):

Railway and Pullman fares	\$19.90
Hotels	13.00
Meals	15.50
Telephone, taxicabs, gratuities, etc.	<u>6.30</u>

\$54.70

paid by Treasurer

May 6, 1938

Professor Edward Mead Earle
57 Cleveland Lane
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Professor Earle:

I am sending you herewith check of
the Institute for Advanced Study for \$1,500 for
European travel, which represents grants from
the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the
Institute, the Carnegie grant being made for
"development of programs of the Corporation".

National Newark & Essex
Banking Co., May 3, 1938
No. 2402

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BARLEY

Secretary

ESB

April 22, 1938

Dear Ed:

I have just received the enclosed book from Professor S. H. Bailey. I wonder if it will not interest you and perhaps also Mitrany. I am sending you the post card, which you and he can fill out to suit yourselves.

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Edward Mead Earle
69 Alexander Street
Princeton, New Jersey

AF/MCE

April 12, 1938

Dear Ed:

I have the enclosed letter from Langer.

Will you please return it for my files when you
have read it?

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Edward Mead Earle
69 Alexander Street
Princeton, New Jersey

AF/MCE

April 1, 1938

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing copy of the letter
which I wrote to Langer. You are quite right
that I am the person to write it.

Thank you very much for the clippings
which Miss Wise sent me.

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor Edward Mead Earle
69 Alexander Street
Princeton, New Jersey

AF/MCE

March 29, 1938

Professor Edward Mead Earle
69 Alexander Street
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Professor Earle:

I am sending you herewith check for
\$560.06 to reimburse you for your traveling
expenses in connection with your trip to
California, January 23-March 12, 1938.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BARLEY
Secretary

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

69 Alexander Street
Princeton, New Jersey

March 26, 1938

Dr. Abraham Flexner
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Abe:

You suggested to me the other ^{day} that I write to Langer and tell him that we could not arrange to have him next year. Since then I have been thinking about it a good deal and feel that it would be wiser from every point of view if you could write the letter. If the decision comes from me, Langer will think in some manner or other that it is an indication that I am less enthusiastic about him than I was before. This, of course, is something which I am eager to avoid. Also, I think that he would consider it a special courtesy if the final decision were made by you as Director. This is especially so as the reasons are administrative rather than academic.

If you still wish me to write the letter, I shall, of course, do so; but I should much prefer to have it come from you.

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

March 14, 1938

Dear Farrand:

Thank you very, very much for your letter of March 15.

I am delighted that your favorable impression of Earle has been confirmed. There is no reason why he should not in the future take advantage of your very generous offer in order to associate himself with the scholars who are working at the Huntington Library. It may well be that a summer - perhaps the coming summer - would prove ideal for that purpose, for I have always felt that southern California was a better summer climate than a winter climate. I shall second your efforts to get him to renew his visit to the coast.

Please remember me to your wife and your brother and his wife, and believe me

Always sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. Max Farrand
Huntington Library and Art Gallery
San Marino, California

AF/MCE

Athenaeum
551 South Hill Avenue
Pasadena, California

7 March 1938

Dear Abe

This is just a brief note to let you know that I am about to depart for home. Train service is ~~just about~~ to be resumed after almost a week of interruption because of the flood. As it is, one has to go to Barstow (155 miles away) by bus, as all trains for the East are arriving and departing from there. It will be another ten days or two weeks, they estimate, before service can be inaugurated to and from Los Angeles.

I shall not stop now to give you further details of my trip since I last wrote you, as I shall be able to report in person on Sunday or Monday. But this has meant a great deal to me. Among other things I have renewed my faith in and my devotion to this fabulous empire which goes by the name of the United States of America. When our forefathers visualized, even in a small way, our destiny on the continent of North America—away from the accumulated centuries of strife in Europe—they showed rare prescience. It ought to be compulsory for every American, not to mention everyone contemplating American citizenship, to see for himself that there is a portion of the United States located west of the Hudson River.

As you know, Mr. and Mrs. Aydelotte have been here, and it has been a great privilege to become acquainted with them. He is as happy in his research as a small boy with a new toy, and he dreads the return to presidential responsibilities.

But enough for now except to send my greetings to everyone at the Institute and my love to you and Anne.

As always



Dr. Abraham Flexner
Princeton

HENRY E. HUNTINGTON LIBRARY AND ART GALLERY

SAN MARINO, CALIFORNIA

MAX FARRAND
DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH

March 5, 1938

Dr Abraham Flexner
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Flexner,

Earle has been here and at the Library several times, confirming the favorable impression I had gathered without ever having met him. It would do him a lot of good to work here at the Huntington Library over a protracted period, both for the sake of advancing his own research interests and for what would come from association with some of the scholars who are working here. There are a larger number of men from universities working here in the summer but there is also a smaller and in some respects a more selected group working during the winter, so I am divided. I should like to see him come in the summer and also in the winter. Whenever he does come, I hope he may be able to settle down for a month or two without distractions.

We should very much like to have him here. Do urge him to come.

Sincerely yours,

Max Farrand

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

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

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20 NASSAU STREET

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LIFE TRUSTEES
LOUIS BAMBERGER
MRS. FELIX FULD

February 28, 1938

Dear Ed:

I have in quick succession your letters of February 21, 22 and 25, and better than letters, last night I had a long talk with Beatrice over the telephone. I am delighted to see from your letters and to hear from Beatrice that you have been perfectly well. The only thing she told me about which I am dubious is your proposed visit to the Canyon. The air pressure will be so different from normal air pressure that I wonder if that is advisable. Get medical counsel before you undertake it.

Beatrice just missed by a hair's breadth the annual Institute dance, which came off Saturday night, while she did not arrive here until Sunday morning. It was a grand success. Dodds, Einstein and other bigwigs were present, and while Dodds danced Einstein played ping pong. The girls looked corking, especially our girls. In fact, our secretaries ran away with the show in the point of looks and clothes. You should have seen them. Maybe we can get them to put on their ball gowns and make an appearance for your sake and Beatrice's education. Beginning at the top with Mrs. Bailey and running down the line to Miss Guinn, and including four hand-picked secretaries from the campus (hand-picked not by me but by Mrs. Bailey and Miss Eichelser), they made a stunning group. Miss Eichelser blossomed forth in a new gown and

Professor Earle

February 28, 1938

- 2 -

velvet coat, the latter of which, alas, could not be worn on the ballroom floor - a great pity - though I was privileged to see it. Miss Wise had a brand new red gown, Miss Cutter a new blue concoction, Miss Dow a red satin, *(Miss ? gave me this word)* Miss Guinn a cream colored lamé, and the girls from the campus quite captured such of my affections as are not already hopelessly involved in the Institute secretaries. The wives are all right, of course, but they are a wee bit older and I don't think any of them had gone to their purses the way our girls did. I think our next bulletin will suppress ideas about the professors and make it a sort of college year book, with photographs and brief accounts of each of our secretaries. We may not get as much brains in the student body, but we will get more millionaires' sons.

Well, now for more serious matters. I am delighted that you have had such a profitable time in the west and have convinced people out there that you are a thoroughly well man and able to do a man's job. We shall all be glad to have you back. I have heard no rumors about your health, but I do not want to give them any chance to start.

I was deeply distressed to learn of Hale's death. He was one of the greatest men that this country has produced within the last half century. Indeed, he and Dr. Welch were really our greatest educational scientific authorities. They did more to put us on the map in the field of science than anyone else.

Remember me very warmly to Farrand, who is a thoroughly kind and lovely human being.

The paragraph which you supplied for the catalogue seems to me sound. I am turning it over to Mrs. Bailey, who will fit it in with the rest of the jig-saw puzzle which constitutes our calendar.

Professor Earle

February 28, 1938

- 3 -

I am extremely anxious, for your own future development and for the sake of the Institute, that you may find it congenial to go into your international problem on the economic side. I think it is the key to the whole international business, aside, of course, from bluster, which plays an abnormally large part at the moment; but the realities of international policy at this time, and it may be for years to come, are going to be economic. Statecraft and military policy are going to be influenced by them far beyond anything that was the case prior to the World War. Moreover, if you and Mitraný can interest yourselves in the economic aspect of your problems you will, in my judgment, not only be on the right track, but you will make a unit of the School of Economics and Politics, such as it will not be if there are three tangents. On the other hand, I do not want to dictate to you or to anybody what he shall do. In venturing to make this suggestion I am doing what Simon did with Noguchi. When Noguchi came into the Institute he had a definite interest, on which he spent two or three years. He would have spent the rest of his life on it if Simon had not seen a far bigger field in relating the work which he was so competent to undertake to the general task of the Institute. Luckily, Noguchi listened and his fame dates not from his own excellent original and separate contribution on blood plates, which is practically forgotten, but on his great bacteriological discoveries, which fitted into the scheme of the Institute and into the whole medical pattern.

I have the same feeling that economics will for the next fifty or one hundred years furnish the pattern and that political theory and statecraft will either enter into that pattern or shrivel up. An excellent illustration is furnished at this moment by Italy, Germany and Russia. If Italy were the sort of monarchy that Cavour founded there would be no outcry against

Professor Earle

February 28, 1938

- 4 -

an English-Italian combination. As it is, the economic policies followed by the totalitarian states are bringing Mussolini and Hitler to their knees - not their political theories, about which nobody gives a "hang", insofar as these are merely internal matters. To be sure, their political theories came first and the economic policies are really the result, but the economic policies affect the rest of the world, and if they are disastrous the political theories will crumble. The same is true of their statecraft and military policies, which may, in the first instance, be the outcome of political theories, but they will ultimately be determined by the economic results, which affect their citizens.

I hope that you and Aydelotte may get many chances to talk together. Perhaps you will be lucky enough to come east on the same train.

Remember me to my friends in southern California: the Aydelottes, the Farrands, and anyone else who has heard my name in those parts.

Ever affectionately,

G. F.
—

Professor Edward Mead Earle
Athenaeum
551 South Hill Avenue
Pasadena, California

AF/MCE

Athenaeum
551 South Hill Avenue
Pasadena, California

25 February 1938

Dear Abe

On the attached sheet I have written a brief note concerning the catalogue. You will note that I have emphasized the economic factor in American foreign relations and hope that the statement will please you in other respects. *If it does not, please make suggestions.*

As you know, Dr. and Mrs. Aydelotte are here. They are living at The Athenaeum, and I have the good fortune to have my meals with them frequently.

Farrand is being extraordinarily kind and is very desirous that I stay on until I have seen all of their truly remarkable collection of manuscripts. I have been handicapped this past week by the holiday (Washington's Birthday) and by the funeral of Dr. Hale of the Observatory, in honor of whom the Library was closed on Thursday. This morning I am to have a long talk with Munro, who heads up the work in government at California Institute of Technology. More anon, but with all good wishes

Athenaeum
551 South Hill Avenue
Pasadena, California

22 February 1938

Dear Abe

I forgot to mention in my letter of yesterday that my expenses in Pasadena will not be considerable, as I shall be entertained for part of the time by my classmate Dr. Seeley G. Mudd of the California Institute of Technology.

Out of this visit I am getting not only a good deal of information concerning the academic life of the Pacific Coast but, also, a vivid impression of the imperial proportions of this fabulous state of California. Now that I am here, it would, I think, be a great mistake for me to hurry home unless the rumors of illness surpass all reasonable bounds. The weather gets better by the day, and I am hoping that I may have a couple of days in Berkeley later when the rains have ceased.

I am sure that you will be pleased by what I am accomplishing and that you will feel the expense more than justified. Even Americans need to be reminded that this their country has been singularly blessed by Divine Providence.

My affectionate wishes to Anne, my regards to Mrs. Bailey, and my salaams to all my Princeton friends.

As ever



Dr. Abraham Flexner
Princeton

The Athenaeum
Pasadena, California
21 February 1938

Dear Abe

I feel very guilty for not having written you more frequently. The days seem so full of interesting things that I always procrastinate about correspondence. And I have no Miss Wise to see that I am prompt in meeting my obligations and to take down my letters in shorthand.

It was, of course, disappointing to hear that Miss Walker does not see her way clear to share the expenses of my trip abroad. However, I feel that in some way the ways and means will be found, as I am sure you appreciate the importance of my seeing the Kaleidoscope of Europe during the coming summer. I know that you wish to see this accomplished and am confident that it will be arranged.

Everyone here is being most kind. Farrand has taken me right in and has given me the keys to the city. Munro promises to help a good deal. And a Columbia classmate of mine, director of the radiological laboratory, has smoothed all sorts of rough spots. He happens to be chairman of the house committee of the Athenaeum, the faculty house of the California Institute of Technology, the Huntington Library, and the Mount Wilson Observatory.

After a nightmare of hurricane, cloudbursts, a slight tremor and ten consecutive days of rain at Palo Alto, we returned here to springtime and sunshine. It is beautiful beyond words. I am very well and seem to be thriving on the incredibly lovely climate. Although I keep pretty busy, I am not overtaxing my strength and shall return to you more vigorous than ever. Alas, Beatrice had to depart for home today; as she is staying at the Grand Canyon for a day or so, she will not get back to Princeton until Sunday at which time she will report to you on the course of events here.

My stay at Stanford was altogether profitable. Bailey is a presentable young man with a good deal of imagination and quantities of energy. He would, I think, be a good prospect; there is some doubt as to whether he would be available next year. He is an associate professor at an annual salary of \$3800. I had a long talk about him with the head of his department, but I made no mention to Bailey himself about the purpose of my visit. I shall reserve detailed comment until I see you.

At Berkeley I was overwhelmed by the size of things. It was like being in the path of an avalanche. There are twelve thousand undergraduates, separated into class sections of mass-meeting size. I discovered one seminar in politics with 106 students. I am afraid that I have not done justice to the institution; and if there is time, I may go back there for a few days before returning east. (I have a round-trip ticket to San Francisco which I can use without expense to the Institute.)

Here at Pasadena there is a good deal to be seen. As you know, the California Institute of Technology is doing some useful work. Farrand is eager to have me do a good job in getting acquainted with the Library. And from some of the wise heads here I hope to acquire some useful information about the world of scholarship on the West Coast. I do hope, therefore, that it will be agreeable to you if I stay on for another two or three weeks. Beatrice promises to report promptly if there are any ugly rumors afloat about my health, which I can assure you is extraordinarily good.

I am afraid that this will have to be all for the present. But I shall write again soon.

Please remember me cordially to everyone in Princeton. You all will be pleased to see how blooming I look when I return--and wiser, too, I trust.

Always affectionately



Dr. Abraham Flexner
Princeton



February 11, 1938

Dr. Abraham Flexner
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Abe:

This will be just the briefest of notes to let you know that all goes well. I have been having a most delightful time here at Stanford, meeting the members of the staff and especially the young man in whom we are interested. The impressions of him which I have gathered from the printed page are borne out on the whole by personal contact.

I shall write you at greater length in a day or so. Meanwhile, please give my cordial good wishes to everybody at the Institute and assure them that I am well, busy, and happy.

Affectionately yours,

Edward Mead Earle

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20 NASSAU STREET

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

CABLE ADDRESS: VANSTITUTE PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

February 9, 1938

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MRS. FELIX FULD

Dear Ed:

I am sorry to say that I have a discouraging letter from Sydnor Walker this morning, from which I quote as follows:

"I have talked with Mr. Crane in regard to the possibility of aid to Professor Earle in making his European trip. I do not know whether there is any possibility of direct aid from the Council, and I have not been able to think of any formula which would enable the Foundation to give assistance. As you know, I appreciate the importance of Professor Earle's renewing his contacts with those in the United States and abroad who are carrying on research in the field of international relations, but a three-month's sojourn in Europe is difficult to provide either on a fellowship or a grant-in-aid."

It is, of course, still possible that Crane will take some favorable action, but if he does not, I do not believe that the Institute will be able this year to finance the European trip unaided unless - and I think this is more than a possibility - we receive additional endowment or support.

That is a matter at which I have been working since you left, and though I have not succeeded in bringing it about as yet, and did not really expect to succeed so promptly, I am still very hopeful.

I am awaiting with interest the first news of your trip across the continent and your western contacts. I look to Beatrice to see that you do not over-exert yourself and that you come back to us at least in as good shape as we sent you away.

Professor Earle

February 9, 1938

- 2 -

The weather here has been perfectly marvelous. One might almost imagine oneself at a place like Charleston or Savannah. It is cool in the mornings and evenings, with lots of sunshine and some warmth during the day, nothing to speak of in the way of rain, and no snow at all.

Mason moves into 69 Alexander to start work today. All the folks there seem to be well and if there is any grief by reason of your temporary absence the girls and boys have kept it under cover. However, we shall give you a grand welcome when you get back.

With all good wishes to you and Beatrice from both Anne and myself,

Ever affectionately,

Earle

Professor Edward Mead Earle
c/o Professor Max Savelle
Stanford University
California

AF/MCE

Earle

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

69 Alexander Street
Princeton, New Jersey

January 26, 1938

Dear Abe:

I am sending you enclosed the manuscript of my article for the March issue of the Political Science Quarterly. Until the middle of page 4 it follows pretty closely the memorandum which you read sometime ago. Thereafter it has been entirely recast.

I am also sending a supplementary statement which was submitted along with the text to the Social Science Research Council.

My purpose in sending these is not only because I am sure they will have intrinsic interest for you, but also because they will serve to show to you and to members of the Board who might be interested the sort of work in which I am engaged at the moment.

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

Dr. Abraham Flexner
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, N. J.

Enclosures (2)

file

AMERICAN MILITARY POLICY AND NATIONAL SECURITY

In the discussion leading to the Pact of Paris the phrase "war as an instrument of national policy" became the basis for consideration of international affairs. The fundamental question at present to be raised is whether national policy has not now become an instrument of war.

This is no mere rhetorical device to catch the ear and the eye. It is a statement of fact in the light of which otherwise confusing phenomena become quite intelligible. For example, economic policies which, judged by the accepted criteria of economics, border on the insane become altogether rational if considered as quasi-military measures. Governmental controls of the press, the radio, the church, the school likewise are explicable by reference to the obvious fact that under modern conditions nearly all phases of life must be subordinated to the exigencies of war. The extension of political authority, especially military authority, into virtually every domain of human relations, is of profound significance. In Germany, Japan, and Italy, the concept of the totalitarian state and the concept of the totalitarian war are inextricably connected; in fact, it is difficult if not impossible to determine which is cause and which effect. The relentless pressure of the authoritarian states and of their concepts of economics, international law, and political ethics is having results of far-reaching importance in all spheres of life and economy in the democratic nations. Every accepted tenet of pre-war society is being challenged with noisy belligerence not only in the press and on the air and in diplomatic correspondence, but by the much more serious measures of economic autarchy which in part grow out of preparation for war. It is difficult to see how, in particular, the cherished heritage of Anglo-Saxon political freedom can be maintained in a

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world so thoroughly dominated by war and the war mentality. There is serious doubt that democratic states can successfully wage war against authoritarian powers, and there is even more serious doubt that democracy can survive war, even if successfully waged. In any case, there probably will be, in the nature of things, such fundamental compromises between political freedom and military necessity that a post-war society will be revolutionary in character.

"War", of course, is here used as a relative term. Heretofore war customarily began with a declaration of hostilities; no such formalities now seem necessary, as two good-sized wars are going on without legal status. Furthermore, preparations for war have assumed such magnitude as to raise the question whether peace exists in more than name. In truth, the world may now be said to be in various stages of mobilization for war, of which armed hostilities are merely the most aggravated form. During mobilization, whether it be called rearmament or preparedness or what you will, military considerations obviously take precedence. Some states have established in times of so-called peace a degree of war-time controls which would have delighted the military autocrats of the Great War, and demands for similar controls are being pressed elsewhere. Imports and exports are being restrained and raw materials are being allocated in the interests of war industries. Labor organizations have been suppressed, and labor has been conscripted. Quotas, boycotts, exchange controls, tariffs, excises, and the like are preliminary trading-with-the-enemy acts. Food is rationed. Taxation and military expenditures have reached astronomical proportions. Women and children are incorporated in the military machine. The civilian population is kept in a febrile state of emotional excitement which hitherto only war could produce. War is now frankly a process of attrition, and the race against exhaustion is under way. Standards.

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of living are depressed to an alarming degree; one favorite slogan is "guns not butter". The unrepaired ravages of world-wide depression, paradoxically enough, provide momentum rather than deceleration to the mad whirl. Hence national resources are conserved or expended with one end in view, national self-preservation or aggrandisement. The concept of the nation in arms has become all-embracing.

This may be in some respects an exaggerated and distorted description of the world in which we live. But it holds enough of reality to warrant the careful attention of the student of international affairs. In fact, it is difficult to see how any study of international relations can proceed without recognition of the prime fact that some governments, at least, look upon war rather than peace as the normal law of life. This appears to be the truth, however tragic. To some, the prevailing situation is a dilemma inherent in modern society. Others reject such fatalism and believe that courageous statesmanship offers an escape. All are agreed that continuance along the present path will be calamitous in one way or another.

In short, military policy dominates statecraft, completely in some states, partially in others. But military policy is not yet beyond conscious control; insofar as it can be intelligently directed, success may be achieved in avoiding or, at least, in mitigating what appears to be the impending catastrophe of universal militarisation. The extent to which military policy may be subordinated to statecraft, instead of vice-versa, will of course be conditioned by a variety of factors -- historical, geographic, ethnographic, economic, psychological. But some definition of national military requirements and their objectives is imperative if a semblance of order is to be brought out

of the prevailing chaos -- what Mr. Roosevelt recently has called international anarchy^{1/}. The difficulties of obtaining a frank definition in each instance will be proportional to the prevailing degree of mobilization. Of the so-called Great Powers it might be said that the United States represents one extreme, Japan the other. In some countries it is quite possible that the momentum of war, including preparation for war, is so great that it cannot be retarded much less stopped. But there is no reason to believe that so advanced a stage has been reached as yet in the United States. Certainly recent and prospective increases in American military and naval expenditures, however great, do not irrevocably commit the American people to any definitive course of action, although they well may compromise freedom of choice. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that the United States reexamine its whole policy of national defense in the light of historical traditions, the prevailing policies of other powers, and the basic elements in international relations.

Military policy is of the essence of statecraft. To be sure, there will always be differences of opinion, even among professional soldiers and seamen, as to degrees, ways, and means. But there will be substantial agreement that national defense is an inherent part of the national economy as well as one of the primary responsibilities of statesmanship. It was so recognized by Adam Smith in The Wealth of Nations. The authors of The Federalist, writing a century and a half ago, had a profound distrust of large armaments, which they considered an impediment to economic progress, a menace to liberty, and altogether unnecessary to the United States. Nevertheless, with their not

^{1/} The term is not new, of course. It was used fifteen years ago by English writers to describe pre-war Europe and the armaments race.

infrequent prescience, they saw clearly enough that: "Safety from external danger is the most powerful dictator of national conduct. Even the ardent love of liberty will, after a time, give way to its dictates. The violent destruction of life and property incident to war, the continual effort and alarm attendant upon a state of continual danger, will compel nations the most attached to liberty to resort for repose and security to institutions which have the tendency to destroy their civil and political rights. To be more safe, they at length become willing to run the risk of being less free".^{1/}

The problem of representative governments everywhere and always is to have the maximum of security with the highest degree of freedom, to make the military the servant of national policy not national policy the servant of the military.

American history has provided bold strokes of statesmanship designed to promote national security through clean-cut definitions of policy. The whole dogma of isolation was from its very inception largely a matter of military expediency. It represented a conscious attempt to utilize the geographical position of the United States as the strongest element in our national defense. It was sound strategy as well as sound politics.^{2/} In Common Sense and The Crisis, written in 1776 and 1777, Thomas Paine stated clearly that independence, national unity, and non-intervention in European affairs were in our military interest. As Washington put it twenty years later, because of our "detached and distant situation" we might well "defy material injury from external annoyance". The Farewell Address -- in the drafting of which Madison, Hamilton,

^{1/} The quotation is from Hamilton, in No. VIII. Similar striking paragraphs might be cited from Madison and Jay. All three were impressed with the geographical isolation of Great Britain and its effects upon British institutions. The Channel was then a formidable moat against invaders. How much greater, they said, was the barrier of the Atlantic

^{2/} Dr. Alfred Vagts, in his History of Militarism (1937) has called the Atlantic the greatest of Maginot Lines.

and Jay participated -- gave classic expression to the thought of contemporary American statesmen of all shades of political opinion. Weighing carefully the alternatives of armaments, alliances, a kind of collective security within the British Empire, and reliance upon a unique geographical position, the choice of the Fathers, at least for their day, was isolation based upon natural strategic advantage.

The decision of 1817 to demilitarize the Canadian frontier was another noteworthy instance of military policy designed to promote the national security. It is now too readily assumed that this was an easy step to take because of the community of interest between the United States and Canada. Such was not the case. At the time of the Rush-Bagot Agreement the Canadian border bristled with forts, guns, troops, and ships of war. For more than a century and a half it had been the scene of the most savage and sanguinary warfare. On both sides of the line there were suspicion and hatred deeply rooted in religious, political, linguistic, and nationalistic differences and passions. The decision to disarm was based not merely upon goodwill, but upon well-calculated considerations of economic and military expediency.

The Monroe Doctrine likewise might be interpreted as a shrewdly conceived policy of national defense. It was not solely attachment to republican institutions which determined the principles laid down in Monroe's message of December 2, 1823. It was as well a deep-set conviction that, so far as possible, we should not countenance the establishment or re-establishment in the Western World of potential bases of military or naval operations against the United States. In the words of the Message, we served notice upon the powers of Europe -- and later upon those of the rest of the world -- that "we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to this hemisphere as

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dangerous to our peace and safety".^{1/} To make it emphatic, almost the same phraseology was repeated elsewhere in the Message. There are few national policies more clearly conceived in military self-interest and few which have been more uniformly successful.

There is therefore no indication that Americans are less likely than others to defend their vital interests, provided always that there be some reasonable agreement upon what those interests are. It is doubtful if generalized terms like "rights" and "defense" and "honor" and "international law" will move the United States to warlike action; we have learned in the bitter school of experience that the pursuit of abstractions leads to trouble. But a clearly-thought-out national policy, resulting from adequate debate, may confidently expect unified national support. The comparative geographical isolation of the United States, its practical immunity from invasion, the continental extent of its territory and natural resources, and its potential military power make the formulation of such a policy relatively less difficult than in the case of any other nation. We can afford to make it clear that there are certain things for which we propose to fight, as well as certain things for which we do not propose to fight. In some measure, this is what we have done. The Monroe Doctrine with its various corollaries leaves little doubt, for example, that we would fight to preserve the territorial and political integrity of Canada or Mexico. In the more recent "neutrality

^{1/} The italics are mine.

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legislation"^{1/} we have enumerated a number of things for which we definitely will not fight -- the right to export arms and ammunition, to travel on belligerent ships, to arm our merchantmen, to transport munitions in American vessels, and the like. To most of us none of these rights seems worth the risk of war. It is altogether praiseworthy thus to clarify the position of the United States in a bewildering world, and it is difficult to see why the effort has been greeted with so much ridicule and abuse by the sophisticated. The impulses which produced the neutrality laws are powerful and in the best American tradition, and emphasis upon technical defects in the legislation should not obscure the popular resolve that lies behind it. There is nothing craven in a policy which attempts to solve problems on their merits before they become enveloped in the fog of prestige.

With the foregoing notable exceptions, it may be doubted whether the United States has any officially recognized military policy. A major-general

^{1/} Regarding the word neutrality which has a great variety of definitions, I am borrowing a paragraph from a Report of the Committee on the Maintenance of American Neutrality (1937) published in Plan Age, Volume III, p. 232:

"Despite the other connotations which it may bear . . . the word 'neutrality' will be used . . . only in the sense of a nation's remaining at peace while other nations are engaged in war. It will be used with no particular reference to the traditional insistence of the United States upon 'neutral rights' -- the historical attitude that belligerents should take care that their warfare does not infringe upon the commercial life and habits of nations outside the conflict. Nor will 'neutrality' carry the implication of impartiality, connoting an endeavor to balance carefully the award of favors and penalties to the warring factions".

This is the sense in which, in general "neutrality" will be used in this paper.

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of the United States Army recently has said that the only consistent objectives of the War and Navy Departments are more and bigger appropriations. That is an exaggeration, for the General Staff has plans for contingent war. Some of these are purely defensive, others are said to be founded on the last war -- that is, a large expeditionary force landed on friendly soil, supplied from friendly ports, and transported in all probability in friendly ships. With the progressive failure of naval disarmament, the policy of the Navy becomes of greater significance. Although the Mahan school of aggressive strategy is said to be in partial eclipse even in the Navy itself, there remains a good deal of room for clarification of the strategic responsibilities of the fleet. Whether any of the prevailing plans of the Army or Navy is realistic and acceptable to the American people cannot be decided on the available evidence. In the nature of the case many decisions have to be made in secret, however important their consequences. Furthermore, there apparently is lack of intelligent liaison between the several branches of the Government which are charged with international policy. For example, how far are the reciprocal trade treaties (a genuine effort to ease prevailing economic tensions) consistent with our military policy and with the military policies of other nations? Does our merchant marine program fit into our naval plans or vice-versa? Who, if anyone, is charged with the accumulation of stocks of raw materials -- the sinews of war -- not normally produced in the United States? Clarification of these and other points is going to be necessary no matter what our course of conduct -- continental defense, insistence upon "freedom of the seas" and other rights not specifically renounced, collective action, or the strictest sort of neutrality. It is certain that the adequacy of armaments can be measured only in relation to the strategic and political liabilities assumed for them. No one knows this better than the military and naval ~~xxx~~ experts.

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The haphazard way in which fateful military programs may be formulated has recently been revealed in the case of the portentous decision made in 1916, but subsequently modified at the Washington Conference, to make the United States the foremost naval power in the world. Speaking at St. Louis, February 3, 1916, President Wilson said: "There is no other navy in the world that has to cover so great an area of defense as the American Navy, and it ought, in my judgment, to be incomparably the greatest navy in the world". What the President intended to say was "incomparably the most adequate navy in the world" -- a very different thing. On the train later his attention was called to the discrepancy between the speech as prepared and the speech as delivered; whereupon Wilson replied that he was "intoxicated by the exuberance of his own verbosity".^{1/}

Between the Monroe Doctrine on the one hand and the neutrality legislation on the other is a vast twilight zone in which we have no policy at all or policies vaguely defined. Some venerable American diplomatic principles, such, for example, as the Open Door in the Far East, will need critical reconsideration in the light of new circumstances. Of even greater importance are questions which have not yet been propounded but which are certain to raise ominous heads with the first declaration of hostilities in either Europe or the Far East. Perhaps the foremost among these is the status of aircraft, both military and commercial in wartime. This question cannot be dodged by the United States because the Pan-American Airways already maintain a transoceanic service to the doors of China and will shortly be flying American mail and passenger planes across the Atlantic. As to military aircraft, it will say play in the

^{1/} See Ray Stannard Baker, Woodrow Wilson. Life and Letters, Volume VI, (1937) p. 29. It might be added that there is a difference of opinion concerning the relative strategic responsibilities of the American and, say, the British navies.

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next war a role transcending in sinister possibilities that played by the submarine in the crucial years 1914-1918. American statesmen may be excused for not having solved without resort to war the problems raised by the submarine. But if armed planes are used for commerce-raiding and other quasi-military purposes no extenuating circumstances may be pleaded for lack of diplomatic foresight and preparedness. Who is to determine the national course of action vis-a-vis such contingencies? And upon what principles, since no legal precedent exist and since a legalistic approach failed to secure peace in 1917? Should events simply be allowed to take their course?

The gravest danger, perhaps, is procrastination now and improvisation later. Suppose that by some rare prescience Woodrow Wilson had had before him a critical study of the laws of neutrality^{1/} and their applicability or lack of applicability to changing conditions of commerce and warfare (an amplification, let us say, of Mr. Lansing's doubts concerning the principle of visit and search as it involved armed merchantmen and the submarine). Suppose, also, that there had been some consideration in the autumn of 1914 or even earlier of the right of Americans to travel on belligerent ships in torpedo-infested war zones. Would our debate with the British and German governments have been different in character and spirit? To take another sort of case: Suppose the United States had carefully reconsidered some years ago the wisdom of maintaining military and naval outposts in China and had decided to withdraw our ships and our troops. Would the decision have been easier or more difficult than it is now, while a major Sino-Japanese war is being waged and after an American gunboat has been bombed from the skies? It is imperative that, as far as possible, policies be formulated before overt acts occur and before national prestige

^{1/} "Neutrality" is here used in the technical legal sense, not as on p. 10 supra.

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becomes involved; only in such circumstances can they be considered on their merits. Then, whatever the decisions, it might be said that they represented deliberate and rational processes of choice. As another writer has put it, "It is one thing, very wise and honorable, in advance of war, to lay down a policy . . . of relinquishing certain neutral rights which may be more embarrassing than they are worth while for a nation; it is another thing, impossible for a great people, still proud and emotional, in the midst of a situation to yield acknowledged rights at the point of the sword or a torpedo."^{1/}

It will be objected, with some justification, that national policies cannot be formulated for unforeseen contingencies. Certainly the very recent official and public attitude toward the neutrality legislation seems to bear out the contention. But this does not prescribe the rule that a policy of drift should be the course chosen in respect to military affairs. The number of unforeseen circumstances is not infinite -- the United States is not likely, for example, to have war with France or Czecho-Slovakia. And only the most remote sort of chance would bring hostilities with the British Empire. The science of politics -- indeed life itself -- is based upon analysis and appraisal of contingent probabilities as distinguished from far-fetched possibilities. At present prospective wars are limited in number and their character is dimly defined and acted upon by American military and naval authorities in conjunction with the Department of State. Military and naval strategy in relation to national policy does not now, and will not, proceed on mere improvisation for wholly unpredictable contingencies, some of which are impossible and some absurd. Military policy in some respects does and will control the view taken of contingencies. Hence the scientific and painstaking accumulation, coordination and interpretation of relevant facts are necessary unless there is to be a surrender to forces of chance and irrationality. The processes of research and interpretation are

^{1/} Samuel Flagg Bemis in The Yale Review, December, 1935, pp. 226-227.

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indispensable to the planning and control of military and naval policies.

For example, do we wish to fortify the Aleutian Islands and Alaska as air bases? If so, with reference to what larger purpose? Is the answer to be in terms of military strategy alone or with some relevance to the more far-reaching political questions which such fortifications are certain to raise in the Pacific? And, in any case, with what officials responsible or irresponsible is the decision to rest? In short, is it not true that an examination of these questions might have the important effect of averting crises, or at least of altering, in the interest of the United States, the character of crises, which may arise with Japan or Russia? It may be said without reasonable fear of contradiction that no such strategic problems may be resolved without the most serious repercussions in the civilization of the United States in its broader phases. Again, is there available to Congress, to the executive branches of the Government, and to the American people any calm appraisal of our position in the Pacific, the Caribbean, and in the Atlantic, with due consideration to these historical, economic, ethical, psychological, legal, and military phenomena which should have weight in determining what is the common defense and the general welfare?

If such an inquiry is to be made -- as it must be made -- into the basic assumptions of American military policy, the question of method and responsibility arises. It is inevitable, of course, that ultimate decisions will be taken (many of them in secret) by the military and the Executive. The broad outlines of national conduct must be circumscribed by Congress. The active participation of the Department of State and of the Army and Navy will be required in all deliberative procedure. Nevertheless, official and responsible agencies of government do not operate in a vacuum. Every policy of theirs must, or at least should, be formulated with relevance to the basic conditions of American life

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and thought. The wider, the deeper and the more factual the knowledge at their disposal the more practical and realistic is their course of action likely to be. After all, official authorities do not claim omniscience any more than citizens in general or students of public affairs in particular. They have frequently shown in the past an altogether admirable desire to obtain information and other assistance from those whose perspective is different, although not necessarily better. By legal and moral right they speak and act only for the nation of which they are a part, and it is the nation which ultimately must give sanction to their official decisions. National policy cannot be separated from the interests and ideals for which the people as a whole are willing in a crisis to pledge their lives and fortunes. In the long run, no policy can last which does not command a large measure of popular support founded upon an enlightened public opinion. Competence to judge fundamental questions overflows the boundaries of governmental agencies into the larger body politic and more especially into the realm of scholarship.

The subject of investigation here proposed has at the moment indubitable intrinsic significance in foreign relations and domestic policy, and according to all indications it will have increasing importance for the future. Although the inquiry would have a frankly utilitarian purpose, it should be conducted according to the most rigorous canons of factual scholarship and empirical thinking. If scientific investigation be valuable in itself and if, in addition, it render the public service of aiding in the clarification of national policy in a highly explosive situation, it may be said to be justified by any standards. Pressing as domestic problems may be, all are overshadowed by war, and none is fraught with greater significance for American life than the nature of military and naval policy in its bearing upon larger questions of American statesmanship.

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Is the statement, amplification, and clarification of the problem too large a task for American intelligence? In particular, is participation in this operation of research and formulation foreign to the activities and duties of the American scholar?

Edward Mead Earle

The Institute for Advanced Study

Princeton, New Jersey

Supplementary Statement on American Military Policy

It should be made plain to all persons interested in the proposed field of study that no one connected with it wishes to ham-string the national defense. On the contrary, it is my earnest desire that through the processes of critical examination the military and naval forces of the United States will be made the more effective.

The memorandum is ~~deficient~~ in at least one important respect. It does not define clearly the role which each of the social sciences might reasonably be expected to play in the ultimate study. I have not felt competent to supply details in this respect, but I am assured that each of the disciplines will find within the general scope of research here proposed a number of fruitful fields for investigation. The most glaring weakness is in the field of economics and I should hope it might be possible to obtain the assistance of persons whose qualifications are such as to expect realistic thinking. Those economists with whom I have talked see no reason why a good deal of useful work might not be done in this ^{direction} discussion.

The question has been raised whether it might not be essential to investigate as a corollary to this project the whole literature and practice of power politics in Europe. I should heartily ^{welcome} ~~recommend~~ such amplification of the fundamental ideas here proposed.

I have not gone into ~~such matters~~ as personnel and organization of the plan, if and when it is adopted. In general, however, it might be said that the first step would be the appointment of a group of say ten or twelve persons who would be willing to devote some time to posing the problem and to drawing up a kind of syllabus for its clarification. This syllabus could then be submitted

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to a still larger group for criticism and amendment. It would then be possible to decide upon persons best qualified to follow out each particular line of investigation and to draw up some estimate of the time and funds required.

All persons with whom I have talked are agreed that what is needed at the moment in the field of international relations is not the collection of more data, but the assimilation and organization of what we already have. This does not mean, of course, that further research may not be necessary. But it does mean that it should not be undertaken until larger questions of policy have been clearly laid down.

It is also the opinion, not only of scholars but of people in the government service, that the results of the inquiry should not necessarily be incorporated in impressive monographs, but rather in short memoranda which might be placed in the hands of persons who actually influence the course of events in Washington. Senator La Follette was particularly emphatic in saying that he just cannot find the time in the midst of his routine ^{duties} ~~days~~ to read impressive reports like those of the Brookings Institution, but that he would greet with the warmest sort of welcome a series of memoranda of thirty or forty typed pages which he might reasonably expect to fit into the day's work. This does not mean, of course, that larger monographs should be ruled out. In fact they should be welcomed in the end, but the immediate objective is shorter statements of fact and their intelligent interpretation.

It is also necessary to make clear that what I am proposing is not definitive formulation of American policy. This is clearly the responsibility of public agencies. I am very much interested, however, in seeing that decisions when reached shall be based upon a consideration of all relevant facts and also

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with due consideration of alternative courses of action. The latter seems clearly to me the function of scholarship. This was put clearly sometime ago by Dr. Abraham Flexner in his book on universities (p. 14) when he said "... conflicting philosophies -- in this world rocking beneath and around us, where is theory to be worked out, where are social and economic problems to be analysed, where are theory and facts to be brought face to face, where is the truth, welcome or unwelcome, to be told, where are men to be ^{TRAINED} ~~tained~~ to ascertain and to tell it, where, in whatever measure it is possible, is conscious, deliberate, and irresponsible thought to be given to the task of reshaping this world of ours to our own liking, unless, first and foremost, in the university? The wit of man has thus far contrived no other comparable agency."

No pretense is made that the material here presented is in anything but preliminary form, and I hope it will be judged exclusively with the understanding that it is merely a preliminary statement of what might be done.

Edward Mead Earle

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
School of Economics and Politics

69 Alexander Street
Princeton, New Jersey

January 8, 1938

To: Mrs. Bailey
From: Mr. Earle
Subject: Travel expenses

The travel expenses itemized below date from October 1 to January 7 and include joint expenses incurred by Mr. Mitrany and me at the meetings of the American Historical Association at Philadelphia.

Hotel.....	\$71.00	
Railway and pull- man.....	41.30	
Meals.....	40.50	
Tel. and tel.....	6.89	
Taxis.....	9.90	
Misc.....	<u>8.60</u>	\$178.19

Washington - 2 trips
Philadelphia-1 trip
New York - 5 trips

Paid by National Newark & Essex Banking Co. check No. 2310, dated Jan. 24, 1938

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MRS. FELIX FULD

January 4, 1938

Dear Ed:

I had a good deal of leisure yesterday afternoon and I devoted it to reviewing my conversation with you, as well as your letter of December 30. As I see it - subject to correction at any time - after conversation with you, your various ambitions - all laudable and understandable - fall in order of importance into the following category:

1. Demonstrate that you are, as I know you are and as you know you are, a well man, so that all rumor and talk about your previous disability will forever disappear. Perhaps I should have said to you yesterday that it is not a month since an acquaintance of yours in New York told me that she was sorry to learn that you had had a relapse. I laughed in her face and said, "If you were as husky as Ed Earle you could be extraordinarily happy. He is thoroughly well; he is on the job; he has not the slightest psychosis of illness, and nobody who sees him would ever believe that he spent a day in bed." We want, first of all, to put an absolute end to the remnants of such rumors and gossip, and the way to do it is to go through the year very cautiously, putting no undue strain upon yourself but maintaining the same sort of outward appearance, as far as the world is concerned, as is maintained by your associates. One unbroken, normal year of that kind will dispose of whatsoever remains of

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concern for you, for I am not concerned and I do not believe there is the slightest ground for concern as to your physical welfare. We cannot advertise it, but we can replace it.

2. As to the Langer business, I am inclined to believe that it will be wise to approach this problem on a broader basis, namely, that which is pursued by the mathematicians, in the hope that we can establish with the historians at Harvard the same sort of relationship that exists between their mathematicians and ours. We have had here two of their professors and a number of young men. Birkhoff, the greatest of their mathematicians, comes down here informally from time to time to discuss ideas with our group, just as they go to Harvard. Garrett Birkhoff, his son, a very brilliant and promising young man, is to be here next year. Our relations with the mathematicians at Harvard are as informal and intimate as are the relations between our art people and Walter Cook's group at New York University.

Now, in order to bring this about, if you approve, I propose to do precisely what we did in the case of the mathematicians, namely, some time at my convenience and his, have a talk with Conant, point out the mutual advantages resulting from this easy interchange, and suggest that we try the same sort of thing in your field. What we shall have to do in that event is, first of all, to make sure that the facilities are here, and I would suggest that, if you do not already know, you look into the question of library and accessories here during the next fortnight, so that I may know what Princeton and the Institute possesses and what the gaps are which will have to be filled out to make this an attractive place in the same sense in which the mathematical library and its accessories make Fine Hall attractive to men from all over

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the world. I will next take the matter up myself with Conant, for we must be extremely careful not even to appear to negotiate with any Harvard professor towards an end of this kind without the full knowledge and consent of President Conant. This being the case, you can, if Langer brings the matter up, find an excuse for postponing your visit and Beatrice's to Boston until a proper understanding has been reached^{by me}/with Conant. This is the same procedure which I invariably follow in dealing with Dodds regarding Princeton men. If we can make Princeton as attractive in your field as it is in mathematics, don't fear, men will come.

3. As regards the Social Science Research Council, I should sit back and hear what Crane has to say. I deprecate the feeling that there exists now or that there is in the offing an immediate crisis. If such is the case, research and reason, for which this Institute and all universities stand, go by the boards. The newspapers and the politicians will howl themselves hoarse and nothing we say will have any influence whatsoever. You are a scholar and you have got to calculate in terms of long spans, and you will ultimately be influential, as Aristotle was influential, and all other thinkers down through Newton and Bentham to Einstein, because what they said was established and slowly percolated into the public mind and conscience. When you hear from Crane as to what he is willing to do, let us sit down very quietly and calmly in an atmosphere of scholarship and reason and ask ourselves what we can do, if anything. I should be the last person to wish to decide this question for you. The question is up to you and I only want to emphasize the conditions under which I think you may be able to reach a wise decision. We have no responsibility for action, but we have enormous responsibility for ascertaining facts and seeing to it that they are made available.

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January 4, 1938

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As to Bailey, I see no reason why you should not, on your western trip, size him up and in a general way ascertain whether he thinks it likely that he can obtain leave to come on here for a year. And I think it would be all to the good if you make the acquaintance of the people at the Huntington Library, Stanford, and the University of California. This will be a matter of a few weeks and will not give rise to any talk with reference to your health, provided your absence is not too extensive, as I do not think it need be. Quite to the contrary, it will help to dissipate any notion that may exist that you are not in tip-top physical condition.

As to Sprout, I shall, when you approve and when the time comes, take the matter up with President Dodds, precisely as I did in the case of Mason.

I think the considerations which I have mentioned above ought to govern the form and spirit in which your article is re-written for the Political Science Quarterly. While showing an intimate, close knowledge of the actual situation, the spirit should be that of a scholar - not that of an advocate.

It was really a great pleasure to have a candid talk with you yesterday, and there is, as you know, absolutely no reason why anyone in the Institute should not cultivate the same sort of relationship with me. I shall no more interfere with one school than I have interfered with the mathematicians. I have, I believe, absolutely lived up to the ideal with which we started, namely, that the schools should be as nearly as possible "autonomous" - see Bulletin 2, page 3. Now let us see whether the faculty can live up to its part, which is stated on the same page in the same bulletin. This little excitement in reference to Mitranj may have served a good purpose if it banishes once and for all the thought of any fundamental changes for the next twenty-five years.

Professor Earle

January 4, 1938

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Meanwhile, if the Institute fails it will not fail because of the Board of Trustees; it will fail because the men chosen to be professors have not been equal to their opportunities, for they have their fate in their own hands in your department and in the humanistic department, as they have in the mathematical department. Even without another dollar there is something that any man with ideas can do, though I shall make every effort to provide for each of the departments on approximately the scale that prevails in mathematics. No machinery - only ideas and a chance to develop them: that is the heart of the Institute, and any departure from it will, in my judgment, damage it.

With all good wishes for you and Beatrice and Robin,

Ever affectionately,



Professor Edward Mead Earle
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AF/MCE