

December 6, 1944

Dear Ed:

Your projected book shelves have my hearty approval. I think they ought to be done in oak and with the same moldings and general finish as the rest of the shelves in your room. We are trying to get some oak for such purposes. If oak proves to be unobtainable at the present time, perhaps the best thing would be to use some temporary book case until we can get suitable lumber for a good-looking permanent job.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Professor Edward M. Earle  
Institute for Advanced Study

FA:KK

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

December 5, 1944

Memorandum to Dr. Aydelotte:

As my office is already badly crowded for book space, I am wondering whether you would have any objection to book shelves being built along the east wall. The work can be done by Wes Dauncey at his convenience, but I should like to have your approval before a structural change of this kind is made.



Edward M. Earle

December 1, 1944

Dear Ed:

I acknowledge with thanks your check for \$2,000 to be applied to the reduction of the mortgage on your house. I am forwarding this to the Treasurer's office today so that you will probably get a duplicate receipt from Mr. Leidesdorf or Mr. Schur.

I think your house has been a first-rate investment both for you and for the Institute.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Professor Edward M. Earle  
Institute for Advanced Study

FA:KK

October 30, 1944

Dear Ed:

Guy Ford, the editor of the American Historical Review, tells me that he sent your book to a man to be reviewed, but this man was unfortunately sent abroad on a war mission immediately after and failed either to produce a review or to return the book. Could you without too much trouble have an extra copy sent to Ford so that he can find another reviewer. His address is:

Guy Stanton Ford  
Study Room 274  
Library of Congress Annex  
Washington, D. C.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Prof. Edward M. Earle  
Institute for Advanced Study

FA:KK

Copy for Dr. Aydelotte

September 20, 1944

Mr. Darryl Zanuck  
20th Century-Fox Film Corporation  
Beverly Hills, California

My dear Mr. Zanuck:

You must be receiving a great many comments on your film Woodrow Wilson. Many of the criticisms which I have read have been petty, so that I am taking the liberty of telling you that I think, everything considered, the picture is really magnificent and a tremendous contribution to an understanding of the problems of world security which we face today.

It also succeeds in giving a successful portrayal of Woodrow Wilson as a man and a statesman. On Sunday I was talking with Dr. Isaiah Bowman, the President of Johns Hopkins University, who was for years an intimate friend and adviser of Woodrow Wilson's. He told me that he thought Mr. Knox's portrayal of the character was so successful that he (Bowman) completely forgot before the end of the picture that he was looking at Knox, not at Wilson himself.

There are two points of commission and one of omission which I am being bold enough to mention. The first is that the interview between Wilson and Bernstorff is, so far as I know, devoid of historical authenticity and, in addition, casts an unfavorable light on Wilson because no President of the United States would be so completely without dignity as to act in the manner in which he is portrayed in the film.

The second criticism is that you missed a magnificent opportunity in not pointing out that during the campaign of 1920 a long list of eminent Republicans (Elihu Root, Herbert Hoover, Henry L. Stimson, Nicholas Murray Butler, Charles E. Hughes, and others) signed a manifesto to the American people saying that the best way to get into the League was by voting for Harding. Therefore, the defeat of Cox was not as complete a renunciation of the League as the film seems to imply. In addition, the election of Harding represented an even greater betrayal of our Armed Forces and of the American people than Wilson indicated in the very eloquent speech at Pueblo.

None of this, however, should be taken to mean that your film is other than a cinematic success and a great public service.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Mead Earle

*Earle*

C O P Y

From Col. E. Colby, O-8150  
Hq. First U.S. Army G-3  
APO 230, c/o PM. NY City

September 10, 1944

Professor Edward Mead Earle  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Earle:

It is <sup>a</sup>damnably late date to be writing you this letter, way into 1944 and the middle of a campaign, to speak well and encouragingly to you of a book published in 1943 and now in or past its second edition. Nevertheless, I want to say over the seas that I have just finished a careful reading of your volume on MAKERS OF MODERN STRATEGY and am deeply impressed with the concept of the work, which is yours, with the valuable survey which it gives of the modern status of the subject, which also is yours, and with the intensive work which went into the preparation of the individual chapters, the excellence of the editing of which, and I have no doubt also the inspiration and guidance, are yours also.

MAKERS OF MODERN STRATEGY is a volume which ought to be read by any officer of the army who presumes to have a well grounded knowledge of military effort on an intellectual basis. I wish it were a text at West Point and in every R.O.T.C. unit in the United States. The relationship between political and military and economic factors going to make up state policy is something which I myself tried to emphasize briefly in the preface to my little text on AMERICAN MILITARISM, but the use of that was limited and its audience small. I am glad to see you doing it so well.

Elbridge Colby  
Colonel, A.S.C.

Waterford, Conn.  
July 19, 1944

Dear Ed:

I am very sorry indeed that I cannot be at the Institute on the twenty-third to hear your talk to the Princeton group. I do hope you are getting set up in Washington and will soon be able to take a holiday. We have already gotten an enormous amount of rest from four or five days here.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Prof. Edward M. Earle  
The Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

FA:KK

PRINCETON GROUP FOR THE STUDY OF POST-WAR  
INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS

Notice of Special Meeting

Professor Edward M. Earle, recently returned from a mission to Britain, will give his fellow members of the Group some of his impressions of conditions in England and the Normandy front

NEXT SUNDAY, JULY 23

7:30 p. m.

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Ivy Lane

For the Executive Committee

John B. Whitton  
Chairman

*Earle*

(Identical letters to Generals Doolittle and Brereton)

April 15, 1944.

Lieutenant General Carl Spaatz,  
Commanding General  
U.S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe  
c/o Postmaster, New York, N.Y.

Dear Tooev:

This will introduce Dr. Edward Mead Earle, Special Consultant, Army Air Forces, who is coming to your command at my direction.

Dr. Earle is one of the authors of the report of March 1943 of the Committee of Operations Analysts, dealing with targets in the European theatre. He has been attached to these Headquarters since December 1942 and has been charged with a number of tasks involving secret and top secret matters. He therefore has my complete confidence. Recently he has been on temporary duty in the Training Command and in the Second Air Force.

I am eager that Dr. Earle shall have the fullest opportunity to see the operations of your command, subject to your personal convenience and to such conditions as are imposed by the exigencies of the general military situation.

I shall be very grateful for any courtesies which you may be able to show Dr. Earle during his stay in the United Kingdom.

Sincerely,

H.H. ARNOLD  
General, U.S. Army  
Commanding General, Army Air Forces.

April 12, 1944

Dear Peck:

May I presume on our meeting at that interesting dinner at Cláridge's in November and on the ancient ties of Brasenose to introduce to you Professor Edward M. Earle of our School of Economics who is going to England on an important job for the Government. Earle would be greatly interested to meet you, and I am sure that you would enjoy talking with him. He has made a great contribution to our war effort and he is particularly interested in the kind of questions we were discussing at Anderson's dinner.

With kindest regards I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Air Marshal Sir Richard Peck  
Air Ministry  
London, England

FA:KK

April 11, 1944

Dear C. K.:

This is to introduce Professor Edward M. Earle  
of our School of Economics who is going to England and  
who will, I hope, be able to visit Oxford. I have urged  
him to call on you at Rhodes House and I hope that you  
will introduce him to Lord Elton. Earle has taken a  
brilliant part in the American war effort, and I am  
very anxious that he should have an opportunity to talk  
with you and Elton about our many common problems.

With kindest regards I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

The Warden  
Rhodes House  
Oxford, England

FA:KK

April 11, 1944

Dear George:

Professor Edward M. Earle, of our School of Economics, is going to England this spring and will, I hope, be able to present this letter to you at All Souls. I am eager that you and Muriel should have an opportunity for a talk with him, since I know you have a great deal in common. Earle has played a great part in our war effort, and I know that you and he will have much to say to each other.

With kindest regards in which Marie joins to Muriel and yourself I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

The Warden  
All Souls College  
Oxford, England

FA:KK

April 11, 1944

Dear Lindsay:

This is to introduce Professor Edward M. Earle, who is just leaving for England on an important Government mission. I have urged him to find the time for a visit to Oxford, and I hope very much that you will give him a chance to see something of the leave courses at Balliol. I only wish I were going with him.

With kindest regards I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

The Master  
Balliol College  
Oxford, England

FA:KK

*Earle*

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY AIR FORCES  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



ATTENTION:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY AIR FORCES  
WASHINGTON

16 February 1944

SUBJECT: Dr. Edward Mead Earle - Introduction to AAF Commanders.

TO: Commanding Generals, All AAF Commands and Air Forces  
Commanding General, AAF Tactical Center  
Commanding Officers, All Independent AAF Commands

1. This will introduce Dr. Edward Mead Earle, special consultant to the Army Air Forces and member of the Committee of Operations Analysts reporting to General Arnold in Headquarters, Army Air Forces.

2. Dr. Earle is engaged on a special survey for this Headquarters which requires that he visit typical activities of the AAF for background purposes. It is requested that you extend every courtesy to Dr. Earle and furnish him access to installations of your command. This will include access to statistics and factual information, including any classified matter.

3. Dr. Earle's project has a high priority, and your cooperation during his visit will be appreciated.

By command of General ARNOLD:

Sgd: Barney M. Giles

BARNEY M. GILES  
Major General, U. S. Army  
Chief of Air Staff.

A TRUE COPY

  
\_\_\_\_\_

A. M. WOOD  
Lt. Col. A. C.

December 20, 1943

Dear Ed:

Thank you very much for  
this additional check of \$100, being  
a contribution to the Institute for  
the study of military affairs. You  
are proving to be a gold mine.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor Edward M. Earle  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

Earle

To F.A  
from  
H.M.E.

In discussing the raid on Schweinfurt, General Arnold, in a press conference, said among other things:

"A special committee of experts familiar with German industries before the war makes up target lists for the bombers. Each target is given a priority rating for bombing in order of importance." (New York Times, October 19, 1943)

December 6, 1943

Dear Ed:

On behalf of the Institute I send you my warmest thanks for your generous check for \$400, to be used for research in military affairs. I am asking Miss Miller to set this up as a separate fund to be used according to your ~~instructions~~ directions. I do not think you ought to do this, but, having made my protest, I can only express my deep appreciation of your generosity.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor Edward Mead Earle  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

FA/MCE

WAR DEPARTMENT  
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES  
WASHINGTON

April 3, 1943

Mr. Frank Aydelotte, Director  
The Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

The work which Professor Edward M. Earle, of the Institute for Advanced Study, has recently been doing in Washington for the Army Air Forces has been of an important and confidential nature. This work is not yet completed.

Professor Earle's contribution to the work in hand has been of great value and it is hoped that his services will continue to be made available.

For the Commanding General, Army Air Forces:

  
BYRON E. GATES  
Colonel, Air Corps  
Chief, Management Control



April 20, 1943

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

According to the Township Tax Office the Institute has paid taxes on my Battle Road house as follows:

1943 - \$106.58 plus \$3.75 sewerage for first quarter  
(Total tax 1943-\$432.10 plus \$15 sewerage)

1942 - \$426.30 plus \$15 sewerage

1941 - \$429.20 plus \$15 sewerage

In Mr. Schur's letter of January 27, 1943 to me appears the following statement: "You may recall that we estimated an amount of \$500.00 per annum to be deducted for real estate taxes, but since we have received no notice of any assessment on your house, the amount shown above is being held in reserve by us."

It would appear, therefore, that I still owe the Institute the sum of about \$350 if, as the Township Tax Office says, the Institute paid taxes on my account for the year 1941.

Would you be willing to forward this letter to Mr. Schur for his consideration?

Sincerely yours,

Edward Mead Earle

Dr. Frank Aydelotte  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

March 4, 1943

Colonel Byron E. Gates  
Assistant Chief of Air Staff  
Headquarters of the Army Air Forces  
Pentagon Building  
Alexandria, Virginia

Dear Colonel Gates:

I am taking the liberty of writing to you about the work which Professor Edward M. Earle of the Institute for Advanced Study has recently been doing in Washington for the Army Air Forces. The Institute Trustees have been extremely generous in the arrangements which they have allowed me to make for lending members of our faculty to the government for war work. Because of this I feel the responsibility for informing myself and reporting to the Trustees from time to time about the nature and importance of the work members of our faculty are doing. To this end I should be most grateful if you would be so kind as to ask General Arnold to write me a letter concerning Professor Earle's work, saying whatever he thinks proper about its value and importance to the air forces.

Yours sincerely,

FA/MCE

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Copy for Dr. Aydelotte

December 13, 1942

Mr. Leon Fraser  
President, First National Bank  
2 Wall Street  
New York City

Dear Leon:

Although I have persistently refused posts in Washington since the outbreak of the war, I finally succumbed. General Arnold has asked me to serve as a special consultant on his Staff in a job which seems to me of such great immediate significance to the prosecution of the war that I cannot well refuse; hence I am off today for an indefinite period which may possibly include a trip to Great Britain before very long.

Is there any statement available of the general purposes of the George F. Baker Fund? If so, would it be possible for you to send a copy to my Chief, Dr. Frank Aydelotte, at the Institute for Advanced Study? Also would you be willing to see him some time to discuss the work in which we are engaged here and to suggest to him ways in which some of our activities might obtain additional financial support; I should be very grateful.

Beatrice joins me in sending you every good wish. I am sorry that I have not seen you recently, but I almost never get into New York these days and am not likely to for some time. However, I think of you often.

As ever,

Edward Mead Earle

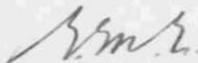
THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

December 5, 1942

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

At the request of Mr. Loveday and with the approval of the Military Intelligence Service, we are furnishing to the British Embassy for distribution in London fifty copies of the Proceedings of the Conference on Military Man Power and American Policy.

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle



612  
1-10-42

**WAR DEPARTMENT**  
**WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF**  
**MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION G-2**  
**WASHINGTON**

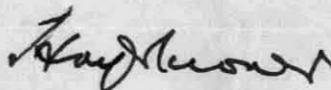
December 17, 1942.

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

My dear Dr. Earle:

I am informed that Dr. Jean Gottman, who was recently in Washington as a consultant with the Board of Economic Warfare, has now returned to Princeton. I would be very glad if you would advise Dr. Gottman how much we in the Military Intelligence Service appreciated the very valuable contributions which he rendered to all concerned during his stay here.

Sincerely yours,



HAYES A. KRONER,  
Brigadier General,  
Chief, Military Intelligence Service.

August 22, 1942

Dear Ed:

I hope you are making good progress and are not getting impatient. I am following your example and Marie and I will leave today for Buck Hill for a long week-end, just by way of a little break.

Under separate cover I send you two speeches, which are only for the idlest of your idle moments.

With warmest good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor Edward Mead Earle  
The Santanoni  
Saranac Lake, New York

FA/MCE

5 August 1942

Dear Ed:

I am delighted to hear that you are getting the best of the infection, and I earnestly hope that you will stay on at Saranac until you are thoroughly rested and feeling fit again. I am sure you are right that the question is one of general condition as much as anything else.

Please do not worry about any duties here. Dollard was most considerate about the report. Miss Harper is working up the material, and I think that I will follow your suggestion and sign it myself so that any deficiencies may be attributed to my lack of knowledge of details and not reflect on you.

We have quite a convoy journeying over to Trenton today to appear on behalf of von Laue at his hearing. I think we have an extremely good case for him and anticipate no difficulties in securing his release.

With warmest good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

Professor Edward M. Earle  
Santanoni  
Saranac Lake, New York

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Saranac Lake, N. Y.  
2 August 1942

Dear Frank

Many, many thanks for sending me Dollard's letter and for your kindness in taking over the job of writing a report for the Carnegie Corporation. I feel very guilty about putting this on your already overburdened shoulders.

Thanks to the sulfa drugs I seem to be getting this infection under control. But this experience has taught me that I must not push myself to the point where any bug finds me a ready host. As you know, I had come to that same decision early in June, but, alas, two or three weeks too late.

It might be wise for you to write the report for your signature, as coming from you. But as you will. If you would like me to go over a rough draft, I shall be glad to do so.

With all good wishes,

As ever



Dr. Frank Aydelotte

ROOM 5500  
49 WEST 49<sup>TH</sup> STREET  
NEW YORK

For ✓

July 24, 1942

Dear Frank:

I didn't misunderstand about Ed Earle's health. I think it's a part of your job to be watchful lest he overdraws on his limited reserves; mere common sense would dictate that. He has too good and too discerning a mind and a great capacity to contribute to the intelligent discussion of policy to let him drive too hard.

Sincerely yours,



Dr. Frank Aydelotte  
The Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

JHW:SIR

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

June 5, 1942

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

As you know, Mr. Vagts has gone to Washington as consultant for the Board of Economic Warfare. I should be happy as a temporary arrangement to release his office to some other member of the Institute, preferably Mr. Weiller who is known to the members of my group and who frequently has taken part in sessions of the seminar. Of course, I should like this to be a purely temporary arrangement because the offices directly across the hall from mine constitute a block of rooms which are almost indispensable to effective work on our part. If the proposed Carnegie grant goes through, I should hope to have the seminar as active next year as ever and could hardly dispense with any of the space which thus far you have been kind enough to place at our disposal.

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

May 25, 1942

Dear Mr. Aydelotte

Enclosed is the copy of the letter to Admiral Wilkinson  
You will remember that you said you would like to discuss this  
matter further with one of Admiral Jacobson's associates.

E. M. Earle  
a

May 16, 1942

Admiral T. S. Wilkinson  
Director of Naval Intelligence  
Navy Department  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Admiral Wilkinson:

Although the Government has taken advantage of many of the facilities of American universities, the academic world as a whole is very eager to make an even larger contribution to the successful prosecution of the war. Modern war is, as you know, a many-sided and complicated business which requires a great variety of skills and the utilization of all available scientific and specialized knowledge. American universities have built up over the years a carefully trained and experienced personnel which is at the disposal of the Armed Forces and other Federal agencies, and which might profitably be employed by them. The universities likewise have physical equipment in the form of laboratories, residence halls, libraries, map collections and class rooms which it would be difficult to duplicate elsewhere, and which well might make unnecessary the construction of buildings and other specialized facilities, as well as avoid the further concentration of personnel in Washington and other over-crowded centers.

I am taking the liberty of calling your attention specifically to the potentialities of the Princeton community partly because it is the academic group which I know best and partly because it is in many ways unique as a possible center of research, instruction, or other activities of the Navy. The educational and research institutions located here represent a wide variety of interests but can do unusually effective collaborative work.

It is not too much to say that the institutions and personnel in Princeton constitute a really remarkable going concern as regards special fields of knowledge, unusually qualified specialists, and excellent physical facilities. This going concern may well be broken up if individuals continue to be called into the Government service, civilian or military, elsewhere. Each of the institutions in Princeton is, of course, quite willing that members of its staff shall be at Government disposal during the period of the emergency. However, their value as individuals may well be less than their value as members of a team — that is to say, the whole would be greater than the sum of its parts. It is also probable that in many ways work done in Princeton by Princeton personnel and with Princeton facilities might prove to be more satisfactory in most ways than similar work done by the same in-

#2. Admiral T. S. Wilkinson. 5/16/42

dividuals in Washington or other centers of military activity. Furthermore, Princeton is conveniently located midway between New York and Philadelphia and within about three hours of Washington, and can therefore draw upon and cooperate with the metropolitan area and the national capital. It is entirely a residential town and therefore is not now over-crowded. There are a substantial number of large residences which could be used as offices or for housing of additional personnel. There are also the Hun Schools for boys which possess dormitories, gymnasium, dining hall, class rooms and playing fields which could be obtained if necessary or desirable. Princeton University and the Institute for Advanced Study also have extensive facilities which they would be glad to have your Staff inspect at any time.

For these and other reasons I feel justified in submitting to you a brief statement on what the Princeton community might offer to the Navy or any other Government department which might see fit to utilize its facilities and personnel.

The following educational and research institutions are now located in or very near Princeton:

#### PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Aside from the activities of the undergraduate college, the Graduate School, the professional schools of engineering and architecture, Princeton University supports the following special activities:

##### School of Public and International Affairs

A school primarily concerned with the preparation of undergraduates for government service, offering basic training in the problems of national and international government. At present specializing in problems of Latin-America and the Far East. Its director, Professor Dana C. Munro, was at one time in the Department of State specializing for twenty years in Latin-American relations, and is particularly well informed on problems of Central America and the Caribbean.

##### Princeton Surveys

Collaborative research in state and municipal government but well equipped from the standpoint of both personnel and experience for investigations of other problems of public administration as well. Their record of practical results over a ten-year period is unique in this area. The personnel are experienced in work with State and Federal officials.

##### Industrial Relations Section

The first and probably the best university group concerned with industrial relations of employers, employees, and government. Conducts research in labor relations and personnel problems and is widely known throughout the United States for its annual conferences at which leaders in industry and labor participate.

#3. Admiral T. S. Wilkinson. 5/16/42

Population Research Office

A group of scholars concerned with research and instruction in demographical problems, making its data available to the Department of State, the Board of Economic Warfare and the Coordinator of Information.

Public Opinion Research

It is no exaggeration to say that Princeton is the center for research and analysis of public opinion. Under the general direction of Professor Hadley Cantril, confidential work of this character is being done for the Office of Facts and Figures, the Psychological Warfare Division of Military Intelligence, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Individual members of the Psychology Department have likewise engaged in the study of special problems of an emergency character, and the closest liaison is maintained with commercial and quasi-commercial organizations, such as the American Institute of Public Opinion (which conducts the Gallup Polls), Public Opinion Surveys, Inc., and the Audience Research Institute.

Bureau of Urban Research

The study of war-time problems of urban life, including housing, and post-war readjustments.

International Finance Section

Concerned with comprehensive research and advanced instruction in international finance.

Department of Aeronautical Engineering

Recently established in the School of Engineering for instruction and research in problems of commercial and military aviation.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

School of Mathematics

A distinguished group of mathematicians and physicists headed by Professor Albert Einstein which could be utilized for research in ballistics, cryptography, problems of sound and light and related matters.

School of Humanistic Studies

Ordinarily concerned with art, archaeology and the classics. Might now be utilized because members of the staff are gifted linguists and possess first-hand knowledge of Italy and the Near and Middle East.

#4. Admiral T. S. Wilkinson. 5/16/42

School of Economics and Politics

This school consists of two distinct groups: Economists, especially qualified in public finance and statistics, and political scientists, concerned primarily with military problems. The latter are intimately associated with the Departments of History and Politics of Princeton University, and their work is more thoroughly described at a later point in this letter and by a memorandum attached hereto. The School of Economics and Politics is the headquarters for the American Committee for International Studies, an organization concerned with problems of the prosecution of the war and post-war settlement.

ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL AND TRANSIT DEPARTMENT  
OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Transferred from Geneva, this group of specialists is continuing its research in international economic problems. Although none of the personnel is American, it is composed almost entirely of citizens of the United Nations or of occupied territories. There are no enemy aliens and only two neutrals, both Swedes. One of the most distinguished groups of economists in the world and one which could be effectively utilized for specific or generalized research.

ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

Contains an excellent laboratory and a remarkable staff for basic research in animal and plant diseases with reference, of course, to the cause, transmission, and prevention of diseases among human beings, as well as the conservation of animal and plant foods. Has done notable work in epidemiology. One member of the staff is an outstanding authority on sleeping sickness and syphilis.

LABORATORIES OF THE RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

Recently established at Penns Neck (two miles from Princeton) for the conduct of all basic experimental research in problems of radio transmission and reception.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION  
AUDIENCE RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
PUBLIC OPINION SURVEYS, INC.

The American Institute of Public Opinion (founded and directed by Dr. George Gallup) takes polls for the purpose of determining trends in public opinion. Public Opinion Surveys, Inc. (under the direction of Dr. Claude Robinson) is concerned with what are called "spot analyses" and now, among other things, is making studies of morale in various industries. The Audience Research Institute is conducting inquiries into the reactions of movie audiences (including special studies for the United States Treasury) and is likewise concerning itself with the motion picture as a means of propaganda. All three

#5. Admiral T. S. Wilkinson. 5/16/42

of these commercial or quasi-commercial enterprises cooperate closely with the Departments of Psychology and Politics of Princeton University.

The resources above outlined may be translated into different terms -- that is, by division into various specialized fields of interest which cut across institutional lines. Among these are the following:

Mathematics. The mathematicians and theoretical physicists at Princeton University and the Institute for Advanced Study constitute the most distinguished school in the United States and probably one of the most remarkable ever gathered together in any community.

Military studies. The Princeton group engaged in the study of military affairs is unique among academic institutions. Its members have written extensively on military and naval history, on problems of political and strategic geography, and on war as a social and economic phenomenon. Princeton is now the headquarters of the American Military Institute, which publishes a quarterly journal, Military Affairs.

Public opinion and propaganda. The resources of the University and the quasi-commercial enterprises in Princeton combine to form a remarkable group of technicians in problems of public opinion and propaganda. There is also one member of the Institute for Advanced Study who has had unusual experience in psychological warfare. The Public Opinion Quarterly, published in Princeton, was the first periodical to deal with problems of this character. The idea of listening to and analysing foreign radio broadcasts originated with the Princeton Listening Post, which has now been made unnecessary by reason of the monitor service of the Federal Communications Commission. The archives of Princeton on the subject of propaganda, propaganda analysis, and public opinion are the most complete in the world and include among other things all the data gathered by the Gallup organization.

Military intelligence. There is a large number of persons in Princeton University, the Institute for Advanced Study, and the Princeton Theological Seminary who have unusual linguistic ability and who have resided and traveled in various areas of the world which are of strategic importance in the present war.

Physical sciences. Unusual facilities exist here for work in chemistry, physics and meteorology, among other disciplines. Some of these scholars are now engaged in the solution of problems for the O. S. R. D. but will be available for other work in the near future.

Public health. The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and the Princeton University Departments of Biology and Chemistry could operate effectively as a unit.

#6. Admiral T. S. Wilkinson. 5/16/42

The foregoing is by no means a complete description of the resources of the Princeton community. It is rather a brief survey of some of the most promising potentialities from the point of view of the Navy. Of course, any or all of the institutions in Princeton will welcome further inquiries or a visit from you or the members of your Staff.

As I see it, we could be useful in the instruction of Navy personnel (particularly Staff Officers), as a center of research, or as a liaison group between the Navy and other academic institutions.

We should welcome the assignment to us at any time of a specific task which would enable you to learn at first-hand the possibilities of further and more intimate cooperation.

Respectfully yours,

Edward Mead Earle

P. S. Of course, a considerable number of the personnel of Princeton University and the Institute for Advanced Study are already engaged in some form of government service in Washington or in Princeton, part-time or full-time.

*Cable Mayflower*



*Telephone District 3000*

*The Mayflower*  
CONNECTICUT AVE. AND DE SALES ST.  
*Washington, D.C.*

Monday morning  
18 May 1942

Dear Mr. Aydelotte

The enclosed clipping suggests two things: first, that perhaps we should add our protests to those which already have been made to the House committee; second, that the very possibility of such legislation should be given serious consideration by you and others responsible for the future of the Institute. Should it be adopted, all our plans for the future will have been frustrated.

You will remember our having discussed this same problem some three weeks ago.

As ever

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'E. Mead Earle'. The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline.

Dr. Frank Aydelotte

Earle

April 27, 1942

My dear Sir Charles:

Professor Edward Mead Earle of our faculty has just been showing me the plans for his proposed volume on the Foundations of Modern Military Thought, for which he is asking you to write the chapter on the military historian. I very much hope that you will be able to do it. I understand that practically all the suggested American contributors have accepted and that the work is going forward immediately. I think that such a volume will be extremely useful at the present moment and I am sure that it will be welcomed by various staff and command schools of the Army and Navy as well as by our military academies and a good many American universities. Everyone connected with it is eager to have your cooperation.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Professor Sir Charles Oman  
Frewin Hall  
Oxford University  
Oxford, England

FA/MCE

O  
P  
I

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Confidential

April 24, 1942

Mr. Allen L. Edwards  
Military Department General Staff  
Military Intelligence Division G-2  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Edwards:

Nothing better has occurred to me, as yet, as a slogan for your high purpose than this:

Krieg mit Hitler, Frieden mit Deutschland!  
(War with Hitler, peace with Germany)

or:

Hitler der Krieg, Friede den Deutschen!  
(To Hitler the war, peace to the Germans)

I have come around to a Schlagwort, or slaying-word as the Germans call it, of this sort as the result of several strong convictions about the proper methods of laying psychological siege to Germany. These convictions may be summed up as follows:

It is not yet wise to be too rough on Hitler. The Germans are not fickle and apt to turn on an idol and rend him, as a more political people like the French might easily do. A slogan like "Tod dem Hitler!" (Death to Hitler) might make a martyr out of him and rouse German commiseration. But it is possible by ceaseless reiteration to identify Hitler with war and make him appear the one barrier to peace.

Peace, moreover, is the most effective appeal to Germany as yet. A call to freedom would stir a certain section of democratic Germans who, like myself, understand and support such concepts, but we cannot count on the universality of such appeals. The majority of Germans have not been prepared to desire freedom; what they deeply want are Friede, Wohlstand, Ruhe (Peace, ease, security). These are not enough for the democracies, who have more positive desires, but they would stir masses of Germans.

It is not necessary, in my opinion, to try too hard to find clever phrases--the Germans are not used to advertising novelties or made blase by slogans. And they are anything but spoiled. We need not offer elaborate schemes, at least so far; the German masses, unpolitical in training and thinking, might even be alarmed by them. Most effective would be a constant hammering on Friede, on peace, and stressing of German war-weariness. It would be worthwhile to stress the ominous parallel 1942-1917: in both, Germany reached a third year of war, a stage of near-exhaustion, when America stepped in. Play on the depletion of German resources and nerves, contrasted with the freshness of America, a wonder-land to most Germans.

If you are entering the psychological war-path against the Third Reich, the following two proposals of mine might possibly interest you:

1) The whole problem of what is actually in the German mind, whether the Atlantic Charter has penetrated into German skulls, brings us to the question, fundamental in the psychic warfare on that people: What do we actually know about the state of German minds at present? From whom could we find out? Would not a systematic questioning of German prisoners of war, such as arrived in a Canadian port a few days ago, produce worthwhile information? Among them, especially among the air force men, we should find some very "tough babies", but these would be precisely the most valuable--if we could find some doubts, some fissures among them, we should have something definite to play on. Their stubbornness might be broken down by careful questioning, using perhaps their local dialects, promising to send relatives word of their safety, etc. Leave aside for the time being questioning about things which might interest the operative division of the General Staff and concentrate on their ideas of Hitlerism, the future, peace and war. Will not you and your associates give this proposal of mine a thought? I think that the Canadians would not be averse to letting us have some such recent arrivals.

2) A second idea springs from personal military experience with the German Army in the last war. The German soldier is peculiarly open to musical suggestion, perhaps more than others. Why not play on the musical nature of the German? Why not write a defeatist song, a song full of melancholy and nostalgia, and put it in the mouth of the German soldier? A defeatist song might as easily lower his morale as a stirring victory song might raise it. It must be rhymed, something like the following:

"Wozu bin ich im Kriege?  
Was nützen mir die Siege?  
So sprach ein Soldat auf Posten,  
Fern, ach allzu fern im Osten."

(For what purpose am I in war?  
What use are victories to me?  
Thus a soldier spake on guard  
Far, O too far in the East.)

Another catchy rhyme, to be put into the mouth of a German soldier, would be this:

"Und, Brüder, dieser ganze Lebensraum  
Ist leider nur ein Todestraum."

(And, brethren, all this  
living space  
Is, alas, nothing but a  
death dream.)

This is as far as I have got myself. There are several German poets in this country now who have the authentic folk-touch, like Carl Zuckmayer, who would probably be willing to work on such a ballad. Perhaps even a composer like Kurt Weill, who knows the popular taste in melody, would provide music to catch the soldier's ear.

Text and melody should be thrown over German lines, troop assemblies and short-wave radio, perhaps with the remark that this song was found on the body of a dead German soldier along the Eastern front.  
AND: Russians please copy !

When such songs or slogans are reproduced, great care should be taken that the texts are flawless, completely free of all spelling and grammatical errors, and even from "foreignness" in phraseology. Nothing impedes the effectiveness as errors of that kind. I have myself seen this in the last War--otherwise effective pamphlets from the Allied side were cast away because of a single small error. Among a highly literate people like the German, an error in text would instantly rouse suspicion and distrust.

Let me know what you think about these proposals that go far, as I must confess, beyond the confines of an answer to your very specific query.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Vagts

April 22, 1942

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for your letter of April 20th. I am taking up with Clarence Pickett immediately the point you make about the activities of the American Friends Service Committee and I may want to bring you and him together for a conference as soon as possible after you return.

I know Oman and shall be delighted to write to him urging his participation in the new volume.

With warmest regards from both of us to both of you, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor Edward Mead Earle  
Hotel St. Francis  
San Francisco, California

FA/MCE



HOTEL ST. FRANCIS  
 ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT HOTELS  
 SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA

MANAGEMENT  
 DAN E. LONDON

20 April 1942

Dear Mr. Aydelotte

It was thoughtful of you to write expressing your approval of the proposed volume on the foundations of modern military thought. We already have had acceptances from practically all of the suggested contributors, each of whom has greeted the idea with enthusiasm and has agreed to go to work on his particular section. There is a good chance, I think, that most of the material will be in hand by autumn. There will be an enormous editorial job to be done thereafter, of course.

Of course, you know Sir Charles Oman, whom we have asked to write the chapter on the military historian. It is unlikely that he knows me, and it might be helpful if you were to write him a note telling him that you think this is a worthwhile enterprise. It will be used by the several staff and command schools of the Army and Navy of the United States, as well as by our military academies and universities. I met Oman in Oxford in 1938 and am a great admirer of his great work in military history, but I am not of his generation and may need a lift from someone like you.

The deportation of the Japanese on the Pacific Coast is one vast human tragedy--one which cannot be resolved, I fear. It is too long a story to write about just now. But there is just this to say for your information at the moment: the persons with whom I had conferences on the matter (under the auspices of Sproul and Deutsch of the University of California) agree with me that it would be better for the moment for agencies like the American Friends Service Committee not to attempt social service work with the evacuees at the moment. If they do, the Federal Government--whose responsibility this is and must be in the first instance--is likely to wash its hands of some of the matters which seem to us imperative. The time may come, and probably will, when intervention of the Friends and others will be timely, but it is not now, we think. More of this when I see you.

Beatrice joins me in best wishes to you both.

As ever

Dr. Frank Aydelotte

April 15, 1942

Dear Ed:

Hearty congratulations on the admirable plan of your volume on Foundations of Modern Military Thought. I should think that would be useful everywhere. I hope it will not be long before you undertake it.

I should be glad to hear anything that you have time to write about your adventures on the Pacific Coast.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor Edward Mead Earle

59 Paramount Court  
University Street  
London W. C. 1  
Euston 5851, Ext. 59  
March 16, 1942

Dear Gilbert [Morris Gilbert, U. S. Embassy]

Here is my "minute" on what Kitty calls the "Harvard School  
of Slaughter" idea.

Yours in haste,

(Signed) Tom Wintringham

.....

RESEARCH ON WAR

by

Tom Wintringham

There is no satisfactory study of changes in the techniques of warfare. The only connected history of the art of war (not the actual campaigns, but the changing ways in which men have fought) is that written by Oman covering the Middle Ages. I suggest that it is extremely important that scientific research should now master the whole history of warfare, up to and including the campaigns of this war.

This is not a question of geo-politics, which traces the inter-connection between economics, geography, politics and war. There are clearly reasons, lying within these fields, for some and perhaps for most of the changes in military techniques that have occurred. But the important point for those now engaged in warfare is not so much to study the causes of past changes as the mechanism of these changes; our aim must be to find an equivalent modern mechanism by which our own techniques of war can be developed to a higher level than that of the Germans and Japanese.

Factual studies of war have in the past been left too much to

soldiers on the one hand and historians on the other. The soldiers are concerned with the art of command and leadership, with strategy and tactics divorced from techniques and the physical bases for weapon-power. Historians on the other hand, with some exceptions, are too concerned with the social causes and results of warfare to study carefully the changes occurring in the nature of fighting.

It is extremely difficult for soldiers to study war as a science until there has been a clearing up of unscientific ideas about war and the provision of a factual study as their material. In other aspects of life this sort of thing would be done perhaps by the Rockefeller Institute, or by a university or by some ad hoc institution. I have no idea what body should undertake this research; but I suggest that an overburdened War Department will not find it easy to provide the personnel or to control the research.

It seems to me inevitable that America will make the first scientific analysis of modern war. For one thing, most of the technical developments from which modern weapons and tactics spring have their origin or the main development in America, i. e., Eli Whitney's standardised musket parts, the machine gun, the aeroplane, the tractor which makes the tank possible, the gasoline engine, heavy-duty road transport, radio, flow-production, etc. It is also a fact that though America has done very little fighting many modern tactical developments have come from America: skirmishing and aimed individual fire in the War of Independence, fortifications covering the whole front of an army and deep penetration behind the enemy's lines in the Civil War, the dive-bomber, etc.

Germany and America are the two countries that know best the value of fundamental factual research as a basis for activity and development. In the German General Staff during the past five years many of the ablest men in Germany have been working on a theoretical revision of all military thinking;

-3-

the result is the pattern of war that we call the Blitzkrieg. I am quite certain that it is scientifically tested, and made a basis for production policies as well as strategy, until the questions involved are studied by an independent team of experts with enough authority to convince both administrators and soldiers. It is absurd to spend so much brain-power on research into the chemistry of explosives and so little on the basic factors governing the use of these explosives, when the net result of all too many campaigns is that the enemy captures three-quarters of your explosives before you use them. I doubt if I can convince my friends in Britain of this, but I hope that events will convince Americans it must be done.

(signed) T. W. 16.3.42

STUDIES OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS  
AND MILITARY POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES

at

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
School of Economics and Politics  
Princeton, New Jersey

Revised to  
December 1941

STUDIES OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS  
AND MILITARY POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES

at

The Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

This memorandum and its appendices are intended to describe one phase of the research now being conducted in the School of Economics and Politics of the Institute for Advanced Study.

It is a striking paradox that, although military defense has been a perennial problem of the American people, there has been until recently no conscious, integrated and continuous study of military security as a fundamental problem of government and society. It is another paradox that, although we live in a warlike world and have ourselves been participants in large-scale wars, there has been almost no systematic consideration by American scholars of the role of war in human affairs--this despite the transparent truth, however deplorable, that war is a recurrent phenomenon which from time to time transcends all other human activity. As democracy is based upon belief in the power of public opinion and other moral sanctions, we have understandably given great weight to the problem of collective security, both before and after the outbreak of the present war. It is now necessary, without decreasing our interest in post-war problems of political and economic reorganization, to restore a balance as between such studies and studies of national power. Indeed there can be no permanent security in the world unless statesmanship understands the role which controlled and socially directed military force must play in the maintenance of order and stability.

Political and social scientists have not heretofore undertaken adequate systematic inquiry into the problems of defense and strategy. An examination of contemporary textbooks on politics, economics, geography, and international relations reveals that - with some notable exceptions - military affairs are a conspicuous lacuna or, at best, have been treated as incidental and peripheral in

character. This is not surprising, for although writers on politics, since the days of Aristotle and Plato, have given some attention to military subjects, and although Machiavelli, Sir Francis Bacon, Adam Smith, Alexander Hamilton and Benjamin Franklin, among others, have shown an acute understanding of the role of military power in statecraft, the treatment of national strategy throughout the nineteenth century and until recently in the twentieth has been left, on the whole, to soldiers writing for soldiers rather than civilians writing for civilians.

The truth seems to be that liberalism and democracy, being predicated upon the ideals of peace and progress, have viewed with repugnance an international society based upon armed, competitive nation-states. Liberals and democrats likewise were suspicious (at times with justification) that defense was inextricably connected with imperialism, aggression, vested armament interests, political conservatism, and potentially militarized society. Liberal scholars shared these suspicions and therefore avoided the problem altogether. But by abandoning the field to others, they solved none of the problems and resolved none of their fears. The net result has not been the avoidance of war but the victimization of those who hate it most.

Anglo-American constitutional history is so closely associated with control of the army by Parliament and Congress that the British and American peoples have had an instinctive and deep-rooted fear of permanent military establishments. Furthermore, as a consequence of the insular position of Great Britain and of the geographical isolation of the United States, large peace-time armies have been unnecessary, and only under the most compelling necessity have we resorted to compulsory military service<sup>1</sup>. Rapidly changing military technologies and the shifting balance of power, however, necessarily raise the

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1. Great Britain in 1916 and 1939, the United States in 1863, 1917 and 1941. There was also a theoretical levée en masse in England during the Napoleonic threats of invasion.

question whether conditions have not so fundamentally changed as to require new points of view as regards the place of the army, the navy, and the air force in the life of the nation.

It is essential that we return to an earlier tradition, which treated military problems as an inherent element in the science of government and politics, as well as a factor in a broader education. And, in view of the integrated character of the modern world, they must now be regarded as one of the most important concerns of economics, geography, and social psychology as well.

The curricula of American colleges and universities have, with only rare exceptions, avoided or ignored the many-sided problems of defense. Even in military history we have been negligent. For example, it is foreigners rather than Americans who have had the fullest realization of the contributions to strategy and tactics of the American Civil War and, until recently, it was Englishmen rather than Americans who wrote the outstanding biographies of certain of our military leaders. Until recently few civilian societies have actively interested themselves in national defense, except for purposes of propaganda; some have had primarily antiquarian interests. The most successful professional writing on military and naval subjects has heretofore been done in the United States by men like Mahan and Upton, who were members of the armed forces. It is only recently that military criticism has become a feature of American journalism; military commentators are few in number, and not all of them possess an adequate knowledge of history, economics, psychology and politics, nor should they be expected to possess such knowledge in a profession which, in general, calls for different skills. But the avidity with which military journalism is read is an indication of the potentialities which exist for more adequate treatises on defense, written in accordance with the canons of scholarship. And if the American objective is not merely defense but security and grand strategy as well, it is imperative that the foreign and military policies of the United States be formulated with reference to our history, tradition, and aspirations as well as the

demands of military technology.

The study of military affairs is not an emergency matter, although the emergency gives it added importance and, indeed, a character of importunity. If we now had on hand a reserve of trained scholars who had devoted any considerable portion of their lives to problems of strategy, they could be of inestimable service to the nation. The Army War College has been closed for the period of the emergency because of the shortage of commissioned personnel in the higher ranks. Until recently there has been even within the military and naval services no group of trained personnel continuously and exclusively engaged in theoretical studies—a deficiency which expert scholars might overcome were they available in any number. In general, however, what is required is not a temporary expedient to meet an emergency but a long-term program of research and, ultimately, of teaching which will enable the United States in times of peace as well as in times of crisis and war to build up a body of expert knowledge directed to the formulation of public policy and an understanding of military problems and potentials. There have recently been encouraging signs that competent scholars, working principally as individuals in the universities, have come to recognize their responsibility in this respect. In addition, a small number of colleges and universities have inaugurated more formal military studies, at least for the duration of the emergency.

In the past our apparent invulnerability, combined with the balance of political and economic forces in Europe and the Far East, made a coherent military policy discretionary rather than imperative. However, as the conditions of American security undergo fundamental change, it is essential in the national interest as well as in the cause of learning that the social scientist take a conspicuous and far-sighted position of leadership in the process of planning the national defense; otherwise, we shall lose some of the values which it is essential that we retain and we shall, in the end, be the less rather than the more secure.

It was with these considerations in mind that Professor Edward Mead Earle established at the Institute for Advanced Study in the autumn of 1939 a seminar in the military and foreign policies of the United States. The seminar has included in its membership scholars both from the United States and from abroad and has benefited from the active cooperation of interested members of the faculty of Princeton University, whose writings on foreign policy and on naval and military affairs have achieved a nation-wide reputation.

The result is that there has been created in the Princeton community a centre d'études militaires which is not concerned with immediate technical military and naval problems but rather with broad questions of national strategy, military security, the elements of military and economic power, and the role of the United States in world politics. It has been composed of students of history, economics, and political science whose major interest is the clarification of the several phases of national policy and a unified concept of Grand Strategy.

The seminar has the important quality of continuity, although its personnel is constantly changing. This brings to the individual effort the benefit of previous group experience and lends a permanent character to what otherwise might be the transitory and incoordinate activity of the individual. As scholars who have participated in the projects of the seminar go back to their academic posts, they carry with them new concepts of national problems and international relations. The free interchange of ideas with other mature scholars, the emphasis upon qualitative work, the critical and introspective character of seminar discussions, the absence of departmentalization—these and other factors will, it is believed, contribute to real and long-term influences on academic thinking and research in the social sciences. Hence the seminar offers qualified scholars exceptional opportunities for advanced study during a sabbatical leave.

Among the subjects which have received detailed consideration in the discussions of the seminar (which meets ordinarily once a week for two hours

throughout the academic year) are the following: the elements of sea power and "command of the sea"; changes in military technology as they affect world politics; the balance of power in Europe and the Far East not only as a phenomenon in itself but as a factor in the defense of the United States; the "military potential"--that is to say, the basic factors in military strength; war as a social and economic institution; strategic factors in the foreign policies of the Great Powers, including the United States; the impact of war upon the economic and social structure; the meaning of terms like "security," "strategy," "defense," and "sea power," which are commonly used but not always with exactitude; Wehrwirtschaft and economic warfare; the spread of geo-political doctrines in Europe, especially since 1919; changing power relationships in the Atlantic area and in the Pacific; the historical origins and development of the American doctrine of isolationism and non-entanglement; the European background of early American foreign policy; theories and practice of diplomacy; the role of the army in a democratic society; comparative methods of recruitment and discipline of military personnel; the concept of hemispheric defense and hemispheric solidarity; the historical development of American military policy; non-political--especially psychological--aspects of warfare.

The study of the foregoing has not been viewed as an examination of isolated and unrelated topics but rather has been conducted with a view to a single unifying objective: American security, its basic assumptions, its changing conditions, and its present imperatives. As the strategic factor has heretofore been underemphasized or, indeed, largely overlooked, by scholars in the treatment of American foreign relations, a study of American security involves among other things a new problem in historical interpretation.

The members of the seminar have likewise been concerned with the relation of their studies to American education and American public opinion, because they believe that during a "total war" basic research has a special relation to

-7-

theoretical politics. Among other things they have collaborated with a group of scholars at Columbia University in the preparation of a syllabus, "War and Defense Policy," which is now in the process of publication by Farrar and Rinehart. They are likewise engaged in editing a book of readings to be used in connection with the syllabus and they have in preparation, in collaboration with the American Military Institute, a scholarly bibliography on war and defense. A tentative bibliography on "Modern War--Its Economic and Social Aspects" has been completed and is now being distributed to a selected list of teachers of international relations. Professor Earle and his colleagues likewise have assisted scholars in several American universities in the organization of courses in military affairs, and some former members of the seminar have been appointed to academic posts for the specific purpose of conducting such courses.

It is hoped that the facilities of the Princeton community for the study of military affairs will be steadily improved. Already substantial progress has been made, through collaboration of the librarians of the Institute for Advanced Study and Princeton University, in building up a valuable collection of published works, manuscripts, and archives dealing with naval affairs, military history, American foreign relations, and power politics. Although, for the immediate present, funds are available for the purchase of most current publications, there is still a large work to be done in acquiring books, periodicals, and official records long since out of print. Collection of the latter materials requires patience, vigilance, and larger sums than are now in hand or in prospect. It is to be hoped, therefore, that persons who are interested in the work described in this memorandum will consider Princeton as a suitable depository for collections or for individual titles which might be of value to the seminar.

Two appendices to this statement will give a further indication of the scope of the work achieved and in progress. Appendix A is a cumulative list of the members of the seminar from 1939 to the academic year 1941-1942. Appendix B is a selected bibliography of the publications of members of the seminar, many of which have grown out of group discussions.

Appendix A

The Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

MEMBERS OF PROFESSOR EARLE'S SEMINAR ON  
AMERICAN MILITARY POLICY AND FOREIGN RELATIONS  
1939-1942

Edward Mead Earle

Ph.D. Columbia University, 1923. L.H.D. Union College, 1941. Professor School of Economics and Politics, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, since 1935. Professor in the Department of History at Barnard College and Columbia University, 1923-1935. Author of Turkey, The Great Powers and the Bagdad Railway, A Study in Imperialism (1923); Against This Torrent (1941). Has served as visiting lecturer at the Army War College, the Army Industrial College, and the U. S. Military Academy. Trustee of the American Military Institute.

Robert G. Albion  
1941-1942

Ph.D. Harvard University, 1924. Professor of History in Princeton University. Author of Forests and Sea Power (1926); Introduction to Military History (1929); The Rise of New York Port (1939), and other works. Trustee of the American Military Institute.

Thomas A. Bailey  
1939-1940

Ph.D. Stanford University, 1927. Professor of History, Stanford University. Author of Theodore Roosevelt and the Japanese-American Crisis (1934); A Diplomatic History of the American People (1939), and many articles in the journals of the learned societies. Notable among the latter was an article on the sinking of the Lusitania in the American Historical Review. Albert Shaw Lecturer on American Diplomacy, Johns Hopkins University, 1940-41.

Bernard Brodie  
1940-1941

Ph.D. University of Chicago, 1940. Instructor in the Department of Political Science, Dartmouth College. Author of Sea Power in the Machine Age. Mr. Brodie's special interest is naval technology and naval strategy.

Gilbert Chinard  
1939-1940

Professor in Princeton University; author of Thomas Jefferson, Apostle of Americanism (1928); Honest John Adams (1933), and other works dealing with American foreign policy.

Pierre Cot  
Spring 1941

French Under-Secretary of State; Minister of Aviation (1933-1934 and again in 1936-1937). Minister of Commerce (1938).

Etienne Dennerly  
1940-1941

Agrégé de l'Université, Paris, 1926. Professor at the Ecole libre des Sciences Politiques since 1935. General Secretary, Centre d'Études de Politique Étrangère. Author of books on the Far East and on economic factors in international relations. Now a member of the staff of General de Gaulle at headquarters of the Free French forces, London.

Harvey A. DeWeerd  
1941-1942

Ph.D. University of Michigan, 1937. Associate Professor of History at Denison University. Editor of Military Affairs, the journal of the American Military Institute, and adviser to W. W. Norton & Co. on military publications. He has written a monograph on "Production Lag in the American Ordnance Program 1917-1918" which has been used by the OPM. Author of Great Soldiers of Two World Wars (1941), a collection of military biographies.

William T. R. Fox  
1941-1942

Ph.D. University of Chicago, 1940. Conference Director and Instructor in the School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University. Author of Some Effects upon International Law of the Governmentalization of Private Enterprise (unpublished doctoral dissertation).

Felix Gilbert  
1939-1942

Ph.D. University of Berlin, 1931. A student of political thought and of diplomacy. Former research assistant to the editor of the German Documents on the causes of the war of 1914. Mr. Gilbert's book, The European Background of Early American Foreign Policy, will be ready for publication soon.

John H. Herz  
1939-1940

Ph.D. University of Cologne, 1931. Instructor in political science, Howard University. An international lawyer who has written an important book on The National Socialist Doctrine of International Law, and who was principally valuable at the seminar in discussing such questions as the importance of national sovereignty as a factor in military and diplomatic affairs.

Albert T. Lauterbach  
1940-1941

Ph.D. University of Vienna, 1925. Assistant Professor of Economics, University of Denver. Research Associate, Institute of Social Research (Columbia University) 1939-40. Author of a manuscript shortly to be published on Military Economy and the Social Structure.

William W. Lockwood  
1940-1941

A. M. Harvard, 1929. Secretary, the American Committee for International Studies. Secretary, American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Etienne G. Mantoux  
1941-1942

Docteur en Droit, University of Lyon, 1941. Research Student, London School of Economics and Political Science (1935-1936); Lecturer in Economics, British Institute in Paris, (1939); Author of L'Epargne Forcée Monétaire (Lyon, 1941).

Horst Mendershausen  
Autumn, 1940

Ph.D. University of Geneva, 1938. Cowles Commission Research Fellow and Instructor in Economics at Colorado College, Research Associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research. Author of The Economics of War (New York, 1940).

DeWitt Clinton Poole  
Autumn 1941

A. B. University of Wisconsin, 1906. M. Dip. George Washington University, 1910. Onetime chief Division of Russian Affairs, Department of State. Former Director, School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University. Author of Democracy and the Conduct of Foreign Relations (1924). Consultant, Office of the Coordinator of Information, Washington.

Stefan T. Possony  
1941-1942

University of Leipzig. Ph.D. University of Vienna, 1935. Author of Tomorrow's War, Its Planning, Management and Cost (London, 1938). Now engaged in a study of certain non-military - especially psychological - aspects of war.

Herbert Rosinski  
1940-1941

Ph.D. University of Berlin, 1930. Lecturer on military and naval affairs, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. Author of The German Army and editor of a German edition of Théories Stratégiques by Admiral Castex. Lecturer in the German Naval Academy 1932-36. Gave Lowell Lectures at Harvard in the spring of 1941 on "Command of the Sea."

J. Rumney  
1939-1940

Ph.D. University of London. Professor, University of Newark. A Sociologist whose interest is in the problem of military security in its relation to domestic policies, particularly social welfare. Author of Herbert Spencer's Sociology: A Study in the History of Social Theory, and of The Science of Society.

Harold Sprout  
Mrs. Margaret Sprout  
1939-1942

Authors of The Rise of American Naval Power and of Toward A New Order of Sea Power. Dr. Sprout is Associate Professor of Politics in Princeton University. He has also been visiting lecturer at the U. S. Naval Academy and the Army War College.

Charles P. Stacey  
1939-1940

Assistant Professor of history at Princeton University. The foremost authority on the defense policies of Canada and of their relation to British Imperial diplomacy. Author of The Military Problems of Canada (Toronto, 1940). Now Historical Officer of the Canadian Active Service Force in Great Britain.

Richard P. Stebbins  
1940-1941

Ph.D. Harvard, 1940. Research assistant, Division of Special Information, Library of Congress. Author of Italian Policy in the Eastern Mediterranean, 1911-14. (Unpublished Doctoral dissertation) and with L. P. Stebbins, a documented biography of Carl Maria von Weber. Member of the Editorial Board of Military Affairs.

Alfred Vagts  
1939-1942

Ph.D. Hamburg, 1927. Author of Deutschland und die Vereinigten Staaten in der Weltpolitik, (2 volumes, 1935), and A History of Militarism (1937). Mr. Vagts has completed an important manuscript on the balance of power and is now concerning himself with problems of military discipline.

Maxim von Brevern  
1941-1942

Ph.D. University of Washington, 1935. Assistant Professor of International Relations at the University of Washington, Seattle, and Executive Secretary of the Bureau of International Relations at the same institution.

Jean Sylvain Weiller  
1941-1942

Docteur, University of Paris, 1929. Agrégé des Facultés de Droit, Paris, 1936. Formerly professor in the universities of Poitier and Toulouse. Author of L'influence du change sur le commerce extérieur (1929) and of numerous articles in French economic journals. Rockefeller Fellow, 1941-1942.

Albert K. Weinberg  
1939-1941

Ph.D. Johns Hopkins University, 1931. Fellow of the American Philosophical Society. Author of Manifest Destiny (1935). Albert Shaw lecturer in diplomatic history, Johns Hopkins University, 1940. Mr. Weinberg has completed a manuscript on the dogma of isolation in American history and is engaged in a study of American nationalism. Associate Social Science Analyst, Division of Special Information, Library of Congress.

Bibliographical and Research Assistants

Robert A. Kann  
1941-1942

Doctor of Law, University of Vienna, 1930. Graduate of the Columbia University School of Library Service, 1940. Author of various essays in the field of public law.

Deborah A. Hubbard  
1941-1942

A. B. Bryn Mawr College, 1938. Member of staff of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 1939-40. Author of articles in the Far Eastern Survey, 1940.

Appendix B

The Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

PARTIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE MEMBERS OF PROFESSOR EARLE'S SEMINAR  
1939 - 1941

Edward Mead Earle

"American Military Policy and National Security," Political Science Quarterly, March 1938, Vol. LIII, No. 1, p. 1-13.

"National Defense and Political Science," Political Science Quarterly, December, 1940, Vol. LV, No. 4, p. 481-495.

(The foregoing two articles stated in general the purposes and objectives of Professor Earle's research and the work of the scholars associated with him.)

"Political and Military Strategy for the United States," Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science, November 1940.

(A discussion of the concepts of "defense", "security" and "strategy" based in part upon suggestions and criticisms of members of the seminar.)

"National Security and Foreign Policy," The Yale Review, Spring 1940, Vol. XXIX, No. 3, pp. 444-460.

"The Threat to American Security," The Yale Review, Spring 1941, Vol. XXX, No. 3, pp. 454-480

(Two related articles, constituting an examination of military security as a predominant consideration in the formulation of American foreign policy from colonial times to the present.)

"American Security--Its Changing Conditions," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, November 1941, Vol. 218, pp. 186-193.

"The Future of Foreign Policy," The New Republic, (Twenty-fifth Anniversary Number) November 8, 1939, pp. 86-94.

(An examination of the basic factors in American foreign relations as they are related to the present European war.)

Against This Torrent, Princeton University Press (1941) 73 pp.

(A commentary on American foreign policy with special reference to security as its principal desideratum.)

"National Defense, A Program of Studies," The Journal of the American Military Institute, Winter 1940, Vol. IV, pp. 199-208.

"Inter-American Factors in Security," Proceedings of the Fourth Conference on Canadian-American Affairs (1941) pp. 198-209, 244-247.

Robert G. Albion

To be published shortly: Sea Lanes in Jeopardy. A study of the American merchant marine in wartime, 1776-1941, with some reference to the doctrine of "freedom of the seas."

Bernard Brodie

Sea Power in a Machine Age, Princeton University Press (1941) 472 pp.

"Defense and Technology," The Technology Review, January 1941, Vol. XLIII, No. 3, pp. 3-7.

"The Strategy of the Atlantic," Memorandum prepared for the American Committee for International Studies, being Document No. 2 of the Conference on North Atlantic Relations, 17 pp.

"New Tests of Sea and Air Power," Current History, October 1941, pp. 97-108.

Etienne Dennerly

"The French Army, 1789-1939, with Particular Reference to the Third French Republic," a memorandum as yet unpublished.

"Democracy and the French Army," Military Affairs, Winter 1941, Vol. V, No. 4.

Harvey A. DeWeerd

Great Soldiers of Two World Wars (1941). A volume of military biographies.

"Soldiers and Civilians in Total War," Infantry Journal, April 1941, Vol. XLVIII, No. 4, pp. 23-28.

William T. R. Fox

"The 'Non-Sovereign' Acts of Foreign States," American Journal of International Law, October 1941, pp. 632-640.

In preparation (with Mrs. Annette Baker Fox): A study of Brazilian society, especially as regards leadership, with reference to its effects upon Brazilian-American relations.

Felix Gilbert

"The Humanist Concept of The Prince and The Prince of Machiavelli," The Journal of Modern History, December 1939, Vol. XI, No. 4, pp. 449-483.

"Political Thought of the Renaissance and Reformation," The Huntington Library Quarterly, July 1941, Vol. IV, No. 4, pp. 443-468.

Ready for publication: The European Background of Early American Foreign Policy.

"The Idea of Democratic Diplomacy," a series of lectures at Colorado College during the summer of 1941, which will likewise be published.

John H. Herz

"National Socialist Doctrine of International Law and the Problems of International Organization," Political Science Quarterly, December 1939, Vol. LIV, No. 4, pp. 536-554.

"Bolshevist and National Socialist Doctrines of International Law," Social Research, February 1940, pp. 1-31. (In collaboration with Joseph Florin)

Albert T. Lauterbach

"American Economic Power as a Weapon," Plan Age, Washington, November-December issue, 1940.

"Roots and Implications of the German Idea of Military Society," The Journal of the American Military Institute, Spring 1941, Vol. V, No. 1, pp. 1-20.

"Germany's Challenge to America's Defense," Planning Pamphlets No. 4, Washington, D.C., March 1941, 39 pp.

"European Lessons for American Preparedness," The South Atlantic Quarterly, July 1941, Vol. XL, No. 3, pp. 195-210.

"The Changing Nature of War," International Conciliation, April 1941, No. 369.

Modern War--Its Social and Economic Aspects (1941). A mimeographed bibliography, prepared with the collaboration of Dr. Kann and Miss Hubbard.

William W. Lockwood

"Our Far Eastern Record: A Reference Digest," American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 1940. (Pamphlet 47 pp.)

"Future of the China Trade," The Annals, September 1940, pp. 130-137.

"War and Economic Welfare in Japan." A paper read at the American Historical Association meetings, December 1940, and to appear in a forthcoming volume.

"American-Japanese Trade: Its Structure and Significance," The Annals, May 1940, pp. 86-92.

"Showdown at Singapore?", American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 1941. (Pamphlet 31 pp.)

De Witt Clinton Poole

"Russia and the United States," New Europe, September 1941, Vol. I, No. 10, pp. 246-249.

"The Balance of Power," an unfinished monograph to be completed and published at a later date.

Stefan T. Possony

"Organized Intelligence; The Problem of the French General Staff"; Social Research, May 1941, Vol. VIII, No. 2, pp. 213-237. Reprinted under the title "The General Staff and the Downfall of France" in The Infantry Journal, November 1941, pp. 65-71.

Book in preparation, Total War, with Special Reference to Psychological Warfare.

"Britain Can Win," The New Republic, March 10, 1941, pp. 329-330.

"Can Britain Be Stormed?" The Nation, January 25, 1941, pp. 94-97.

Herbert Rosinski

"Mahan and the Present War," Brassey's Naval Annual, May 1941.

"The Great Axis Squeeze," The Nation, November 9, 1940, pp. 440-443.

"The Turning Point in the Study of War," a paper read to the Annual Meeting of the American Historical Association in New York December 27, 1940.

"Strategic Aspects of American Defense," a paper read to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Philadelphia, December 30, 1940.

To be published: Command of the Sea, the Lowell Lectures for 1941.

J. Rumney

"The Biology of War," The Journal of Social Philosophy, July, 1939.

Harold Sprout

The Rise of American Naval Power, 1776-1913, Princeton University Press (1939).

Toward a New Order of Sea Power: American Naval Policy and the World Scene, 1918-1922, Princeton University Press (1940).

"Strategic Considerations in Hemisphere Defense," Quarterly Journal of Inter-American Relations, October 1939, Vol. I, pp. 21ff.

"Changing Power Relations in the Pacific," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, May 1941, pp. 107-114.

In preparation: a volume on American sea power since 1922.

Charles P. Stacey

The Military Problems of Canada, Toronto, 1940, The Ryerson Press, 157 pp.

"Canada and the Second World War," 1940. (Pamphlet)

"Canadian Military Problems and the Present War," Inter-American Quarterly, April 1940.

"The New Canadian Corps," Canadian Geographical Journal, July 1941, Vol. XXIII, No. 1, pp. 3 et seq.

Richard P. Stebbins

Co-editor with Grayson Kirk of Columbia University of War and Defense Policy, A Syllabus, Farrar and Rinehart (1941). A collaborative effort of the Seminar and members of the departments of history and government of Columbia University.

Review of Hoffman Nickerson, The Armed Horde, Political Science Quarterly, September 1941, Vol. LVI, No. 3, pp. 440-441. A discussion of the mass army in modern war and society.

Alfred Vagts

"War and the Colleges," Military Affairs, Summer 1940, Vol. IV, No. 2 (Document No. 4 of the Professional Series of the American Military Institute).

"Ivory Towers into Watchtowers," Virginia Quarterly Review, Spring 1941, Vol. XVII, pp. 161-178.

(The foregoing papers dealt with the desirability of including in the curriculum of colleges and universities a discussion of the problems of war and defense.)

"Hopes and Fears of an American-German War," Part I and Part II, Political Science Quarterly, December 1939, pp. 514-535 and March 1940, pp. 53-76.

"The German Army of the Second Reich as a Cultural Institution," in The Cultural Approach to History, edited by Caroline F. Ware, Columbia University Press (1941).

Albert K. Weinberg

The Doctrine of Isolation in American History, the Albert Shaw Lectures at the Johns Hopkins University, 1940. Now ready for publication by The Johns Hopkins Press.

"Traditional Factors in Contemporary American Foreign Policy," paper read at the Annual Meeting of the American Historical Association, December 30, 1940.

"The Historical Meaning of the American Doctrine of Isolation," American Political Science Review, June 1940, Vol. XXXIV, pp. 539-47.

"Washington's 'Great Rule' in its Historical Evolution," Historiography and Urbanization, Essays in honor of W. S. Holt (Baltimore 1941), pp. 109-138.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

November 24, 1941

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

Would it not be advisable to post NO THOROUGHFARE signs on the Battle Road property? A good many people now use it as a cross cut from Mercer Street to Battle Road and we may find that someone will claim right of way. (Particularly our friend Maxwell.)

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

P.S. Mr. Morrell tells me that a row of ever-green seedlings could be planted along our Mercer Street property line at a cost of about \$25, and that they would serve as a trespass warning as well as ultimately providing a screen against the heavy Princeton-Trenton traffic. This is just for your consideration.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

November 18, 1941

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

I think you will be interested in the following extract from a letter from Joe Willits concerning the discussion which he and I had in Chicago on the future of the American Committee:

"I enjoyed our talk together in Chicago, Ed. And I had intended to write when Clem's death occurred. I wanted to tell you how much I appreciated what you had done in a very trying and difficult situation. And how much I respected the sensitive discrimination you have of the values which are important in the field. And beyond these your spirit is always impersonal and objective."

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

October 30, 1941

My dear Mr. Aydelotte:

I am sending you enclosed a check  
for \$500 on account of interest charges on  
my house at Battle Road Circle.

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

Dr. Frank Aydelotte

14 August 1941

Dear Ed:

I am very glad you have consulted Dr. Mayer and are following his advice. I am sure it is sound and I believe that in the last paragraph of your letter you are on the right track. I have such unlimited admiration for your ability and the possibilities of your work, that you might do, that I am jealous of any distraction and nervous about anything which threatens to affect your health. I am sure that if you take a rest and think things over carefully the right course of action will emerge.

With warmest good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Edward M. Earle, Esq.  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

12 August 1941

Dear Mr. Aydelotte

I am still confined to the house with that miserable cold, which is a continuance of the strep infection I picked up about a month ago. Naturally, I cancelled the Michigan lecture and have just had a letter from Ann Arbor saying that, although they were disappointed, they understood the necessity for my decision.

When I passed through New York a week ago yesterday I had a talk with Dr. Mayer. He is somewhat concerned about me and wants me to stay in bed until I get completely rid of this infection, after which he will go into the matter of my plans for next year. He said emphatically, however, that he thought I must slow down all along the line. He wants me to rest as much as possible between now and the date of the Atlantic Conference (September 4). He feels that I have made a mistake (as I am quite prepared to admit) to work through two summers with virtually no holiday and that, somehow or other, I must get a complete rest as soon as it may be feasible to do so, whether I go to Washington eventually or take up my work at the Institute.

My own feeling is that I had best not go to Washington at the present time. The Donovan organization will be some time in the process of gathering full steam; and if it proves to be as important as they hope, might be willing to take me on at a much later date. If this should not be feasible, there will be an increasing number of posts in which I can be useful to the Government.

It may well be that my greatest usefulness is in the continuation of my research and writing. Aside from the important work of my seminar during the past two years (which has been largely a teaching rather than a research job), I am frankly disappointed in my own achievements. I do not mean that they have not been considerable. But they are not what they would have been had I not been compelled to run an employment service, a real estate office, a visa bureau, and a thousand and one other extraneous things. I must ruthlessly give more of myself to my own work and less of myself to the work of others if I am going to realize my full usefulness to the Institute. As it turned out, also, the work of the Committee has been unworthy of the time I have devoted to it, although that was something we could not have foreseen and for which I have not been responsible. In short, I am engaged in a profitable stock-taking. And decisions can be postponed for the moment.

Good wishes to you both

As ever

Lynch Homestead  
Stockbridge, Mass.  
8 August 1941

Dear Ed:

I am much interested in Bruce Bliven's note, which I return to you herewith. Since Mitraný is an Englishman, and is of course well known to everybody over there, it is a little difficult for us to do anything so far as I can see. It might be worth while to ask Bruce Bliven to suggest to this British official with whom he is in contact that the official should cable the Royal Institute of International Affairs asking them whether Mitraný would not be a suitable person to include in their group of delegates.

I am sorry to hear about this cold of yours. It seems to me that you have too many of them, and my conscious hurts me a little as to whether, in connection with this job in Donovan's office, I may not have insisted strongly enough on the consideration of the question of your health. I think you ought to go into the whole matter first of all very thoroughly with your doctors in New York.

About one thing I am clear, and that is that it will be much better for you to concentrate upon one job and not to have too many irons in the fire. If you go to Washington you ought to forget all your Institute responsibilities and concentrate for the time being on that job alone.

With warmest good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor Edward Mead Earle  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

August 7, 1941

Dr. Frank Aydelotte  
Lynch Homestead  
Stockbridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

The enclosed note from Bruce Bliven of the NEW REPUBLIC makes an inquiry which I think will interest you. I telephoned Bruce who tells me that the official of the British government to whom he refers was Major Ponsonby of the Foreign Office.

We have discussed the possibility of having Mitrany at the Conference on North Atlantic Relations. Unfortunately, however, we have no control over the British delegation which is to be nominated by the Royal Institute of International Affairs. I can not believe that they will ~~not consider~~ <sup>have not considered</sup> Mitrany as one of the British delegates and for some reason or other have decided not to send him. When John Wheeler-Bennett gets back to America during the next week or ten days we shall sound him out about Mitrany to see whether he would care to put the name forward as a possibility. Otherwise, I have no suggestions but should welcome any proposals from you.

We got back in good time on Monday with pleasant memories of our visit with you and Mrs. Aydelotte. Unfortunately I have come down with a miserable cold which is keeping me confined to the house for a few days.

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

28 July 1941  
Lynch Homestead  
Stockbridge, Mass.

Dear Beatrice:

I think your idea of selling this furniture to Princeton is fine if we could only manage it. Whether they could be induced to consider it, I do not know, but I am going to ask Miss Miller to see what she can do.

I am delighted that you are having such a good holiday, and I am sorry you plan to return to Princeton so soon. If you could stop by for a meal on your way we should be delighted to have you. I shall be in Princeton myself Friday night, August first and Saturday, August 2nd, and hope for a glimpse of Ed if you have returned by that time.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Mrs. Edward M. Earle  
Lovett's  
by Lafayette Brook  
Franconia, New Hampshire

Lovett's . . . by Lafayette Brook

Franconia, N. H.

July 22, 1941.

Dear Mr. Lovett -

That furniture in the Faculty Dining Room still worries me. And I've just had an idea which may be of no value or which you will just shrug with be acted upon.

The School of Public and International Affairs is remodeling one of the Princeton clubs and evidently will have to buy some furnishings. Do you think they would be interested in the furniture?

Ed and I have been here for a week and find it perfect for our needs. We have a little guest house of a large room and bath, we eat in a pleasant main farmhouse where the food is far too good and my will power too weak to resist it. We plan to stay another week and then drive home. We may stop by to say "Hello".

Please don't take time to acknowledge this note. Just throw it away if the idea seems no go.  
Cordials to you both - Beatrice Earle.

July 16, 1941

Dear Earle:

I am a little puzzled about the source of the stipends for DeWeerd and Gilbert. Am I correct in thinking that you can fit DeWeerd into your Carnegie budget? I very much hope so.

So far as Gilbert is concerned, we can continue him on his Institute stipend, though if you could find the funds for him also from your Carnegie budget, it would be a great convenience. Please let me know just what you think is possible.

Yours sincerely,

Professor Edward Mead Earle

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Fuld Hall

FA:ESB

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

July 14, 1941

Dear Mr. Aydelotte,

Mrs. Bailey seems to have no record of the arrangement which you and I arrived at verbally by which Mr. Gilbert was to return to the Institute next autumn at an Institute stipend of \$1500. This is just a renewal of the arrangements under which Mr. Gilbert was here last year. Would you be willing to give Mrs. Bailey the necessary authorization?

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

10 ms. Sept.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

July 11, 1941

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

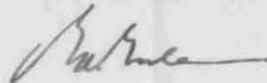
I have just learned that the Denver position was accepted on a permanent basis by Mr. Woolbert, assistant editor of Foreign Affairs. This was from every point of view a better arrangement for the University of Denver. In any case, Gilbert will be back with us next year on the stipend which we have heretofore arranged.

I had dinner in New York night before last with Alexander Sachs who seems to be very eager to obtain a substantial amount of money to further the work of the Institute in matters of national strategy. He spoke of \$50,000 as a minimum sum and had hopes that even more might be obtained. I must confess that he is more optimistic than I am but he probably knows what he is talking about.

I am not sure that Beatrice and I made plain how much we enjoyed dinner with you and Mrs. Aydelotte at the Inn on your last evening in Princeton. We hope that the Stockbridge house will be everything you desire and more.

We are off, we hope, on Tuesday for Franconia, New Hampshire, for at least two weeks. Miss Harper will know my address in case you need to reach me.

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

Mr. Frank Aydelotte  
Lynch Homestead  
Stockbridge, Massachusetts

10/2/40

WWS ✓

WTR ✓

R ✓

Members of Professor Earle's Seminar

File

on American military policy

- Bernard Brodie Ph.D. University of Chicago, 1940. Author of "Major Naval Inventions and their Consequences on International Politics, 1814-1918." (Shortly to be published) Dr. Brodie's special interest is naval technology and naval strategy, a field in which few civilians have any competence.
- Etienne Dennery Agrégé de l'Université, Paris 1926. Professor at the École libre des Sciences Politiques since 1935. General Secretary, Centre d'Études de Politique Etrangère. Author of books on the Far East and on economic factors in international relations.
- \* Felix Gilbert Ph. D. University of Berlin, 1931. Research assistant to the editor of the German Documents on the causes of the war of 1914. Mr. Gilbert's book on certain phases of early American foreign policy will be ready for publication before Christmas.
- Albert Lauterbach Ph. D. University of Vienna, 1925. Instructor in economics Brooklyn College. Research Associate, Institute of Social Research (Columbia University) 1939-1940. Author of a manuscript to be published in 1941 on "Military Economics and our Economic System."
- Wm. W. Lockwood A. M. Harvard, 1929. Secretary, The American Committee for International Studies. Former research secretary, American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. *Berlin*
- Herbert Rosinski Ph. D. Berlin, 1930. Author of "The German Army." Lecturer in the German Naval Academy 1932-1936. Lowell Lecturer at Harvard in the spring, 1941, on ~~the~~ Theories of Sea Power.
- Richard Stebbins Ph. D. Harvard, 1940. Author of "Italian Policy in the Eastern Mediterranean, 1911-1914," (Unpublished Doctoral dissertation) and with L.P. Stebbins, "Enghanted Wanderer: The Life of Carl Maria von Weber."
- \* Alfred Vagts Ph. D. Hamburg, 1927. Author of "Deutschland und die Vereinigten Staaten in der Weltpolitik", two volumes, 1935, and "A History of Militarism," 1937. Dr. Vagts has almost completed an important manuscript on the balance of power.
- \* Albert K. Weinberg Ph. D. Johns Hopkins, 1931. Fellow of the American Philosophical Society, Author of "Manifest Destiny", 1935. Albert Shaw lecturer in diplomatic history, Johns Hopkins University, 1940. Dr. Weinberg has completed a manuscript on the dogma of isolation in American history and is engaged under a grant from the American Philosophical Society in a study of American nationalism.

In addition to the above-named members of the Institute, the following Professors from Princeton University are regular attendants at the seminar and make valuable contributions to its work.

- \* Harold Sprout      Author of (with Mrs. Margaret Sprout) "The Rise of American Naval Power" and of another volume, "Toward a New Order of Sea Power" to be published by the Princeton University Press in November. Assistant professor of Politics in Princeton University.
  
- \* Charles P. Stacey    Assistant Professor of History, Princeton University. A Canadian educated in Canada and Great Britain whose special interests are Canadian-American defense and Canadian relations with the rest of the Empire. Professor Stacey will publish this autumn a book on "The Military Problems of Canada."

\* Also members of the seminar during 1939-40.

Act - 7/24/41  
July 10, 1941

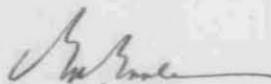
To: Mr. Riefler  
Mr. Stewart ✓  
Mr. Warren

I have received two applications for membership in my seminar for the coming academic year upon which I should like to have your approval. They are as follows:

Harvey A. DeWeerd, Associate Professor of History at Denison University. Mr. DeWeerd is probably the ablest young military historian engaged in academic work. He is the editor of Military Affairs, the journal of the American Military Institute, and is advisor to W. W. Norton and Company on military publications. He has written a monograph on "Production Lag in the American Ordnance Program 1917-1918" which is now being used by the OPM, and a book, "Men of War: A Gallery of Military Portraits 1914-1941," which is to be published this autumn by W. W. Norton.

Maxim von Brevern, Associate Professor of International Relations at the University of Washington, Seattle, and executive secretary of the Bureau of International Relations at the same Institution. Mr. von Brevern was a Brigadier General in the Austro-Hungarian army during the last war and is, among other things, a specialist in political geography. Although he was born in Austria he considers himself Russian and speaks Russian as his native tongue. His knowledge of that language would be invaluable to us.

Mr. DeWeerd is on leave of absence from Denison on half salary and is to receive a Carnegie Corporation fellowship for \$1500. Mr. von Brevern is on leave from Washington with full salary for one quarter, with an option for renewal for the second three months. The Institute will defray the cost of his travel to and from Seattle not to exceed \$500 under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation.



Edward Mead Earle

RBW ✓

Those checked have been completed - From Earle ✓

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN MILITARY THOUGHT

Editor - Edward Mead Earle, Institute for Advanced Study,  
Princeton, New Jersey

Section I: The Origins of Modern War: From the 16th to the 18th Century

- ✓ Chapter 1. Machiavelli: The Renaissance of the Art of War  
(Dr. Felix Gilbert, Institute for Advanced Study)
- ✓ Chapter 2. Vauban: Symbol of Science in War  
(Dr. H. E. Guerlac, University of Wisconsin)
- ✓ Chapter 3. Frederick the Great, Guibert, Buelow: From the  
Professional to the National Army  
(Prof. R. R. Palmer, Princeton University, now with  
the Historical Section, War Department General Staff)

Section II: The Classics of the 19th Century: Interpreters of Napoleon

- ✓ Chapter 4. Jomini  
(Prof. Crane Brinton, Harvard University)
- ✓ Chapter 5. Clausewitz  
(Prof. H. Rothfels, Brown University)

Section III: From the 19th Century to the First World War

Partly

- Chapter 6. Adam Smith, Alexander Hamilton, and Friederich List: The  
Economic Foundations of Military Power  
(Prof. Edward Mead Earle, Institute for Advanced Study)
- ✓ Chapter 7. Moltke and Schlieffen: The Prussian-German School  
(Prof. Hajo Holborn, Yale University)
- ✓ Chapter 8. DuPicq and Foch: The French School  
(Dr. Stefan Possony and Dr. Étienne Mantoux, Institute  
for Advanced Study)
- Chapter 9. Bugeaud, Gallieni, Lyautey: The Development of French  
Colonial Warfare  
(Dr. Jean Gottmann, Institute for Advanced Study)
- Chapter 10. Delbrueck: The Military Historian  
(Dr. Gordon Craig, Princeton University)
- Partly Chapter 11. Marx, Engels, Sorel: Military Concepts and Revolution  
(Prof. Sigmund Neumann, Wesleyan University)

Section IV: From the First to the Second World War

- ✓ Chapter 12. Churchill and Lloyd George: The Contribution of the Civilian  
(Captain Harvey A. DeWeerd, Associate Editor, Infantry Journal)
- Chapter 13. Ludendorff: The German Concept of Total War  
(Prof. Hans Speier, New School of Social Research)
- ✓ Chapter 14. Dragomiriv, Tuchachevski, Shaposnikov: Soviet Concepts of Total War  
(Michael Berchin, New York City)
- ✓ Chapter 15. Maginot, Liddell Hart: The Doctrine of Defense  
(Prof. A. Kovacs, St. John's University)
- Due May 10<sup>th</sup>* Chapter 16. National Factors in Military Thought  
(Dr. Herbert Rosinski, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy)

Section V: Problems of the Present War

- Chapter 17. Modern Naval Thought
  - 1. Mahan: His Followers and Opponents  
(Dr. Theodore Ropp, Duke University)
  - ✓ 2. Japanese Naval Thought  
(Alexander Kiralfy, New York City)
- ✓ Chapter 18. Douhet, Seversky, Mitchell: The Development of the Theory of Air Warfare  
(Dr. Edward Warner, Civil Aeronautics Board)
- Chapter 19. Haushofer: A Geopolitical School  
(Prof. Derwent S. Whittlesey)

(copy)

May 26, 1941

Dr. Edward M. Earl  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Earl:

In view of your present activities it has occurred to me that you might be interested in the enclosed announcement and program of a conference on citizen action which a committee led by Dean Frank Sommer of the New York University Law School is calling for Thursday evening, June 5, in New York City. As the enclosures indicate, the purpose of the conference is to present a plan for an "all out" program of democratic citizen action, for critical consideration by a few business, professional, and educational leaders.

The sponsoring committee and the discussion leaders consist of a fair cross section of leading men in business, the professions, and labor in North Jersey, who have for some years been developing their ideas of how to make individual citizen action effective in the twentieth century. The plan is based on two assumptions: (1) that the common civic interest is superior in importance to any special or group interest; and (2) that what looks like citizen indifference or inertia is mainly a sense of citizen incompetence or futility. Consequently, what is needed is a system which will restore a justifiable sense of civic competence. It is the belief of the sponsoring committee that this spells a program of (1) practical civic education adapted to the needs both of leaders and of rank and file workers; and (2) a comprehensive system of citizen organization through which men and women can cooperate freely according to their abilities in the intelligent solution of common problems at all levels of government and the community life. We believe this to be necessary in order to put democracy on a fair competitive basis with totalitarianism. We are heartened by the recent growth of interest in civic education and organization. Nevertheless, there is in most localities no effective, democratic institution through which the civic interest, as distinguished from private, special, or class interests, can be adequately expressed. Citizens' councils are good, but they still subordinate the civic interest to a congeries of partial, disparate, and competing special interests.

It is the hope of the sponsors of the conference that it may focus attention on three problems of civic organization and education as yet unsolved: (1) the improvement of the working relationship between the researcher and the expert on the one

Dr. Earl--2--May 26

hand and the politician and the citizen on the other; (2) the problem of securing a closer correlation between education and action; and (3) the problem of providing conscientious citizens everywhere with an organization, democratically controlled and independent of special interest groups, through which they can discover and implement an ever-widening common interest. For a time, general agreement might be reached only on certain technical questions of governmental organization, procedure, and efficiency, and on some of the most obvious community and national needs. If even these things could be taken out of the realm of controversy, bedevilled by irrelevant political and personal rivalries, much would have been gained. Concerning questions still in controversy, the organization could furnish a forum for free study and discussion.

I want to emphasize the last point. By citizen action is meant voluntary and democratic, not regimented or coercive, action. The organization for citizen action would be open to citizens of all classes and interests, and would operate through study, discussion, and general agreement. Its purpose would be to create a climate of informed public opinion responsive to a well-founded sense of the general welfare. The theory is that political parties, pressure groups, and government, operating in this climate, would make a much more convincing demonstration of the validity of the democratic process than has been had in recent years.

We would be very happy to have you with us on the fifth if you can arrange it. Mr. Ormond of the sponsoring committee, who is a Rhodes Scholar of some time back and, I believe, knows Mr. Aydelott, is inviting him. I hope you may both think it worth while to join us. I often think of the pleasant evening I spent at the Institute last year.

Sincerely yours,

John Bebout  
Department of Government

rtr

Enc.

May 24, 1941

To: Mr. Aydelotte

From Mr. Earle

At my Trustees meeting in Denver I heard that many wealthy persons in the Rocky Mountain Area were now prepared to make substantial gifts to educational institutions on the theory that, unless they gave up to the permitted deductible limit of 15%, they would only be obliged to remit corresponding sums to the Collector of Internal Revenue next year. Is this something we could appropriately call to the attention to previous and prospective donors to the Institute? And could not Mr. Maass work out some impressive figures illustrating the concrete application of the principle?

**Columbia University**  
**in the City of New York**

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

May 22, 1941

Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Director  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Thank you so much for your kind letter  
of the 14th. Let me assure you that I do, indeed,  
quite understand the reasons for Professor Earle's  
refusal of our invitation. We talked the whole  
matter over when he was here a few days ago.

With highest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

*Carlton J. H. Hayes*  
Carlton J. H. Hayes,  
Executive Officer

May 14, 1941

Dear Professor Hayes:

I share Earle's appreciation of the honor which you did him in inviting him to spend one day each week during the second half of the next academic year at Columbia as Visiting Professor. I regret to say, however, that Earle is already overloaded with the work which he has undertaken at the Institute and I do not myself see how he could undertake such an additional obligation without prejudice to his work here or to his health. I am very sure you will understand, and I hope you will understand also how warmly I appreciate, as a friend of Earle's, the honor you have done him by your invitation.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Professor Carlton J. H. Hayes  
Department of History  
Fayerweather Hall  
Columbia University  
New York City

FA/MCE

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

May 6, 1941

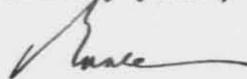
Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

As I told you over the telephone this morning, the Department of History at Columbia has extended to me a cordial invitation to be a visiting professor on Morningside Heights during the second half of the coming academic year. This would involve spending one whole day each week giving a lecture course and participating in the scholarly deliberations and research of the Department.

This is something which under ordinary circumstances I should like very much to do, partly because I am under heavy obligations to Columbia University, partly because the invitation is an honor which I value highly, and partly because it would give me an opportunity to expand my sphere of influence. On the other hand, I feel that I cannot undertake an obligation of this character without cutting down my work at some other point and I must confess I do not see how this can be done. I am therefore going to tell Professor Hayes tomorrow that I have talked with you about the matter and that it seems inadvisable for me to accept.

You were kind enough to say that upon your return to the office you would be willing to write Professor Carlton J. H. Hayes a note of appreciation and explanation. His address is Department of History, Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University.

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

COLLECT

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
NIGHT LETTER	NIGHT LETTER <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SPECIAL SERVICE	SHIP RADIOGRAM

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# COPY OF WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

April 26, 1941

MR. STUART R. WARD, SECRETARY  
RESEARCH ADVISORY COUNCIL  
THE COMMONWEALTH GROUP  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

AFTER SERIOUS THOUGHT AND CONSULTATION WITH MY COLLEAGUES, WE SHOULD LIKE TO SUGGEST THAT YOU UNDERTAKE EITHER A STUDY OF HEMISPHERIC DEFENSE OR AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE STRATEGIC POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE FAR EAST BOTH OF WHICH ARE OUTLINED ON PAGES 202 TO 205 OF MY ARTICLE FROM JOURNAL AMERICAN MILITARY INSTITUTE WHICH HAS BEEN SENT YOU AND DUPLICATE OF WHICH IS BEING SENT TODAY AIRMAIL. DRAFTING OF OUTLINE OF EITHER OF SUCH STUDIES WILL OCCUPY YOUR GROUP FOR TWO OR THREE WEEKS AT THE END OF WHICH TIME I HOPE TO BE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR INFORMAL CONVERSATIONS WITH YOU AS TO FURTHER PROCEDURES. VERY SORRY FOR DELAYS. SHALL WRITE AGAIN NEXT WEEK.

EDWARD MEAD EARLE

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

April 15, 1941

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

As you know, the ventilation of the Common Room is inadequate. Last evening, as on other occasions when we have had meetings there, it was oppressively hot and stuffy.

It has occurred to me that if the bow windows over the doors were to be made into transoms which could be kept open, the problem could be solved in large part. Does this seem to you practicable?

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

February 1, 1941

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

*OK*

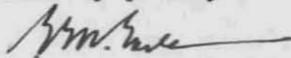
The Institute has been authorized by the Carnegie Corporation to add to my seminar Dr. Stefan Th. Possony of 33 West 55th Street, New York (c/o Kastner). The Corporation will make available to the Institute for that purpose a stipend of \$1800 which I suggest be payable at \$150 a month for twelve months, effective February 15.

The Carnegie Corporation has not as yet actually remitted these funds to us because it is uncertain at the moment to which of its several funds it will charge Dr. Possony's stipend, but we have written statement from Mr. Dollard that the funds will be available. Would you be willing to notify Dr. Possony of his appointment as a member of the Institute and also to authorize Mrs. Bailey to place Dr. Possony on the Institute payroll?

*Dollard Proj  
Feb. 1941*

You will also be glad to know that Professor Harold Sprout of Princeton University is likely to be the recipient of a grant of \$1800 to enable him to become a member of the Institute during the academic year 1941-42. I am enclosing a copy of a letter dated Jan. 29 from Mr. Dollard authorizing the Sprout and Possony stipends.

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

C O P Y

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

522 Fifth Ave.  
New York

January 29, 1941

Professor Edward Mead Earle  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Professor Earle:

Confirming various conversations, I am happy to be able to tell you that the Corporation will provide funds to cover one year appointments for Dr. Stefan Possony and Professor Harold Sprout. It is our understanding that Possony's appointment is to be effective immediately, and that Sprout will join the Institute group on a part time basis beginning September 1st. The stipend in each instance is to be \$1800, and it is understood that such appointments are not ordinarily renewable.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Charles Dollard

CDrd

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

January 28, 1941

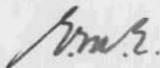
Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

There is a nice question concerning taxes on the new houses on Battle Road circle which I thought you might be willing to refer to Mr. Vandewater.

As you know, Lowe and I do not own land but simply lease it. This should be called to the attention of the township before assessments are levied because it is always difficult to have an assessment revised once it has been made.

If this could be properly taken care of I should be very grateful.

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

FCM Nov 30 1940

Com.

unit of study - seminar

not coordinating

3 projects

1) unit Policy

2) Int'l. Law - Part I = to do it -

3) Treaty, Meth. - abandoned

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Post-war reconstruction later

Courses, studies under way - promises, promised

Ready to work studies when it is wanted

Fisher report

lect work - means

date of seminar

Bibliog.

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The following letter was addressed to Professor Earle of the Institute for Advanced Study by an American economist who has lived in London for some time and who now is in a position which gives him unique opportunities for observing the progress of the war. It is being distributed to a limited number of persons who are vitally interested in the Battle of Britain but is not intended for publication. The writer of the letter has been known to Professor Earle for about twenty years and is a thoroughly reliable and competent person. Until fairly recently he was an "isolationist."

October 23, 1940

"For the last few days we have had a heavy fog which has meant that the all-clear signal at night has gone around 11.30 instead of lasting until almost daylight. Unfortunately it does not seem to stop them coming over entirely. It has merely changed our timetable, so that our dinners are disturbed now instead of our sleep.

"London is beginning to look pretty devastated, but all you hear about the extraordinary spirit of the people here is absolutely true. Whether they will be able to maintain their morale at its present high level during the long cold dreary winter when it is dark from 4 p. m. to 8 a. m. in inadequate shelters I am not so certain. In any event the real danger will be from serious epidemics as people are being crowded into these cellars and subways like sardines with inadequate ventilation, practically no heating facilities and the minimum sanitary arrangements. It is really a pathetic sight to see them line up from 3 o'clock onwards in the afternoon in the Underground tube entrances waiting to lay a claim to 2 feet by 6 feet of space behind the white lines which have been painted on all the Underground platforms.

"I understand the American newspapers are not printing the names of the places which have been hit recently and as you know London a few localities which have been knocked out may be of interest. Grosvenor Square has been hit twice, Berkeley Square several times, Bryanston Square three times, the Burlington Arcade, Gieves and Douglas the hairdresser on Bond Street. Practically all of Savile Row is gone. John Lewis has been gutted and Bourne and Hollingsworth's and Peter Robinson's have been hit, also John Barker's in Kensington. Holborn looks pretty wrecked and around the Monument are gaping holes and most of the buildings are uninhabitable. In my residential district the Marylebone Town Hall had a direct hit. My flat had all the windows and doors blown out and Baker Street and Portman Square have likewise received full attention.

"While it would still be possible to pursue a tortuous and carefully directed course through London during which one would see no air raid damage, any normal trip through this town would reveal plenty. It has not, of course, hit the armament effort but it does give the town a most depressing appearance. The German aim is getting somewhat better, unfortunately, and it is estimated that production has been slowed up on the whole about 20 to 30 per cent, due as much to constant warnings, particularly at night, as to actual hits.

"While it probably sounds foolish to you, living in London is not really as bad as the American papers probably make out unless one is unfortunate enough to be a participant in a direct hit. All the good restaurants are now closed up, however, on account of the difficulties of getting home in the black-out with

anti-aircraft shell fragments tinkling all around. The result is that one can only get a decent meal now at places like the Dorchester, Grosvenor House and the Ritz. The Dorchester particularly is jammed as word has got round that it is the safest hotel in London. The management being on the job now lets its dinner guests have mattresses in the cellar at 10/- to a guinea a head at night, so that those who live any distance away need not worry about returning home.

"I forgot to add that the B.B.C. has also been hit, and the Langham Hotel opposite, the War Office, the Admiralty, Steel House, the Ministry of Transport and probably others which I don't at the moment recall.

"During the daytime the extraordinarily fine work of the R.A.F. prevents these raids being a serious problem in London and practically no one bothers even to go to a shelter during the daylight hours, notwithstanding the fact that we have had quite a number of dogfights over Central London which merely brings everyone out on the street to watch the performance.

"I don't think it is any exaggeration to say that about 4,000 men of the R.A.F. are to-day saving western civilisation. I sincerely hope that we realise before it is too late that we cannot fit the necessary increase in war output into the framework of a peacetime economy and that the demands of totalitarian war are such as to require the complete revamping of the whole economic structure.

"I could write you pages on the subject, but am still too rushed to give my personal correspondence the attention I would like and I will merely state that while the people here are doing a swell job on the whole and can probably hold out, I don't think there is any chance of a victory without our active assistance; and by active assistance I mean not only naval and air but probably a highly mechanised force of 500,000 to 800,000 men landed in Europe before the middle of 1942."

. . . . .

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

October 17, 1940

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

Would you be willing to give consideration to one of the problems which we are going to face this year? As you know, several of the members of my group are exiled scholars who do not handle English with the same efficiency that they do French or German. Each of them writes with sufficient facility so that a competent typist with editorial experience could in typing their manuscripts simultaneously turn ~~it~~<sup>them</sup> into idiomatic English. This is a service for which we should provide in making an application to the Rockefeller Foundation or Carnegie Corporation (as the case may be) for the adequate financing of our proposed studies in military affairs.



Edward Mead Earle

10/2/40

Members of Professor Earle's Seminar

on American Military Policy

- Bernard Brodie Ph.D. University of Chicago, 1940. Author of "Major Naval Inventions and their Consequences on International Politics, 1814-1918." (Shortly to be published) Dr. Brodie's special interest is naval technology and naval strategy, a field in which few civilians have any competence.
- Étienne Dennery Agrégé de l'Université, Paris, 1926. Professor at the École libre des Sciences Politiques since 1935. General Secretary, Centre d'Études de Politique Étrangère. Author of books on the Far East and on economic factors in international relations.
- \*Felix Gilbert Ph.D. University of Berlin, 1931. A student of political thought and of diplomacy. Former research assistant to the editor of the German Documents on the causes of the war of 1914. Mr. Gilbert's book on certain phases of early American foreign policy will be ready for publication before Christmas.
- Albert T. Lauterbach Ph.D. University of Vienna, 1925. Instructor in economics, Brooklyn College. Research Associate, Institute of Social Research (Columbia University) 1939-1940. Author of a manuscript to be published in 1941 on "Military Economics and our Economic System."
- Wm. W. Lockwood A.M. Harvard, 1929. Secretary, The American Committee for International Studies. Former research secretary, American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations.
- Herbert Rosinski Ph.D. Berlin, 1930. Author of "The German Army" and editor of a German edition of "Théories Stratégiques" by Admiral Castex. Lecturer in the German Naval Academy 1932-36. To give Lowell Lecture at Harvard in the spring, 1941, on the development of naval strategy.
- \*Harold Sprout Author of (with Mrs. Margaret Sprout) "The Rise of American Naval Power" and of another volume, "Toward a New Order of Sea Power" to be published by the Princeton University Press in November. Assistant Professor of Politics in Princeton University.
- \*Charles P. Stacey Assistant Professor of History, Princeton University. A Canadian educated in Canada and Great Britain whose special interests are Canadian-American defense and Canadian relations with the rest of the Empire. Professor Stacey will publish this autumn a book on "The Military Problems of Canada."
- Richard P. Stebbins Ph.D. Harvard, 1940. Author of "Italian Policy in the Eastern Mediterranean, 1911-14" (Unpublished Doctoral dissertation) and with L. P. Stebbins, a documented biography of Carl Maria von Weber
- \*Alfred Vagts Ph.D. Hamburg, 1927. Author of "Deutschland und die Vereinigten Staaten in der Weltpolitik," 2 volumes, 1935, and "A History of Militarism," 1937. Dr. Vagts has almost completed an important manuscript on the balance of power.
- \*Albert K. Weinberg Ph.D. Johns Hopkins, 1931. Fellow of the American Philosophical Society, Author of "Manifest Destiny," 1935. Albert Shaw lecturer in diplomatic history, Johns Hopkins University, 1940. Dr. Weinberg has completed a manuscript on the dogma of isolation in American history and is engaged in a study of American nationalism.

\*Also members of the seminar during 1939-40.

Dr. Charles P. Stacey. Assistant Professor of history at Princeton University. Perhaps the foremost authority on the defense policies of Canada and of their relation to British Imperial Diplomacy.

Dr. Alfred Vagts. Author of one of the half-dozen most important books on the history of American foreign relations, "Deutschland und die Vereinigten Staaten in der Weltpolitik" published in two volumes in German in 1927. These volumes were based upon unpublished archives of the Foreign Office, the Naval Office, and the Reichswehr in Berlin, the Public Record Office in London, and the Department of State in Washington. It is generally recognized as the definitive authority on German-American relations. Dr. Vagts has also published "A History of Militarism." He is a son-in-law of Professor Charles A. Beard.

Dr. Albert K. Weinberg. Fellow of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations at the Johns Hopkins University, author of "Manifest Destiny", a magnificent study of the role of territorial expansion in American history and of the political ideologies associated with it. Dr. Weinberg is to give the Albert Shaw lectures in American Diplomacy at the Johns Hopkins University during the coming academic year. As you will note, this is the second member of the seminar to achieve this distinction.

*present*

August 16, 1940

Dear Earle:

I am leaving you this note, since it now seems probable that we shall be getting away for a little holiday on or about the time you return to Princeton, August 22.

1. I do not think it necessary to answer Lenz's letter.

2. I hesitate to take your time for an interview with Yakobson, but if you could, by a letter or other means, help to draw him to the attention of someone like Robinson at Columbia, it would be a favor to a very deserving man.

3. I went over your house again yesterday and think it is going to be a great success. The plastering is nearly completed and it is possible to get a very good idea of how the rooms will look.

4. I read the draft of your annual report very carefully and am delighted with it. I shall leave detailed comments (of no great importance in any case) until I see you after we both return.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor Edward Mead Earle  
Princeton, New Jersey

FA/MCE

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Portland, Oregon  
12 August 1940

Dear Mr. Aydelotte

Do you think it necessary to answer Lenz's letter? Or might it not be advisable to let the matter drop as it now is? In a way, I am not surprised. Lenz was a genius but had the erratic ways of genius. He was very German, was never really reconciled to living in America, and was less at odds than most with the Nazi regime. It is conceivable that he may have returned, determined to accept a fait accompli. Although he would have been useful to us, we can spare him better than any other member of the group for next year. Certainly the acquisition of Rosinski fully offsets this loss.

I am keeping Lenz's letter for the present but shall bring it back with me to Princeton, about August 22 I believe. If you wish, I shall return it immediately.

Yakobson is an able historian of Russian affairs. But I do not see how we could use him. I doubt very much if, from what I know of the two men, his interests are similar to Rosinski's. I should think that Yakobson belongs with somebody like Geroid Robinson at Columbia rather than with us. I shall be glad to see and talk with him later if you like, but I doubt whether the Institute is the place for him. We must be highly selective in the matter of refugees, or we shall be submerged as you know.

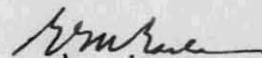
It was good of you to act as overseer of my house, and your news that is going well is very gratifying. I think you know how eager I am to see it again. I am expecting something of a miracle in the way of accomplishment during the past three weeks.

This has been an extraordinarily valuable trip, from the point of view of the Institute as well as of the American Committee. I shall not attempt to write about it now beyond saying that Robinson, head of the Department of History at Stanford, told me that he never believed that anyone could profit so much as Bailey did from a year of study elsewhere. Robinson wants to send us some of his other men as occasion offers.

My best wishes to Mrs. Aydelotte as well as to you yourself. I shall be seeing you both soon.

This afternoon I am off to Seattle for several days, the last stop before I turn my face homeward. I may stop off at Glacier Park for a few days just to rest and evaluate my experiences in the West.

As ever



(over)

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

P. S. Should we notify Keppel's office about Lenz? I am returning  
Yacobson's credentials to Miss Eichelser under separate cover,  
ordinary mail.

12 August 1944

Very truly yours,

As you know, it is necessary to return Lenz's letter to  
him. I am returning it to you for his attention. I am  
not sure if you wish to return it to him or if you  
wish to return it to the office. I am returning it  
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Very truly yours,  
Edward Mead Earle

August 9, 1940

Dear Earle:

I have the enclosed most surprising letter from Lenz, written from Lisbon. It seems to me perfectly extraordinary that he should have given up the fight and gone off to Europe on short notice like this without ever discussing the matter with us. The affair seems so strange that I am not answering his letter until I have your opinion about it.

I had a visit yesterday from a man by the name of Yakobson, whose curriculum vitae I enclose. I have had the best possible letters from Oxford concerning him, and I formed an extremely favorable impression of him in our interview. Do his credentials indicate that he would be of any possible value to you? He showed me a number of articles he had written, but since he did not have extra copies I ventured to keep only one, on the Rise of Russian Nationalism, which is a reprint of a chapter he wrote for a volume recently published by an English scholar. I should be grateful if you would look over this material and let me know if you would like to see further work by Yakobson and whether or not you think this is the place for him. If not, I should appreciate any suggestions that may occur to you as to where I ought to apply for a post for him. Yakobson knows Gilbert and Rosinski and feels that his interests and Rosinski's would run parallel in many respects.

I have looked at your house and am delighted with the progress they are making. The brick work is now substantially completed and they are going forward with amazing speed with the interior.

I suppose you have heard that the economics group of the League is on its way from Geneva to Lisbon. The bus ran into something at Grenoble and three members of the party were seriously enough injured that it was necessary to take them to a hospital, but I understand that they have been discharged and the group is again on its way to Lisbon. I am trying to get them on the American Export boat sailing August 15.

Yours sincerely,

Professor Edward Mead Earle  
Hew Heathman Hotel  
Portland, Oregon  
FA/MCE

FRANK AYDELOTTE

August 8, 1940

Dear Earle:

I met with Dr. Duggan's Emergency Committee the other day and presented a request for assistance for certain refugees, including Rosinski. From the tone of the discussion I am optimistic about a favorable reply and shall let you know as soon as I hear.

I have some further correspondence with Jessup about Lauterpacht, but am not forwarding it because it does not require immediate action.

Many thanks for the sight of Beveridge's letter, which I return herewith. I very much hope he will spend some time here when he does come to the United States.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

BRADBURY B. MORSE, GENERAL MANAGER



*Host of the West*

HOME OF THE SILVER GLADE

## COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL

DENVER, COLORADO

2 August 1940

Dear Mr. Aydelotte

This a reminder that you were to take up with Duggan the case of Herbert Rosinski (Miss Harper has his credentials). The Carnegie Corporation would like the Emergency Committee to give \$1,000 if possible.

I am very much worried about housing for the people coming to work with me in the autumn. Have you given any thought to using 69 Alexander in this connection.

I cannot use Lauterpacht, concerning whom Jessup has written you, unless he were to come to us as a gift.

This is written in great haste. I shall do better next time.

As ever

Dr. Frank Aydelotte

*Have you seen my house recently?*

CLUB HEADQUARTERS

*Rotary-Optimist-Breakfast Club-Movie Screen Club*

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

July 19, 1940

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

The attached is a first draft of my annual report. I am not altogether satisfied with it. For example, the two paragraphs on page three illustrating our work, emphasize minutia rather than broad questions of interpretation and give an erroneous impression. These will have to be recast. The inventory of work done during the year would be an appendix rather than a part of the report. Also I should hope to write one or two concluding paragraphs emphasizing what we hope and believe can be achieved in the future if the Institute has the necessary resources.

I cannot undertake to do this revision before I leave for the West Coast on Tuesday, July 24. Would you be willing, however, to look over this rough draft and give me any impressions which you may have concerning how it might best be revised. If the report is well phrased it might be valuable ammunition for you, and as for myself, I should hope to send it in mimeographed form to a selected list of historians and political scientists.

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

July 13, 1940

To: Mr. Aydelotte

From: Mr. Earle

As you will recall, we have discussed moving Miss Harper down stairs from her present office to the small office adjoining mine. I should like to have this arranged so that the move can be made when Miss Harper returns from her vacation the middle of September if that is agreeable to you.

The Committee will need to take on an extra secretary as of the first of September and Mr. Lockwood is now looking over available candidates. He will, of course, not employ anyone except in the usual way; that is to say, through Mrs. Bailey who will see that the candidates are satisfactory to the Institute in every way. The new secretary should be housed at Miss Harper's present desk on the second floor.

This will involve some changes of our telephone service. I should be grateful if the new arrangement could be discussed before I leave for the west which will be early in the week of July 22.

I shall ask Mr. Lockwood to see what he can do by way of lining up secretarial candidates immediately so that Mrs. Bailey can interview them and perhaps make a final decision before August 1 when Mrs. Bailey leaves for her vacation.

*Earle*

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

*Classical  
History  
Gilbert*

July 5, 1940

My dear Dr. Aydelotte:

It has occurred to me that you might like to have an informal report of the work in which my colleagues and I have been engaged during the academic year 1939 and 1940.

Our activities have been centered in a seminar on the foreign and military policies of the United States. The seminar met for a two-hour period once a week throughout the year and occasionally held extra sessions for the purpose of discussing some questions which aroused special interest. The members of the seminar were the following members of the Institute:

Dr. Thomas A. Bailey  
Dr. Edward Mead Earle  
Dr. Felix Gilbert  
Dr. John Herz  
Dr. J. Rumney ——— *Mrs. Margaret Sprout*  
Dr. Alfred Vagts  
Dr. Albert K. Weinberg

and the following professors from Princeton University:

Dr. Gilbert Chinard  
Dr. Harold Sprout and  
~~Mrs. Margaret Sprout~~  
Dr. Charles P. Stacey

*Held*  
All of us who participated in the weekly discussion came away not merely with the feeling that our own intellectual resources had been increased, but also that we had been engaged in a unique academic enterprise. We represented a great variety of points of view, of academic background, and of immediate interests. We were intellectual peers discussing problems which were of vital concern to us (and, by coincidence, of vital concern likewise to the nation). The discussions were lively and frank, but friendly and cooperative. The emphasis was less on quantitative than on qualitative work because all of us have felt that an outstanding in the social sciences is critical interpretative thinking as well as fact-finding. The unanimous sentiment of our group is that as individuals we have enjoyed a rare experience and that by linking teaching and discussion with individual research, have demonstrated conclusively that the Institute idea of post-doctoral education is fundamentally sound.

Several of the members of the seminar had manuscripts well under *on the* way to publication. We took advantage of this by having portions of the

Dr. Frank Aydelotte

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July 5, 1940

manuscripts typed and distributed among the members of the seminar in advance of our meetings, so that detailed and thoughtful criticism could be offered. Despite the fact that the written materials presented for criticism were the results of prolonged and careful scholarship, it was nevertheless possible for us to make substantial contributions in the seminar discussions. These contributions varied from relatively minor but nevertheless illuminating points to fundamental differences of opinion and to the discovery of omissions which seemed to us of critical importance.

One or two illustrations will perhaps be helpful. Professor Chinard, whose esoteric knowledge and delightful scholarship have contributed a great deal to the success of the seminar, was especially helpful in the discussion of Dr. Weinberg's manuscript on the Dogma of Isolation in American History. At an early session Professor Chinard brought up the question of the meaning and usage of the word "entangling." He pointed out that in the French the word almost always had the connotation of an illicit love affair which was easy to drift into but almost impossible to get out of. One of the members of the seminar thereupon discovered that Alexander Hamilton had used the phrase in precisely this sense in his memorable paper on his affair with Mrs. Reynolds. Other American usage was concerned with the tangles of a fisherman's net and also with the snare offered by low-growing vines. All the associations of the word were that it was easy to drift into alliances but difficult, if not impossible, to break away from them. Some <sup>thing</sup> of the same sort is suggested by Hamilton's favorite word, "labyrinth" in connection with European politics. This little exercise in etymology proved to be absorbing in itself and illuminating as regards the phraseology employed by the Fathers of American foreign policy.

Of a more fundamental character was another question which turned up persistently in our early discussions on the dogma of isolation. It was this: Where did the idea originate? The earliest emphatic statement of it is in Thomas Paine's Common Sense published in January, 1776, which indisputably had an enormous influence upon American public opinion and, even more important, upon such persons as George Washington. At the time he wrote and published Common Sense, Thomas Paine had been in America only thirteen months and the question must be answered as to where he obtained his ideas. There were three hypotheses; first that they sprang spontaneously from Paine's own ~~own~~ thinking; second that as Paine was an exceedingly able reporter, they were his formulation of ideas which were fairly common in coffee-house discussions; third, that Paine brought them with him from England. The last hypothesis, which at first seemed less probable, was proved by Dr. Gilbert to be the correct one. Dr. Gilbert in several careful studies demonstrated that the idea of isolation as formulated by Paine grew out of earlier dis-

least

Dr. Frank Aydelotte

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ussions in Great Britain. It will be recalled that kings of England were also kings of Hanover, and ~~that~~ earlier there had been a personal ~~unit~~ between England and the Netherlands. Dr. Gilbert showed that there was a considerable pamphlet literature, particularly before and during the Seven Years War, which decried England's being dragged into the wars of Europe by reason of her Hanoverian connections. In this literature, and in the contemporaneous Parliamentary Debates, appeared not only Paine's ideas but some of his actual phraseology. In this respect Dr. Gilbert's researches are an original and unique contribution to American history. In addition, Dr. Gilbert presented papers concerning the origins of Washington's Farewell Address and of American suspicion of diplomacy, which suggest that these were typical eighteenth century phenomena.

assessed by our members.  
union  
A.G.  
of knowledge

Results of this kind can only be the result of a give and take of mature minds. We believe we had at the Institute this past year not only ideal conditions for original research work, but also a group of scholars of unusual competence who learned to work together effectively. Toward the end of the year we had a profitable discussion led by Professors Bailey and Sprout on the question of what should be the content of studies of American foreign relations, which will, we believe, have important results on undergraduate and graduate teaching both in the East and on the Pacific Coast.

*This discussion*

There is appended a statement of the work completed and in prospect of the several members of the seminar which will show, I believe, that the year has been a profitable one from the point of view of the quantity of work produced as well as from the point of view of interpretation and criticism. It should be emphasized, however, that such statements, although important, are not always an adequate estimate of the importance of the work accomplished. There may well be years of great significance to the work of the Institute in which nothing will have been published. ~~As~~ <sup>judged</sup> publication can be only one criterion by which we can be criticized and ~~and can criticize ourselves.~~ <sup>judged</sup> This point, <sup>just</sup> may perhaps be illustrated by the case of Professor Bailey who completed, <sup>just</sup> before he came to us, a notable "Diplomatic History of the American People" and who spent most of the academic year mapping out the Albert Shaw lectures which he is to give in December, 1940, at the Johns Hopkins University. Although he published little while in actual residence at the Institute, Professor Bailey feels that his associations here and his participations in our discussion have been of inestimable value to him, as we feel that his presence at the Institute has been a factor in our success.

These two incidents deal rather with the number of scholarship than with the question of broad interpretation of the presentation of the discussion. They illustrate, however, the great range of knowledge

During the year 1940 to 1941 our work will be conducted principally in two subjects, first, the military policy of the United States, and second, war as a social phenomenon. It is hoped that we shall continue to have the active participation of Professors Chinard, Sprout, and Stacey, and of one or two other members of the faculty of Princeton University. Dr.

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July 5, 1940

*To participate in  
our seminar on war  
as a social phenomenon.*

Weinberg is returning to the Institute as a fellow of the American Philosophical Society, Dr. Vagts will be here under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, and Dr. Gilbert as the recipient of a stipend from the Institute itself. In addition, Dr. Friedrich Lenz and Dr. Albert Lauterbach, who already have made notable studies in the social <sup>field</sup> sciences of a military economy, have been designated as recipients of fellowships jointly from the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars and the Carnegie Corporation, and Mr. Stebbins, whose particular interest is Italian foreign policy, <sup>RP</sup> ~~was~~ a fellow of the Social Science Research Council. We all are confident that we have ahead of us a year of great potentialities for the Institute and for American scholarship. <sup>has been designated</sup> It is a coincidence ~~only~~ that five years ago I began to turn my attention to military affairs as a much neglected phase of political science. Events, however, have made it a coincidence of great importance not only to abstract scholarship, but to the life of the United States in all its various aspects. By great good fortune Princeton University has in Professors Stacey and Sprout two competent scholars who are devoting their attention respectively to Canadian-American defence policies, and American Sea Power. Insofar as we know, the Princeton community is the only University center in America which has given serious attention to national defence as a problem in the social sciences.

Thomas A. Bailey

Just after coming to the Institute Professor Bailey published his "Diplomatic History of the American People" in January, 1940, a volume which is by general agreement the best available volume on the subject. More recently he has been engaged in a study of American relations with neutral powers from 1917-1919, based upon unpublished records of the Department of State, the War Trade Board, and other agencies. As a resident of the Pacific Coast, Professor Bailey <sup>was</sup> able to make valuable contributions to the seminar, <sup>with the exception</sup> in relation to American policy in the Far East ~~as well as~~ and to give us the benefit of his unusually detailed knowledge of American diplomatic history.

Gilbert Chinard (Ask Chinard)

Edward Mead Earle

Professor Earle has devoted the past year to writing a brief interpretative account of American Foreign Policy with special emphasis upon national security. He outlined his thesis as a whole in two articles, the first, "The Future of Foreign Policy" published in the Twenty-fifth Anniversary number of the New Republic, November 8, 1939, and the second,

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July 5, 1940

"National Security and Foreign Policy" in the Spring number of the Yale Review (1940). He also contributed a number of book reviews to the scholarly journals which further amplified his views. He was active in formulating the program for the annual meeting of the American Historical Association in Washington in December, 1939, and presided over a meeting on the "Problems of the Historian, 1914-1939", at which Dr. Vagts read a paper, "The Role of American History in Historiography" and Professor Bailey gave an impromptu criticism. Professor Earle also led the discussion at a joint meeting of the American Military Institute and the American Historical Association. He gave two lectures on April 9 and 10 at Princeton University on "The Elements of Military Power" and "Effects of Preparedness for War upon Political and Economic Freedom." On February 17 he read a paper at the Army War College in Washington on "Defense as a Dominant Motive in American Foreign Policy."

During the first weekend of November Professor Earle attended a conference of students of international affairs held at Rye, New York, and called by the <sup>Coordinating</sup> American Committee for International Studies, (under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation), to discuss a program for social scientists during the period of the European war. As a result of this meeting the American Coordinating Committee was reorganized with a view to launching a research program in international affairs. Professor Earle was elected to membership in the Committee, was designated its Research Director, and at a meeting in March, 1940, was chosen Chairman. During the spring he has devoted a considerable portion of his time to the work of the Committee and now has associated with him for this purpose Mr. William W. Lockwood, formerly of the research staff of the Institute for Pacific Relations.

#### Felix Gilbert

Dr. Gilbert's notable contribution to the seminar mentioned above will be published in book form in the Autumn of 1940. Dr. Gilbert had a article, "The Humanist Concept of the Prince and 'The Prince' of Machiavelli" in the Journal of Modern History for December, 1939, which has aroused a good deal of favorable comment among students of medieval history and political theory. He also published an article on Machiavelli in the Journal of the Warburg Institute. II

*and Guicciardini*

#### John Herz

Dr. Herz was a member of the seminar during the first semester but left the Institute in February when he was appointed instructor in history at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. Dr. Herz is one of the ablest younger students of international law. He took an active part in our discussions and was able to give us the benefit of his advice on technical legal points. During the year he published the following articles:

Dr. Frank Aydelotte

July 5, 1940

"The National Socialist Doctrine of International Law and the Problems of International Organization", Political Science Quarterly, December, 1939; "Einige Bemerkungen zur Grundlegung des Völkerrechts," Revue internationale de la theorie du droit, 1939; and "Bolshevist and National Socialist Doctrines of International Law" in Social Research, , 1940, as well as several book reviews in scholarly journals.

J. Rumney

Dr. Rumney, who has been continuing a study begun last year with Prof. Mitrany, read two papers to the seminar on the sociology of war. He has published "The Biology of War" in the Journal of Social Philosophy, July, 1939, and participated in the Southern Sociological Conference in April, 1939, and the Eastern Sociological Conference in April, 1940. Dr. Rumney is continuing work on a book on the war as a social phenomenon, which it is believed will be a significant contribution to the subject.

Harold Sprout

Professor Sprout, in association with his wife, has completed the second volume of his history of American naval power which is to be called "Sea Power in World Politics, 1890-1922." *and will shortly be published by the Princeton University Press.*

Charles P. Stacey

Alfred Vagts

Dr. Vagts brought almost to completion a notable manuscript on the balance of power and under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation will collaborate during the coming year with Professor Earle on a study of American military policy. Dr. Vagts read two papers at the meeting of the American Historical Association in December, 1939, "Land and Sea Power in Europe with Special Reference to Germany under the Second Reich," and "The Role of Diplomatic History in Historiography." He also gave a lecture at Cooper Union in January, 1940, on "Navalism and Captain Mahan." He has published the two articles: "Hopes and Fears of an American-German War, 1870-1915" I and II in the Political Science Quarterly for December, 1939, and March, 1940; and "Land and Sea Power in the Second Reich" in the Journal of the American Military Institute, Winter, 1939. It is planned that Dr. Vagts will ~~preside over~~ the seminar on War and Society.

Albert K. Weinberg

Dr. Weinberg completed his manuscript on "The Dogma of Isolation in American History" which will be similar in scope and point of view to an earlier volume dealing with an American political idea, "Manifest Destiny." Dr. Weinberg outlined his thesis in a paper read December 28, 1939, at a meeting of the American Political Science Association in Washington, and he read certain

*Share with Professor Earle the planning and direction of*

Dr. Frank Aydelotte

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July 5, 1940

portions of his manuscript as the Albert Shaw lectures on diplomatic history delivered at the Johns Hopkins University in May, 1940. He published an article "The Historical Meaning of the American Doctrine of Isolation" in the American Political Science Review for June, 1940, as well as reviews in the American Political Science Review and the American Historical Review.

Dr. Weinberg will begin this autumn a history of American nationalism. This will be his third study in American political ideology and philosophy, a field in which he is now preeminent.

Edward Mead Earle

5 July 1940

Dear Earle:

I have a letter from Mr. Maass agreeing with me about the specifications for your house, i.e., that since Mr. Greey is familiar with local conditions, the probabilities are that his ideas are better and you can go ahead on that assumption.

I shall be in Princeton for a few hours on Monday and hope for a glimpse of you.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK AYDELOTTE

Professor Edward Mead Earle  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

June 27, 1940

Dear Mr. Maass:

I asked Mr. Larson to look over a set of the specifications for the Earle house and I enclose a copy of the letter received from his secretary, making various comments on the specifications.

We have discussed these specifications with Mr. Greey, who still sticks to the items which he originally specified as being best suited to a house of this type. Mr. Greey thinks the secondhand brick which will be used even better than new brick, and since they are to be painted there would be no distinction so far as appearance is concerned. Mr. Greey maintains that he has used these stock fir gutters for years, has never lined them with copper, and has never had any difficulty with them. He is willing to use Medusa cement paint in place of Cabot's XX white; there is no difference in cost, but Mr. Greey maintains that the Cabot's is better for this particular climate. He also says that the cash allowance for electrical equipment, etc., is quite adequate, and Mr. Earle confirms this. In any case, I do not think this is a matter of interest to the Institute. Mr. Greey maintains that medium cast iron is heavy enough for the soil line of a dwelling house, and he constantly uses it in Princeton.

On the whole, it seems to me that the criticisms Mr. Larson makes are not such as to be of importance to the Institute as affecting the value or durability of the house. I should be glad to know, however, if you agree, before I give Earle an O.K. If you wish to discuss any of these matters with Mr. Greey when you come down next week, you will have an opportunity to do so.

Earle asks me to say that he is, of course, entirely willing to agree on any point about which the Institute feels serious concern, since his interest and ours are identical in securing a satisfactory and durable house.

Yours sincerely,

FA/MCE

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Institute for Advanced Study

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
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Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# COPY OF WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

*June 3, 1940*

The Honorable W. Warne Barbour  
The United States Senate  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D. C.

THERE IS BEING FORWARDED TO YOU TONIGHT BY AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY  
A PETITION SIGNED BY ABOUT ONE THOUSAND RESIDENTS OF PRINCETON FOR  
PRESENTATION TO THE SENATE AND TO THE PRESIDENT. UPON ITS ARRIVAL  
PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT BY TELEGRAM COLLECT TO THE UNDERSIGNED.

EDWARD MEAD EARLE  
INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

*.33  
102*

*Paid*

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

June 3, 1940

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

I hesitated to bother you during your busy Commencement time and therefore took the liberty of inviting the National Policy Committee to meet in Fuld Hall on Saturday, June 8. They are to have a small group of about fifteen persons to draft an agenda for a later conference on "The Implications for the United States of a German Victory in Europe."

If you could arrange to be here on Saturday, of course it would be altogether delightful, although there is no reason why you should be here just on that account. It would be pleasant, however, if you could authorize Miss Eichelser and Mrs. Bailey and others to put the facilities of the Institute at the disposal of our guests. Miss Harper will be able to give you further details.

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

April 30, 1940

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

Some of the members of the Institute who are planning to continue work in their studies and offices until June are much disappointed at the decision to discontinue afternoon tea beginning tomorrow. Would it be possible to reconsider?

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

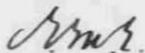
THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

April 30, 1940

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

This will remind you of our conversation of last Friday in which I suggested that at some time or other it might be worth while to approach Mr. Keppel for a grant for the general support of the Institute work in history or in the fine arts. You will be the best judge, of course, as to the hour in which it would be most advantageous to strike.

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

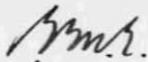
April 20, 1940

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

Sometime next week (the week of April 22) I shall be ready to sign a contract with the Matthews Construction Company for my house. I am not sure what the procedure would be but am hoping that out of your busy life you can find the time to discuss the question with Mr. Maas or other interested persons.

Whether my colleagues are as equally far advanced in their plans I do not know, but shall be glad to find out if it is your wish that I do so.

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

Fac Earle

10 April 1940

Dear Dr. Kernan:

You will soon receive from Dr. Edgar Mayer of 470 Park Avenue, New York City, a request that you make an examination by the bronchoscope of the lungs of one of Dr. Mayer's patients, Professor Edward M. Earle of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. I take the liberty of writing you a personal word about Professor Earle on the chance that you might think it right to adjust your fees to his financial situation.

Professor Earle is a young man and was making a brilliant start at Columbia when he became ill with tuberculosis and had to give up academic work entirely. He made good progress in a hospital and was eventually discharged as cured, though he still has to be very careful of himself. He has no money of his own and would hardly have been able to manage his hospital expenses had we not appointed him at the Institute a year or two before he was actually ready to begin work, granting him leave of absence on a nominal salary, which, with the money which his wife earns as a teacher, enabled them to balance the family budget.

Professor Earle is now making a good start at the Institute for Advanced Study on a salary which is good as college professors' salaries go. He has, however, a growing family, has continual medical expense himself, and is trying to build himself a house, so that any adjustment you saw fit to make in his case would be a very real assistance and richly deserved. I hope you will pardon the liberty which I have taken in sending you this note.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. John Kernan,  
103 East 78th Street,  
New York City

Professor Edward Mead Earle

Dr. Alfred Vagts (History of Militarism)

Dr. Herbert Keesinki - foremost German authority  
on naval affairs

Dr. Albert Lauterbach

Dr. Bernard Brodie - Univ. of Chicago

Richard Stebbins - SSRC Fellow (Harvard)

Bonnery - Paris, Director, Centre  
d'etudes de politiques  
etrangere

Mr. William Lockwood - Secretary, /Committee for  
American  
International Studies

Professors Sprout and Stacy of Princeton University  
are also members of Professor Earle's seminar.

Mr. Felix Gilbert

*Earle*

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

April 9, 1940

Dr. Frank Aydelotte  
Swarthmore College  
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

You will recall our having discussed briefly last Saturday the question of utilizing 69 Alexander Street for housing members of the Institute. Mrs. Earle has had a brief look at the house and is impressed with the number of large, airy, sunny rooms which might to good advantage be made available to our Institute people. I have, of course, no means of know how many single men we should have here next year but I should imagine a census might easily be taken. There is no kitchen in the house so that housekeeping arrangements would not be possible. Otherwise the house as it stands is quite livable, with the possible exception that a bath might be put on the ground floor.

In looking for a house for Mr. Lockwood for next year I have again been shocked to find the paucity and the high cost of accommodations. It seems to me imperative that we do everything we can to contribute something to a solution of this housing problem. The high rents sharply reduce the income of our members and hence make necessary relatively larger stipends from the Institute than would otherwise be the case. And in many instances persons in residence at the Institute have to live in accommodations which are slums.

There are, as you know, three houses <sup>*belonging to the Institute*</sup> right near Fuld Hall concerning which I have made some inquiries of Mr. Bergen of the Howe agency. The small white house is now occupied by a Princeton graduate student whose lease expires on September 1. Is there any possibility that this house might be made available for Mr. Lockwood? The present rental is \$40 a month which would seem to me inadequate and I should imagine that Mr. Lockwood would be glad to pay more if in your opinion it were advisable to raise the rent.

There are two other houses on the Olden property, one occupied by a colored family which, at moderate cost, might be put into condition for occupancy by  $\neq$  members of the Institute.

Mr. Frank Aydelotte

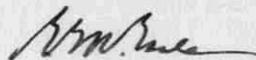
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April 9, 1940

I have discussed all of these things briefly with Veblen who, as you know, shares our opinions concerning the pressing urgency of doing what we can to remedy the housing shortage.

I hope to talk with you about this when you are here later in the week.

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

April 5, 1940

Dr. Abraham Flexner  
150 East 72nd Street  
New York City

Dear Abe:

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of the spring number of the Yale Review which has an article of mine on American Foreign Policy. I have had several enthusiastic comments on this from people like Becker, Chinard, and Bemis, who consider it a unique interpretation of historical trends in our policy.

I was sorry I was at home with a cold when you were down here last week. Several people have told me that you looked much better and seemed to be more like your old self. I hope this is true.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Mead Earle

March 28, 1940

Mrs. R. B. Shipley  
Passport Division  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Shipley:

I should like to say that I hope very much the State Department will see its way clear to granting a passport to Professor Edward Mead Earle for the visits which he is contemplating to various European countries, neutral and belligerent, this spring. I know your policy in regard to refusing passports under ordinary circumstances for visits to the belligerent countries, but Professor Earle's mission is so important in connection with the work of a group of American scholars who are studying the international situation and the possible effect of European developments upon American interests that I hope you will feel justified in making an exception in his case.

Yours sincerely,

FA/MCE

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Director

Mr. Aydelotte:

Mr. Earle dictated this letter by phone. He would appreciate a letter from you to the State Department in support of this application, and asked that you emphasize also that he will be engaged in interviewing prospective fellows for study in the Institute next year.

H. M. Wise

Mr. Aydelotte

March 26, 1940

Mrs. E. B. Shipley  
Passport Division  
U. S. Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Shipley:

In accordance with our conversation of Tuesday morning, I am sending you herewith my unexpired passport No. 521991 issued at Washington April 29th, 1938, with a request that it be extended for a period of six months. I am enclosing the usual fee of \$5.00.

It is my present plan to sail from New York on the Conte de Savoia on April 27th, 1940 for visits to Italy, Switzerland, France and the British Isles. I should also, if possible, like to have the passport valid for Belgium, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Germany, although it is not certain that I shall be obliged to visit those countries.

The proposed trip is on behalf of the American Committee for International Studies, an organization of scholars engaged in fostering a research program in international relations under the general auspices and with the financial support of the Rockefeller Foundation of New York. It is my purpose to establish contact with European scholars and organizations engaged in similar work, more particularly the following: Geneva Research Center, International Studies Conference with headquarters at Geneva, Graduate School of International Studies of the University of Geneva, International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, Centre d'Etude Politique Etranger at Paris, Royal Institute of International Affairs, and the several universities in Great Britain.

I am asking the Rockefeller Foundation of New York and Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Director of the Institute for Advanced Study, to submit letters in support of this application. I shall be glad to supply additional information, if desired.

Very sincerely yours,

Edward Mead Earle

Enclosure

March 25, 1940

Mr. David Mitrany  
Balliol College  
Oxford, England

Dear David:

It would be difficult for you to appreciate the rapidity with which life moves at the Institute these days. We have had a very profitable year as regards scholarship in I think all three schools. Aydelotte has made the administration run smoothly, although he has had to crowd his Institute activities into two or three days here at the end of each week. Of course, we are all looking forward to the time when he can be relieved of his Swarthmore responsibilities and give his undivided attention to us. Even as it is, we are delighted with the new dispensation.

I am preparing a memorandum on the work of the American Committee for International Studies and shall send you a copy when it is finished, which I should imagine would be in two or three weeks. This job piled on to my busiest year at the Institute has kept me continuously crowded for time and I am looking forward to the spring when I shall be able to give attention exclusively to international problems. There is an enormous amount of work to be done, as you know.

Since I dictated the enclosed memorandum concerning Duncan Hall, I have had a long talk with Aydelotte, who tells me that he would be willing to have Hall but only under certain well-defined conditions. In talking with Hall, I had in mind the fact that you first introduced him to me and expressed great interest in what he is doing. Do you still feel the same way and would you like to have him here next year if it could be arranged?

We all send you every good wish and are looking forward eagerly to having you back with us.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Mead Earle

Signed in the absence of Mr. Earle

March 16, 1940

Mr. Abraham Flexner  
150 East 72nd Street  
New York City

Dear Abet:

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of the broadcast, "Usefulness of Useless Knowledge," which I am sure you will like to have. It is a great tribute to you and your work.

I was in New York the other day and talked with Ben. It was good news to hear that you are steadily improving, although Ben tells me it is still unwise for you to talk over the telephone.

In a Simon and Shuster catalogue I noticed the announcements of your forthcoming autobiography which is certain to be an important document in American history as well as American education.

We had a successful dance at the Institute a week ago, concerning which Anne already will have told you. It was a gala occasion and initiated Fuld Hall into a less serious side of life.

Rosamond is a little better, although still in bed. This is a great strain upon us, as one or the other must be at home all the time to see that she is adequately cared for. Dr. Shorr at the New York Hospital assures us, however, that she is on the way back to normal health and activity.

Beatrice and Rosamond join me in all affectionate good wishes to you all.

As always,

Edward Mead Earle

March 8, 1940

Mr. David Mitrany  
Balliol College  
Oxford, England

Dear David;

It was good to get your letter of February 2 and to get caught up on the news. We have missed you here during the past year and I think for a great many reasons it has been unfortunate that you could not be present during the change of regimes when so many decisions of importance have necessarily been made. Everything has been going very well and promises to be even better in the future. I have heard from a reliable source that whatever uncertainties may have existed in Mr. Bamberger's mind last spring concerning the future of the Institute have now been entirely dissipated and that we have every reason to look forward to a satisfactory future.

As Lowe has probably written you, he, Herzfeld, Miss Goldman and I are building. Morse was married this spring and has bought the Boyce house on Battle Road. As there was no consideration given to single residences, there seemed to be no way possible to provide for you this spring. Furthermore, it would have been unwise from every point of view for a house to be planned in your absence. As you know, there are a thousand and one questions which have to be settled between the architect and the owner which no one could settle satisfactorily in your absence. There is no reason that I can see, however, why when you return in the autumn, something should not be gotten under way fairly soon provided some other member of the Institute faculty can be interested in building simultaneously. As I understand it, there is no plan to build smaller than two-family units.

Aydelotte tells me he has written you that there is likely to be some important work under way next year in international relations. This grows out of my having been named director of research for the American Committee for International Studies. This is the counterpart of the British Coordinating Committee, but has heretofore been concerned with the International Studies Conference. It has now been designated by the Rockefeller Foundation to be the body principally concerned with the conduct of research in international affairs. My headquarters will be at Princeton and young William W. Lockwood of the I. P. R. whom you know is to be my executive secretary. It has been generally agreed by a group of scholars in the field that the major emphasis should be put on American policy and upon the manner in which

Mr. David Mitraný

- 2 -

March 8, 1940

American experience may have something to contribute to the problems of Europe. Under the latter heading, for example, I am already making arrangements for a realistic and critical study of Federalism in the United States so that decisions concerning federal union in Europe may be made upon some more substantial basis than the work of Clarence Streit.

There are a number of reasons for believing that this new activity will make the Institute the real center of international relations and American foreign policy for the next few years. Of course, I welcome the opportunity even though it will seriously interfere with some of my own writing. When you return I shall value your advice and the assistance which I know you will be able to give in a great many ways.

I have been trying very hard, but without success so far, to find a position for Rumney. We almost landed him at Bryn Mawr but unfortunately failed. I am plugging away, however, and shall continue to do so. I am operating under the obvious handicap that I know very few sociologists and have to work through the historians and political scientists.

We have gotten Herz a job at Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut. Gilbert has made himself so useful in a number of ways that I am going to take him on next year. I shall arrange to finance him somehow or other. Just how is not yet clear. I have discussed this with Aydelotte who feels that this would be the advisable thing to do inasmuch as your own appropriation is exhausted and as you had only a limited use for Gilbert in any case.

This is a longer letter than I had expected to write even though it by no means covers all the news. Life goes on about the same for us. Roz is better but by no means herself and still has to stay in bed.

I shall write you again from time to time whenever there is anything of interest to report.

As ever,

Edward Mead Earle

P. S. Mr. Cooper informs me that the Pan American Airways will under no circumstances make special rates for anyone. This is not only their own decision, but also an emphatic order from the Government of the United States. Sorry.

Mr. David Mitrany

- 2 -

March 8, 1940

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We have gotten Herz a job at Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut. We have not yet found anything for Gilbert, although we have all learned during the year to respect his high qualities of intellect and character. Surely there will ultimately be a place for him somewhere in the American scheme of things.

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I shall write you again from time to time whenever there is anything of interest to report.

As ever,

Edward Mead Earle

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6

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

February 19, 1940

Dear Mr. Aydelotte,

I have heard that Barney Baruch is interested in finding out what he should do with his money in encouraging the study of international affairs. Have you any avenues of approach to him? I should think he would be impressed by what we are doing and what we have in mind.

Always sincerely,



Edward Mead Earle

Mr. Frank Aydelotte  
Swarthmore College  
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

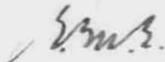
THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

February 12, 1940

Dear Mr. Aydelotte,

There is a bad blind spot at the corner of Olden Lane and Ober Road where one of the Institute driveways leaves our property. The hedge at the corner should be trimmed if we are to avoid a serious accident one of these days. Also the turn into the Institute drive from Olden Lane is so sharp as to be difficult. Both problems might be solved at one and the same time.

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

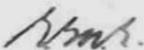
THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

February 12, 1940

Mr. Aydelotte,

Have you ever thought of the Sloane  
Foundation as a possibility for our work in  
economics?

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

Telephone: ~~47471~~ OXFORD 47471  
Inland Telegrams } "AREOPAGUS, OXFORD."  
Foreign Telegrams }

# THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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All communications should be addressed to the Secretary.

~~CHATHAM HOUSE,  
ST. JAMES'S SQUARE,  
LONDON S.W.1~~

BALLIOL COLLEGE,  
OXFORD.

9.II.1940.

Private.

Dear Ed,

I found myself in the horrid position of appearing to neglect my duties and my friendships in the Institute to the point of not even making some formal communication to the Director and Trustees. It was not till yesterday that I was able to cable and to write Aydelotte. About the middle of December, for reasons which I cannot say here, the position of our group had to be taken up with the government, and there was a chance of our giving up the work or of being put on a different footing. It was not possible for me to know what to do till these discussions were concluded, as they should have done speedily; instead we got into cross-currents somewhat reminiscent of what we had at the Institute last winter, without the personal venom of course, and it was not till two nights ago that the final settlement was reached. This leaves us as autonomous as we have been till now; we are neither part of any government department nor under official instructions; they can neither order us what to do nor will they look after our children if we get bombed. Incidentally, Huxley's suggestion was inaccurate; we are nominally attached to the F.O., but we have no connexion with the M.ofI., though of course whatever we produce may be used by any department.

In the circumstances I felt that there was some justification for my begging ~~of~~ you all to extend my leave. You will realize how difficult it was for me to drop the work just when these negotiations were placing the group under such a strain; it would also be necessary to give them a chance to find replacement, and this would at best leave only a few weeks before the end of our academic year. I do not chose this way gladly, for I very much want to get back to my own work, and to enjoy the new peace at the Institute. Also, I am tired. We have <sup>had</sup> a hard summer, and not a week-end's vacation all this time. Here there is no time off. I go home for a day about once a fortnight, but always I take some work with me. In any case, you will realize

how

difficult it is to make a decision in these circumstances, but I have written Aydelotte that I would not expect leave beyond this term. No doubt he will discuss all this with the group.

I am ever so glad for you all that you have started in the new building under such a happy atmosphere, and I am really longing to join you. Whatever arrangements you all make by common agreement will be good enough for me; I am glad that A. has got started with a committee, and the matter of personnel could best be judged by you; but I agree with you that, whatever was done now, the committee should be representative, and that means that it must be elected. But A. I am sure would agree with that, and on the other hand the essential principle of rotation will ensure now the proper development. He seems everything that we could desire, and I am for his sake only sorry that, as I hear from Lowe, he is starting with a deficit.

This letter has been so long delayed, that it is mainly a reply to your news and queries. I will write you again generally before long. As to Abe, the resolution was a kindly gesture, and well done; and I beg you to see that I am allotted a proper share of the cost of the gift. Miss Wise could hand over the amount, as she is kindly looking after my accounts.

Now as to housing. Again I am anxious to cooperate in any scheme which will build up the life of our little community. Are you working on the basis of the plans suggested last spring? If so, I should be glad to be considered for the western half (i.e. the one towards the Institute, so as to get the sun) of the small unit, as it was originally proposed for Morse and myself. The question of cost and financing is I am afraid essential for me, and I wonder, if the scheme is going forward, whether you would care to write me air mail what in would involve in the way of monthly or yearly outlay. I still have debts to clear off and I must go gently. But it would be good to have a settled place at last, and I have great confidence in the architect. If I knew the available surface, I could also give him a rough sketch of my requirements. And I must have some open fire-places!

It is late and I want to get this off. I will write again How is Rosamund? I do hope she is gathering strength, and that she got a book which I had the pleasure to send her at Christmas My wife is very well, working hard to help the village organize for war life, and to keep our expanded household going. It has been a hard winter, and a quick thaw after heavy snow has surrounded Oxford with miniature Mississippis. Do not punish me for my delays, and write again please and tell me all the news. Meanwhile all the best wishes to you and Bee and Rosy, and kind remembrances to the Coopers. (Could he get me a place in the Clipper at lap-children's rates !)

Ever yours

February 7, 1940

Dear Mr. Aydelotte,

You will recall that at luncheon last Saturday you asked me to obtain for you the information concerning the work of the Chatham House group which appeared in the proceedings of the House of Commons. You will find enclosed the Hansard for November 21 which gives on pages 1038-1039 the information desired.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Mead Earle

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

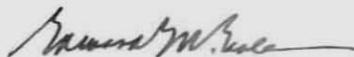
February 7, 1940

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

The American Committee for International Studies yesterday ratified my appointment as Director of Research and gave me a virtually free hand in the conduct of the work from this point on. From time to time, of course, I shall submit what I have done to a small executive committee for whatever approval may be necessary.

I hope that my decision to undertake this important job is one which will prove to be in the interests of the Institute as well as a contribution to the social sciences in the United States. I have no doubt whatsoever that it will be a public service of the highest importance.

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

February 7, 1940

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Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

February 7, 1940

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

I talked over the telephone yesterday with Miss Bogue of the Whitney Foundation and she suggested that we file our application, the Rockefeller work to the contrary notwithstanding. I wonder, therefore, if you could find the time to prepare the final draft. There are one or two points which I can suggest for the improvement of the statement as I submitted it to you.

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

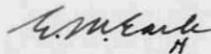
THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

February 6, 1940

My dear Mr. Aydelotte,

I have learned from Dr. Mildred Fairchild of Bryn Mawr College that there is an opening there in the Department of Sociology and that Dr. Rumney is being seriously considered. I am wondering whether you would make a special point to have a talk with Rumney while you are here this week. Then if you find it possible to do so, I shall greatly appreciate anything you may be able to do either with Miss Fairchild or Miss Park on Rumney's behalf. I have high regard for his ability and believe he would do a good job at Bryn Mawr. May I talk to you a moment about this?

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

6 February 1940

Dear Earle:

I shall be in Princeton tomorrow and hope to see you before you talk to Keppel. The more I think of it the more I think that you will be able to oversee this research he has financed in your stride in addition to your other responsibilities, and I doubt whether any special apologies are necessary.

Yours sincerely,

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

*Miss Keble*

This is ~~the revised edition~~ of ~~the~~ application  
of ~~the~~ Whitney application. I have not had it  
retyped, as Mr. Lydell wishes to use it  
as the basis of a letter of his own.

*V.M.S.*

*Earle*

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

February 5, 1940

Mr. Frank Aydelotte  
Swarthmore College  
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

This is to remind you that we have to make our peace with Keppel about my taking on the work of the American Committee for International Studies, in addition to the study in American Military Policy.

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

MEMBERS\* OF THE SEMINAR IN AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY 1939 - 1940

- Dr. Thomas A. Bailey. Associate Professor in Stanford University, author of "A Diplomatic History of the American People," "Theodore Roosevelt and the Japanese-American Crises" and of at least a score of important articles in the journals of the learned societies. Of the latter, the most notable was an article on the sinking of the Lusitania in the American Historical Review of some four years ago which compelled a complete re-examination of that important incident. Professor Bailey has recently been designated to give the Albert Shaw lectures on American Diplomacy during the academic year 1940-41, a distinction much prized by American scholars.
- Dr. Gilbert Chinard. Professor in Princeton University, author of "Thomas Jefferson, Apostle of Americanism," "Honest John Adams" and numerous other works dealing with American Foreign Policy
- Dr. Felix Gilbert. One of the editors of the pre-war German diplomatic documents, "Grosse Politik" and one of the most promising younger scholars in the field of political theories and diplomatic history.
- Dr. John Herz. An international lawyer who has written an important book on "The National Socialist Doctrine of International Law" and who has been principally valuable at the seminar in discussing such questions as the importance of national sovereignty as a factor in military and diplomatic affairs.
- Dr. J. Rumney. Of the University of London, a sociologist whose interest in the problem of military security in its relation to domestic policies, particularly social welfare. Dr. Rumney is the author of "Herbert Spencer's Sociology: A Study in the History of Social Theory" and also of "The Science of Society."
- Dr. Harold Sprout and Mrs. Margaret Sprout Authors of "The Rise of American Naval Power". Dr. Sprout is Associate Professor of Politics in Princeton University and a Penfield Fellow of the University of Pennsylvania on leave of absence at the Institute for the current academic year.

\* Arranged in alphabetical order.

*Earle*

January 27, 1940

Miss Anna T. Bogue, Secretary  
The William C. Whitney Foundation  
120 Broadway  
New York City

My dear Miss Bogue:

One of the significant contributions which the Institute for Advanced Study has made to the cause of higher learning in the past year has been an unique seminar in American foreign relations. This seminar, presided over by Professor Edward Mead Earle, has included in its membership two or three of the most distinguished young scholars in the United States and has considered in weekly formal meetings and in constant <sup>daily</sup> personal consultations the basic factors which enter into the formulation of American foreign policy. You will find attached a list of the members of the seminar with some indication of what each has been able to contribute to the discussions.

Thus far the seminar has considered the historical origins of the American policy of isolation and has made, we believe, some distinctive contributions to the subject which will be incorporated in a book shortly to be <sup>completed</sup> published by <sup>to be</sup> and published by the Johns Hopkins University Press. Dr. Albert K. Weinberg, ~~It is now~~ <sup>More recently it has been</sup> engaged in an intensive study of the relation of American naval policy to world politics since 1890; it is hoped that these discussions will be made available in a volume by Harold and Margaret Sprout to

be issued by the Princeton University Press. ~~One of the most important immediate~~

results of the seminar will <sup>new undertakings & critiques of</sup> be a book <sup>by Dr. Alfred Vagts</sup> on the balance of power idea in Europe,

<sup>with special consideration of its effects upon</sup> as ~~it has~~ affected the United States and <sup>to which</sup> to what extent <sup>of them</sup> the United States <sup>to which</sup>

itself has consciously or unconsciously followed, particularly since 1900, a

balance of power ~~ep~~ policy of its own.

*During the academic year 1940-1941 it is intended to devote the seminar to two main questions: The Place of War in Society and The United States and Coordination of*

You will observe from the list of members of the seminar that most of

them are professors in other American institutions who will, we hope, go back

to their several classrooms enriched by a year's residence at the Institute, as

they will have contributed to the intellectual life here. Also it is apparent

that the published and unpublished results of the inquiries of the seminar will

be important permanent contributions to the literature of American history.

#

Such cooperative scholarly enterprises do not occur by accident. They have to

be planned years in advance and the members have to be chosen with the utmost

care. The Institute would, of course, prefer <sup>to select its members entirely from applicants</sup> not so much to act upon applications

for admission (<sup>who</sup> which frequently come <sup>and</sup> from impecunious scholars and <sup>who</sup> which may not

necessarily represent the best persons available). It would much rather arrange

to have a representative visit those American universities where significant

work is being done in the field, or where the character of the faculty indicates

that promising young men may be developed. The present seminar came about as a

result of some three years of work of this sort by Professor Earle, and involved

*American History, Foreign, and Domestic Relations*

a good deal of travel, including one prolonged trip to the Pacific Coast.

It seems to us of the utmost importance that this seminar be repeated not only next year, but every year for a number of years to come, as there still remain a great many important questions to be explored. There is, for example, the puzzling question of the colonial origins of American foreign policy--that is to say, the extent to which our fundamental cultural and political traditions have contributed to such <sup>controlling</sup> ~~fundamental~~ conceptions as isolation and the freedom of the seas. There is also needed a consideration of American ~~nationalism~~ military policy, of the development of American nationalism, and of a number of other subjects which might be detailed if you so wish.

*Such studies always have great intrinsic value and now, in addition, may prove to be a public service of the first importance.*

The Institute needs a sum of \$1200 a year for two years to enable

Professor Earle to continue the work which he is doing to the best possible

advantage. The money would be spent <sup>as occasion required</sup> in enabling him to visit those American

universities which are situated off the main lines of <sup>communication,</sup> travel, but which

frequently have a good deal to contribute to the intellectual life of the

nation. One might mention as obvious examples the Universities of Wisconsin,

Minnesota, and Texas, and the several institutions of learning on the Pacific

Coast. It seems to us important that Professor Earle be given the opportunity

*There is some possibility also that, should the international situation improve, a portion of these funds might be required for travel outside the United States.*

to visit these institutions and to remain at each of them for a week or ten days to become acquainted with their personnel. It also seems to us advisable that he attend the meetings of the several learned societies where scholars congregate and can be met in an informal fashion. We believe that if this travel can be financed for a period of two years, the work will be so well established that it will proceed in part of its own momentum, and the financial situation of the Institute will then be such that the success of this important enterprise will be assured.

We are therefore making application to the William C. Whitney Foundation for a sum of \$1200 a year for two years for this purpose, with full confidence that the funds will be well spent and will make a valuable contribution not merely to the cause of scholarship but to an understanding of those problems which are of such vital importance to our country in these troublesome days.

*The \$1200 is being provided for by the Whitney Foundation.*

Needless to say, this is not an exhaustive description of the work which is being done. If there is further information which you desire, we should be glad to furnish it either in writing or by personal interview.

Faithfully yours,

Frank Aydelotte  
*Director*

24 January 1940

Dear Earle:

Here is Jessup's outline of the work of the American Coordinating Committee. I was very much impressed by it, and asked his permission to show it to you. I hope for an opportunity of talking it over with you at Princeton tomorrow or next day.

Yours sincerely,

Professor Edward Mead Earle  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

January 23, 1940

Mr. David Mitrany  
Balliol College  
Oxford, England

Dear David:

Your letter of December 8 reached me just as I was leaving Princeton for a ten day holiday and I am just now getting around to answering it.

I am, of course, terribly sorry that I messed up the case of Miss Wasserman. You will understand, I am sure, that I did what I thought you would have wished me to do. You will also understand that it would have been a great deal easier for me if you had been here to handle this yourself. This is of course true of a number of things in connection with your interests here. I am obliged, as you must know, to give a great deal of time to the cases of Runney and Gilbert, particularly insofar as obtaining jobs for them is concerned.

There is nothing much new to report here because everyone has just returned from the Christmas holiday. We are having Beard down here for two days this week to discuss our program in the social sciences. We are giving him a smoker on Friday evening to which we are inviting the members of the Princeton History and Politics Departments, and wish you might be here to attend that as well as to participate in our consideration of what the Institute had best to in the school of Economics and Politics.

I was interested in an account of the work which you are doing which appeared in the Parliamentary Debates for Tuesday, November 21. I was surprised to see that you are operating under the Ministry of Information because I was under the impression that you were under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office.

There have been two or three boats arriving recently from England and I have been hoping to have a letter from you on one of them. I know how busy you are, however, and what a chore correspondence must be.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Mead Earle

STUDIES OF PROFESSOR MITRANY  
1938-1939

Received from Rockefeller Foundation

July, 1938	\$1,000.00	
January, 1939	<u>1,000.00</u>	\$2,000.00

Payments were made as follows:

July 1-December 31, 1938

Dr. Rumney	\$301.50	
Miss Wassermann	201.00	
Miss Tschobotareff	135.00	
Prof. Mitraný	<u>50.00</u>	\$687.50

January 1-December 31, 1939

Miss Tschobotareff	\$260.00	
Prof. Mitraný	50.00	
Dr. Gilbert	850.00	
Dr. Meusel	50.00	
Dr. Rumney	<u>25.72</u>	1,235.72

January 1-31, 1940

Dr. Gilbert	<u>76.78</u>	\$2,000.00
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January 8, 1940

Professor Edward M. Earle  
Institute For Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Earle:

I am delighted to hear that Bailey is at Princeton, and I am naturally delighted at Crane's report of Keppel's attitude. I have written to Dodds asking him to lunch on the 26th, and I wish to say that I do think you ought to ask him to the smoker as well. He may not have time to come, but he ought to be asked.

We return to Swarthmore on the 14th and shall be in Princeton the latter half of that week. I had a delightful talk with Houghton in Miami on Saturday, and we expect the Veblems to spend tomorrow night with us here. The operation on Houghton's eye has been a great success. He is now prepared to keep on as Chairman of the Institute Board as long as his health is good.

I note what you say about Aarson, and shall do nothing until I have had a talk with you.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely

Frank Aydelotte

FA/db

57 CLEVELAND LANE  
PRINCETON  
NEW JERSEY

5 January 1940

Dear Mr. Aydelotte

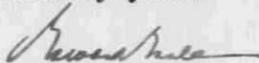
Although it is not likely that you will need me, I am enclosing a printed notice of the Swedish-American Line showing the addresses and dates at which I can be reached at Cristobal, Havana, and Miami.

I have asked Miss Harper, my secretary, to arrange about getting out the invitations for the Beard smoker and to learn what your wishes are. Miss Harper has a list of the Princeton people, and I think we might invite all members of the Institute faculty regardless of school. All of this subject to your approval, of course.

Professor Warren discussed with me this morning the question of publishing each year an Institute volume containing the ten best essays on economics published in United States on economic subjects. I was non-committal with him, although I should consider this an unfortunate venture from a number of points of view. I suggested that he discuss it with you, especially as it would involve financial support from us or, through us, from one of the foundations.

Please feel free to call upon me if you need me for any reason whatsoever.

Sincerely yours



Dr. Frank Aydelotte

*I hope the housing can be gotten under way even before I return.*

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

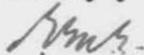
January 4, 1940

Dr. Dr. Aydelotte:

I have had in mind for some time a point which interests me not only as a member of the faculty but as an historian. It is this: We should have a photograph of each member of the first faculty of the Institute to be preserved as part of our records. I think you will agree how important this might prove to be.

It is quite probable that the New York Times studio would be willing to take photographs of such members of the faculty who do not now have any available. There is, of course, no hurry about this, but I think it is one of the things we should get around to during the year.

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

Earle

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

January 4, 1940

Dr. Frank Aydelotte  
Highland Park Florida Club  
Lake Wales, Florida

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Last night I telegraphed you that Beard has agreed to come the 25th and the 26th. The schedule which I suggested yesterday will hold good if it is agreeable to you except for the change in dates. We shall therefore hope that you and Mrs. Aydelotte can dine with the Earles on Thursday evening, the 25th.

The last of my students, Professor Thomas A. Bailey of Stanford, has arrived and is installed in the study across the hall from me. Yesterday I gave a buffet luncheon for him at my house and had those members of the Princeton History and Politics Departments who are interested in the field of American History and Foreign Relations, and also Allen Tate, who is an historian although he is here only for the year in the program on creative writing.

At the Washington meeting of the American Historical Association, I met Crane who told me that Keppel is quite prepared to go through with the Military History project and will probably get in touch with you sometime this month.

You will find before you when you return an application of Professor Aaronson of the College of the City of New York for office space at the Institute during the balance of the academic year. I should be very grateful if you would give me an opportunity to discuss this with you before any definitive decision is made. The matter has been handled thus far in an unsatisfactory way, I think, through the fault of no one in particular.

I am off tomorrow to be gone until the 19th.

Sincerely yours,

  
Edward Mead Earle

P. S. Should we invite President Dodds to the smoker? He is listed as a member of the Department of Politics. Please let Miss Harper know about this.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FULL RATE <input type="checkbox"/>
DAY LETTER <input type="checkbox"/>	DEFERRED <input type="checkbox"/>
NIGHT MESSAGE <input type="checkbox"/>	NIGHT LETTER <input type="checkbox"/>
NIGHT LETTER <input type="checkbox"/>	SHIP RADIOGRAM <input type="checkbox"/>

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

# WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE  
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER  
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

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

January 3 19 40

To Professor Charles A. Beard

Street and No. Butler Hall, 400 West 119th St.

Place New York City

AYDELOTTE UNABLE BE IN PRINCETON 22 and 23. WE ALL VERY MUCH HOPE  
 YOU CAN COME 25 and 26 WHEN ALL SLATES ARE CLEAN AND WHEN WE SHALL  
 GIVE YOU AN AFFECTIONATE RECEPTION. HAPPY NEW YEAR FROM US ONE AND ALL,  
 EARLES AND VAGTSES.

EDWARD MEAD EARLE

MS-

*Change to Princeton*  
Sender's address for reference

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS ARE APPROPRIATE GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

Sender's telephone number

1207-A

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	SHIP RADIOGRAM

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

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J. C. WILLEVER  
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

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

January 3

19<sup>40</sup>

To Dr. Frank Aydelotte

Street and No. Highland Park Florida Club

Place Lake Wales, Florida

BEARD COMING TWENTY-FIFTH AND SIXTH. HOPE YOU AND MRS. AYDELOTTE  
 WILL DINE WITH HIM AND US THURSDAY EVENING TWENTY-FIFTH. SMOKER  
 FOLLOWING EVENING. WRITING.

EDWARD MEAD EARLE

48

*Charge to [unclear]*

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	SHIP RADIOGRAM

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

# WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE  
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER  
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

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

January 2

19 ~~39~~ 40

To Dr. Frank Aydelotte

Street and No. Highland Park Florida Club

Place Lake Wales, Florida

PLEASE WIRE WHETHER YOU CAN BE IN PRINCETON JANUARY 22 AND 23 WHEN BEARD  
 DESIRES TO COME. IF NOT, SHALL TRY TO ARRANGE FOR 25th and 26th OR OTHER  
 DATES YOU SUGGEST. I PLAN A SMOKER FOR HIM AND PRINCETON HISTORY AND  
 POLITICS DEPARTMENTS. AM WRITING CONCERNING PLANS. BEARD LEAVES FOR SOUTH  
 FEBRUARY 1.

EDWARD MEAD EARLE

30  
1

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY, PRINCETON, N. J.

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	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
NIGHT LETTER	NIGHT LETTER
SPECIAL SERVICE	SHIP RADIOGRAM

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# COPY OF WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

E. M. EARLE  
C/O ROBT. CARLE  
SOUTH SALEM, NEW YORK

WORD "IM" LINE 20 PAGE 1 OF MANUSCRIPT LEFT INCOMPLETE IN SENTENCE AS FOLLOWS AS JEFFERSON FOREMOST AMERICAN PACIFIST POINTED OUT IN A REMARKABLE LETTER TO THOMAS LEIPER ON NEW YEARS DAY 1814 WHEN NAPOLEON' SEEMED TO BE IM ....STOP HAVE FILLED IN AS FOLLOWS WHEN NAPOLEON'S VICTORY SEEMED IMMINENT STOP PLEASE WIRE NEW YORK TIMES IF NOT CORRECT.

B. Harper

Charge to Institute for Advanced Study

131  
102  

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133

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

January 3, 1940

Dr. Frank Aydelotte  
Highland Park Florida Club  
Lake Wales, Florida

My dear Dr. Aydelotte:

I telegraphed you that Beard wishes to come the 22nd and 23rd, but that it would be possible to arrange different dates during the latter part of the same week. - Mrs. Bailey tells me that you have to be in New York the 22nd.

A tentative plan which I have worked out with Miriam Beard is about as follows: We should have Beard and his daughter and son-in-law for luncheon at our house on the day of his arrival. That same evening we should like you and Mrs. Aydelotte to dine with us. Beard would spend the whole of the next day at the Institute and I should like to suggest that you entertain him for luncheon with such other guests as you may care to invite (including perhaps President Dodds). Dr. and Mrs. Vagts are planning a dinner party for the evening of the second day to be followed at nine o'clock that evening by a smoker in Fuld Hall to which we would invite the Princeton Departments of History and Politics, together with just a few special guests like Professor Kemmerer, who was a fellow student of Beard's years ago. All of this, of course, is subject to your suggestions and approval.

I have just returned from a very busy session of the American Historical Association in Washington. As you know, these meetings are always pretty crowded with business and in this instance I was deluged with applications from German refugees as well as from Americans. I shall therefore be glad to get away on Saturday for a brief holiday.

With all good wishes for the New Year to you and Mrs. Aydelotte,

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

P. S. Your telegram has just been received.

P. S. I saw Professor Humphrey at Washington who spoke in the most enthusiastic terms of your son. Humphrey, as I think I told you, was my Freshman history teacher at Columbia more than 25 years ago.

Original mailed to Florida  
on January 3.

*Earle*

January 3, 1940

Dr. Frank Aydelotte  
Highland Park Florida Club  
Lake Wales, Florida

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BY DIRECT WIRE FROM

*Earle*

1223-S

**CLASS OF SERVICE**

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

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NEWCOMB CARLTON  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER  
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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PW2 53/56 DL=PRINCETON NJ JAN 2 1940 1236P

DR FRANK AYDELOTTE=

HIGHLANDPARK FLORIDA CLUB

LAKEWALES FLO=

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EDWARD MEADE EARLE.