

For
Earle

November 26, 1952

Dear Miss Anderson:

In response to your letters of November 20th, we are submitting a financial statement summarizing expenditures to date under the grant made by the Corporation for the work of Professor Earle, and a financial statement and status report on the grant made to the Institute for the work of Professor Edward W. Fox.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Oppenheimer

Miss Florence Anderson
Carnegie Corporation of New York
522 Fifth Avenue
New York 36, N. Y.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

November 25, 1952

Memorandum to: Dr. Oppenheimer

From: Edward M. Earle

Attached is a financial statement of the Carnegie Seminar account requested by Miss Florence Anderson of the Carnegie Corporation. You will note that the only report Miss Anderson requests is a financial statement. The understanding we had with the Carnegie Corporation was that funds unexpended after the termination of the three-year grant should be available to the Institute for the same general purposes.

As regards the other report requested by Miss Anderson--namely, on a grant of \$6500 toward the support of the work of Professor Edward W. Fox--it seems to me wisest for us to get a brief statement from Fox himself (I hope you will agree). I have telephoned Fox, who has promised to send me such a statement during the course of the next few days. Meanwhile I am retaining the financial statement of the Fox account to be sent to you along with the brief summary report which the Carnegie people would like to have.



CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

FLORENCE ANDERSON
ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

November 20, 1952

Mr. J. Robert Oppenheimer
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Oppenheimer:

Professor Earle has sent us interesting reports on the seminars on international affairs, which are supported in part by our grant of \$55,000, dated March 20, 1947. To complete our record, we should like to have a financial statement summarizing the expenditures to date under this grant.

Sincerely yours,

Florence Anderson

FA:BW

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK
CARNEGIE SEMINAR
EXPENDITURES TO OCTOBER 31, 1952.

TOTAL RECEIPTS:

\$55,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS:

Grants-in-aid	\$14,937.50
Secretarial services	7,215.23
Travel and Conferences	9,973.47
Books and Supplies	371.25
Telephone, Telegraph, Postage	868.19
Research Assistants & Research Expense	<u>4,280.59</u>

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS

37,646.23

BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1952.

\$17,353.77

c/h

Copy to: Professor Earle
Miss Trintaud

October 11, 1949

Dear Mr. Gardner:

From Professor Earle I learn with pleasure of the interest and support which the Carnegie Corporation is willing to bring to his conference next year on Modern France. The Institute has encouraged Professor Earle to proceed with plans for this conference; and we are all very hopeful of the promise that it holds.

I should like to thank you for your willingness to help us out; and to assure you that the Institute will be glad to act as the disbursing agent for whatever monies you find it possible to make available.

Yours sincerely,

Robert Oppenheimer

Mr. John W. Gardner
Carnegie Corporation of New York
522 Fifth Avenue
New York 18, N. Y.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

October 10, 1949


Memorandum to: Dr. Oppenheimer

From: E. M. Earle

You will remember that I told you a week or ten days ago about an application I was making to the Carnegie Corporation for assistance in the conference on modern France, which is to be held at Princeton during the first week in February under the sponsorship of the following groups: Committee on International and Regional Studies of Harvard University, School of International Affairs at Columbia University, Yale Institute of International Studies, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs of Princeton University, and the School of Economics and Politics of the Institute for Advanced Study.

You will see from the enclosed copy of a letter which I wrote Mr. Gardner requesting a grant for this purpose that the estimated costs of the conference are somewhere in the neighborhood of \$6,000. Mr. Gardner telephoned me on Friday, October 7, to say that the Corporation was prepared to grant \$3,000 if we could raise the remainder from among the sponsoring institutions. This I think we can do without too much difficulty.

Mr. Gardner asked whether the Institute would be willing to act as disbursing agent for the grant of \$3,000. Since some of the remaining funds will come from earlier Carnegie grants to the Institute, it would be simpler if we were to undertake to be the recipient of this additional amount and were to make the necessary disbursements from it. If you agree, Mr. Gardner would like to have from you a letter saying that you are aware of the project, approve it, and are willing to have the Institute designated as disbursing agent for the \$3,000 the Corporation is prepared to grant for the purposes of the conference.



THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

September 29, 1949

Mr. John W. Gardner
Carnegie Corporation of New York
522 Fifth Avenue
New York 18, New York

Dear John:

You will remember that when I was in New York last Friday, I talked with you briefly concerning a conference on Modern France which is being planned for the first week of February 1950, under the joint auspices of the international studies groups at Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton.

For some years a number of us have been gravely concerned about the general neglect into which French studies have fallen in the United States. With the exception of the French revolutionary period (which American historians have handled well) and French literature (in which the Romance language departments are fairly distinguished), modern France has been pretty much slighted or ignored by our colleges and universities. To be sure, France is considered in courses in general history and in comparative political institutions. But on the more advanced level, France receives nowhere near as much consideration as Germany, to cite a single instance.

There are a great many American scholars who are capable of handling French studies. But for some reason or other, they have not interested themselves in the history, economics, or politics of the Third French Republic and its present successor. A survey of the scholarly journals, university bulletins, and library catalogs reveals a shocking paucity of articles, courses, and books on French affairs during the past fifteen years.

Neglect of France seems to some of us a matter of grave concern on a number of counts. To begin with, on the purely intellectual level France has made such striking contributions to Western civilization in general and to the Latin world in particular that she must be adequately considered if we are to have a proper appreciation of our cultural heritage. The study of France needs no further justification than its very great intrinsic interest for university students and professors. But beyond that, a proper understanding of France is essential to any comprehension of Western Europe as a whole. Studies of the Atlantic area have been somewhat neglected as compared to some of the "area" programs which are now under way (the recent establishment of an Institute of Western European Studies at Columbia being a happy first step in the opposite direction). The economic and political stability of France is of vital interest to the Atlantic Pact nations and, in particular, to the United States. An intelligent understanding of France by American scholars and American students is essential if the foreign policy of the United States is to be properly formulated and executed.

It would appear, too, that French studies would offer unusual opportunity for inter-departmental or inter-disciplinary research and teaching. For example, there are few countries in the world in which demographic considera-

#2. Mr. John W. Gardner. 9/29/49.

tions play a larger role than in the French republic. Some French students feel that population trends in France have not been as well related as they might be to larger national and international issues. Similarly, the social and economic institutions of France offer unusual opportunities for imaginative study by the several branches of the social sciences.

As a means of discovering the resources now at our disposal and as a further means of encouraging young American scholars to concern themselves with modern France, it is proposed to hold a conference, probably at Princeton, February 1-4, 1950. This conference would be organized rather like a meeting of one of the learned societies, at which carefully prepared papers would be read. It seems wisest to have such papers prepared principally by the relatively younger men in the profession—that is to say, by men in their thirties or very early forties. Somewhat more mature scholars (those in their later forties or in their fifties) would be present as counselors and critics. At a meeting held in New York last Saturday—at which representatives of all the interested institutions were present—a tentative program was prepared and a list of possible speakers carefully drawn up. We now have before us a list of about fifty persons who fall in the two broad categories mentioned above—that is to say, the younger men and the "elder statesmen". It is believed that if these men could be brought together for a three-day period, they would have an opportunity not only to participate in the formal program, but also to become acquainted with one another and to engage in quite informal conversations on studies in modern France and how they might best be promoted in American universities.

The proposed meeting would differ from a meeting of one of the learned societies in one very important respect—namely, that it would be attended by members of several disciplines instead of merely one. The list of conference members which we have under consideration includes historians, economists, political scientists, geographers, anthropologists, students of literature, and one student of the history of science. (In addition to academic persons, it is planned to invite a few persons from the Government service, including the Armed Forces.) Inter-disciplinary cooperation is, I am sure you will agree, something to be encouraged wherever it offers any reasonable possibility of success.

A tentative budget—I am not an expert at preparing estimates of expenditure—would indicate that a conference of this sort would cost about \$5750. It would seem essential to pay travel and hotel expenses of all participants. The average professor finds it a strain on his resources to attend even one professional meeting a year and we think we would have difficulty in getting a representative group together unless we could accompany each invitation by an offer to pay all necessary expenses. The list we have prepared includes several persons who would have to come from the Far West, the Middle West, and the South, so that railway and Pullman fares alone would come to about \$3000. (It is possible that some few participants would have their expenses paid by their own institutions, but of this we cannot be sure.) If the conference is held at the Princeton Inn—as it probably will be—hotel bills for each member would be about \$35 for the three-day period, or a total of \$1750. There would, of course, be additional expenses for telephone,

#2. Mr. John W. Gardner. 9/29/49.

telegraph, postage, printing, and secretarial assistance. The budget might look about as follows:

Railway and Pullman fares	\$3,000
Hotel bills in Princeton (or wherever the conference is held)	1,750
Printing, postage, telephone, telegraph, and secretarial assistance	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>\$5,750</u>

There are two other items which we should like to include if possible: first, a sum of, say, \$1200 to enable us to bring from Europe a distinguished French scholar, who could perhaps read a paper at the final session; second, a reserve of about \$1000 to help cover publication costs should it prove to be feasible—as we very much hope it may—to print the several papers in book form. These items are by no means essential, but would be desirable.

Would it be feasible for the Carnegie Corporation—in view of its interest in area studies—to defray the costs of the proposed conference, either in whole or in part? We are confronted with a fairly critical time problem. There are now only four months before the conference is to meet. We should get out our invitations immediately to those who are going to read papers; otherwise it is going to be difficult for any of those who are to appear on the program to get enough time away from other academic duties to make the necessary preparation. Were it not for this time factor, I should be delighted to attempt to raise half of the costs from some source other than the Carnegie Corporation. As it is, I should be very grateful indeed if the Corporation could see its way clear to provide the entire sum.

As a matter of accounting and of responsibility, you will probably wish to make the funds available—should you decide to make a grant—to one of the participating institutions. Any of them, I am sure, would be delighted to act as dispersing agent.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Mead Earle

Earle

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

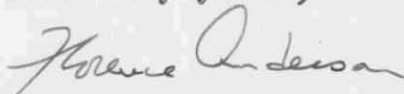
September 27, 1954

Mr. Robert Oppenheimer, Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Oppenheimer:

Thank you for the check in the amount
of \$9,572.44, representing the uncommitted
balance of our grant for seminars on in-
ternational affairs.

Sincerely yours,



Florence Anderson
Associate Secretary

FA:BW

Copy to Mr. Morgan

22 September 1954

Dear Miss Anderson:

Thank you for your letter of September 20th, in answer to my enquiry about the Corporation's grant for seminars in contemporary history. I am today sending to you a check for \$9,572.44, which represents the uncommitted balance of the grant.

With every good wish,

Robert Oppenheimer

Miss Florence Anderson
Associate Secretary
Carnegie Corporation of New York
522 Fifth Avenue
New York 36, New York

enclosure

Carnegie Seminar Funds

Balance as of June 30, 1954 (corrected)

\$13,372.44

Commitments, 1954-55:

A. Link
 (W. H. B. Court
 * Mrs. Hartz

\$2,000.
 250.)
1,800.

paid in previous fiscal year

Total commitments

\$4,050.
 250
\$3,800

~~4,050.00~~
3,800.00

Balance

\$9,322.44
 250

9,572.44

*Mr. Morgan reports that a verbal agreement was made between him and Professor Earle that one half of Mrs. Hartz' salary for 1954-1955 should come out of Carnegie Funds. Mrs. Hartz was raised to \$3,600. for the year, so this makes a commitment of \$1,800 against the Carnegie Funds.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

FLORENCE ANDERSON
ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

September 20, 1954

Mr. Robert Oppenheimer, Director
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Oppenheimer:

In the absence of Mr. Lester, your letter of September thirteenth regarding our grant for seminars in contemporary history has come to me.

As you realize, Professor Earle's special talents made a very real contribution to the successful operation of these study groups. It is our usual policy, upon the death of a scholar whose work we have supported, to ask that any balance remaining from our grant be returned to the Corporation, with the understanding that his successor is welcome to come to us with a new or similar proposal later. I have discussed your letter with Mr. Dollard, and we agree that we should abide by this policy in the present instance. Of course we expect that you will use as much of the balance as required to cover commitments already made, but we should like to have the remaining sum refunded.

Sincerely yours,



Florence Anderson
Associate Secretary

FA:BW

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY Copy to Mrs. Hartz
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

13 September 1954

Dear Mr. Lester:

In 1947, 1948 and 1949 the Carnegie Corporation made grants to the Institute for Advanced Study aggregating \$55,000. The purpose of these grants was to support seminars in the study of contemporary history under the leadership of Professor Edward Mead Earle. Not all of the initial grant had been expended by the summer of 1950, and the Corporation, in correspondence with Professor Earle, indicated its willingness to have the balance carried forward from year to year for the support of studies in modern history. The Corporation has had an annual account of the disposition of its funds. At the present time we have a balance of \$13,372.44 from this fund, and we have made, in preparation for this year, commitments of several thousand dollars against it.

I am writing to you at this time because the death of Professor Earle this summer changes the situation at the Institute, and makes it proper for me to enquire as to what disposition the Corporation would like made of the residual funds. The grants were made to the Institute, but they were made for work in which Professor Earle took an active and personal part. We intend to continue our support of work in modern history, and perhaps indeed to extend it. We should be grateful for the Corporation's permission to use the residue of its grants for the support of this work, subject to such restrictions as the Corporation may wish to impose; but we do believe that the new situation caused by Professor Earle's death makes it proper for us to refer the matter to you.

With every good wish,

Robert Oppenheimer

Mr. Robert M. Lester, Secretary
Carnegie Corporation of New York
522 Fifth Avenue
New York 18, New York

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

July 29, 1954

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

CARNEGIE SEMINAR account

I believe the attached correspondence will give the essential history of this account (I can, of course, supply much additional correspondence if it is desired).

A report on the account, including a financial statement, has been made to the Carnegie Corporation each year. I attach the first and last reports. The principal report made to the Corporation was in the year 1951 on the Seminar on Modern France. (The report is voluminous and I thought need not be included for the present purposes.)

You will note in Mr. Earle's letter to Mr. Lester 3/8/48 that he had an understanding that the balance could be carried over each year.

My opinion is that it would be appropriate for Dr. Oppenheimer to write Mr. Lester of the Corporation inquiring as to what the Carnegie Corporation wishes to do about these funds. It is true that the grant was made to the Institute; however, Mr. Earle carried on all of the negotiations to obtain the grant and it was made for work in International Affairs. In view of this and because the grant is still active on the Carnegie Corporation's books, I think it appropriate for the Institute to make inquiries.

Marion G. Hartz

Marion G. Hartz

P.S. There are two commitments against this account for 1954-1955 for grants-in-aid: \$2000. to Arthur Link; \$250. to W. H. B. Court.

A portion of my salary has always been charged to this account.

Carnegie Seminar Funds

Balance as of June 30, 1954 (corrected) \$13,372.44

Commitments, 1954-55:

A. Link	\$2,000.
W.H.B. Court	<u>250.</u>
	\$2,250.

Mrs. Hartz ?	<u>1,800.</u>
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4,050.00

Balance \$ 9,322.44

Last year \$1,500 of Mrs. Hartz' salary was charged to Carnegie Seminar Funds.

On July 1st her salary was transferred in its entirety to HS school funds.

Do you want to leave this as is, or include \$1,500 in the figure of commitments against the Carnegie Funds in your letter?

RO said leave phrase "several thousand dollars"
in letter.

MEM & Prof Earle agreed $\frac{1}{2}$ of Mrs. Hartz salary
should come out of Carnegie Funds for 1954-55
($\frac{1}{2}$ \$3600 = \$1800)

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

December 2, 1953

Miss Florence Anderson
Carnegie Corporation of New York
522 Fifth Avenue
New York 36, New York

My dear Miss Anderson:

Enclosed you will find a financial statement of expenditures made to October 31, 1953 under the Corporation's grant of \$55,000, dated March 20, 1947. You will note that only about \$2500 has been expended from this grant during the past twelve months.

Because of a series of illnesses and surgical operations during the past year, I have been somewhat handicapped in my work and there is, therefore, less to report concerning my seminar on international affairs than in preceding years. However, I hope next autumn to resume these activities with a seminar on American foreign policy. We already have committed for 1954-1955 about \$4000 from the balance remaining of the grant dated March 20, 1947. (You will recall that it was my understanding with Mr. Gardner and Mr. Dollard that unexpended balances could be carried over from year to year until the fund was finally exhausted.)

You will be interested, I think, in seeing the enclosed list of members of the Institute engaged in Modern History and Politics during the academic year 1953-1954. Although none of these scholars is being financed by funds made available to us by the Carnegie Corporation, there are six of them who are here as a result of "scouting expeditions" during the past five years which were made possible by funds the Corporation has so generously placed at the Institute's disposal.

I wish I were able to make a more satisfactory report of activities during the past year, but I am sure you will understand that circumstances quite beyond my control have dictated otherwise.

If there is further information you would like to have, I do hope you will feel free to ask for it. This statement comes from me rather than from Dr. Oppenheimer because he is in Europe at the moment and is not expected back for another ten days or so.

With cordial greetings to you,

Sincerely yours,

Edward Mead Earle

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

CARNEGIE SEMINAR

EXPENDITURES TO OCTOBER 31, 1953.

TOTAL RECEIPTS:

\$ 55,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS:

Grants-in-aid	\$14,937.50
Secretarial Services	8,515.19
Travel and Conferences	10,377.61
Books and Supplies	408.25
Telephone, Telegraph, Postage	951.57
Research Assistants & Research Expense	<u>4,978.11</u>

Total Disbursements

40,168.23

BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1953

\$14,831.77

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

FLORENCE ANDERSON
ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

November 9, 1953

Mr. Robert Oppenheimer, Director
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Oppenheimer:

We should like to have a report
of activities under our grant of
\$55,000, dated March 20, 1947, for
seminars on international affairs.

A two- or three-page summary,
including a financial statement,
will supplement the report we re-
ceived November 26, 1952.

Sincerely yours,

Florence Anderson

FA:pcf

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Director's Office

February 6, 1953

Mr. James A. Perkins
Carnegie Corporation of New York
522 Fifth Avenue
New York 18, New York

Dear Jim:

Bob Oppenheimer is just back from Antigua. While he was there he saw Dean Acheson fairly frequently. He has some ideas concerning the plan we discussed briefly over the telephone; hence, I have handed him the ball with a clear field. He will get into touch with you shortly.

Is Whitney Shepardson leaving the Corporation to take over the Committee for a Free Europe, or is the latter a part-time commitment?

Greetings to you.

As ever,

Edward Mead Earle

Copy for Director's Office

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

*Earle
Carnegie Corp.*

February 21, 1950

Mr. Robert M. Lester, Secretary
Carnegie Corporation of New York
522 Fifth Avenue
New York 18, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Lester:

This is in response to your letter of 9th February 1950, requesting a report on seminars on international relations conducted at the Institute for Advanced Study with the assistance of a grant of the Carnegie Corporation, 20th March 1947, amounting to \$55,000.

Although, as you say, the last detailed account of this work was submitted in May 1948, a brief report was furnished the Corporation 25th February 1949. This letter and its appended financial statement will, I trust, provide the information which you now desire concerning the academic years 1948-1949 and 1949-1950.

I

May I, first of all, recall the general plan of the seminars in international relations conducted at the Institute. They are not seminars in the sense in which the term is used in graduate schools, since their primary purpose is not instruction. They are designed, rather, to deal with and if possible to solve historical and political problems; to clarify and amplify information now available concerning such problems and to explore new sources of relevant materials; to submit to critical re-examination some of the more generally accepted theories of international affairs—in short, to extend the frontiers of our knowledge of the relationships between national states in the present-day world. Our approach is historical, our method a regular and systematic exchange of views for an academic term or an academic year of highly qualified scholars with similar interests and comparable competences.

Members of the seminar come from four groups:

Professors and members of the Institute for Advanced Study;

Members of the faculty of Princeton University;

Scholars from other American institutions, in residence at the Institute;

Scholars from foreign universities.

Mr. Lester - 2

As regards age and achievement the members fall into two broad categories: the "elder statesmen," both American and European, who would normally be men of considerable achievement and distinction and would fall within ages 50 and 65, usually in the fifties; younger scholars, heretofore principally Americans, of associate professor rank and of age 30 to 45. One of the most valuable results of our program is to bring European scholars into contact with their "opposite numbers" in the United States and to put their wisdom and experience at the disposal of younger American scholars of great promise.

The seminars in international relations have in the past followed three general plans:

1. To devote principal attention to a manuscript or manuscripts about to be published. In this manner we have gone over with a fine-toothed comb several books which proved to be distinguished in their fields, partly at least because of the meticulous criticisms which they received from members of the seminar. Among such volumes, there can be cited particularly Harold and Margaret Sprout's two volumes on Sea Power, and Bernard Brodie's Sea Power in the Machine Age.

2. To consider a broad subject with a view to preparing an article or series of articles or a volume designed to supply a notable gap in existing historical, political, or economic scholarship. We spent two years, for example, in considering war as a political rather than a military phenomenon. Out of these discussions came Makers of Modern Strategy, a symposium which has been widely used by students of political theory and by staff colleges in the United States and abroad.

3. To hold a round-table discussion on some topic of vital contemporary interest to students of international politics. In this category would come the seminar of 1948 on "The Dynamics of Soviet Policy," described in my letter to you of 6th March 1948. This was not different in technique from study groups of the Council on Foreign Relations or Chatham House. It did, however, have a core of full-time personnel around which were gathered visitors from the government service and from other American universities.

II

The seminar for 1948-1949 fell in the first category, as it was concerned principally with detailed criticism of a manuscript of Professor Edward H. Buehrig of Indiana University on "The United States and the Balance of Power, 1914-1917." But the discussions went beyond Mr. Buehrig's manuscript and undertook to re-examine some of the generally accepted theories concerning American participation in the First World War, with special reference, of course, to the factor of national security. It was Mr. Buehrig's thesis that official American attitudes toward the war of 1914-1918 could not be adequately explained in terms of the laws of neutrality and the rules of maritime warfare; he was convinced that Wilson and his

Mr. Lester - 3

advisers, consciously or unconsciously, were governed by a determination to do nothing which would effectively restrain Britain (through the laws of neutrality or otherwise) in the full exploitation of her sea power. He thought there was an effective, although unwritten, Anglo-American entente, in which the United States, as much as Britain, was concerned in preserving a European balance of power.

The seminar discussions rejected Mr. Buehrig's thesis and persuaded him to rewrite his book in a somewhat different context. As the argument is set forth in an article which I contributed to the Political Science Quarterly for June 1949, it need not be repeated here. We were unable to find any conclusive evidence that Woodrow Wilson—who held the power of decision—was consciously influenced by balance-of-power considerations or by fear that a German victory might jeopardize American security. Indeed, Wilson—to the disadvantage of his policy—seems to have been uninformed about and indifferent to the military course of the war in Europe. Mr. Buehrig now proposes to ask the question: how could an effective policy have been formulated by the United States without regard to the chances for a German victory, an Allied victory, or a stalemate?

It might be added that another member of the seminar, Professor Arthur S. Link of Northwestern University—who is engaged in writing a multi-volume life of Wilson—not only contributed a great deal to the success of the discussions but has indicated that his account of Wilson's policy from 1914-1917 will be materially influenced by them. Another member, Lieutenant Colonel Andrew J. Goodpaster, U.S.A.—who is engaged in the preparation of a book on scientific and technological progress as a factor in international relations—has profited from the seminar discussions in writing his account of the impact on German-American relations of the submarine and the submarine torpedo. (A complete list of members of the seminar is appended hereto.)

III

The seminar for the autumn term of 1949-1950 belongs in the third category. It was devoted to a discussion of The Decline of Liberalism during the past fifty years. We were particularly fortunate in the personality and erudition of the European scholars who participated in the seminar, and in persuading three scholars from neighboring universities to attend regularly and take an effective part in the discussions: Professor J. Bartlett Brebner of Columbia University, Professor Hans Kohn of the College of the City of New York, and Professor Paul Beik of Swarthmore. We also had as members an especially well diversified and interested group of faculty from Princeton University. (See complete list of members appended hereto.) Although it cannot be claimed that any unique or new conclusions derived from the discussions of this group, it may fairly be said that the seminar was regarded by its participants as justifying the time and effort which they expended in connection with it. Professor Butterfield's accounts of the Whig origins of Liberalism, Professor Geyl's

Mr. Lester - 4

discussion of its Anglo-Dutch phases, Professor Kohn's cogent definitions of the Liberal Weltanschauung, Professor Clay's analysis of the British Liberal Party's program and philosophy, and Professor Viner's contributions to a comprehension of economic Liberalism were of a high order of scholarship.

IV

A seminar which is being planned for the autumn of 1950 falls in category two. It will deal with problems of modern France and will take up where the recent Conference on Modern France, held in Princeton in February with Carnegie Corporation support, left off. (See appended mimeographed materials.) As in the case of the Conference on Modern France, the seminar will lead, it is hoped, to the publication of a collaborative volume or, at the very least, to a connected series of monographs.

Scholars who have thus far accepted invitations to participate are:

E. L. Woodward, Professor of Modern History, University of Oxford
David Thomson, Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, University of Cambridge
J. P. T. Bury, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, University of Cambridge; Editor of the new Cambridge Modern History
Jean Gottmann, Institut d'Études Politiques and CNRS, University of Paris
Gilbert Chinard, Professor of Romance Languages and Literature, Princeton University (who retires from the University in June 1950 and will be a full-time member of the Institute for Advanced Study for the first term of 1950-1951)
Gordon Wright, Associate Professor of History, University of Oregon
H. Stuart Hughes, Assistant Professor of History, Harvard University
Paul Farmer, Associate Professor of History, University of Wisconsin

The total of the stipends to be provided the above-named scholars is \$19,050, of which the Institute for Advanced Study is providing all but a stipend of \$2,000 for Professor Chinard. In my letter of 8th May 1946—which initiated the conversations concerning a grant in support of seminars in international relations—appears the following statement: "The Institute would supplement the proposed grant from the Corporation by allotting to the same general purposes a portion of the funds it provides annually for stipends in the School of Economics and Politics [now included in the School of Historical Studies]. In addition, the Institute will contribute administrative services in the form of office space, library, maps, and the like, as well as some secretarial assistance." By reason of its generous grants of stipends in support of these seminars, it would appear that the Institute has more than made good on this commitment. As a result, the funds generously made available by the Corporation will serve a larger purpose for a

Mr. Lester - 5

longer period of time than was originally thought possible. And since the Corporation has agreed to allow funds unexpended in any given year to be carried forward, the life of the seminars would seem to be assured beyond the three years during which the funds were made available.

There yet remain to be chosen for the seminar on modern France in the autumn of 1950 three or four French scholars. I have before me a list of some twenty promising younger men in the French universities and the French public service—all highly recommended by competent authorities—from whom will be chosen in March or April the three or four who can contribute most to the seminar and who can profit most from it. The stipends for these men may be contributed by the Institute from its own funds, or by the Institute with the aid of funds made available from the \$55,000 grant of the Carnegie Corporation. It is possible, too, that transatlantic travel for the French scholars in question will be defrayed from Fulbright funds. In any case, it seems likely that the total investment in the seminar on modern France will be in the neighborhood of \$30,000—much the most ambitious program yet attempted in connection with these seminars. This has been accomplished, we are happy to say, without exhausting, or even seriously depleting, the Carnegie Corporation's grant, the balance of which—as shown on the enclosed statement—will be available for the continuance of the project in which the Corporation has shown so generous an interest.

In addition to this written report, I have from time to time during the last year talked with Mr. Gardner about progress and about plans for the future, so that he may be able to supplement the foregoing statement. If, however, there is any further information you require, or any questions you would like to ask, I am entirely at your service.

May I say, in closing, how very much I appreciate the assistance of the Carnegie Corporation in my work at the Institute. It has been gratifying to me to have this moral and material support, without which I should have accomplished much less over the past ten years or so. From time to time in the past, too, scholars from abroad who have profited from the Corporation's grants, directly or indirectly, have expressed their appreciation to you and to us of the period of residence at the Institute which the grant has afforded. I hope that during the remaining life of the grant we can make the very best use of the opportunities which it offers the faculty and members of the Institute and of Princeton University.

Faithfully yours,

Edward Mead Earle

EME:jml
Enc.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

CARNEGIE SEMINAR

EXPENDITURES TO FEBRUARY 15, 1950

RECEIPTS:

October 8, 1947	\$15,000.00
October 5, 1948	20,000.00
October 13, 1949	<u>20,000.00</u>
	\$55,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS:

Stipends	\$3,337.50
Secretarial Services & Office Expenses	2,758.33
Travel & Conferences	5,012.56
Telephone, Telegraph & Postage	524.76
Research Assistants & Research Expenses	<u>1,577.89</u>

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS

13,211.04

BALANCES, FEBRUARY 15, 1950

\$41,788.96*

February 14, 1950

* Against this balance, commitments have been made for the balance of this academic year and for 1950-1951 of about \$8,000.

Faculty Seminar

Causes of American Entry into the First World War

Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

First Term 1948-1949

Members

Edward Mead Earle, Chairman	Professor, School of Economics and Politics, Institute for Advanced Study
Edward H. Buehrig	Associate Professor of Government, Indiana University; member, Institute for Advanced Study, autumn term 1948-1949
Herbert Feis	Formerly, Economic Advisor, Department of State; member, Institute for Advanced Study 1948-1949
Denna F. Fleming	Professor and Chairman of the Department of Political Science, Vanderbilt University; member, Institute for Advanced Study 1948-1949
Edgar S. Furniss, Jr.	Assistant Professor of Politics, Princeton University
Andrew J. Goodpaster	Lieutenant Colonel, Plans and Operations Division, Department of the Army; graduate student, Princeton University
Arthur S. Link	Assistant Professor of History, Princeton University; author of <u>Wilson, the Road to the White House</u> , the first in a series of volumes on the life of Woodrow Wilson
Richard C. Snyder	Assistant Professor of Politics, Princeton University
Harold Sprout	Professor of Politics, Princeton University

Visitors

Richard B. Morris	Professor, College of the City of New York
Charles C. Tansill	Professor, History Department, Georgetown University

Faculty Seminar

Decline of Liberalism as a Political Philosophy

Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

First Term 1949-1950

Members

Paul H. Beik	Professor, History Department, Swarthmore College
Elmer A. Beller	Professor, History Department, Princeton University
J. Bartlet Brebner	Professor, History Department, Columbia University
H. H. Butterfield	Professor, University of Cambridge, England
Sir Henry Clay	Formerly Warden of Muffield College, Oxford, England
Edward Mead Earle, Chairman	Professor, School of Historical Studies, Institute for Advanced Study
William Ebenstein	Professor, Politics Department, Princeton University
Pieter Geyl	Professor, University of Utrecht, The Netherlands
Andrew J. Goodpaster	Lieutenant Colonel, Plans and Operations Division, Department of the Army; graduate student, Princeton University
Jean Gottmann	Institut d'Études Politiques and CNRS, University of Paris
Hans Kohn	Professor, History Department, College of the City of New York
E. Harris Harbison	Professor, History Department, Princeton University
Stow S. Persons	Professor, History Department, Princeton University
Walter W. Stewart	Professor, School of Historical Studies, Institute for Advanced Study
George F. Thomas	Professor, Department of Religion, Princeton Uni- versity
Jacob Viner	Professor, Economics Department, Princeton University and Institute for Advanced Study
H. Hubert Wilson	Professor, Politics Department, Princeton University

Visitors

Felix Gilbert	Professor, History Department, Bryn Mawr College
William B. Willcox	Professor, University of Michigan History Department

Auditor

Jack B. Rola	Jane Eliza Proctor Visiting Fellow, Princeton Univ.
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CONFERENCE ON MODERN FRANCE

The Princeton Inn

Princeton, New Jersey

February 1-4, 1950

GENERAL STATEMENT

The general purposes of the Conference are to bring together American scholars professionally interested in problems of modern France--the France of the Third and Fourth Republics--to take stock of and to appraise work on France currently under way in American colleges and universities, and to stimulate the further development of French studies in the United States. It is likewise intended that the program, consisting of papers to be read by the relatively younger scholars in the field, will be of sufficient merit in itself to justify the holding of the conference; unless unforeseen obstacles arise, the several papers read will be published in book form. The subjects of the papers constitute a coherent, if not quite comprehensive, treatment of the history, politics, and economics of France since 1870. The program and a tentative list of participants for the Conference were agreed upon at a meeting of the sponsoring institutions held in New York on Saturday, 24th September. At this meeting it was agreed that, whereas the formal papers would largely be offered by younger scholars, the "elder statesmen" in the field would be asked to attend as critics, counselors, and friends. It is believed that bringing this varied group together will make the Conference of unique significance to the furtherance in the United States of studies of modern France.

The Conference has been made possible by the cooperation of the sponsoring groups named below. Part of the financial support has come from the sponsors and part from a grant made by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The participation in the Conference of Professor André Siegfried has been made possible by support of the Cultural Relations Division of the French Foreign Office and by Professor Siegfried's generous contribution of his services.

SPONSORS

Committee on International and Regional Studies
Harvard University
Institute of International Studies
Yale University
School of International Affairs
Columbia University
Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs
Princeton University
School of Historical Studies
Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton

COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF THE CONFERENCE

Edward Mead Earle, Chairman
Institute for Advanced Study
William Ebenstein, Secretary
Princeton University
Edward L. Katzenbach, Jr.
(Princeton), Secretary for
Local Arrangements

Schuyler C. Wallace (Columbia)
Donald C. McKay (Harvard)
Frederick S. Dunn (Yale)
Joseph R. Strayer (Princeton)
William W. Lockwood (Princeton)

CONFERENCE ON MODERN FRANCE

The Princeton Inn, Princeton, New Jersey

February 1-4, 1950

FINAL PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1

Afternoon Sessions

I

2:30 P.M., The Princeton Inn, Dutch Room

DECLINE OF THE FRENCH ÉLAN VITAL

Chairman: Frederick B. Artz, Oberlin College

Élan Vital: A Problem of Historical Perspective

John B. Wolf, University of Minnesota

The Concept of Élan Vital: A Rationalization of Weakness?

John Bowditch, University of Minnesota

II

2:30 P.M., The Princeton Inn, Conference Room

FRENCH POLITICS: THE SHIFTING COALITION OF THE CENTER

Chairman: Leo Gershoy, New York University

The "Third Force", 1870-1896

L. Arthur Minnich, Jr., Lafayette College

The "Third Force", 1896-1939

Edward W. Fox, Cornell University

6:30 P.M., The Princeton Inn*

Dinner in Honor of Professor Siegfried and Other
Members of the Conference

Evening Session

8:30 P.M., Frick Auditorium

Approaches to an Understanding of Modern France
André Siegfried, de l'Académie française

Professor Siegfried will be introduced by

Dr. Harold W. Dodds

President of Princeton University

* Cocktails will be served beginning at 6:00.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2

Morning Sessions

I

10:00 A.M., Woodrow Wilson School of Public and
International Affairs (SPIA), Conference Room

THE FRENCH ELAN VITAL (continued)

Chairman: Gilbert Chinard, Princeton University
The Desiccation of the Bourgeois Spirit
John B. Christopher, University of Rochester
The French Intellectuals
Kenneth N. Douglas, Yale University

II

10:00 A.M., Woodrow Wilson School of Public and
International Affairs (SPIA), Lounge

FRENCH POLITICS: THE SHIFTING COALITION OF THE CENTER (continued)

Chairman: Robert K. Gooch, University of Virginia
The "Third Force" in the Fourth Republic
Charles A. Micaud, University of Virginia
Christian Democracy and the "Third Force"
Robert F. Byrnes, Rutgers University

Afternoon Sessions

I

2:30 P.M., University Library, Scribner Lounge

FRENCH POLITICS: THE RIGHT AND THE LEFT

Chairman: Beatrice F. Hyslop, Hunter College
Decline of the Socialists Since Liberation
Henry W. Ehrmann, University of Colorado
The Struggle for the Control of the Trade Union
Movement Since Liberation
Val R. Lorwin, Department of State (on leave)

II

2:30 P.M., University Library, Social Science Lounge

PROBLEMS OF FRENCH SECURITY

Chairman: Brig. Gen. Pierpont M. Hamilton, U. S. Air Force
The Defeat of 1940 in Retrospect
Richard D. Challener, Princeton University
Contemporary Concepts of French Strategy
Donald J. Harvey, Columbia University
Political Parties and the French Army
Edward L. Katzenbach, Jr., Princeton University

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2 (continued)

Evening Sessions

8:15 P.M., University Library, Faculty Lounge

Chairman: Donald C. McKay, Harvard University
Strains in the Social Structure of Modern France
John E. Sawyer, Harvard University
French Science and French National Strength
Henry E. Guerlac, Cornell University

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3

Morning Sessions

I

10:00 A.M., University Library, Scribner Lounge

FRENCH POLITICS: THE RIGHT AND THE LEFT (continued)

Chairman: Louis Gottschalk, University of Chicago
The Peasantry and the Communist Party
Gordon Wright, University of Oregon
The Communists and French Foreign Policy
Vernon Van Dyke, State University of Iowa

II

10:00 A.M., University Library, Social Science Lounge

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN PRESENT-DAY FRANCE

Chairman: Shepard B. Clough, Columbia University
The French Entrepreneur
David S. Landes, Harvard University
Nationalization Policies in Credit and Industry
David H. Pinkney, University of Missouri

Afternoon Sessions

I

2:30 P.M., Graduate College, Common Room

FRENCH POLITICS: THE RIGHT AND THE LEFT (concluded)

Chairman: Sherman Kent, Yale University
Reflections on George Sorel
Scott H. Lytle, University of Washington
Gaullism: Retrospect and Prospect
H. Stuart Hughes, Harvard University

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, Afternoon Sessions (continued)

II

2:30 P.M., Graduate College, Library

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS (continued)

Chairman: Schuyler C. Wallace, Columbia University
The French Investment Program and Its Relation to
Resource Allocation
Richard Ruggles, Yale University
The Marshall Plan and French Foreign Trade
Warren C. Baum, Economic Cooperation Administration

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4

10:00 A.M., The Princeton Inn, Grille Room

FRANCE IN WORLD AFFAIRS

Chairman: Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University
The French Empire as a Source of National Strength
Ellen Hammer, Yale University
French Domestic Problems and French Foreign Policy
Henry B. Hill, University of Wisconsin
France and the Great Powers
Fred L. Hadsel, Department of State

LIST OF MEMBERS

CONFERENCE ON MODERN FRANCE

The Princeton Inn, Princeton, New Jersey

February 1-4, 1950

Gabriel A. Almond, Yale University
Frederick B. Artz, Oberlin College

Philip C. F. Bankwitz, Harvard University
Warren C. Baum, European Cooperation Administration
Paul H. Beik, Swarthmore College
George Boas, The Johns Hopkins University
John Bowditch, University of Minnesota
Richard M. Brace, Northwestern University
Robert F. Byrnes, Rutgers University

Lynn M. Case, University of Pennsylvania
William Chaikin, Washington, D. C.
Richard D. Challener, Princeton University
Miss Frances S. Childs, Brooklyn College
Gilbert Chinard, Princeton University
John B. Christopher, University of Rochester
Shepard B. Clough, Columbia University

Edward F. D'Arms, The Rockefeller Foundation
Kenneth N. Douglas, Yale University
David Dowd, University of Florida
Michel Dumont, Press Attaché, Ambassade de France, New York
Frederick S. Dunn, Yale University

Edward Mead Earle, Institute for Advanced Study
William Ebenstein, Princeton University
Henry W. Ehrmann, University of Colorado

Paul Farmer, University of Wisconsin
Maurice Ferro, U. S. Correspondent, Le Monde
Franklin L. Ford, Bennington College
Edward W. Fox, Cornell University

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John W. Gardner, Carnegie Corporation of New York
Leo Gershoy, New York University
Felix Gilbert, Bryn Mawr College
G. McMurtrie Godley, Department of State
Lt. Col. Andrew J. Goodpaster, United States Army
Robert K. Gooch, University of Virginia
Louis Gottschalk, University of Chicago
Henry E. Guerlac, Cornell University

Fred L. Hadsel, Department of State
Mrs. Winifred N. Hadsel, Department of State
Brig. Gen. Pierpont M. Hamilton, United States Air Force
Miss Ellen Hammer, Yale University
Donald J. Harvey, Columbia University
Lt. Col. Dallas F. Haynes, United States Army
John G. Heinberg, University of Missouri
Henry B. Hill, University of Wisconsin
Albert O. Hirschman, Federal Reserve System
H. Stuart Hughes, Harvard University
Miss Beatrice F. Hyslop, Hunter College

Mrs. Jean T. Joughin, Jackson Heights, L. I.

Edward L. Katzenbach, Jr., Princeton University
Sherman Kent, Yale University
Grayson L. Kirk, Columbia University
Hans Kohn, College of the City of New York

Laurence Lafore, Swarthmore College
David S. Landes, Harvard University
William W. Lockwood, Princeton University
Val R. Lorwin, Department of State (on leave)
Scott Lytle, University of Washington

Donald C. McKay, Harvard University
Jacques Maritain, Princeton University
Charles A. Micaud, University of Virginia
L. Arthur Minnich, Jr., Lafayette College
Philip E. Mosely, Columbia University
Dana G. Munro, Princeton University

- 3 -

Saul K. Padover, New School for Social Research
Robert R. Palmer, Princeton University
Julian Park, University of Buffalo
David H. Pinkney, University of Missouri
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Richard Ruggles, Yale University

John E. Sawyer, Harvard University
Lt. Col. Philip Shepley, United States Air Force
André Siegfried, de l'Académie française
Edmund Silberner, Princeton University
Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University

Vernon Van Dyke, State University of Iowa

Schuyler C. Wallace, Columbia University
John B. Wolf, University of Minnesota
Arnold Wolfers, Yale University
Gordon Wright, University of Oregon

7
Earle
Carnegie

February 22, 1950

Dear Mr. Lester:

Thank you for your letter of February 8th. I am pleased to transmit to you herewith the reports of Professor Earle on the progress of work supported in part by the grants made by the Carnegie Corporation to the Institute for Advanced Study.

With every good wish,

Robert Oppenheimer

Mr. Robert M. Lester
Carnegie Corporation of New York
522 Fifth Avenue
New York 18, N. Y.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

ROBERT M. LESTER
SECRETARY

February 8, 1950

Mr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Director
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Oppenheimer

Would it be convenient for you to let us have, on or
before March 1, 1950, a report on the activity made possible
to date under the grant,

Institute for Advanced Study, grant of \$55,000,
for seminars on international affairs, dated
March 20, 1947.

A concise statement of two or three pages, including a
financial summary, would be of great interest to our officers
and trustees.

The latest report we have on this grant was received on
May 24, 1948.

If May 1 would be a more suitable date for the report,
will you please let me know? That date is acceptable here.

Sincerely yours

Robert M. Lester

Secretary

RML:df

Copy for Dr. Oppenheimer

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

March 8, 1948

*Faculty
Earle
Carnegie*

Mr. Robert M. Lester
Carnegie Corporation of New York
522 Fifth Avenue
New York 18, New York

My dear Mr. Lester:

This is in response to your letter of February 4 requesting a progress report on a grant of \$55,000 made to the Institute for Advanced Study by the Carnegie Corporation of New York for the conduct of seminars in international studies during the years 1947-1950. Of the total sum allotted, \$15,000 has been advanced by the Corporation for the year 1947-1948. The present report covers activities financed or to be financed from the latter sum.

As has been customary in the past, the subject of the seminar during the current year has been determined by the special qualifications of those of its members who come from outside the Princeton community. We have in residence during the present term, for example, E. H. Carr of London, formerly Wilson professor of international politics at University College of Wales, Hans Kohn, professor of history at Smith College, and B. H. Sumner, Warden of All Souls College, Oxford (the last named for about one-half of the term). All of these men have done extensive research in the affairs of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union; we have therefore taken advantage of their presence here to focus our discussions on the Dynamics of Soviet Policy. We have, as usual, drawn upon specially qualified personnel of Princeton University and have as regular participants in the seminar three younger men who have already done distinguished work in this field and give great promise for the future. They are Professor Cyril E. Black and Dr. Edmund Silberner of the Department of History, and Mr. John S. Reshetar of the Department of Politics. Professor Arnold J. Toynbee, currently in residence at the Institute for Advanced Study, although not a specialist in the affairs of the Soviet Union, has brought to our discussions his remarkable erudition and historical perspective. You will find attached hereto a complete list of the members of the seminar. Professor Richard C. Snyder, of the Department of Politics at Princeton University, is the rapporteur and Mr. Ralph Greenlaw and Mr. John Chase, graduate students at the University, are the assistant rapporteurs.

Because of the nature of the subject, we have felt it desirable this year to invite outside guests for individual sessions of the seminar. These invitations have been extended with a view to obtaining the benefit of highly specialized knowledge on particular subjects

#2. Mr. Robert M. Lester. 3/8/48

under discussion. For example, we had a session devoted to the economic system of the USSR considered as a reflection of Soviet revolutionary ideology and Soviet foreign policy. This discussion was led by Dr. Alexander Gerschenkron of the Foreign Areas Section of the Federal Reserve Board, Professor Abram Bergson of the Russian Institute of Columbia University, and Professor Harry Schwartz, of the Maxwell Graduate School of Syracuse University. Among other visitors who have attended one or more sessions are Professor Felix Gilbert of Bryn Mawr College, Professor Robert Strausz-Hupé of the University of Pennsylvania, and Professors Walter Livingston Wright, Philip Hitti, and T. Cuyler Young of the Department of Near Eastern Studies of Princeton University. We shall also have had present before the end of the current term Max Beloff of Oxford, the author of a multi-volume history of the foreign policy of the USSR, of which volume one has already been published; Professors Owen Lattimore and Jean Gottmann of The Johns Hopkins University; Professor Philip C. Mosely of Columbia University; Professors Arnold Wolfers and David N. Rowe of Yale University; Dr. Bayard Dodge, former president of the American University of Beirut.

You will recall that one of the purposes of the seminar was to establish effective liaison with the Armed Forces, to the end that we might have the benefit of their professional knowledge and that they, in turn, might acquire a broader knowledge of international politics. I am happy to say that we have made substantial progress in this respect. We have as a permanent member of the seminar this year one of the very best staff officers of the Army, Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Goodpaster of the Plans and Operations Division. We have already had as a visitor Colonel Sidney F. Giffin, also of the Plans and Operations Division of the Army, and during the next few weeks we shall have assigned to us by the Army and the Air Force for attendance at one or more sessions the following officers: Colonel (formerly temporary Brigadier General) Henry A. Byroade, who has spent considerable time in China, most recently as executive officer to General Marshall, while the latter was on special mission in the Far East; Major General Samuel E. Anderson of the Plans and Operations Division of the Air Force, and Brigadier General T. H. Landon of the Joint Strategic Survey Committee.

Although it is too early to appraise the work which we are doing in the seminar, it might be said in passing that we have all become keenly aware that even the best-informed "experts" on the affairs of the USSR are dealing with quite inadequate data. The result is that on the political level, we are compelled to judge the situation through the "fog of war". To be sure, we have a very considerable body of knowledge of Russian history and foreign policy until about 1939, but since then the deliberate policy of the Soviet government has been to prevent foreigners from obtaining information which would be useful to them in forming opinions as to Soviet policy

#2. Mr. Robert M. Lester. 3/8/48

and Soviet achievements. This is not to say that nothing profitable can be done in a study of USA-USSR relations, but merely to indicate that such a study must of necessity be less definitive and, hence, less satisfactory than we would wish. As our studies of the USSR will not extend beyond the spring of 1948 these observations are of only ephemeral importance.

You will find enclosed a statement of disbursements from the Corporation's grant of \$15,000. You will observe that the expenditures thus far have been relatively few, partly because we were operating on a reduced schedule of activity during the first semester of the current year, and partly because, as agreed upon, the Institute is paying Professor Kohn's stipend in full and is providing most of the essential administrative and overhead expenses. There are commitments outstanding against the unexpended balance of \$14,012.30, but there will be, nevertheless, a considerable sum to be carried over into the year 1948-1949. The understanding which I had with Mr. Herring is that funds unexpended in any single year would be available for the purposes of the seminar in subsequent years, and I am confident from conversations which we have had that this arrangement is agreeable to you as well. The plans for 1948-1949 are already well under way and will involve substantial commitments.

If there is any further information which you desire, I shall be very happy indeed to provide it. Meanwhile, may I express my gratitude for the opportunity which the Corporation has given the Institute and me personally to conduct this work in international affairs.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Mead Earle

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

February 4, 1948

Mr. Robert Oppenheimer, Director
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Oppenheimer

We hope it will be convenient for you to let us have, on or before March 15, 1948, a progress report on our grant of \$55,000, to the Institute for Advanced Study for seminars on international affairs.

A statement of two or three pages, together with a financial summary, will be sufficient.

This report will be of great interest to the officers and trustees of the Corporation.

Sincerely yours

Robert M. Lester

Secretary

RML:df

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

EARLE SEMINAR GRANT #2

STATEMENT JULY 1, 1947 - FEBRUARY 29, 1948.

RECEIPTS:

October, 1947
For year 1947-48

\$ 15,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salary, secretarial services \$500.00
Travel and Conferences 483.50
Publications & Subscriptions 4.20

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS

987.70

BALANCE, FEBRUARY 29, 1948.

\$ 14,012.30

Copy to:
Dr. Oppenheimer
Professor Earle
Mr. Schur
Comptroller

March 4, 1948 /SM

March 8, 1948

*Faculty
Earle
Carnegie*

Memorandum to Dr. Oppenheimer:

In re-reading the correspondence which I have had from time to time with the Carnegie Corporation, I find the following sentences which will be of interest and concern to you:

"The Institute would supplement the proposed grant from the Corporation by allotting to the same general purposes a portion of the funds it provides annually for stipends in the School of Economics and Politics. In addition, the Institute will contribute administrative services in the form of office space, library, maps, and the like, as well as some secretarial assistance. The Institute will also make an earnest effort to secure from other sources additional gifts of equal or greater amount, so that the purpose we both have in mind may be more firmly established for a longer period of time and on a basis of even greater stability."
(From a letter of May 8, 1946 to Pendleton Herring, Executive Associate of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.) A copy of this letter is in your files.

The commitments made in the first two sentences of the above paragraph are, of course, being faithfully observed. Nothing, however, has been done as yet to carry out the promise made in the last sentence--namely, that the Institute will attempt to secure from other sources the sum of about \$55,000 for the support of its work in international politics. I had had some hope at one time that at least a portion of this sum could be obtained from Mr. Bernard Baruch, but nothing has come of that hope.

May I sometime talk with you about this matter?



Edward M. Earle

4
Copy to: Professor Earle

Carnegie

March 8, 1948

Dear Mr. Lester:

I have the honor to transmit to you the reports of Professor Earle on the progress of work supported in part by the grants made by the Carnegie Corporation to the Institute for Advanced Study.

May I add only my own expression of deep appreciation to the Corporation for its generosity.

Yours sincerely,

Robert Oppenheimer

Mr. Robert M. Lester
Carnegie Corporation of New York
522 Fifth Avenue
New York 18, N. Y.