

Walter W. Rostow

Born: October 7, 1916

Education: Graduated, Yale University, 1936
Rhodes Scholar at Balliol, 1936-1938
Ph.D. in Economics, Yale University, 1940

Experience: Taught at Columbia for a year or two
In O.S.S.
Army Air Forces (Major, Legion of Merit, and a
British decoration, M.B.E.)
State Department, 1945-1946
Had an appointment in the Department of Economics at
Harvard, but went on leave to accept the
Harmsworth Professorship of American History at
Oxford, 1946-1947.
1947-1949 Since 1947 has been an executive assistant to Gunnar Myrdal,
Director of the Economic Commission for Europe of
the United Nations, based in Geneva
To be Visiting Professor of American History at Cambridge
in England next year 1949-1950.

Author of British Economy in the Nineteenth Century (Oxford University
Press, 1948)

December 6, 1949.

Dear Mr. Earle:


I wonder if you will do Dr. Aydelotte the favor of looking over the proposal of the Atlantic Union Committee, as contained in the attached correspondence. It is Dr. Aydelotte's opinion that a study of this sort is not directly in line with the Institute's functions, but he would like to have your opinion on the matter.

Dr. Aydelotte has planned to let Dr. Oppenheimer glance at this correspondence, after he has your opinion on it.

I shall ring up Mrs. Hartz in a day or so to find out whether I can talk with you to get your reaction.

Yours sincerely,

Gilmore Stott
Assistant to Dr. Aydelotte



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

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

November 28, 1949

Memorandum to: Dr. Oppenheimer

From: E. M. Earle

Do you want written comments on
Fulton's letter of November 21, or is it
something we should discuss at a Faculty
meeting?



*For
Earle*

E. M. Earle
Signature

Aug. 19. '49
May letter

Earle Thank for letter Aug 17

If you can catch earlier
train reaching New London
Six ten that will be fine
but is not [still empty] ^{delighted}
array late business
with us and Bill will
meet you ^{New London} ₁ Can easily
send you to Mr Parkers
for luncheon Tuesday

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

August 17, 1949

Dear Frank:

1949?
Beatrice and I shall make an effort to get the 4:55 train from Providence, reaching New London at 6:10. We cannot be too sure of doing this, however, because I am largely at the disposal of Admiral Beary while I am at the Naval War College. If you like, I can telephone you from Newport some time Monday as to what the chances are of getting the earlier train. In the meantime, could we presume that we are unlikely to reach New London before 6:46?

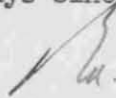
If the foregoing is inconvenient for you and Marie and will set your dinner hour back until too late, why don't Beatrice and I have dinner in New London and come out to you later?

Our plans for Tuesday, the 23rd, are somewhat involved. Our old friend Mrs. Robert Carle, whom you and Marie will remember, is staying in New London with Mrs. Harkness and we had planned many weeks ago to have an early lunch with her on Tuesday so that we could get the 2:46 or the 5:02 train back to New York and Princeton. I am afraid, therefore, we cannot accept your very generous invitation to have lunch with you and Marie.

We shall be at the Viking Hotel in Newport on Sunday evening the 21st, and at the Naval War College all of the following morning and through luncheon.

You and Marie are the perfect hosts, generous beyond anyone's just deserts. We are looking forward eagerly to seeing you both.

Always sincerely,



Edward Mead Earle

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Waterford, Connecticut

It was good to see Bill last week.

strongly resent idea of you
dining in New London on Monday
If you cannot arrive six ten
make it six forty six & we
will postpone dinner let us
know by telegram & Bill will
meet you soon for the next
few so start

Waterford, Conn.
August 16, 1949.

Dear Ed:

I am delighted to have your letter of August 12, and Marie and I look forward with great pleasure to seeing you and Beatrice on Monday. If you do find it convenient to take the 4:55 train from Providence, reaching New London at 6:10, that would be fine. What about the 3:50 from Providence, reaching New London at 5:02, so as to have a little more time here? Otherwise we shall expect you by the 5:48 from Providence, reaching New London at 6:46. It is about half an hour's drive from New London station to our house in Waterford, not allowing for traffic jams.

You say that you must go on Tuesday, the 23rd, at noon. By noon do you mean the 11:53 from New London, reaching Grand Central at 2:20, or do you think of the 12:57, which reaches the Pennsylvania Station at 3:20? That would give you plenty of time to catch the 4:00 to Princeton, and time for an early lunch at our house.

Please let us know by letter, telegram, or telephone when to expect you at New London, and Bill or somebody at this house will meet your train. Our telephone number, if you should want it, is New London 7123.

Looking forward with great pleasure to seeing you,
I am

Yours sincerely,

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

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

August 12, 1949

Dear Frank:

I have just returned from having lunch with Bill at the Nassau Tavern. He looks well and seems to be very happy about his work.

This morning came Marie's very cordial note to Beatrice, which Bill seconded with a personal message from you both. We are looking forward to accepting your invitation to stay the night of August 22. Beatrice is going with me to the Naval War College at Newport, where I lecture on Monday morning, the 22nd. We expect to leave Providence that same afternoon on the Merchants Limited, arriving at New London at 6:46 daylight time. If this is too late, we could probably arrange to get the train which arrives at New London at 6:10, although I am not quite sure; however, as the difference is only about half an hour, I presume that it would not matter very much.

It is unlikely, I think, that we can stay with you longer than noon of the 23rd, much as we should like to do so. I have so much work to do here before the opening of the Institute in September that I have very little leeway for leisure, even for visiting old friends.

It will be terribly good to see you.

As ever,



Edward Mead Earle

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Waterford, Connecticut

P.S. Bill says that he can arrange to meet us at New London. If this is not convenient, we shall, of course, be glad to take a taxi.

11.53
2.20 10

12.57

ky 3.20 Penn.

4.00 for P.

OK

3.50	4.55	5.48
1	1	1
5.02	6.10	6.46

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

August 8, 1949

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Waterford, Connecticut

Dear Frank:

First of all, let me thank you for your generous letter to Tom Wertenbaker regarding the American Philosophical Society. This business is now pretty "old hat" and I have about written it off. This does not mean, however, that I am not very appreciative of Wertenbaker's and your efforts on my behalf.

You will remember that I told you I was going to be giving a lecture at the Naval War College on August 22. Beatrice and I are probably going to Newport by train on Sunday, August 21, so that I can be on the ground for a morning lecture the following day. We thought that we might stop off to see you and Marie on the night of the 22nd, if your guest rooms are not otherwise occupied. Would this be convenient? I hope very much that you will say no to my suggestion if you and Marie are otherwise committed or would prefer to have complete peace and quiet. We could come to New London by train on the afternoon of the 22nd and be with you in time for dinner. We are hoping to have lunch on the 23rd in New London with our friend Mrs. Carle (who is staying with Mrs. Harkness), returning to Princeton that same afternoon.

Don't bother to answer this letter. Just give Gill Stott a message when you are next talking to him over the telephone.

As ever,



Edward Mead Earle

From: Air Chief Marshal Sir John C. Slessor, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Sloane 0055

Ext: 2

IMPERIAL DEFENCE COLLEGE,
SEAFORD HOUSE,
37, BELGRAVE SQUARE,
S.W.1

Joe Earle ✓

JCS.49

30th May, 1949

Dear Doctor Oppenheimer

Dr. Edward Mead Earle is on the point of leaving us to return to Princeton, and I must send you a short line to say what real value he was to us here in the Imperial Defence College and, I am sure, in the other Service training establishments where he lectured. I'm sure you will agree that nothing could be more important in the higher education of British Officers today than a proper understanding of American policy. I do not think anyone could better interpret America to British Officers than Dr. Earle. This was the second time he has lectured here and I very much hope we shall be able to make his an annual visit.

Yours sincerely

J. Slessor

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer,
Director, Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton,
New Jersey,
U.S.A.

COPY

For Earle

Worcester College, Oxford

May 24, 1949

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

You will have heard from Ed Earle that he has been invited by All Souls College to give some lectures here next summer under their foundation of which brings visiting scholars to lecture in Oxford.

I am writing, as Chairman of the History Board, to tell you that, from our point of view, it would be a great advantage if Earle were able to stay in Oxford for the term—i.e. 8 weeks beginning about April 23. We have just made an important change in our syllabus to allow our undergraduates to give more time to American history, especially in the period 1871-1929, and it would be most useful to us if Earle were here during the first term when this change will come into effective operation. It would of course be a good thing to have him anyhow—he gets on so well with people, but this new proposal is a particular reason for hoping that the Institute will find it possible to give him the necessary leave of absence.

Yours sincerely,

E. L. Woodward

*For
Earle*

May 27, 1949

Dear Professor Sumner:

Thank you for your good note and the letter about Earle. I know how pleased he must be that you have asked him to give the Chichele Lectures; in a way, I share in that pleasure.

I do hope that in one way or another we shall persuade you to come back for a visit to Princeton. Last year seemed all too brief.

Cordially yours,

Robert Oppenheimer

Professor B. H. Sumner
All Souls College
Oxford, England

Worcester College, Oxford.

May 24. 1949

Dear Dr Oppenheimer,

You will have heard from Ed Earle that
he has been invited by All Souls College to give some
lectures here next summer under their foundation which
brings visiting scholars to lecture in Oxford.

I am writing as Chairman of the History Board,
to tell you that from our point of view it would be
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into operative operation. It would of course be a
good thing to have him anyhow - he gets on so well
with people. But this new proposal is a particular
reason for hoping that the Institute will find it possible
to give him the necessary leave of absence.

Yours sincerely

E L Woodward.

THE WARDEN'S LODGINGS,
ALL SOULS COLLEGE,
TEL. 2145. OXFORD.
11th May, 1949.

The Director,
Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, New Jersey.

My dear Oppenheimer,

I am enclosing an official letter in regard to Ed. Earle's coming over here this time next year. I do so very much hope that you will be able to spare him from the Institute. He would be most welcome in Oxford, and I am sure that the lectures he would be giving would be of great value to us. He has not yet quite decided on his subject, but it is likely to be something like The United States as a World Power, 1898-1948. He is here at the moment, and I am delighted to say strikes me as looking very much better than he did last summer.

If by any fortunate chance you are over on this side this summer I do hope that, if you were in Oxford, you would look in on me.

Yours very sincerely,

B.H. Sumner

THE WARDEN'S LODGINGS,
ALL SOULS COLLEGE,
TEL. 2145. OXFORD.
11th May, 1949.

The Director,
Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, New Jersey.

My dear Director,

All Souls College has invited Professor E. M. Earle to deliver the Chichele Lectures in Oxford during the summer term of 1950, which begins on 23 April. They are a special course of lectures in subjects connected with the studies of law, history, political theory, or economics, delivered annually. Since the war they have been given by Mr. Amery, Professor Ohlin of Stockholm, Professor Arnold Toynbee. In addition, Professor Earle has been elected an Associate Member of the College for a period of not less than two months. I very much hope that it may be possible for you to spare Professor Earle from the Institute this time next year, during our summer term. I need scarcely say that it would be a great asset to everybody here to have Professor Earle in Oxford, and in addition to have him as the Chichele Lecturer for 1950.

Yours sincerely,

B.H. Sumner

Warden.

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

8
Jacobs
Earle

Paris, 30 April 1949

Dear Bob

Just as I was about to comment on your memorandum of the 20th, concerning professors emeriti, I received your later memorandum of the 25th which seemed to make such comment unnecessary.

What I would have had to say would have been what, in substance, seems ultimately to have been agreed upon. On the one hand, I see the grave danger that by using our funds in support of older men we might, as Einstein once said, turn the Institute into an institution. On the other hand, I know of cases where the presence of such men has in the past and might in the future enrich our community and extend the frontiers of knowledge. So I am glad that we have not adopted a rule which deprives us of discretion. I remember talking with you about this problem about a year ago and your saying that the only rule which you thought imperative would be to the effect that we never should bring a man here beyond the age of retirement merely to improve his own security. (This is badly put, but you will remember what you said, so I have not tried to reconstruct the thought more accurately).

Things are going well here with me and my plans. But there are wheels-with-wheels in French academic life, and a certain amount of Tammany ward politics in the universities, which are a little surprising. But I think that we shall find what we are looking for. One thing seems to be fairly agreed upon--namely that we should concentrate on the relatively young men, those under forty-five, if we are to do what we want to do for ourselves and if those chosen are, in turn, to contribute much to an understanding of the United States in France.

There's been another "peace conference" here and, this weekend, there is to be another counter "peace conference"--adding up to nothing much, as in New York in March. You may be amused by the enclosed clippings concerning Joliot-Curie.

Greetings

As ever

Edward M. Earle

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Paris, 20 April 1949

Dear Walter

Jean Gottmann gave your message of greeting and passed on your warning that I should, now and then, take a deep breath. I am, in fact, behaving pretty well. Over the weekend I did nothing much other than enjoy the beautiful weather, the air of festivity which pervaded everything, and the company of my daughter Roz (who is having a wonderful time and doing a useful job with E.C.A.)

I did not see either Henry Clay or Lionel Robbins while I was in England. The first week I was there I was busy with my lectures. I telephoned Robbins and found that he was out of town and would be for about ten days. I was in Oxford for about two hours visiting Humphrey Summer, who has been really laid low by a stomach ulcer; he is doing too much, I fear, and will continue to do so since he is so generous-hearted and unselfish. But I shall see both Robbins and Clay when I return to England two weeks or so hence (I am setting no definite date, since I don't know just when I'll finish up here).

What I am doing at the moment is arranging interviews with people like Siegfried, Renouvin, Chapsal and others for the purpose of tossing names around. Then I'll see the people themselves. Gottmann is being very helpful with suggestions of one sort or another. Dennery, alas, has gone to America, but there are others at the Foreign Office who are very helpful. And our Embassy has a moderately good group on cultural relations.

RBW
Gottmann, as you know, is coming to the U. S. A. in May and remaining to teach in Columbia summer session. He would like to come to the Institute at the opening of the autumn term and remain for about six weeks. Do you suppose we could arrange a stipend of \$400 or \$500? There are adequate funds in the stipend funds of the combined school, and I could if absolutely necessary use some of my Carnegie funds. But the situation is such that I am reluctant to put any unnecessary or, rather, avoidable strain on my funds. Would you be willing to explore the possibilities with Meritt and Oppenheimer.

I am not much of an authority on the economic situation of France, since I've been here less than a week. But the people in E.C.A. are very happy about the state of affairs. And there are superficial evidences, which anyone can see, of marked improvement on both the economic and the political fronts. And the fact that the black market in dollars as disappeared is an encouraging sign.

My best to you and Bob

As ever

Professor Walter W. Stewart

Edward M. Earle

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

✓
April 5, 1949

Memorandum to: Mr. Stewart
From: M. G. Hartz
Subject: W. K. Hancock

I have made a copy of Mr. Willits' letter for Mr. Earle. Professor Hancock wrote Mr. Earle on February 15 that he would be unable to come the autumn of 1949.

By letter dated February 21, on the subject of his coming to the United States, Mr. Earle replied to him as follows:

"It is sad news to know that your visit to the United States, particularly to Princeton, must once more be postponed. Like you, however, I very much hope that it is only a postponement and not an abandonment of the plan."

M. G. H.

March 11, 1949

Mr. Floyd Lyle
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

My dear Mr. Lyle:

Thank you for your letter of March 10 regarding the visit of Sir A. M. Carr-Saunders to the United States. We had already made a definitive reservation—and recently checked it by telephone—for a room and bath at the Nassau Tavern beginning March 23. The room will be held, even though his arrival may be late in the day or evening.

Much to Professor Earle's regret, he will be in Europe during the period of Sir Alexander's visit. He has, however, turned over his office for Sir Alexander's use while he is here, so that he should be quite comfortable on all counts. Professor Stewart will act as host to Sir Alexander while he is in Princeton.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Edward Mead Earle

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

FELLOWSHIP AND TRAVEL SERVICE
FLOYD LYLE

CABLE ADDRESS:
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

March 10, 1949

Miss Marion G. Hartz
Secretary to Mr. Edward M. Earle
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Miss Hartz:

Kindly refer to our correspondence in January relative to hotel accommodations for Sir A.M. Carr-Saunders in Princeton. We have just received a letter from him indicating that he plans to go to Princeton immediately upon his arrival on March 23rd, and requesting that we confirm his reservation at the Nassau Tavern beginning the evening of March 23rd. Will you kindly telephone the Nassau Tavern to make definite his reservation beginning on March 23rd? A copy of his letter is enclosed.

Very truly yours,



MKB:E

PRW

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

March 10, 1949

Sir A. M. Carr-Saunders
London School of Economics and Political Science
Houghton Street, Aldwych
London, W. C. 2, England

My dear Carr-Saunders:

This is just to tell you how pleasant it will be to have you in Princeton for several weeks beginning March 23. It looks now as if I shall be departing as scheduled on the 25th, but, as I have previously written you, Walter Stewart will be very glad to be your host while you are here.

If, as I expect, I am to be England during April and May, I should very much like to have you occupy my office. You will find it comfortable and cheerful, and I should enjoy knowing that you were occupying it in my absence.

We are notifying the Nassau Tavern that you will probably arrive on the evening of the 23rd. Should you decide to stop over in New York that night, no notice need be given the Tavern, as we are instructing them to hold the room in any case.

Should you need to communicate with us by telephone upon your arrival in New York, you may reach me or my secretary during office hours at Princeton 2580. Or you can get in touch with me at my residence, Princeton 552.

My every good wish for a pleasant and restful trans-Atlantic crossing.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Mead Earle

Mr. Stewart

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

March 9, 1949

Memorandum to: Faculty of the School of Economics
and Politics and the School of
Humanistic Studies:

From: E. M. Earle

It is essential that Professor Arthur S. Link of Princeton University decide within the next few days whether he is to accept an invitation to be Associate Professor of History at Northwestern University at a salary of about \$6,000. Princeton University has offered Link an increase in salary from \$4,000 to \$5,000 but not a promotion from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor. Also, it cannot at the moment—because of some curious administrative complications—give him any definitive assurance to the effect that he will have permanency of tenure and otherwise a real future in the Department. In these circumstances, Link feels that he probably ought to resign from Princeton and accept the Northwestern offer.

Professor Joseph R. Strayer, Chairman of the Department of History at Princeton, informs me that the Department itself would very much like to keep Link as they feel he is one of the most promising young historians in the United States. No criticism of any kind is made of his attainments and potentialities as a scholar. There is some difference of opinion concerning the quality of his teaching; and since one of the principal concerns of Princeton University is effective undergraduate teaching, Link's capabilities as a teacher are, of course, a factor in any decisions concerning him. He has never given a lecture course, so that one cannot say whether or not he would lecture effectively. My experience with him when he was a member of my seminar leads me to believe that he would be a very effective preceptor or classroom lecturer where the numbers involved were small. My own guess is that he would do well, also, were he given the opportunity to do lecturing. There is no doubt, I think, that he would be a first-rate leader of a graduate seminar. He has not been asked by the Princeton Department of History to do lecturing or graduate instruction because the members of the Department have wished to give him every possible opportunity to move ahead with his biography of Woodrow Wilson.

I should like to see the Institute for Advanced Study offer Link a two-year membership at a stipend of \$5,000. I believe, if he were offered such a membership, he would remain in Princeton even though he resigned from Princeton University. Professor Strayer tells me that the Department of History would be very glad to see him continue in the Princeton community under our auspices and would make an effort, after

- 2 -

the termination of any membership here, to compete for his services with other institutions. Unless we have a depression or some similar catastrophe, I am confident that there will be no difficulty whatsoever in placing Link in one of the leading American universities.

The stipend proposed of \$5,000 would probably amount, in fact, to \$1,500 or \$2,000, since it is almost certain (this is confidential) that he will receive a Guggenheim Fellowship for 1949-1950 with a renewal for the following year. There is a good possibility, too, that if by any chance, however remote, he should fail to receive a Guggenheim Fellowship, funds could be obtained from other sources such as the Social Science Research Council, or one of the Foundations for the furtherance of his work. I believe that the commitment to the Institute would not exceed \$2,000, but there is always the possibility, of course, that it would.

Should it be necessary for the Institute to provide Link with \$5,000 a year for each of two years, I could properly charge \$2,000 a year to funds available to me from the Carnegie Corporation. This would put the maximum contribution from the stipend funds of our combined Schools at a total of \$6,000.

Although I have written a memorandum to the whole Faculty concerning Link, our combined Schools have the authority to make the proposed two-year appointment without action by the Faculty as a whole. Would you be willing to concur in a proposal that Link be given a membership on the above mentioned terms? The funds for this purpose are certainly available for 1949-1950 and probably would be available for 1950-1951. Since the decision on Link must be made promptly, I should be very grateful if you would be willing to indicate your approval or disapproval as soon as possible. Link himself must decide what he is to do no later than Monday.

WWS - Unwilling to support or nominate

any person or member to Inst. -

But in general principle believes that

when a Prof. - who is competent judge

of prospective member - believes man would

benefit by work at Inst. - then WWS believes

other faculty colleges - subject to availability

of stipend funds - should cordially assent

to one or two year app'ts - without elaborate discussion

this preserves some autonomy of Prof. - facilitates work of Inst

Mr. Stewart

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

March 7, 1949

Memorandum to: Members of the Faculty

From: E. M. Earle

Arthur S. Link, Assistant Professor of History at Princeton University, is working on a study of Woodrow Wilson and his times which will run to seven or eight volumes. The first of these, Wilson: The Road to the White House, was published in 1947 when Link was only twenty-six years of age. It received extravagant praise from reviewers of all shades of opinion. The reviews in the scholarly journals were as enthusiastic as those in the quarterly, weekly and daily press. I have on file abstracts from these reviews, which I shall be very happy to have you see at any time.

The Road to the White House covers the period up to and including the election of 1912. Link is now at work on the volumes which will deal with Wilson's presidency--that is, from March 4, 1913 until the onset of his physical disability in 1919. These volumes will, of course, cover all phases of Wilson's administration, but it is probable that Link will depart somewhat from chronological treatment and deal in his next volumes with Wilson's foreign policy and particularly with Wilson's attitude toward the First World War. This last is, of course, a subject which is of vital interest to me, and I have, therefore, been in very close touch with Link during the past year and a half. I consider the first of his volumes on Wilson a prodigious piece of work. I am still amazed that a man of only 26 should have been able to deal with such a great mass of material on a complicated and an emotionally-charged subject with such discrimination, maturity, and courage.

It is, of course, particularly appropriate that an historian concerned with Woodrow Wilson should be working in the Princeton community. It has from the first been the desire of the Department of History to assure Link a permanent career in Princeton University. Link has now received an attractive offer from Northwestern University, which Princeton feels unable to meet--partly because they have a very tight budget situation, partly because the question arose after critical decisions for next year already had been reached, and partly because in the nature of the case Link could hardly make rapid progress with his study on Wilson and carry a full load of undergraduate teaching. It is probable, therefore, that Link will go to Northwestern unless--as I very much hope--a more favorable opportunity should be offered him in the East. Paul Buck, the Provost of Harvard, tells me that Harvard would very much like to obtain him, but in the Harvard case also there are budgetary considerations which may make it difficult for them to obtain his services for next year.

Link is one of the ablest of the younger American historians and because of his work on Wilson is likely to become in the relatively near future the foremost authority on American foreign relations during the past half-century. This field of interest is one which we ought to develop at

the Institute--indeed one to which we already have made important contributions--and Link himself is the type of man who one of these days would merit an Institute professorship. He is only 29. As you know, it is rare indeed to find among historians a man of such youth who has established his capabilities and potentialities beyond reasonable doubt.

Link has applied for a Guggenheim Fellowship for 1949-1950. Although there is, of course, no means of knowing whether he will be one of the successful candidates, the chances are that he will, in fact, be one of those chosen. If he is, there exists the possibility--indeed the probability--that the Fellowship could be renewed for 1950-1951. Should such be the case, there would be no difficulty in our having him in membership at the Institute for the next two years. Even should he fail to obtain a Guggenheim Fellowship, however, the Institute could make a very considerable contribution to scholarship in a field of great interest to us if it were to offer Link a two-year membership for the purpose of enabling him to complete at least one more volume of the Wilson biography. He is married and has one child and would need something in the neighborhood of \$5,000 a year (reduced by such amounts as we might be able to obtain from the Guggenheim Foundation, the Social Science Research Council, the American Philosophical Society, or other outside sources). Since Link proposes to sever his connection with Princeton University, no question arises of subsidizing work which otherwise would be done under University auspices. It would be unfortunate for Link to go to Northwestern because Evanston is a long way from the great collection of manuscripts and other materials which he needs to consult in the East. (In this connection it might be mentioned that President Seymour of Yale, the literary executor of Colonel House and himself an historian of distinction, has given Link access to the House diaries--a privilege not heretofore granted to anyone except Seymour himself. This is, of course, in itself an indication of Seymour's judgment concerning Link's abilities. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, also, is keenly interested in Link's work, even though his judgments of Wilson are somewhat less favorable than those of earlier biographers.)

I should like to urge that serious consideration be given to offering Link a two-year membership in the Institute. His reputation even now stands so high that there would be no difficulty in finding him a satisfactory university post at the conclusion of these two years. And there is always the possibility that we may wish to offer him some sort of permanent connection with the Institute. On the latter point, however, we should make no commitments to him or even in our own minds. I mention this simply as a possibility.

Copies of Mr. Link's first volume, Wilson: The Road to the White House, are being circulated. A curriculum vitae and list of publications will be circulated among the Faculty in the near future.

February 1949

Arthur S. Link was born in New Market, Virginia, August 8, 1920, and grew up in Virginia and North Carolina. He attended the public schools of North Carolina, and the University of North Carolina, being graduated from the latter ~~Summa~~ cum Laude in 1941. As an undergraduate he took part in several campus activities and was elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Kappa Delta.

From 1941-1942 he was research assistant to Professor Rupert B. Vance in the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences at Chapel Hill. He took his M.A. in 1942.

Rejected by the Navy and Air Forces after several applications, and later by the Army, he did research while on a Julius Rosenwald fellowship in 1942-1943. He taught in the Air Forces and ASTP programs at the North Carolina State College in 1943-1944, and in the V-12 program at the University of North Carolina in the summer of 1944. During 1944-1945 he studied at Columbia University on a second Rosenwald fellowship. While at Columbia he worked for a year in the seminar of Professor Henry S. Commager.

In the spring of 1945 Link presented his dissertation ("The South and the Democratic Campaign of 1910-1912," which he had finished in 1944) to the history faculty of the University of North Carolina and was awarded the Ph.D. in June, 1945. In the same month he came to Princeton University and served as instructor in history until 1948, when he was appointed assistant professor.

At Princeton Link has taught in all the undergraduate American history courses; he has, besides, directed a conference in the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs on the Negro in southern politics and a senior seminar on the trust question in the United States, 1870-1948.

He has during the current year taught in Public Affairs 501-502, a graduate course in recent American history and problems, in the Woodrow Wilson School. He has directed one doctoral dissertation (to be published next year in the Southern Biography series) and the usual number of senior theses.

Since the publication of the first volume in his life of Woodrow Wilson in 1947, Link has undertaken the research for the next three volumes, to cover the period 1912-1917.

He has read papers before the American Historical and Southern Historical Associations and before the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. While at the University of North Carolina he concentrated his studies in the field of southern history; since 1944 he has worked mainly in the field of recent American history, political, diplomatic, and economic.

Link was married to Margaret Douglas in June 1945. They have one son, twenty-seven months old. They are members of the Presbyterian Church.

February 1949

List of publications of Arthur S. Link

Books:

Wilson: The Road to the White House. 570 pp. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1947.

Articles (in chronological order):

"The Wilson Movement in Texas, 1910-1912," Southwestern Historical Quarterly, XLVIII (Oct. 1944), 169-185.

"Correspondence Relating to the Progressive Party's 'Lily White' Policy in 1912," Journal of Southern History, X (Nov. 1944), 480-490.

"The Underwood Presidential Movement of 1912," ibid., XI (May 1945), 230-245.

"The Baltimore Convention of 1912," American Historical Review, L (July 1945), 691-713.

"A Letter from One of Wilson's Managers," ibid., pp. 768-775.

"The Democratic Pre-Convention Campaign of 1912 in Georgia," Georgia Historical Quarterly, September 1945, pp. 143-158.

"The Progressive Movement in the South, 1870-1914," North Carolina Historical Review, XXIII (April 1946), 1-24.

"Theodore Roosevelt and the South in 1912," ibid. (July 1946), 313-324.

"The Wilson Movement in North Carolina," ibid. (October 1946), 483-494.

"The Federal Reserve Policy and the Agricultural Depression of 1920-1921," Agricultural History, XX (July 1946), 166-175.

"Democratic Politics and the Presidential Campaign of 1912 in Tennessee," The East Tennessee's Historical Society's Publications, No. 18 (1946), 107-130. This article won the C. M. McClung Award for the best article in the 1946 Publications.

"The Negro As a Factor in the Campaign of 1912," Journal of Negro History, XXXII (Jan. 1947), 81-99.

"The Enigma of Woodrow Wilson," American Mercury, LXV (Sept. 1947), 303-313.

"A Decade of Biographical Contributions to Recent American History," Mississippi Valley Historical Review, XXXIV (March 1948), 637-652.

"Samuel Taylor Coleridge and the Crisis in Great Britain, 1816-1820," Journal of the History of Ideas, IX (June 1948), 323-338.

Articles (in chronological order): Continued

"Newspaper Reports of Woodrow Wilson's Speeches, Statements and Papers, 1910-1912," in Laura S. Turnbull, Woodrow Wilson: A Selected Bibliography (Princeton University Press, 1948), pp. 137-143.

Reviews in American Historical Review, Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Journal of Southern History, et.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

(University of London)

Houghton Street,
Aldwych,
London, W.C. 2.

BY AIR MAIL.

4th March, 1949.

Dear Willits,

May I give you the facts about my plans? I leave on the Queen Elizabeth on March 18th and am due in New York on March 23rd. Professor E. M. Earle of Princeton has reserved a room for me at the Nassau Tavern and I propose to go straightaway there on arrival. They I should hope to come the next day into New York and see you.

Miss Lynn, to whom you referred me, has been most helpful. She is looking after the passage money and has given me full information about such funds as I can get during the voyage. She tells me that I might let you know that I am arriving on March 23rd, because she thinks it is the practice for someone from the Foundation to meet the boat. If this is going to happen, it would be very convenient if I could have an advance in American currency for the first day or so. I wonder also whether it would be too much trouble to ask you to telephone to the Nassau Tavern and confirm the fact that I shall be there on the evening of March 23rd?

I very greatly look forward to seeing you and to my visit to the United States. I have only one definite engagement so far and that is to visit Cornell on Friday, April 15th. Otherwise it is in my mind not to make precise plans until I arrive and can get advice.

Yours sincerely,

/s/

A.M. Carr Saunders

Mr. J. H. Willits,
The Rockefeller Foundation,
49 West 49th Street,
New York 20,
U.S.A.

C O P Y

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

*See
Earle*

February 25, 1949

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

Dear Bob:

This is in response to your letter of February 3 concerning a report on the work of my seminar during the year 1946-1947.

Your letter refers to a "grant of \$15,000 dated June 10, 1947." I think you must mean, however, a grant of that amount dated June 10, 1946. In any event, I am assuming that such is the case.

My two long letters to you of March 8, 1948 gave comprehensive reports of the seminars which I conducted in 1946-1947 and in 1947-1948. There is really nothing I can add to these letters, which constitute virtually final reports. You may be interested, however, in having the enclosed statement concerning the persons who participated in the 1947-1948 seminar, together with a list of topics which were under consideration at the several sessions of the spring term.

You will find enclosed a final statement concerning the grant made on June 10, 1946. Although the grant was for a total of \$15,000, the amount actually received from the Corporation totalled only \$13,000, all of which you will see from the statement has now been expended.

If there is any further information I can furnish concerning the utilization of the above mentioned grant, I am, of course, at your disposal.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Mead Earle

C O P Y — Original returned to EME.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

February 24, 1949

Earle House

Memorandum to: Dr. Oppenheimer

From: E. M. Earle

We are eager to widen the dining room in our house on Battle Road by adding a bay window. We also propose to deepen the stone terrace on the south side of the house by an additional three feet, and to place an awning over the terrace so that we can get more general use of it. The alterations will cost somewhere between \$1500 and \$2000 (we have estimates from the Matthews Construction Company on a cost-plus-fixed fee basis with a maximum price.

As you know, the Institute has an interest in the house because of the recapture clause in the contract of sale. I am confident that the proposed changes will increase the livability of the house and improve its appearance. On the other hand, I feel that the Institute should have the right to approve of these alterations. I have working blueprints which could be submitted to Mr. Larsen for his comment, if you so desire (he passed upon the plans for my house before it was constructed in 1940).

Would you let me know whether you would like to have Mr. Larsen see the blueprints and whether you are willing to approve the proposed changes.

Note added by Dr. Oppenheimer:

Please make your changes without consultation.

J.R.O.

February 23, 1949

Dear Ed:

Do you know of a Professor Artz of Oberlin?
Some years ago Chinard spoke to me about him and
I made a note at the time. It now occurs to me
that if you think well of him, he might be con-
sidered when you are planning your seminar on France.

The facts, as I have them:

Frederic B. Artz - born in Ohio, 1894.

A.B., Oberlin '16; studied at Toulouse 1919,
Paris 1922-23, Ph.D., Harvard 1924.

Taught history at Antioch, Harvard, Oberlin
and Professor at Oberlin since 1934.

He has studied and written on France under
Bourbon Restoration; Reaction and Revelation,
1814-32; Intellectual History of Europe from
St. Augustine to Marx.

Chinard says he has a printed outline pre-
pared by Artz that he could send us.

W.W.S.

Professor E. M. Earle
Institute

Prof. Stewart
Thorne

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

February 21, 1949

Memorandum to: The Director, and the members of the School of
Humanistic Studies and the School of Economics
and Politics

From: E. M. Earle

In connection with the proposed appointment of Dr. Felix Gilbert to permanent membership in the Institute, I should like to make the observation that he is only one of several people whom I very much hope we shall be able to add to our Historical group during the next few years.

E. L. Woodward, Professor of Modern History at the University of Oxford, has twice been in residence at the Institute and has made a deep impression upon all of us here, as well as upon the Departments of History and Politics at Princeton University. It has not seemed possible up to the present to persuade Professor Woodward to leave England, but his situation--particularly as regards the health of his wife--has somewhat changed during the last few months, and it is conceivable that he might be willing to give serious, and perhaps favorable, consideration to an invitation from us. If we could obtain Woodward as a Professor, we would be bringing to the Institute the one man I can think of at the moment who would be genuinely worthy of the distinction and who would make the maximum contribution to the work in which I have been engaged over the past fourteen years. Professor Woodward is so well known to most of us that I am not submitting at this time any further statement concerning him. What I should like to do is to sound him out informally and, should he be at all receptive, make proper proposals to the Director, our Schools, and the Faculty at a later time.

There is a young economic historian, Walter Rostow, who has been Harmsworth Professor at Oxford, and during 1949-1950 will be Professor of American History at Peterhouse, Cambridge. He is now with the European Economic Commission at Geneva but wishes to return permanently to academic life, from which he was diverted by the war. I am now canvassing opinions concerning Rostow and should the result be as favorable as I expect it to be, I shall propose during the summer or in the autumn that he be brought to the Institute as a member for a period of, say, three years, with a view to our testing his real worth and giving him ultimate consideration for permanent appointment.

There are two professors at Princeton University, Link and Craig, who would justify permanent appointments to the Institute--even perhaps as professors--or for, say, five years. It seems unwise for us to "raid" the University Faculty, but should either of these men at some future time be offered an appointment at another university on terms more favorable than Princeton could meet, we should enter the market for his services as a competitive bidder. We would be very fortunate if we could obtain the services of either or both of these men. Meanwhile,

- 2 -

as I have said in a separate memorandum, it is proposed that they be made members of the Institute from time to time for the purpose of enabling them to carry on their work at a more rapid pace than would be possible if they were to devote their entire time to teaching.

During visits to other institutions in the United States, I have uncovered other names of promising prospects, but I should prefer to leave these for consideration at a time when I have more data than I now have available.

February 18, 1949

Memorandum to: Members of the School of Humanistic Studies
and the School of Economics and Politics

From: E. M. Earle

Subject: Dr. Felix Gilbert

May I recommend the appointment of Dr. Felix Gilbert, Associate Professor of History at Bryn Mawr College, to permanent membership in the Institute for Advanced Study? If this proposal meets with your approval, it is recommended that Dr. Gilbert be brought to the Institute--provided he will accept our invitation--in the autumn of 1949. Dr. Gilbert would be asked actively to participate in all activities of our combined Schools, except the making of policy decisions on the Faculty level. It is probable, for example, that we shall wish to have him conduct a seminar of his own in the relatively near future, as well as to participate actively in my seminar and ¹¹¹others which may be conducted from time to time at the Institute and at the University. He should, therefore, be given a taxable salary, not a tax-free stipend, since the funds would be compensation for services rendered. The amount should be, say \$8,000 annually, plus provision for TIAA retirement allowances. In view of the fact that Gilbert's status is to be somewhat different from that of Dr. Deane Montgomery (who is a permanent member on a non-taxable stipend), it might be well to give Gilbert the title of Associate as well as permanent member.

Dr. Gilbert was a member of the Institute on annual appointment from 1939 to 1943. His original appointment was as assistant to Professor Mitrany, effective September 1939. When Professor Mitrany remained in England because of the outbreak of war, Gilbert was made a member of my seminar and as such took an active part in the work of the Institute for a period of about four years. He quickly established himself with his colleagues here and with the members of the Department of History of Princeton University as one of the most valuable young scholars we have had in the Princeton community. In addition, he showed himself to be a man of noble and lovable character, possessed of unquestionable intellectual courage and integrity, as well as thoughtfulness and consideration for others. He proved to be invaluable as a discriminating critic and there was no member of our group, however mature, who did not turn to him naturally for collaboration and advice. He worked very closely with me in planning and editing Makers of Modern Strategy and demonstrated there, as elsewhere, his catholicity of interest and his sound knowledge of history and politics.

Gilbert is a product of the historical school of Friedrich Meinecke and his interests are about as comprehensive as those of his great teacher. He is, for example, an acknowledged authority, both in the United States and abroad, ~~as a student~~ on the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. He has demonstrated first-rate competence in intellectual history and more especially in the history of political theory; indeed, he is one of the few really good scholars now working in the latter field. Like Meinecke, he is capable of dealing with the abstractions as well as the history of politics. He was a nephew of Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, editor of the German diplomatic documents on the origins of World War I, and worked for a time with his uncle on the monumental official publication of Germany's diplomacy during the days of the Empire.

#2. Subject: Dr. Felix Gilbert. 2/18/49

Gilbert came from a distinguished German family, his grandfather having been the composer Mendelssohn. He was brought up in a household which, as Professor Weyl points out, played a role in the cultural life of Germany and Europe. He is an accomplished linguist, speaking French and Italian in addition to his native German. He handles the English language with complete facility. He is a cultivated human being in every sense of the word. Gilbert's broad interests and widespread competence are to be accounted for, in part at least, by his personal history and background.

During the past few years Gilbert has developed markedly in self-confidence and maturity. The experience of being a refugee is never a very happy one and introduced into Gilbert's life an element of insecurity which was of necessity a handicap to his doing work which was a full measure of his capabilities. During the time he was at the Institute he had a stipend which provided little more than a subsistence and he was, of course, uncertain as to his future. He has an impediment of speech which for a time appeared to be a serious handicap to his finding a satisfactory place for himself in the American university world. Despite all of these handicaps, he did really first-rate work while he was at the Institute. Later, as one of the principal German experts in the Office of Strategic Services, he rendered really distinguished service to the Government of the United States in the prosecution of the war. More recently he has established himself at Bryn Mawr College as a conspicuously successful teacher on both undergraduate and graduate levels. Miss McBride, the President of Bryn Mawr, has on several occasions told me that he is now one of the most valuable members of her Faculty.

Gilbert is one of the three or four ablest young men I have encountered in more than thirty years of teaching. I am convinced that had it not been for handicaps in the way of speech and personal appearance he would long since have made a place for himself in one of the larger American universities. These handicaps would be less serious at the Institute than elsewhere and, in any case, we have learned from experience with him that he has made enormous progress in overcoming these shortcomings, so that they are now barely noticeable to us. His principal service to the Institute would, of course, be as a productive and highly respected scholar. In addition, however, he would be almost invaluable to us as a critic of our work and as a collaborator between the Institute and the University. He has an extraordinary knowledge of historians (American and European) as well as of history.

I can commend Felix Gilbert to the Faculty and Director of the Institute without qualification, and earnestly hope that his appointment as permanent member and Associate may be realized at the earliest possible date so that his services may be available to us in the autumn. In support of my own opinion, I am submitting a number of letters from other competent scholars, including Professors Weyl and Panofsky. If these letters sound highly laudatory, it is not because the writers are customarily extravagant in their language but because Gilbert is a very unusual young man. In addition to these letters of recommendation, you will find attached Gilbert's curriculum vitae and a bibliography. Should you wish additional information, I shall be glad, of course, to act as your agent in obtaining it.

FELIX GILBERT - CURRICULUM VITAE

Born: May 21, 1905 in Baden-Baden (Germany)

Nationality: American citizen since February 1943

Education: Studied at the Universities of Heidelberg, Munich and Berlin
(at this last university worked principally with Prof.
Friedrich Meinecke)

1925-1927 Research Assistant to the editors of "Die Grosse Politik der
Europaeischen Kabinette"

1931 Ph. D. from the University of Berlin

1934-1936 In England with research grant of the Faculty of History,
Cambridge

1936-1937 Teaching: History Department, Scripps College, Claremont,
California and summer schools at Brooklyn College, Colorado
College, University of Denver

1939-1943 Member of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey

1943-1945 From July 1943 to December 1945 was with Research and Analysis
Branch, Office of Strategic Services. Served in Washington,
in London (March 1944 to March 1945), Paris (March 1945 to
May 1945), Germany (June 1945 to December 1945)

1946 January to July with Department of State, Washington, D. C.

1946-1947 Lecturer in History, Bryn Mawr College

1947- Associate Professor of History, Bryn Mawr College
(also teaching one seminar at Swarthmore College)

February 1949

FELIX GILBERT: LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Late Middle Ages, Renaissance and Reformation:

Alcuni Discorsi di Uomini Politici Fiorentini e la Politica di Clemente VII per la Restaurazione Medicea, Archivio Storico Italiano, 1935, vol. 2, p. 1-24

Machiavelli in an Unknown Contemporary Dialogue, Journal of the Warburg Institute, vol. 1, 1937, p. 163-166

Machiavelli and Guicciardini, Journal of the Warburg Institute, vol. 2, 1939, p. 263-266

The Humanist Concept of the Prince and "The Prince" of Machiavelli, Journal of Modern History, vol. 11, 1939, p. 449-483

An unpublished Machiavelli Letter, American Historical Review, vol. 47, 1942, p. 288-292

Political Thought of the Renaissance and Reformation. A Report on Recent Scholarship, Huntington Library Quarterly, vol. 4, 1941, p. 443-468. (Now in volume "Renaissance Studies," sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies)

Sir John Fortescue's "Dominium regale et politicum," Medievalia et Humanistica, 1944, p. 88-97

Machiavelli: The Renaissance of the Art of War, chapter in "Makers of Modern Strategy: Military Thought from Machiavelli to Hitler," edited by Edward Mead Earle with the collaboration of Gordon A. Craig and Felix Gilbert (Princeton, 1944), p. 3-25

Completed: manuscript of an article on "Bernardo Rucellai and the Crti Oricellari. A Study on the Origin of Modern Politics."

Eighteenth Century:

Letters of Francis Kinloch to Thomas Boone, 1782-1788, Journal of Southern History, vol. 8, 1942, p. 87-105

The English Background of American Isolationism in the Eighteenth Century, William and Mary Quarterly, III Series, vol. 1, 1944, p. 138-160

Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries:

Books

Johann Gustav Droysen und die preussisch-deutsche Frage, Beiheft 20 der Historischen Zeitschrift, 148 S., 1931 (Johann Gustav Droysen and the Prusso-German question)

Editor of: Johann Gustav Droysen, Politische Schriften. Im Auftrage der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 536 S., 1933. (Johann Gustav Droysen, Political Writings. On behalf of the Prussian Academy)

Editor of: Hitler's Military Conferences, with introduction (in process of being sent to the publisher)

Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries (continued):

Articles:

Lorenz von Stein und die Revolution von 1848, Mitteilungen des oesterreichischen Instituts fuer Geschichtsforschung, vol. 50, 1936, p. 369-386

The Germany of Contarini Fleming, Contemporary Review, vol. 149, 1936, p. 74-80

Chapter in "War and National Policy. A Syllabus" (New York, 1942)

The Background of Nazism. A Survey of German History (half-volume in the series of Civil Affairs Handbooks - "restricted")

Mittleuropa - the Final Stage, Journal of Central European Affairs, vol. 7, 1947, p. 58-67

German Historiography During the Second World War, American Historical Review, vol. 53, 1947, p. 50-58

Italy in Transition, Saturday Review of Literature, vol. 31, 1948, p. 19, 35 (March 27)

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Department of History

14 February 1949

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

Dear Professor Earle:

Some time ago you asked me to write a few lines about Felix Gilbert, giving my frank opinion of him as a historian. I shall now try to do so.

I was first introduced to Gilbert in New Haven in 1940. From then until 1943 I met him infrequently and had little professional contact with him. In 1943, however, as you know, I worked in close collaboration with him on Makers of Modern Strategy; and since then we have been close personal friends. I mention these personal details only to make clear that what I say here will necessarily be affected by my friendship for Gilbert, and by the fact that, in my own work, he has been my sternest and most helpful critic.

Gilbert's first work was in the field of German political history. He had a large share in Rudolf Hübner's edition of Droysen's Briefwechsel (Berlin, 1929), a share which I have heard is inadequately indicated in Hübner's introductory note. His own work, Johann Gustav Droysen und die preussisch-deutsche Frage, published as a Beiheft of the Historische Zeitschrift in 1931, is still in my opinion the most thoughtful analysis of Droysen's political ideas, with the possible exception of that of Hintze; and it is also a highly provocative treatment of German liberal thought generally in the period of the revolution and the Reichsgründung.

Gilbert has not confined himself to the field of German political history. He is a European historian in the true sense of the word, regarding all phases of European history as his province and with a record of solid achievement in a number of "fields". He is keenly interested in intellectual history and is regarded by specialists in that field as an expert on Italy, probably because of his excellent work on Machiavelli. But he is equally gifted as a student of European diplomacy, as is shown not only by his research on the origins of the European state system but also by the highly exciting seminars which he has been conducting in recent years on such subjects as the Rapallo Treaty and the Munich Crisis of 1938. His work in the military field you know, but I should mention that he will publish soon an edition of Hitler's OKW conferences for the years 1944-46 which will arouse considerable interest. Finally, he is a highly competent social historian, a fact proved by the remarkably successful seminar on European Socialism with which he inaugurated his work at Bryn Mawr.

In these days, when historians tend to be swallowed up by their specialties, Gilbert is one of the relatively few younger historians who has refused to allow this to happen to him. He has an amazing and almost encyclopaedic knowledge of the whole complex of European history, and it is this that makes him such a splendid teacher of graduate students. At the

#2. Prof. Edward M. Earle. 2/14/49

same time, his wide interests have not led—as is often the case—only to unproductive forays into other men's pastures. Gilbert pursues his own researches methodically and has a more than respectable list of publications to his credit. And I am sure that he has not yet reached his productive peak.

I must add that, in my mind, Gilbert has an outstanding critical capacity. He has an unerring gift of finding the soft spots in an argument. I can testify from my own experience that his critiques are not always flattering; but they are always sound. In my own field, I have come to place the utmost confidence in his judgment.

In sum, I can say in all honesty that, among the younger European historians whom I have met and whose work I know, Gilbert is, in my opinion, the most gifted and the most reliable. If I were given the opportunity to form a graduate history faculty of my own, he would be the first person to whom I should offer an appointment.

Very sincerely yours,

Gordon A. Craig

YALE UNIVERSITY
Department of History
New Haven, Connecticut

7 February 1949

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

Dear Ed:

I am sorry for being so tardy in complying with your wish for a statement concerning the scholarly achievements and potentialities of Felix Gilbert. I was overburdened with work during the last three weeks, largely as the result of winding up the academic term and a simultaneous attempt to meet a deadline for an article.

I have known Felix Gilbert for 25 years and have shared with him in the planning of all his work and study. All through these years I have been impressed with his steady growth and capacity for mastering ever widening fields of historical knowledge. He received his historical training chiefly under Friedrich Meinecke in Berlin, where he learned in the first place an exact analysis of the growth of political ideas and their interaction with general cultural forces in history. On the whole Felix's own work has concentrated around these very same problems, though he has by no means followed Meinecke's methods in a slavish manner. Not only has he placed a much greater emphasis on social history, he has delved more deeply in the history of political institutions, and finally taken a more universal outlook in contrast to Meinecke's somewhat German-centered horizon.

Gilbert's early research was concerned with the history of political ideas and parties in the period around 1848, and his dissertation on Johann Gustav Droysen is a good and useful monograph. He proved his ability to edit general historical documents in his edition of the Political Writings of J. G. Droysen, with which the Prussian Academy of Sciences entrusted him. During the same period of his life he worked as an assistant to the editor of the German documents on the origins of World War I, Dr. F. Thimme, which gave him an excellent grasp of the history of international affairs in the period between 1871-1914. Gilbert, however, was not satisfied with work in the 19th and 20th century, nor did he wish to group his research around Germany. Therefore he took as the subject of his next book a figure of the Italian Renaissance period. For two years he moved to Florence to work in the archives in preparation for a biography of Guicciardini, who is the most neglected person among the big figures of the Italian Renaissance. His studies gave him an excellent opportunity to acquaint himself with the history of the Italian cinquecento. I consider him one of the foremost living scholars in the field. The book has not been completed as yet, but many chapters of it have been written, and I feel certain that the book, which should be ready in one or two years, will make a great impression. Smaller articles which Gilbert has written have established his reputation very firmly. His two articles on Machiavelli, the one on the Principe in the Journal of Modern History, the other in Makers of Modern Strategy, are gems in the Machiavelli literature. I have just passed on a long article of his with my recommendations to the Journal of the History of Ideas, which deals with the historical and political thought in early 16th century Florence and seems to me a quite unusual contribution to a very important subject.

- 2 -

The completion of the Guicciardini book was made impossible by Gilbert's emigration to America, and later on his war service in OSS. Inevitably he lost time by his transplantation, and his early years in this country were difficult. But he has not only made a place for himself in the academic profession and taken deep roots in this country, but in the process he has gained fresh insight and greater perspective. An example of this is his study on the European roots of American foreign policy ideals, which he developed in your Institute.

Felix Gilbert has now his hands free for turning out books, and with the rich information he has gathered in his wide research I expect that his output will flow steadily. I have no doubts that he is one of the truly eminent historians.

In bringing this letter to a conclusion I would like to say a word about the deep admiration which Felix is enjoying among the young historians, who worked with him and under him in OSS. They often called him the "secret weapon" of OSS, because he always knew an answer even to a question that stumped all the others. Moreover, they were devoted to him because of his rare ability not only to advance their knowledge but also their understanding.

With kind regards,

Cordially yours,

Hajo Holborn

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Department of History

January 19, 1949

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

Dear Ed:

It is a pleasure for me to comply with your request for a rather long statement on Felix Gilbert, since he is not only a friend of mine but one whom I respect highly as a scholar. I have known him since he first appeared at the Institute ten years ago or more, not in a continuingly intimate way, but better in the last couple of years than formerly.

I will begin with what seems least in his favor. If one looks for published books of which he is the author one finds, I believe, only his Johann Gustav Droysen und die preussisch-deutsche Frage, published in Germany in 1931. This was his doctoral dissertation. To my mind the reason why he has written no further books is to be found in the trouble and insecurity of his personal life since 1933, on which I need not dwell. It is possible, however, that he is the type of man who is somewhat blocked in the writing of long works by the very fertility of mind and other positive qualities noted below. On the personal side, he is handicapped by an unprepossessing appearance and a certain diffidence of manner. I consider it nothing against him to say that he would not excel in public relations. In any case, all agree that in the last few years any personal awkwardness he may have had has virtually disappeared. It has, I am sure, done him a world of good to have been so well received and to have made his mark in this country. His experience with the OSS during the war (of which I know nothing) and his experience at Bryn Mawr in the last two or three years (of which I know a good deal) have so to speak made a new man of him. He has an air of self-possession and confidence in both personal and professional contacts.

His historical writing has lain outside my own fields of special information, and others can speak of it better than I can. I have just been reading his Droysen. It is an able study in the history of ideas and of German political and historical thinking. It is penetrating, fair, judicious and well-rounded; it raises the basic problems and throws light on them; it is a worthy product of the school of Meinecke, with whom Gilbert studied, and indeed, so far as I can judge, is as good as Meinecke himself would have written on the subject. Doubtless if Gilbert were writing it today he would make somewhat different emphases (possibly, for example, on the role of armies or of class conflict in Germany in 1848 ff.); this is merely the fate of all historical work.

In Germany, as I understand it, Gilbert took part in the editing of Die Grosse Politik and of the Briefwechsel of Droysen, without receiving much public credit. In this country he wrote the chapter on Machiavelli in Makers of Modern Strategy, as you know, and more recently articles in the historical journals on the idea of Mittleuropa and on German historians under the Nazis. These show great knowledge and insight, and are highly valued in the profession. He has worked in the history of American political thought, notably the eighteenth-century origins of isolationist sentiment; I do not know the present status of this project. Indeed I do not really know what his present plans for publication are; it is one of his merits, to my mind, that his own work is always what he speaks of last. It is to be noted that he has a wide command of languages; he reads (to my knowledge), besides English and German, French, Italian and Russian, but how fluently he reads Russian I do not know.

- 2 -

All his professional associates will tell you of his very great helpfulness to other scholars, and of his remarkable faculties for constructive criticism of his friends' work. He was of great help to me when I wrote Chapter III of Makers of Modern Strategy; he planted germinal ideas in my mind, and guided me to useful German literature on my subject. His desire to help other scholars arises in part from a wide-ranging interest and encyclopedic knowledge of European history, and in part from a kind, thoughtful and considerate interest in other people. I would stress these two qualities equally, and very heavily.

Last spring term I gave a course at Bryn Mawr, going there every Thursday, and hence saw a great deal of Felix. I had asked him to be a member of the program committee for the 1948 A.H.A. convention. I cannot overstate his usefulness in this capacity. In the mapping out of topics and selection of speakers (as distinguished from correspondence and administration) his part was as great as mine. I was impressed by the fertility of his mind in thinking up new points of view and approaches and devising new projects for investigation. From this, as from his writings, it is clear that he thinks of history as a living thing arising from and directly relevant to the needs of the present. I was impressed too by his wide knowledge and memory of people, in all parts of the country and in all age-brackets. I should add that the essential kindness of his nature does not prevent him from making severe judgments of people, on professional grounds, where they are due. The meetings at Washington last month were very successful, more so than usual; it is not for me to say it, but I will say it because their success was in large measure due to Felix Gilbert.

From my weekly visits to Bryn Mawr, and talks with students and faculty there, I was able to observe that Gilbert is a successful and well-liked teacher. He is also enjoying his work there. He is even able to give a graduate seminar in Russian history, with a number of students who can use the Russian language -- which I fear is more than he could do at Princeton University. I think he likes to deal with students of his own. I suspect that much as he likes it he may not wish to stay at Bryn Mawr forever; on the other hand, if he is to be satisfied in a new environment he should have, I think, permanent tenure and a seminar of his own.

Of his reputation and prestige among American scholars I will only say that they are very high. His name is probably not known as widely as some, but it is most known to those whose opinions count. He would add, not only intellectual life and vitality, but distinction to any faculty to which he might be appointed. On this you might consult Dr. Guy Stanton Ford.

I have written at such unusual length because of my conviction that Felix Gilbert would be a useful addition to the Princeton community. He would stimulate us in History at the University and put all his own personal resources at our disposal. He would represent the old tradition of German scholarship at its best, improved by his own very thorough Americanization. He would add some of the qualities of which the University is in my opinion most in need if it is to become a serious center of work in the social studies at a high level.

Yours sincerely,

R. R. Palmer

Institute for Advanced Study

January 17, 1949

Dear Ed:

I question whether our colleagues would not think it presumptuous for a mathematician to express an opinion about a historian who happens to be his friend, except in informal conversation. But if you want a statement from me about Felix Gilbert, this is what I would like to say.

I came to know Gilbert during his stay at the Institute in the years 1939-1943, and my wife and I soon grew very fond of him. He is a man both of deep feelings and clear decisions. Although by nature predestined for friendship, he found himself forced to break with many a friend in Europe who had made concessions to the Nazis. He knew no compromises in that respect. His passions were deeply aroused by the events leading to and following upon Hitler's ascent to power, - and yet passion never beclouded his appraisal of historical facts and realities, and of the strength of the conflicting forces. His political and historical judgments have seemed to me almost invariably based on profound and balanced knowledge of the relevant facts, and to be singularly objective, clear-headed and incisive.

Gilbert is a descendant of the musician Mendelssohn, and thus belongs to a ramified family several branches of which have played a role in the cultural life of Germany and of Europe. He himself is a highly cultured man. Although my relation with Gilbert is chiefly based on common interests in literature and in the great historians (including such historian-philosophers and Burckhardt and Dilthey), I do not feel in a position to pass judgment on Gilbert's own gifts and accomplishments as a historian. I can only say that I sense in him that open-mindedness, all-round human experience and appreciation of human values, that discrimination and rigor in weighing empirical evidence, combined with power of hermeneutic interpretation, that go into the making of a historian. His historical interests are pretty universal, but the field of his most detailed research experience is the Renaissance period.

I am told that Gilbert has been highly successful as a teacher of history in Bryn Mawr.

As you know, he is a very pleasant man to have around, of great personal and intellectual honesty, stimulating in conversation, never pompous and never trivial, with a remarkable discriminating capacity for enjoying the good things in art and in life, natural and loyal in his human relations.

Yours as ever,

Hermann Weyl

Professor Edward Mead Earle
Institute for Advanced Study

Institute for Advanced Study

January 12, 1949

Professor Edward M. Earle
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for your letter of January 10th. I am delighted to hear that your School is considering Felix Gilbert for appointment. Though I am not qualified to judge of his special field within the general province of Renaissance study I am, I think, sufficiently familiar with this general province to appreciate another scholar's achievements in the adjacent county; and I can truthfully say that I have seldom read essays on the development of political thought in the Renaissance as illuminating to a student interested in other aspects of the period. I feel that Dr. Gilbert combines meticulous attention to detail with penetration and breadth of vision and has the true historian's flair for the significance which can develop only by unrelenting study of what may seem, at first glance, to be insignificant. That Dr. Gilbert is just as stimulating in personal conversation as he is in his writing is an added advantage which in such a small community as ours is of no small importance. I, for one, should therefore welcome Dr. Gilbert's appointment with real enthusiasm, and the only question in my mind is as to the time factor. In view of his comparative youth I should think that a three or five years appointment (preferably the latter) might be preferable to a permanent one—even, I should think, in Dr. Gilbert's own interest.

Sincerely yours,

Erwin Panofsky

C O P Y

YALE UNIVERSITY
Department of History
New Haven, Connecticut

24 January 1949

Dear Ed:

The most of what I know about Felix Gilbert does not come from direct intimate personal contact with him. It comes from having seen a lot of his work and from talking with a lot of the people who worked side by side with him in Washington, London and Germany. He was a member of my division in R & A - OSS but spent most of his time overseas.

All that I know of him--both from sparse personal contacts and many indirect ones--is all to the good. He was one of the most competent and generally wise and able scholars in the whole R & A group. He had a very profound grasp on the subject of contemporary Germany although it wasn't the thing he'd been doing his serious work on before the war. He had a breadth of philosophical vision that was a source of wonderment and inspiration to all the people that worked with him. From it came conceptions of the German mess which when written up in the R & A output gave us a reputation for imaginative and subtle analytical intelligence.

I have a feeling that he could have been just exactly as good on Italy--perhaps better, and possibly as good on France, Austria, or even the USSR.

All the people who worked with him were reverent before him--many of them were young but bright: Carl Schorske (Wesleyan), Leonard Krieger (Yale), Franklin Ford (was at Harvard) to give you the best. I'm sure among the older ones: like Sinclair Armstrong (Brown) and Harold Deutsch (Minnesota) the opinion was and is the same. He could and did back Franz Neumann into corners, and I have a sneaker that Franz was a little more cautious in Felix's presence than at any other time.

He couldn't have had all this influence if he weren't one of the nicest guys you ever saw, and if he weren't modest and self-effacing. No one ever thought twice about the way he looked or the queer way he talked. They knew they were in the presence of a big, benign intellectual powerhouse.

I don't think I've ever known anyone about whom the praise was so unqualified or so universal. To which I add my own and on all counts.

Sincerely yours,

Sherman Kent

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Department of History

February 15, 1949

Dear Ed:

I have the highest opinion of Felix Gilbert as a scholar and as a person. He has shown remarkable versatility in his research and has done good work on every subject which he has touched. It is unusual enough to find a man who can say anything new about Machiavelli, but when the same man can give a brilliant paper on modern Germany, as Gilbert did three years ago, you have a really first-rate man. I know that Bob Palmer found Gilbert very helpful in planning the program of the American Historical Association last December; he has a remarkably wide knowledge of American historians for a man who was not trained in this country. Altogether, I think he is very good and I should be delighted if he became a member of the Princeton community.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph R. Strayer

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

Earle

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

ROBERT M. LESTER
SECRETARY

February 3, 1949

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

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer

We hope it will be convenient for you to let us have, on or before March 1, 1949, a progress report on our grant of \$15,000, dated June 10, 1947, to the Institute for Advanced Study, for support, during the year 1946-47, of a seminar in international studies under the direction of Professor Edward M. Earle.

A brief statement including a financial summary will be sufficient.

The latest report we have is in a letter from Professor Earle, received on March 10, 1948.

Sincerely yours

Robert M. Lester

Secretary

RML:df

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Sunday evening
23 January 1949

*Joe
Earle*

Dear Bob

Because I had a bad cold earlier in the week, it was not until yesterday that I got to Los Alamos. Thanks to you, everyone was most extraordinarily kind to me. I had lunch at the Lodge and later was taken around the reservation by Ralph C. Smith--who says he would be "Smitty" to you--and was given a clear impression of the magnitude of the enterprise. It is all very impressive. "Smitty" says you would hardly know your way around now; this sounds like saying that Buffalo Bill would no longer know his way around the prairies.

I saw the Martin Becks, who particularly asked to be remembered to you and Kitty. Ruth is going to Princeton shortly for a five-weeks visit.

My talk with Phil Mosely of the Rockefeller Foundation produced no very startling news, although there are one or two things I shall tell you when I see you a couple of weeks hence. I think it possible we might get funds from them for specific projects, but I do not know. Of all this, more anon.

While I was in New York I saw John Gardner of the Carnegie Corporation. He was most cordial, and I think there is reason to believe that we shall get modest and perhaps generous support from them as we need it. Gardner gave me some ideas concerning people and also one useful idea as to procedures, which I won't try to report just now.

I had several long and very useful talks at the University of Chicago with historians, economists, and "political scientists". I turned up with a couple of names which we might look into further one of these days.

The week here has been very pleasant. Despite the crazy weather reported from elsewhere around the nation, Santa Fé had its usual quota of sunshine and blue skies. Although my style was somewhat cramped by the vicious cold I had, I have had an altogether delightful time. Tomorrow I am off to the Pacific Coast, where I shall look in at UCLA, Stanford, and Berkeley--engaged in what might be called head-hunting.

This afternoon I met here a young couple named Vedder [if I heard correctly] who are the custodians of your one-horse stable. Greetings and salutations

As ever

Ed
Edward M. Earle

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer

J.R.O.--

I thought I should let you see this note from Ed, just received. I am greatly pleased that two men for whom I have respect and affection seem now to be more relaxed and cordial in their feelings toward each other.

D.C.S. Jr.

I do not need the note returned

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

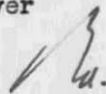
*Inc
Earle*

Tuesday afternoon
11 January 1949

Dear Datus

Fred Dunn, with whom I've just had lunch, says Bernard does not remember having made the remark in question. And B. says that in no case would he willingly say anything to damage me. So perhaps we had better let the thing ride, unless B. himself should ever mention it to you. But thanks to you, just the same.

As ever



Mr. Datus C. Smith

✓
✓
Prof. Stewart and Warren

January 8, 1949

Mr. Chester I. Barnard
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

My dear Mr. Barnard:

Will you forgive me for not having replied sooner to your letter of December 21? As Mrs. Harts wrote you, it reached me on Christmas Eve just as I was about to leave Princeton for the holidays.

Of course, I am disappointed with the decision of the Foundation not to make available to the Institute the grant suggested in my letter of December 2. On the other hand, it is clear that in the nature of things the Foundation has only a limited number of things it can do. I appreciate also that you would prefer in making grants-in-aid to foreign scholars to make your own choices and not delegate the responsibility to any other individual or group.

The second paragraph of your letter leads me to hope that from time to time it may be possible for the Foundation to make grants to European scholars who would wish to spend at the Institute their period of residence in the United States. Over the past ten years a considerable number of members of the Institute from abroad have been here on Rockefeller stipends—to our great benefit and, we trust, to theirs.

My every good wish to you for the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Mead Earle

from Prof Earle .
Jac.
Earle

Among the members of the Dinner Club are:

EDITORS

Bruce Bliven of the New Republic
Robert L. Duffus of the New York Times
Walter Millis of the New York Herald Tribune

EDUCATORS

Robert L. Hale, Law
Arthur Mac Mahon, Political Science
Robert K. Merton, Sociology
Allen Nevins, History
Nathaniel Pfeffer, International Affairs
All of Columbia
Edward M. Earle, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton
Laurence Duggan, Director, Institute of International Education
Edward R. Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting Co.
Frank E. Hill, University of the Air

MEDICINE

Alan Gregg, Director of Medical Sciences of the Rockefeller Foundation
Dana W. Atchley, Professor of Medicine, Columbia

WRITERS AND PUBLISHERS

Carl Carmer
Eugene Reynal, President of Reynal and Hitchcock
Harry Scherman, President, Book-of-the-Month Club

LAWYERS

Carl Stern
Louis S. Weiss

ECONOMISTS

Beardsley Ruml
Milo Perkins
George Soule

Miscellaneous

Walter B. Binger
Hugh Gallaher
Frances H. Horan
Parker McCollester
Whitney N. Seymour

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

January 6, 1949

Fac 7
Earle

Memorandum to: Dr. Oppenheimer

From: E. M. Earle

At the meeting of the American Historical Association in Washington I saw Professor Philip Mosely of Columbia, who is an adviser to the Rockefeller Foundation on international relations. He told me that he was hopeful that the Foundation would in some way or other support the work in international politics at the Institute. At his suggestion, I am to see him in New York on Monday. For the moment, this had best be considered confidential as between us.

W. Mead

For Dr. Oppenheimer

RO Smith

Earle

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

522 Fifth Avenue

New York 18, New York

Charles Dollard
President

December 27, 1948

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

Dear Ed:

I would be inclined to ignore the first paragraph of Barnard's letter and concentrate on the second one. I think your move is to pick out not more than two really first-rate scholars from abroad and ask him to make appropriate provisions for their work at the Institute.

One difficulty you are up against here is that the Rockefellers have their own machinery for selecting men in Europe and are, therefore, reluctant to sublet the job to anyone else.

All the best for the New Year -

Sincerely,

Chuck

*See
Earle-Rock
Tome*

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

Personal and Confidential

December 21, 1948

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Dear Oppie:

Inasmuch as the proposal for Earle's work, though accompanied by a letter from you, was made to us by him, I have written to him directly as per the attached copy of my letter. You will observe that we decline on the grounds that we don't feel justified in going into a new type of somewhat wholesale grants-in-aid relating to persons in some cases not yet named or discovered. This, I think, is valid ground for the declination, but in view of our frank talk, I would put my own view as follows: I can conceive that we could go along on a grants-in-aid scheme of this kind and magnitude with leadership of very superior character and the field of study one affording the possibility of developments of radical scientific or practical usefulness. I am not able to secure a sufficient endorsement of Professor Earle's quality professionally to justify going beyond the ordinary routine type of support. The condition of his health is also somewhat of a deterrent for this particular project. I am sorry that this is so, because it is a fact that I, for the reasons I discussed with you, would like to give support for this particular department in the Institute for Advanced Study.

Yours sincerely,

Chute

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

COPY

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
49 WEST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

December 21, 1948

Dear Professor Earle:

This is in reply to your letter of December 2 requesting, on behalf of the School of Economics and Politics, a grant to finance visits of European scholars to the School to participate in its studies in international politics. This involves the adoption of a somewhat new plan of grants-in-aid, and we have, therefore, given it consideration with respect to the general problem it thus raises as well as with respect to the usual specific questions. In view of the diminishing resources of the Foundation, there is necessarily some raising of the "threshold" and somewhat more stringency in the determination of priorities, as well as a reluctance to go into an expanded grants-in-aid technique involving whole groups and also commitment through several years. In view of this, Messrs. Stevens and Willits, who are most interested in this project, have recommended that we decline the proposal. After careful consideration, I have concluded that we should do so.

Although we do not feel justified, in relative terms, in backing the more wholesale scale of support at one place which your proposal suggests, this does not mean that we think no useful results would ensue from pursuit of your plans. Your seminar has been the medium through which some valuable scholarly productions have

-2-

December 21, 1948

come; books produced by others have been improved by their authors' association with it. The experience of the Foundation in bringing European scholars to this country has been favorable. We have done it on an entirely individual basis. When there have been cogent reasons in particular cases grants-in-aid have been made to particular institutions for such individuals. We would expect to continue this practice, which, as you know, has applied to such individuals at the Institute as Professor Toynbee, T. S. Eliot and others.

Yours sincerely,

CHESTER I. BARNARD

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

Copy to Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

December 13, 1948

Dear Frank:

How nice of you to send me a note on
the Eisenhower review. I enormously appreciate
it.

As ever,



Edward Mead Earle

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

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

December 14, 1948

Professor W. K. Hancock
All Souls College
Oxford, England

My dear Hancock:

From various other sources I had been hearing that there was a counter-revolutionary movement at Oxford designed to keep professors chained to their chairs. I am not surprised, therefore, that you think an application for leave during the Michaelmas term of 1949 might not be favorably received by higher authority.

Also, I knew, of course, that you had been considering seriously the post as Director of the School of Social Sciences at the new graduate university at Canberra. I was under the impression that you had made at least a tentative decision to stay at Oxford. In any case, I shall be eager to hear what you ultimately plan to do. I can understand the pull of the exciting new post, as well as the counter-attractions of Oxford and especially All Souls. So far as I am concerned, your plan to go to Canberra—should that be what you decide to do—need not affect your coming to the Institute for a term in the autumn of 1949. Indeed, it might be all the more desirable, since the new school at Canberra has been modeled to some extent upon the Institute for Advanced Study.

I shall, of course, have to consult my colleagues about this, but I thought I might send off this ad interim note to let you know how I feel about it. I am presuming, of course, that you will wish to write Mr. Willits at the Rockefeller Foundation as soon as you have come to a final decision to go to Australia or to stay at Oxford. In any case, I hope we shall have the pleasure of seeing you here in Princeton next autumn.

This will bring you and Mrs. Hancock our every good wish for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Always sincerely,

Edward Mead Earle

For Mr. Stoughton & Mr. Harlan

All Souls College

Oxford

8th December 1948

My dear Earle,

I should have written much earlier if I had been able to see future possibilities more clearly and I am afraid they are still obscure. There has been a protest on our Faculty Board against Professors leaving the University for a term's leave at a time when teaching resources are strained. The revolt is a stupid one and it does not really affect my absence in last summer term, which was due to illness. All the same, it seems highly likely that the Faculty Board would resent an application for leave from me for Michaelmas Term 1949. The application might be refused and I may judge it wiser not to submit it.

It is possible, however, that I may win my freedom in another way--by resigning my chair at the end of this session. I have been invited to become the first Director of the School of Social Sciences in a new graduate University to be established at Canberra in Australia. I shall accept, if I can find one or two key members of staff to start the new venture with me. It will take time to provide buildings and other things: mobilisation time would not come until early in 1951 and in the meantime I should employ myself on my own reading and research, in assembling staff and equipment, and in learning what I could from the experience of others about the best methods of building up a good School of Social Sciences.

I wonder, if I became this new creature, instead of the Chichele Professor, whether I should still be the kind of guest you would like to have? From my own point of view, there would be the same pleasure in coming and perhaps even more advantage. I should still be plying my own craft as an historian and no less anxious than I am now to discuss common problems with colleagues: at the same time, it would be almost a necessity for me to educate myself about present trends of American thought, method and organisation in the broad field of social study.

I wish I were free to plan more confidently. Under the circumstances, I fear you should excise me from your own plans for Michaelmas 1949.

Yours sincerely,

W. K. Hancock

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 7, 1948

Dear Oppie:

This will acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 3 transmitting a letter from Professor Earle in which he formulates his proposal for a five-year grant from this foundation. I have read his letter and have examined a good deal of the material that he sent with it. Some of it I shall have to reserve for a bit more leisure, but it seems to me that he states his case clearly and well.

Because this program involves history and historians, as well as political science and economics, I am referring this application to the Humanities and Social Sciences sections jointly for study and recommendations, and will advise you of our conclusions later. The earliest action that could be taken, except for declination, will be on January 21, which is the date of the next meeting of our Executive Committee.

Yours sincerely,

Clinton

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

Earle
Samuel
Earle

Ragaw

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

December 1, 1948

To: Profs. Stewart and Warren

From: E. M. Earle

Here is the information I have been
able to gather on Walter Rostow.

Walter W. Rostow

Born: October 7, 1916

Education: Graduated, Yale University, 1936
Rhodes Scholar at Balliol, 1936-1938
Ph.D. in Economics, Yale University, 1940

Experience: Taught at Columbia for a year or two
In O.S.S.
Army Air Forces (Major, Legion of Merit, and a
British decoration, M.B.E.)
State Department, 1945-1946
Had an appointment in the Department of Economics at
Harvard, but went on leave to accept the
Harmsworth Professorship of American History at
Oxford, 1946-1947.
Since 1947 has been an executive assistant to Gunnar Myrdal,
Director of the Economic Commission for Europe of
the United Nations, based in Geneva
To be visiting Professor of American History at Cambridge
in England next year

Author of British Economy in the Nineteenth Century (Oxford University
Press, 1948)

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

November 19, 1948

Memorandum to: Mr. Stewart

From: E. M. Earle

Frank Graham reports the following comment on Heckscher from Montgomery: that Heckscher is in fragile health, although still in full intellectual vigor.

This seems to me to add little to what we already know, since my impression is that Heckscher has always been somewhat fragile, in appearance at least.

Jack Viner suggests that we might try to learn something further from Heckscher's son, now--according to Jack--teaching somewhere in the U.S.A. How should we go about this?



THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

October 22, 1948

Memo to Mr. Stewart:

Gottman's comments on Morazé coincide with opinions which I received during the summer from a great variety of sources. I have recently had an opportunity to read the greater part of Morazé's book La France Bourgeoise and think it pretty thin stuff--a curious melange of economics, history, politics, sociology, and population statistics.

Could we talk about the Rosinski and Gottman letters sometime at your convenience?



E. M. Earle

Will return later

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

October 22, 1948

Memorandum to: Dr. Oppenheimer

From: E. M. Earle

As a result of my four months in Europe and of conferences which I have held with members of the Princeton community since my return, I am submitting to you the following tentative report and recommendations, which are approved by the School of Economics and Politics as a whole.

The two broad fields to which we should like to devote seminars during the next two years (1949-1951) are:

- (1) The interrelations of economics and politics in Europe (and America), 1750-1793;
- (2) Modern France---its basic political, economic, and international problems.

The eighteenth century project we view as being a kind of basic research in the international relations of our own time. No one can hope to understand the complexities of modern politics who does not have a grasp of eighteenth century contributions to political and economic theory and concepts of statecraft. The eighteenth century seminar would, of course, be a study of history of great inherent interest, quite aside from its implications for the study of international relations. The Institute is uniquely qualified to do the type of thing we have in mind; indeed, it is the only institution in the United States which could hope to undertake anything of this sort.

Again, a study of the problems of modern France, particularly of the Third French Republic, desperately needs to be made. French history and French politics during the last three-quarters of a century are of absorbing interest in themselves. But they are more---they are an essential clew to an understanding of the prevailing covert civil war which is now being waged in France. You and I are agreed that the real danger spot in the western world today is the French Republic.

It is proposed that each of the suggested seminars be composed of three groups of personnel: the usual Princeton core from the University and the Institute; a group of distinguished European scholars; and the best Americans we can obtain from outside the Princeton community. For the eighteenth century study we should like to invite to the Institute for the autumn term of 1949-1950 the following persons:

Pieter Geyl, professor of modern history in the University of Utrecht, formerly professor of Dutch studies at University College, London;

Herbert Butterfield, professor of modern history at Cambridge University;

Richard Pares, professor of modern history in the University of Edinburgh; editor of the English Historical Review;

#2. Memo to Dr. Oppenheimer. 10/22/48

Lucy Stuart Sutherland, principal of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford;

Paul Vaucher, professor of history, The Sorbonne; formerly professor of history, University College, London.

From Princeton University we should like to invite the following:

Jacob Viner, professor of economics;

Robert Palmer, professor of history;

Gilbert Chinard, professor of French literature.

We are not as yet prepared to make definitive recommendations concerning the three or four scholars we should like to invite from other American universities; however, we have several names under consideration.

We should like to hold the French seminar during the autumn term of 1950-1951. Among the persons I have interviewed in England as possibilities are:

David Thomson, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge;

Alfred Cobban, University College, London;

J. T. T. Bury, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge;

A. C. L. Bullock, New College, Oxford;

Rohan Butler, All Souls College, Oxford;

F. H. Markham, Hertford College, Oxford;

Agnes Headlam-Morley, professor of international relations and Fellow of St. Hugh's College, Oxford.

It will be necessary for me to make a trip to France, preferably in the spring of 1949, to canvass in detail the availability of French scholars for this enterprise. I made some inquiries during the summer of 1948, but the August holiday in France made it impossible for me to go beyond a preliminary stage; nevertheless, I have before me a sizeable list of persons and would not, therefore, have to start from scratch. I feel, also, that I have done something less than justice to the Continental nations other than France and to the resources of the city of London. Among the Frenchmen we should like to bring for this study is Jean Gottmann, formerly a member of the Institute and the most distinguished younger geographer in France. We should like, also, to have Professor Woodward of Oxford return to the Institute for the French seminar.

A program of this scope will, of course, require sizeable appropriations from Institute funds and, in all probability, support from one or another of the foundations. The School of Economics and Politics recommends strongly that such support be obtained for a period of five years and at a rate of about \$40,000 a year. (I have not attempted in this memorandum to go beyond the

#3. Memo to Dr. Oppenheimer. 10/22/48

first two seminars, although, as you know, they do not represent the completion of my plans but merely their initiation.) It is embarrassing to interview scholars without being able to make firm commitments and this we cannot do as long as the funds are not in hand or assured. There is also a great economy of time and energy, as well as a gratifying measure of stability and security in one's plans, if one does not have to be continuously distracted by fund-raising activities. A tentative budget for the eighteenth century seminar follows:

Five European scholars at \$3000 each*	\$15,000.	
From Princeton University:		
Jacob Viner--leave of absence, one semester	5,000.	
Gilbert Chinard--stipend	3,000	
From other universities		
Four professors or associated professors at an average of \$3,000 each	<u>12,000</u>	\$35,000.
Travel, secretarial, library, and other administrative expenses		<u>5,000.</u>
		<u>\$40,000.</u>

My negotiations with the European scholars whom we propose to invite for the eighteenth century seminar were of necessity on a when-as-and-if basis. I told each of them that you had authorized me to proceed on the assumption that the necessary funds would be forthcoming and that I myself believed that they would be obtained. I felt obliged, however, to say that the funds were not actually in hand and that I could not make binding commitments until I had final authorization from you. I have said I felt such authorization would be forthcoming sometime in October. (I did not know at that time that you would be away from Princeton until October 15.) I have written each of the persons concerned explaining that your absence would somewhat delay their definitive appointments as members for the autumn term of 1949. I am very eager, of course, to write them as soon as it is feasible to do so.

There are, of course, questions which you will wish to ask and further details which I should like to place before you at your convenience. Meanwhile, I thought you ought to have this memorandum in advance of your meeting with the School of Economics and Politics on Wednesday, November 3.

* Transatlantic steamship fares, \$900; railway or air travel in the United States, \$300; stipend at \$10 a day, July 15 to December 15, \$1500; miscellaneous and contingent, \$300. Professor Pares and Miss Sutherland hope to spend two months at the Clements Library at the University of Michigan, and Professor Geyl hopes to spend a comparable period at the Huntington Library at San Marino, California, before coming to the Institute. It is of the greatest importance that they have access to the source materials available in these outstanding libraries.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

October 22, 1948

Addendum to memorandum:

The five European scholars mentioned for the eighteenth century group have agreed to come, with the exception of Professor Vaucher, concerning whom there is some doubt.

Professor Viner has not yet been approached about obtaining a leave of absence from Princeton University.

E. M. Earle

October 21, 1948

Memorandum to Dr. Oppenheimer:

You will remember that just before I left for Europe in May you asked me to look into the case of Isaac Deutscher, who was strongly recommended to you and Win Riefler by Barbara Ward as a person who might sometime be brought to the Institute for the purpose of writing a study of Trotsky. Accordingly I saw Mr. Deutscher when I was in London and talked with him at some length concerning his project. I was not sure just how far, if at all, encouragement, assurances, or promises had been made to him through Miss War, and, therefore, was in something of a fog. I acted on the presumption, however, that it would be safest to start from scratch.

If Deutscher were to come to the United States, he would have to work almost entirely in the Harvard University Library, which is the depository for most of Trotsky's papers. The book which Deutscher proposes to write would be concerned principally with Trotsky's life and activities from 1927 (when he was expelled from the Communist party) until his assassination in 1940. According to Mr. Deutscher's statement, which is attached hereto, the book would be "a pendant to the biography of Stalin", which Mr. Deutscher has now completed.

Mr. Deutscher is an intelligent and pleasant young man (he is 41), but he did not impress me as being particularly outstanding. As you will see from his curriculum vitae, also attached hereto, he is and always has been a journalist and pamphleteer.

Until Mr. Deutscher's biography of Stalin is published, we have no criteria for appraising his capacities as a scholar.

At an informal meeting of the School of Economics and Politics held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Deutscher's case was reviewed, and it was recommended that the Director write to Mr. Deutscher expressing regret that the Institute is unable to offer him a membership and a stipend. We believe it would be a mistake to use Institute funds for what would be a grant-in-aid in support of work to be done at Harvard—the more so since Harvard has quite adequate funds of its own for the furtherance of Russian studies. This is in addition to the reservations which we have concerning the as-yet-unproved quality of Mr. Deutscher's work.

Whether the Institute should use its good offices with Harvard University on behalf of Mr. Deutscher, is something which we felt should be decided by the Director.

Edward M. Earle

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

October 20, 1948

To: Dr. Oppenheimer

From: E. M. Earle

I hope you approve of my decision.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'E. M. Earle', written in a cursive style.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

October 20, 1948

Major General Robert W. Harper
Air University
Maxwell Field, Alabama

Dear Bob:

You cannot possibly imagine how pleased I am that you and the Chief of Staff, USAF, would like to have me prepare the text of a manual on "Air Power and the USAF" similar to the existing manual "Command and Employment of Air Power". You rightly suspect that this is a subject very close to my heart and to which I have given a great deal of thought.

Since receiving your letter of October 11, I have had a difficult time deciding between my affection for the Air Force and my great interest in your proposal on the one hand, and the impelling nature of my responsibilities here in Princeton on the other. I have so many definitive and inescapable commitments for the current academic year that I do not see how I could possibly take on anything additional. I have gone over the list of things I have to do to see whether there is something I might conceivably drop from my schedule in order to do the proposed USAF manual. Alas, I find that there is no feasible rearrangement of my schedule. From the bottom of my heart I wish it were otherwise.

If, after the manual has been prepared by someone else, you wish me to read and criticize it, I shall be very happy indeed to do so, subject, of course, to the particular schedule of commitments which confronts me at the time the text is completed.

Sometime during the winter I hope to pay a visit to the Air University, perhaps as a lecturer for Fred Anderson and perhaps just on my own initiative and at my own expense. Meanwhile, may I express my sincere thanks to you and my very great gratification to those at Air Force Headquarters who were kind enough to suggest my name for this very important assignment. I remember with the greatest pleasure my wartime associations with you and hope I shall have an opportunity to see something of you in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Mead Earle

HEADQUARTERS
AIR UNIVERSITY
MAXWELL FIELD, ALABAMA

11 OCT 1948

Dr. Edward Mead Earle
The Institute for Advanced Study
School of Economics and Politics
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Doctor Earle:

I am writing you as a preliminary inquiry of your availability for work on an important Air Force publication.

As Commanding General of the Air University I am charged with the preparation of all United States Air Force publications pertaining to basic doctrines. Generally these publications take the form of USAF Employment Manuals. The keystone of our program is that manual which expresses the fundamental concepts of the Air Force as an element of national power. The Air University has done some preliminary work on this subject in the form of a draft manual, "Air Power and the USAF." It was prepared in a rather lengthy narrative form. Upon reviewing this draft Headquarters USAF has indicated that the manual should be rewritten into a concise, non-controversial publication, more in the nature of existing FM 100-20, "Command and Employment of Air Power."

Since this manual is of the highest level of our doctrinal publications we are anxious to secure the best professional talent available in its final preparation. The Chief of Staff, USAF, has suggested that I determine the feasibility of securing your services to write this manual. I would appreciate your consideration of undertaking this task should your time permit.

After due consideration, should you feel that you may be available for this undertaking I shall (1) have an officer from my Evaluation Division call upon you at your convenience to explain more in detail what we are attempting, and (2) request the Air Materiel Command for contract negotiation.

Since we have been requested to expedite this project I will appreciate a reply at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT W. HAMPER
Major General, USAF
Commanding

Prof. Steinert + Mead

From letter, Paul Vaucher
to E. M. Earle 8/30/48

Professor Ernest Labrousse (private address: 62 rue Claude Besnard, Paris 5^e) is holding the chair of Economic History at the Sorbonne and also directing a seminar on "Histoire et Statistique économique" at the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes. He is obviously today one of the most outstanding French historians. His main work has been: "Esquisse du Mouvement des prix et des revenus en France au XVIII^eth siècle" (2 vol. 1933) which has much added to our knowledge of the origins of the French Revolution. His present work seems to lead to new interpretations of the economic crises during the 19th century. He is also editor of the "Revue Socialiste" and taking active part in the work of the French Socialist Party. He is a man of great dynamism, having a very strong influence on students. He has been spending a term last year in Rumania and has lectured (in French) with great success at the London School of Economics. I strongly feel that he is one of the very best men to send to your country; but I much doubt that he would be able to speak fluently in English. Age 50-55.

Professor Charles H. Pouthas (private address: 32 avenue Rapp, Paris 7) is holding a chair of Contemporary History at the Sorbonne. His main field is domestic political history of France in the 19th century with special emphasis on religious history in relation to politics. He has written one of the most important volumes in the series "Peuples et Civilisations" under the title "Democraties et capitalisme (1848-1860)". His doctorate thesis was devoted to the early part of Guizot's life and he is engaged in writing further volumes on the later part of Guizot's career. He is also interested in the history of French protestants during the 19th century. He is a scholar of exceptional merit whose life is entirely devoted to historical research, a very good teacher. He has paid several visits to Egypt and Syria, but I do not believe that his knowledge of English would enable him to lecture in your language. His age is approximately 58 or 59.

Professor Edmond Préclin is Dean of the Faculty of Arts of the University of Besancon, holding a chair of Modern History in the University. His field is religious history. His doctorate thesis was concerned with the "Jansénisme" in France during the XVIII^eth century and he is engaged in a study of the influence of Jansenism abroad. He is an extremely learned scholar. He has introduced a volume on the XVII^eth century to the series "Clio-Introduction aux Etudes Historiques" and he is preparing another volume on the XVIII century. He has therefore a quite outstanding knowledge of the state of our historical knowledge and of the problems to which attention should be called during that period. His numerous contributions to the Revue Historique show that he has given special care to the study of religious history in England and America. He knows English well. His age is towards 50.

Mr. Maurice Degros, bibliothécaire des Ministere des Affaires Etrangères, is a promising young scholar (towards 30-35 years of age) who is preparing a doctorate thesis on the commercial relations of France with the U.S.A. from the War of Independence to the early part of the XIX^eth century. He came several times to see me for advice. He strikes me as a clever and able scholar. But I take it that Prof. Chinard knows him better than I do myself. He probably has a good knowledge of English.

Mr. Maurice Lévy took his degree at the Sorbonne (agregation d'histoire) at a time when I was still abroad, but my colleagues speak of him as of one of their most brilliant students. After teaching for some time in French lyrics, he has gone to America last year in order to prepare a doctorate thesis. I saw him several times before his departure. He is chiefly interested in economic history (18th and 19th century). He speaks English very well, and as I believe he is presently staying at Harvard, you might be interested to get in touch with him.

Professor Pinto is holding a chair in the Faculty of Law of the University of Lille (private address: 3 rue Villarent de Joyeuse, Paris 10e). Prof. Chinard knows him well. He was before the war an assistant at the Institut de Droit Comparé of the Univ. of Paris and was much interested in the working of the House of Lords and of the American Supreme Court. He is presently much interested in the comparative study of administrative and political institutions. He has been lecturing in English universities during the last summer term when I met him in London. He spoke English very well and I trust that he would make a very good contribution to a joint seminar.

Here are other names that I did not mention at Chantilly:

Mr. André Bourde who has just been appointed to a readership of French History at the University of Manchester has been spending three years in Cambridge and has taken a Ph.D. of Cambridge with a study on "The Influence of England on French Agriculture in the XVIIIth Century". He is now preparing under my supervision a French doctorate thesis on: "le mouvement agronomique en France au XVIII siècle". He is quite used to talking and to lecturing in English. I know that Butterfield and Rostan think highly of his merits. I can also recommend him warmly to your attention as he is obviously very clever, very much alive and doing always very well what he was asked to undertake. (age towards 30).

Henry Monteagle (112 tes avenue de Suffren, Paris 15^e) is a young historian (age 28) born in England and speaking English as well as French. He took his final degree in 1945 (agregation d'histoire) after a brilliant war record, and he is presently teaching in a Parisian lycée. He is much interested in English history and I know that my colleague Prof. Rennoirs, with whom he has started working for a doctorate, thinks of him as a very promising young scholar. He married the daughter of Professor Gustave Cohen whom, no doubt, you met in America.

August 16, 1948

Dear Professor Strayer:

In the absence of Mr. Earle's secretary, I am sending you an excerpt of a letter from Mr. Earle which he asked to have passed on to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Farr

Enc.

School of Economics

Professor Joseph R. Strayer
202 Dickinson
Princeton University
Princeton, N. J.

Also sent to:

Professor Jacob Viner, 123 Dickinson, Princeton University
Professor Robert R. Palmer, 206 Dickinson " "

Excerpt from letter addressed to W. W. Stewart by E. M. Earle, August 8 ,
1948:

The people I should like to see in the eighteenth century project (all of whom would come if we can arrange matters) are: Paul Vaucher of the Sorbonne, Richard Pares of Edinburgh, H. H. Butterfield of Cambridge, Miss Lucy Sutherland of Oxford (where she is principal of Lady Margaret Hall), and Geyl of Utrecht. These people are all top-flight scholars and, in addition (with the possible exception of Butterfield) are outstanding on the score of personality and character. Butterfield is pleasant and colorful enough but is a somewhat different type; he was a graduate student at Princeton about twenty years ago. There is a younger Englishman, Goodwin of Jesus College, Oxford, whom I should like to include if it can be swung.

Would you,

be willing to pass on this information to Joe Strayer, Bob Palmer, and Jack Viner, all of whom doubtless will know the persons above mentioned. There are others I have interviewed and deferred--for example, Cobban of University College, London, who would, I think fit better into a group on modern France.

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August 15, 1948

Dr. Walter W. Stewart
School of Economics and Politics
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey.

My dear Dr. Stewart:

I must apologize for not answering sooner your kind letter of July 28. The fact of the matter is that I was not certain enough about my plans this fall to write in regard to them. By now, however, things have shaped up. Since I was to be given leave only for Princeton, I have had to commit myself under the revised plan to teach here this fall, and presumably for the rest of the academic year. This will make it highly improbable that I can get away even after the first of the year, and in any case, certainly not before then.

It is most ^maccommodating of you to suggest the possibility of my coming later, but as you readily see, I have accepted the other alternative of the either-or choice confronting me - and that means staying here this year and teaching. I don't need to tell you how keenly all this comes as a disappointment to me. My only hope is that I will not have been the cause of serious inconvenience to you and of upset plans for Earle.

Most sincerely yours,

Robert Gale Woolbert
Robert Gale Woolbert

Aug. 18-48

Copy sent to Mrs. Earle

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

In care of International Banking Corporation

52 Avenue des Champs Elysées

Paris, 8 August 1948

Dear Walter

For weeks I have been planning to write you a kind of interim report on my peregrinations and investigations. But there always seems something more pressing to do, or perhaps I am naturally a procrastinator in such matters (although I do not think so). I have been having extraordinarily good luck in seeing the people I have wanted to see, except that in France I keep picking up new leads which I cannot possibly hope to follow up this year. So Beatrice and I are making a sharp break with business as of tomorrow morning and are off to the south of France. The international situation seems less acutely dangerous than it did two weeks ago, so we are going to take our chances. But I find no one who is optimistic about longer-run prospects.

The people I should like to see in the eighteenth century project (all of whom would come if we can arrange matters) are: Paul Vaucher of the Sorbonne, Richard Pares of Edinburgh, H. H. Butterfield of Cambridge, Miss Lucy Sutherland of Oxford (where she is principal of Lady Margaret Hall), and Geyl of Utrecht. These people are all top-flight scholars and, in addition (with the possible exception of Butterfield) are outstanding on the score of personality and character. Butterfield is pleasant and colorful enough but is a somewhat different type; he was a graduate student at Princeton about twenty years ago. There is a younger Englishman, Goodwin of Jesus College, Oxford, whom I should like to include if it can be swung. Would you be willing to pass on this information to Joe Strayer, Bob Palmer, and Jack Viner, all of whom doubtless will know the persons above mentioned. There are others I have interviewed and deferred--for example, Cobban of University College, London, who would, I think fit better into a group on modern France.

I have also, of course, seen the seventeenth century people, as well as a number of persons interested in the Third French Republic. But an account of all that would take more time than I could give to a letter just now. I shall, of course, give a full account to you and others when I return.

Subject to your, Bob's and Oppenheimer's approval, I have virtually invited L. B. Namier of Manchester to come to the Institute for the second term of 1948-49. You will remember that we considered him earlier and had some reservations because of his Zionism. After seeing and talking with him, I think he will be all right, and he has important work in progress.

We had dinner the other evening with Paul Mantoux and his family. They were pretty badly hit by Etienne's death, especially because he was their eldest and obviously favorite son. Professor Mantoux obviously would like to make a brief visit to America and particularly Princeton, but I have made no commitments of any kind (although it was I who brought the subject up in a very general sort of way). As you know, he has previously done magnificent work on the 18th century, but it is now outside his field of interest. Palmer needs some distinguished European to speak on 1848 to the American Historical Association at Christmas time. Is there any possibility that something could be worked out to finance a brief trip? Should I speak to Rappard about this if I go to Geneva? The R.F. has such a big stake in the Institute at Geneva

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

that I want to tread warily until I hear from you.

There are millions of things to talk about, but they can wait until September.

Many, many thanks for your kindnesses in handling the Woolbert affair and similar matters on my behalf. I am very grateful. I hope the summer has gone well with you, that Bob is recovering entirely from his illness, and that next year will be a banner one for us all from every point of view.

Although Beatrice and I are leaving tomorrow for the South, Rosamond is staying on in Paris job-hunting with the Harriman mission, Unesco, the United Nations, and elsewhere. Unfortunately, several thousand other Americans have similar ideas.

As ever

I have also, of course, seen the seventeenth century people, as well as a number of persons interested in the Third French Republic. But an account of all that would take more time than I could give to a letter just now. I shall, of course, give a full account to you and others when I return.

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THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

July 2, 1948

Memorandum to Mr. Stewart:

Mr. Earle asks me to pass on to you the following information (taken from his letter to me of June 28th):

He has given Miss Wedgwood a definite invitation for next year, which she is thinking about. She is almost certain to accept; the question is for how much time. Also, he has almost decided on Namier for the second term--he has seen and talked with him and likes him, despite some obvious difficulties. He thinks he should be a great asset to the community.

Mr. Earle says it seems wise to put aside the 17th century project for the very immediate future (shooting for, say, February or September 1950) and is working instead on promising plans for the 18th century. It is obvious from correspondence and cables that Professor Pieter Geyl--now working on Napoleon--would like to come, and there are some very good English men and women to be had as well. If Pares of Edinburgh can get away for 1949, he is almost certain to go ahead with the 18th century; provided, of course, that the money can be raised and other details settled.

Marion G. Hartz

Marion G. Hartz, Secretary

Earle
(Woodbert)

May 28, 1948

Dear Professor Woolbert:

Just before he sailed for Europe, Professor Earle spoke to me concerning the possibility that you might be free to accept a membership in the Institute for the first term of next year. He had some correspondence with Mr. Ben M. Cherrington on the matter and said that Dr. Dana Munro, of the Woodrow Wilson School, at the University, was also interested. Professor Earle asked me, if the matter developed, to write to you in his behalf.

Dr. Munro has sent me a copy of his letter to you of May 25. The arrangement he proposes is in accordance with his conversations with Professor Earle, who feels that work of directing a Conference at the Woodrow Wilson School would not seriously interfere with a membership at the Institute. I know that Mr. Earle would welcome you as a member of his seminar during the first semester.

From Mr. Cherrington's letter, I gather that the University of Denver is willing to pay your salary while you are in residence at the Institute. The honorarium from the Woodrow Wilson School for acting as Conference Director would supplement this sum and help to cover the cost of travel and the differential in living costs. I believe Professor Earle thought that funds from these two sources might meet your requirements, but that a further modest contribution from the Institute might be made available if needed.

I do not know what conversations you may have had with Professor Earle or how well acquainted you may be with the Institute and our working arrangements. Any questions you may have I would be glad to try to answer in Professor Earle's absence, or if need be, refer them to him. He will return to this country in the latter part of September.

- 2 -

May 28, 1948

Please accept this letter as a cordial invitation to membership in the Institute for the first term of our next academic year. This invitation is both on behalf of Professor Earle and for all of his colleagues in the School of Economics and Politics.

Sincerely yours,

Walter W. Stewart

Professor Robert Gale Woolbert
Department of History
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado

COPY

WOODROW WILSON SCHOOL
OF PUBLIC AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

May 25, 1948

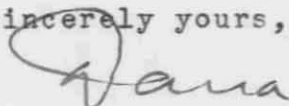
Professor Walter Stewart,
Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Walter:

Here is the copy of the letter
I am sending to Professor Woolbert.

I gathered that from what Ed told
me Woolbert would still be expecting an
invitation of some sort from you. I hope
that the arrangement that I have proposed
to him will fit in with your plans.

Very sincerely yours,



Dana G. Munro

2

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CABLE ADDRESS:
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

May 24, 1948

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

The grant in aid of \$1,200 has been made to the Institute for Advanced Study toward the expenses of Dr. Edward M. Earle's trip to Europe. This amount is available for the period ending September 30, 1948. The funds may be obtained by communicating with the Comptroller of the Rockefeller Foundation, Mr. George J. Beal.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph H. Willits

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

JHW:MK

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

May 24, 1948

Memorandum to Prof. Stewart:

The Robert Gale Woolbert referred to in the attached letter from Ben Cherrington is Professor of History at the University of Denver. He was formerly assistant editor of Foreign Affairs under Hamilton Fish Armstrong and is still on the staff of Foreign Affairs as editor of the Bibliographical Section.

Woolbert has been teaching around the calendar for several years and ought to have a period of scholarly rehabilitation. Also, he should, in the interests of his work, be given an opportunity to have access to the great libraries of the East.

As the University of Denver is willing to pay Woolbert's salary while he is in residence at the Institute, relatively little financial assistance would be required from us. My purpose is to have him here for the first semester as a member of my seminar. I should think we could offer him what he will require in the way of travel and differential in living costs up to, say, \$600.

However, Dana Munro would very much like to have Woolbert conduct a conference at the Woodrow Wilson School in the autumn term. There are a number of reasons why it might be advisable to have Woolbert do this. If Woolbert undertakes to do this teaching at the Woodrow Wilson School, we should, of course, make some reduction in the amount of our stipend, since he would be compensated by the University for any teaching he undertakes there.

In any case, would you be willing to carry the ball from this point and work out whatever arrangement may seem best?

This is written in great haste, as I have to leave early tomorrow morning. I shall be very grateful for anything you can do to arrange the details.

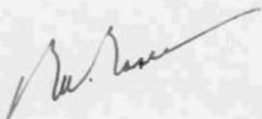

Edward M. Earle

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

May 21, 1948

To: Dr. Oppenheimer. (For your information and,
I trust, approval)

From: E. M. Earle



RO saw
5/22

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

May 20, 1948

Dear Frank:

You have been away for a while and so have I; therefore, this is a belated acknowledgment of the copy of the note from The Athenaeum saying that, at your request, they are extending me guest privileges for the period of my visit to England.

I shall, of course, be seeing a great many of your friends in England and shall give them the latest news concerning the busy and useful life you are leading.

As ever,



Edward Mead Earle

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Princeton, New Jersey

54
60
1594

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

*Faculty
Earle
General folder*

May 17, 1948

Mr. William Bradley
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Mr. Bradley:

This note is to confirm my understanding of the conversation we had the other day concerning residential building on Institute property.

As I told you, a good deal of consideration was given some years ago to the location of building lots to members of the Faculty. It was the intention of Dr. Flexner and Mr. Larson, the architect, Mr. Wister, the landscape architect, and others, that Faculty houses should be confined to the area north of Battle Road (that is to say, where the present houses actually are located) and to Cook Road. All of the property south of Battle Road was to be considered "campus" and for any foreseeable future to be kept as park. My recollection is that the Institute even tried to buy the lot on which Professor Bray of Princeton subsequently built in order still further to carry out this general plan. In any case, when Professor Lowe and I built our houses—about two years after Weyl, Meritt and Riefler built—we were told that the area south of Battle Road was not available.*

Of course, decisions of this sort are not binding upon everyone for all time, but it would seem advisable not to build south of Battle Road while there are still building lots available in the original Faculty area and on Cook Road. You will appreciate, I am sure, that it is desirable to have as pleasant a view as possible from the front of the Institute building. If housing were slowly to creep south from Battle Road in the direction of Fuld Hall, we should all, I am sure, regret the consequences. The present landscaping is so beautiful that it would be a great shame to spoil it.

You were kind enough to say last week that there would be no departures, for the present, from the plan above described. If, at any future time, Dr. Oppenheimer and the Trustees Committee on Buildings and Grounds should contemplate alterations in the original plan as above described, may I express the hope that Professor Meritt and I, as well as others in the neighborhood, be given an opportunity to discuss the matter further. From what you said the other day, I am sure you are as eager as we are to preserve the beauty of the Institute property.

Yours very truly,

Edward Mead Earle

* Since writing the above, I have been told by Professor Meritt that when he built his house in 1938 he likewise was informed that the area south of Battle Road was out of bounds for housing.

8

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

*File
Prof Earle
Rockefeller*

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

JOSEPH H. WILLITS, DIRECTOR
LELAND G. ALLBAUGH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
NORMAN S. BUCHANAN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
LELAND C. DE VINNEY, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
ROGER F. EVANS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
BRYCE WOOD, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

CABLE ADDRESS:

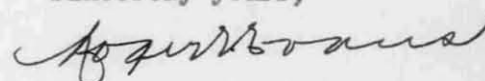
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

May 17, 1948

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

Your letter of May 14 to Dr. Willits gives us the needed formal request on behalf of Professor Edward M. Earle. The matter will have the prompt consideration of the officers and we shall write you again as soon as there is anything definite to report.

Sincerely yours,



Roger F. Evans

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

RFE:PC

Professor Earle

Addresses

Handwritten:
H. Earle
Earle

July 8-13	c/o Leonard Elmhirst 42 Upper Brook St. London, W. 1, England
July 14-18	University Arms Hotel Cambridge, England
July 19-23	c/o Leonard Elmhirst Dartington Hall Totnes South Devon, England
July 24	Princes Hotel Folkestone, England
July 25	Hotel Métropole Brussels, Belgium
July 26-27	c/o Prof. Pieter Geyl 5 Willem Barentsstraat Utrecht, The Netherlands or Hotel Hamdorff Laren (near Utrecht), Netherlands
July 28-31	En route to Paris
August 1-7	Hotel Castiglione 40 Rue Faubourg St. Honoré Paris, France or c/o International Banking Corporation 52 Avenue des Champs Elysées Paris, France

Thereafter all mail should be addressed (it will be forwarded) to

Handwritten: Suppt 9
Faubourg
J

c/o International Banking Corporation
52 Avenue des Champs Elysées
Paris, France

*File
Earle
Rockefeller*

May 11, 1948

Dear Dr. Willits:

From correspondence with Ed Earle, you know of his plans to go to Europe this Spring. The general purpose of his trip is to re-establish contacts with the British and Continental academic world, and to come into contact with scholars abroad who might -- next year or at some time in the future -- be invited to become members of the Institute. The trip will be of considerable value to Earle in his work and to the Institute as a whole.

Earle has, I understand, submitted a request to you in the amount of \$1,200.00. This will help greatly in defraying the cost of the trip; the remainder of his expenses will of course be covered by funds available at the Institute.

The Institute would be most grateful indeed to the Rockefeller Foundation for bearing a portion of the expenses of this trip, and I should express my sincere gratitude to you and the Foundation for considering that.

Yours sincerely,

Robert Oppenheimer

Dr. Joseph Willits
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th St.
New York 20, N. Y.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

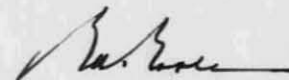
May 10, 1948

Memorandum to Dr. Oppenheimer:

Mr. Willits of the Rockefeller Foundation indicates that the Foundation will be willing to contribute \$1200 towards the expenses of my trip to Europe this summer. You will note from his letter of May 7 that he wishes a request from you before the Foundation can take definitive action.

As you know, the general purpose of my trip is to re-establish my contacts with the British and Continental academic world, more particularly for the purpose of seeing scholars who might at some time in the near future be invited to become members of the Institute. It is highly desirable that wherever possible we have not only an intimate acquaintance with a man's published work but also some understanding of his personal qualities and his ability to adjust himself to our particular situation.

You will find attached a tentative budget for the proposed trip, together with a copy of my letter of April 19 to Mr. Roger Evans of the Rockefeller Foundation, which explains the several items. If the Rockefeller Foundation were to provide a portion of the expenses, the remainder could come from one or more of the Carnegie grants now carried on the Institute books, and which were intended to cover my European travel wherever necessary. If the Rockefeller Foundation were prepared to share a portion of the expense, the drain on the Carnegie funds would be less and we should, therefore, have somewhat more latitude in the award of stipends.



Edward M. Earle

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

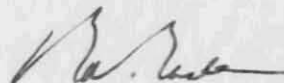
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

April 23, 1948

Memo to Professors Stewart
Riefler
Warren

From: E. M. Earle

Julian Boyd tells me that Malone's presence in Princeton next year would create a very difficult situation for him. He has had to bar access to the Jefferson papers to virtually all scholars other than his own staff; otherwise, Boyd sees no possibility that they would ever get the editorial job done. He already has made a number of concessions to Malone but feels that Malone's presence here would be a very serious impediment to his staff. There is no personal friction; in fact, Boyd likes and admires Malone. It would seem advisable, therefore, to let this matter ride for the present. Would you be willing to pass this memorandum on to Mr. Oppenheimer at your convenience?



THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

April 23, 1948

Professor Edward S. Corwin
115 Prospect Avenue
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Ned:

As I have failed to reach you by telephone several times in the last few days, I am writing you this note. We have explored the possibilities for bringing Dumas Malone to the Institute next year. We all have a high regard for Malone's work and those of us who know him like him as a person. There are a number of reasons, however, why it seems inadvisable to proceed further with the business at this time. A year from now the situation might be quite different. There is a moderately good chance, I think, that we could arrange to have him here at some time in the future, and certainly well in advance of the completion of his four volumes on Jefferson.

Things have gotten pretty badly congested during the last two weeks. Carr was in Washington for four or five days, is to be in New York Monday and Tuesday, is tied up with my seminar on Wednesday, and leaves Thursday for home. I am afraid I cannot arrange a luncheon for you to meet him, as I very much hoped I could.

My very best to you and Mrs. Corwin.

As ever,

Edward Mead Earle

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

March 23, 1948

Professor W. K. Hancock
All Souls College
Oxford, England

My dear Professor Hancock:

Although we were all looking forward to seeing you in January 1949, we are delighted to learn that you are going to be wise enough to give your health first consideration. All of us suffered some impairment of our vitality during the strenuous war years and it is the part of wisdom to do whatever may be necessary to re-charge one's batteries.

Your decision to postpone your visit until the autumn of 1949 does not adversely affect any plans we had in mind. We shall be delighted to see you whenever you can come.

Your volume Politics in Pitcairn came about a week ago. I am grateful to you for having sent it along. Up to the moment I have read only the essay "Machiavelli in Modern Dress", which I enjoyed enormously and which immediately sent me off to the Cambridge History of British Foreign Policy to read the context of some of your quotations.

I am not sure from your letter whether you are going to be in Oxford during the summer. If you are, I shall look forward to seeing you in June. Woodward may have told you that I am hoping to get passage on the Mauretania on May 26 and hope to be in Oxford shortly after June 1. I very much hope that I shall have the pleasure of seeing you.

Meanwhile, my very best wishes.

Always sincerely,

Edward Mead Earle

Copy to
Profs. ~~Stewart~~
Riefler
Warren

March 5, 1948

Memorandum to Dr. Oppenheimer:

Max Beloff, Reader in the Comparative Study of Institutions at Oxford, is to be in the United States for a few weeks beginning March 25th.

Beloff has published one volume in a series of volumes on the foreign policy of the USSR. He is visiting the United States under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation, however, for a different purpose than research in Soviet affairs. He will be in America primarily to become acquainted with the methods and content of the teaching of American history and government in our universities.

At the suggestion of Mr. John Marshall of the Rockefeller Foundation, we have invited Mr. Beloff to visit the Institute during the week of April 4th. Although he will attend the meeting of my seminar on April 7th, his primary purpose in coming to Princeton is to become acquainted with the several persons in the community who work in American history and politics. I have made tentative arrangements with the Departments of History and Politics at the University and with the Woodrow Wilson School of International Affairs to put themselves at Mr. Beloff's disposal.

I was quite sure that you would approve of these arrangements. If you have any suggestions, I should, of course, be delighted to have them.

Edward M. Earle

(over)

Blois: 2. Fremder: 1. Hefel: 1. Mitten: 1.
 Coblen: 1. D. 1. Obbe: 1.

Profs. Stewart
Riefler
Warren-

Books by Edward H. Carr

* Britain; a study of foreign policy from the Versailles treaty to the outbreak of war. London, New York [etc.] Longmans, Green and co. [1939]

* Conditions of peace. New York, The Macmillan company, 1942.

—London, Macmillan and co., limited, 1942

Democracy in international affairs. (Gust foundation lecture, 1945)

Dostoevsky (1821-1881) a new biography. Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin company, 1931.

The future of international government. (with S. de Madariaga). (Peace aims pamphlet no. 4)

The future of nations; independence or interdependence? London, K. Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd. [1941]

Great Britain as a Mediterranean power. [Nottingham, Eng., Nottingham citizen press, Ltd., 1937]

International relations since the peace treaties. New and enl. ed. London, Macmillan and co., limited, 1940.

—London, Macmillan and co., limited, 1937.

Karl Marx, a study in fanaticism. London, J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd. [1934] (re-published 1938)

Michael Bakunin. London, Macmillan and co., limited, 1937.

* Nationalism and after. N. Y., Macmillan, 1945.

Propaganda in international politics. New York, Farrar & Rinehart, inc., 1939.

* —Oxford, The Clarendon press, 1939.

The romantic odiles; a nineteenth-century portrait gallery. New York, Frederick A. Stokes company, 1933.

—London, V. Gollancz Ltd., 1933.

* The Soviet impact on the western world. Macmillan, 1946.

* The twenty years' crisis, 1919-1939; an introduction to the study of international relations. London, Macmillan and co., limited, 1940.

— 2d ed. Macmillan, 1946.

(8-Volumes in Institute Library)

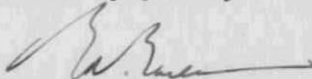
THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

February 20, 1948

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

Could I persuade you to have lunch
with me at 12:45 at the Princeton Inn on
Saturday, March 13? I am inviting a few
people at the University, including Harold
Dodds, to meet Carr, whom you already know.

Sincerely yours,



Edward Mead Earle

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Copy for Profs. Stewart
Riefler
Warren

February 17, 1948

Mr. Max Beloff
Oxford University
Oxford, England

My dear Mr. Beloff:

John Marshall of the Rockefeller Foundation gives me the good news that you are to be in America sometime during the present semester. He also tells me that you are planning to visit Princeton from about 27 April until about 11 May.

The principal purpose of this letter is to tell you that the School of Economics and Politics of the Institute for Advanced Study will be very happy indeed if you will make the Institute your headquarters. We should be glad to do anything we can to make your visit here agreeable and profitable. You need only let me know what arrangements you would like to have made in advance of your arrival, and we shall be entirely at your disposal.

I am not sure when you are planning to reach the United States. Should you be coming, say, early in March, I very much hope it may be possible for you to advance somewhat the date of your visit to Princeton. I am conducting a seminar this term on the Dynamics of Soviet Policy, the members of which include E. H. Carr, B. H. Sumner, and Hans Kohn, all of whom you probably know. The seminar continues only until the end of April, at which time Carr and Sumner have to return to England. Should it be feasible for you to be in Princeton while the seminar is still in session, I hope you will consider attending one or more sessions. We meet on Wednesdays, beginning with luncheon at 12:30 and continuing until about 4 in the afternoon.

Your Oxford colleague, E. L. Woodward, is acquainted with the seminar and with the situation at Princeton. I am asking him to post this letter to you and also to answer any questions which you may care to ask.

We shall all be delighted to see you whenever you may decide to come, but I should be particularly delighted if it could be at a somewhat earlier date than 27 April.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

Edward Mead Earle

Earle

Members of Professor Earle's Seminar

Second Term -- 1948

Professor Cyril E. Black, Princeton University

Professor E. H. Carr, Institute for Advanced Study

Lt. Col. A. J. Goodpaster, Princeton University

Professor Hans Kohn, Institute for Advanced Study

Mr. John S. Reshetar, Princeton University

Professor Winfield W. Riefler, Institute for Advanced Study

Dr. Edmund Silberner, Princeton University

Professor Richard C. Snyder, Princeton University

Professor Harold Sprout, Princeton University

Professor Jacob Viner, Princeton University

Professor Earle

Hancock

Professors ~~Stewart~~
~~Riefler~~
~~Warren~~

February 17, 1948

Memorandum of telephone conversation with Mr. Joseph H. Willits
Tuesday morning, February 17, 1948

Mr. Willits telephoned this morning to say that information which he receives from Henry Clay indicates that Mrs. W. K. Hancock is not a scholar and, therefore, is not eligible for a grant from the Foundation in her own right. As she is not in the best of health, Hancock would be very reluctant to come to America without her.

Mr. Willits is going to write Hancock in a day or so indicating that the Foundation will pay his ocean transportation, plus \$10 a day while he is in the United States, plus such travel in America as may be necessary to the furtherance of his work. Mr. Willits will enclose a personal note indicating that Hancock will shortly receive from the Institute an offer of such further financial assistance as may be necessary to enable him to come to America. The combined Rockefeller-Institute grants should about duplicate the arrangements made in the case of E. L. Woodward.

The latest information is that Hancock wishes to come to Princeton shortly after January 1, 1949 for a stay of as yet undetermined length; it will, therefore be necessary to include his stipend in the 1948-1949 budget, not as previously understood in the budget for 1949-1950.

I am writing Hancock today indicating that the School of Economics and Politics will be glad to make him a supplementary grant and requesting from him information as to what he estimates his needs will be. I shall show this letter to Mr. Stewart before it is dispatched.

E. M. Earle

E. M. Earle

P.S. The grant which we made to Woodward was \$3000. It would, therefore, seem probable that we may be expected to offer Hancock something between \$2500 and \$3000.

Copy to Mr. Stewart

February 17, 1948

Professor W. K. Hancock
All Souls College
Oxford, England

My dear Hancock:

Mr. Willits of the Rockefeller Foundation has just telephoned me to say that the Foundation will make you a grant to cover a visit to the United States in 1949.

As I wrote you on February 10, my colleagues in the School of Economics and Politics join with me in extending you a cordial welcome to the Institute. They also authorize me to discuss with you the question of the funds which you estimate you will need over and above the Rockefeller grant. The amount of these funds will, of course, be determined to some extent by the length of your proposed stay in America. I am presuming that you are planning to come for about a term--that is to say, roughly for three months.

Woodward will be helpful to you in preparing a tentative budget. If, after you have talked with him, you would let me know as soon as possible what you estimate you will require in the way of a supplementary grant from the Institute, I shall be very happy indeed to discuss the matter further with my colleagues and with the Director of the Institute. I think we should be able to make an arrangement which will be satisfactory to you and to the Institute.

My very best wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Mead Earle

Copy for Mr. Stewart

Answer
JWW

February 10, 1948

Professor W. K. Hancock
All Souls College
Oxford, England

My dear Professor Hancock:

Mr. Joseph Willits, Director of the Social Sciences Division of the Rockefeller Foundation in New York, has given me the good news that you are hoping to come to America in 1949 and to "settle down at the Institute for Advanced Study" and "to do precisely what the Woodwards did." I need not tell you, I am sure, that we should be delighted to have you here and sincerely hope that nothing will interfere with your plans.

I have had some correspondence and telephone conversations with the Rockefeller Foundation. They have a rule against granting funds, directly or indirectly, for the support of wives, and, therefore, could not very well provide expenses for Mrs. Hancock. With that single reservation, however, the Foundation is viewing your application for a grant with a sympathetic eye. In addition, the Institute for Advanced Study will be happy to grant you a modest stipend supplementary to the Rockefeller grant--if and when made--which you can dispense as you will. This is substantially the arrangement which was made with Woodward, and we see no reason why it should not work out to your and our complete satisfaction.

It may be sometime, of course, before you have definitive word from the Rockefeller people. Meanwhile, I hope you will keep me fully posted as to your plans. You might also, even at this early date, get your name on the Cunard waiting list because passenger space westbound is at a heavy premium.

I so much enjoyed meeting you at All Souls in 1944 and even earlier, that I myself should look forward to your visit here with the greatest pleasure. My colleagues in Economics will also extend you a warm welcome.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Mead Earle

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

February 5, 1948

Dr. Joseph H. Willits
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Joe:

Walter has shown me your letter of January 13 concerning the possibility that W. K. Hancock may come to the Institute for Advanced Study in 1949.

Hancock is a wonderful person and a fine scholar, and we are all delighted to learn that there is a possibility of his coming to Princeton.

We can understand Hancock's desire to bring his wife with him and, everything considered, it is probably wise for him to do so since he would be happier and hence would do better work if they were not separated for any considerable length of time. The Institute for Advanced Study will be glad indeed to cooperate with the Foundation in doing whatever may be necessary to bring Professor Hancock to America. We are not sure exactly what will be required but should welcome the opportunity to discuss the matter further with you by telephone or interview. Would you be good enough to let me know at your convenience just what is likely to be required.

We are all delighted to learn about Hancock's proposed visit and are very grateful to the Foundation for its willingness to consider a grant for this purpose. Hancock's visit, if it should materialize, should be a great benefit to him and to us.

My every good wish to you.

Always sincerely,

Edward Mead Earle

Seminar on
The Dynamics of Soviet Policy
The Institute for Advanced Study
Spring Term - 1948

Members

Edward Mead Earle, Chairman	Professor in School of Economics and Politics, Institute for Advanced Study; formerly Special Consultant to the Commanding General, Army Air Forces
Cyril E. Black	Assistant Professor of History, Princeton University; formerly in the Department of State and Advisor U. S. Delegation Security Council Commission of Investigation in Greece
E. H. Carr	Formerly Wilson Professor of International Politics, University College of Wales
A. J. Goodpaster	Lieutenant Colonel, Plans and Operations Division, Department of the Army
Hans Kohn	Sydenham Clark Parsons Professor of History at Smith College
John S. Reshetar	Instructor in Politics, Princeton University
Winfield W. Riefler	Professor in School of Economics and Politics, Institute for Advanced Study; formerly Minister in charge of Economic Warfare Activities, American Embassy, London
Edmund Silberner	Lecturer in History, Princeton University
Richard C. Snyder	Professor of Politics, Princeton University
Harold Sprout	Professor of Politics, Princeton University; Special Consultant, Department of State and Department of the Navy
B. H. Sumner	The Warden of All Souls College, Oxford; author of <u>A Short History of Russia</u>
Arnold J. Toynbee	Royal Institute of International Affairs, London
Jacob Viner	Professor of Economics, Princeton University

Visiting Participants

Frederick Barghoorn	Member of Institute of International Studies, Yale University; formerly on the staff of the American Embassy at Moscow
Abram Bergson	Associate Professor of Economics, Columbia University; formerly Chief, Economics Sub-division, USSR Division, Office of Strategic Services; member of American Delegation to Reparations Conference, Moscow 1945
Alexander Gerschenkron	Economic analyst, Federal Reserve Board, Washington; formerly a member of the Economics Department of the University of California
Philip K. Hitti	Professor of Arabic and Director of Near Eastern Studies, Princeton University
Michael Karpovich	Professor of History at Harvard University
Owen Lattimore	Director of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations at The Johns Hopkins University; former Advisor to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek
Philip E. Mosely	Professor of International Relations, Russian Institute, Columbia University; formerly member of European Advisory Commission, 1944-45
Oldrich Prochazka	Career officer in Czech Ministry of Finance
Geroid T. Robinson	Professor of History and Director of the Russian Institute, Columbia University
David N. Rowe	Member of the Yale Institute of International Studies; Director of Undergraduate and Graduate Studies, Foreign Area Studies, Yale University
Harry Schwartz	Professor of Economics, Maxwell Graduate School, Syracuse University; formerly economic analyst, Office of Strategic Services and Department of State; author of <u>Russia's Postwar Economy</u>
Robert Strausz-Hupé	Professor in the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania; author of <u>The Balance of Tomorrow</u>
Walter Livingston Wright	Professor of Turkish Language and History, Princeton University; formerly President of Robert College, Istanbul
T. Cuyler Young	Associate Professor of Persian Language and History, Princeton University; formerly on staff of American Embassy at Teheran

Guests

Thomas Balogh	Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford University
Max Beloff	Reader in the Comparative Study of Institutions, Oxford University; author of <u>The Foreign Policy of the USSR</u>
Henry A. Byroade	Colonel, Plans and Operations Division, Department of the Army; formerly Brigadier General and Chief Engineer, 14th Air Force in China
Bayard Dodge	President Emeritus, American University of Beirut, Syria
Herbert Feis	Formerly Economic Advisor, Department of State, and Special Assistant to the Secretary of War
S. F. Giffin	Colonel, Plans and Operations Division, U. S. Air Force
Felix Gilbert	Professor of History, Bryn Mawr College; formerly with the Office of Strategic Services in Europe, and with the Department of State
P. M. Hamilton	Colonel, Plans and Operations Division, U. S. Air Force
Marion Levy	Assistant Professor of Sociology, Princeton University
William W. Lockwood	Assistant Director of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University; formerly Major in the Intelligence Section, 14th Air Force in China
James T. Lowe	Air Intelligence Specialist, Department of the Air Force
A. H. Lybyer	Professor Emeritus of History, University of Illinois
Jorgen Pedersen	Professor of Economics, University of Aarhus, Denmark
Philip Sprouse	Division of Chinese Affairs, Department of State
Lewis V. Thomas	Lecturer in Oriental Languages and Literature, Princeton University

Seminar on
The Dynamics of Soviet Policy
The Institute for Advanced Study
Edward Mead Earle, Chairman
Spring Term - 1948

Wednesday, February 11

Subject: The Revolutionary (Bolshevik) Content of Soviet Policy

Discussion leader: Professor E. H. Carr

Guest: Professor Felix Gilbert

Wednesday, February 18

Subject: The Revolutionary (Bolshevik) Content of Soviet Policy (continued)

Discussion leader: Professor E. H. Carr

Wednesday, February 25

Subject: The National (Russian) Content of Soviet Policy

Discussion leader: Professor Cyril E. Black

Guests: Professor Robert Strausz-Hupé, Colonel S. F. Giffin

Wednesday, March 3

Subject: The Soviet Economic System as a Reflection of Russian Policy

Discussion leaders: Dr. Alexander Gerschenkron, Professor Abram Bergson and Professor Harry Schwartz

Guest: Mr. Thomas Balogh

Wednesday, March 10

Subject: Soviet Objectives in the Near and Middle East

I. The Arab World

Discussion leaders: Professor Hans Kohn and Professor Walter Livingston Wright

Visiting participants: Professor Philip K. Hitti and Professor T. Cuyler Young

Guest: Dr. Bayard Dodge

Wednesday, March 17

Subject: Soviet Objectives in the Near and Middle East

II. Southeastern Europe and Asia Minor

Discussion leader: Professor Arnold J. Toynbee

Guests: Professors Walter Livingston Wright, T. Cuyler Young, L. V. Thomas, A. H. Lybyer, and Colonel P. M. Hamilton

Wednesday, March 24

Subject: Soviet Objectives in the Far East

Discussion leader: Professor Owen Lattimore

Visiting participants: Mr. Philip Sprouse, Professor Jean Gottmann, Colonel Henry A. Byroade, Professor David N. Rowe

Guests: Professor Robert Strausz-Hupé, Professor Marion Levy, Mr. William W. Lockwood

Wednesday, April 7

Subject: The Western Frontier of the U.S.S.R.

I. The Satellite States

Discussion leaders: Professor Robert Strausz-Hupé, Dr. Edmund Silberner, Mr. John Reshetar, Dr. Oldrich Prochazka

Visiting participant: Professor Max Beloff

Wednesday, April 14

Subject: The Western Frontier of the U.S.S.R.

II. Germany and Austria

Discussion leader: Professor Philip E. Mosely

Visiting participant: Dr. Oldrich Prochazka

Wednesday, April 21

Subject: The Autocratic Tradition in Russia

Discussion leader: Professor B. H. Sumner

Visiting participant: Professor Michael Karpovich

Guests: Dr. Oldrich Prochazka, Colonel Henry A. Byroade,
Professor Jorgen Pedersen

Wednesday, April 28

Subject: Leadership and Control in the U.S.S.R.

Discussion leader: Professor Geroid T. Robinson

Visiting participant: Professor Frederick Barghoorn

Guests: Mr. Herbert Feis, Dr. James T. Lowe, Colonel
Henry A. Byroade, Colonel P. M. Hamilton,
Professor Jorgen Pedersen