

March 5, 1957

Dear Crow,

I hope you are getting on all right and enjoying the sun and smog of Los Angeles.

I am bothering you now for some confidential advice. We have an application for membership from a man, D. M. Wolfe, who wants to come here to write a historical introduction to Volume 4 in a series of volumes of the prose works of Milton which is being published by the Yale University Press. I gather that the introduction which Wolfe wrote to Volume 1 of this collection was not altogether well-received and I can't make out from his application and testimonials whether he is really any good. I would be most grateful if you could let me know. We have our meeting to settle our applications on March 12 so I am afraid it means bothering you to reply by air. I would like to be able to tell my colleagues your opinion; but of course all opinions mentioned at our meetings are regarded as strictly confidential.

John Crow, Esq.
Department of English
University of California
Los Angeles, California

Woodward

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

December 8, 1957

Dear Robert:

Attached is a copy of
a letter from Woodward
which I am circulating
to members of our Faculty
of Historical Studies
before Dec. 16.

Sincerely,

Ben

December 5, 1957

Dear Meritt:

The names I had in mind were Professor Richard Koebner, Professor Jack Simmons, and Dr. Enrico Serra. Koebner was professor of History at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem until his retirement in 1954 (He had previously held a chair in Germany, I don't know where). He is writing a book in two volumes on the changes in the meaning of "imperialism" as a concept and political term. He has finished the first volume, covering, roughly, the period to 1815, and is well into the second volume. This volume deals, or rather, a part of it deals with the use of the term in the United States, and it would be useful for him to spend some months in this country. I have not read the MS of his first volume, but Medlicott says it is very good, and that Hancock also takes a good view of it. Koebner was, I think, invited to Oxford just before I gave up my professorship there.

Professor Jack Simmons is a younger man who is Professor of History at University College, Leicester, and was Beit Lecturer in Commonwealth History at Oxford. He combines this field with a strong interest in local History. He is a good man, though not brilliant, and I think he would find it of value to be here at the same time as Koebner. He has done a very good job at developing a historical school at the new University College at Leicester, and he is of an age when it would help him greatly to get away for a time from teaching and organizing work. I had in mind to support Simmons myself. I do so with more confidence because Miss Wedgwood mentioned his name to me as a most suitable person to invite here.

The third name, Dr. Enrico Serra, is much more of a guess, and I think we would want to make more enquiries before inviting him. I don't know him, but he is recommended strongly to me by Medlicott. He is in the early 'forties, was a lecturer at the University of Milan, and is now head of the Italian press agency in Paris. He is writing good books in the field of Anglo-Italian diplomatic relations and Italian foreign policy generally. His last book - *L'Intesa Mediterranea del 1902* - uses material which English historians have ignored, and is a valuable and original piece of work. You may remember that in the year before Ed Earle died he and I had a plan for getting two or three Italian historians here. The plan came to nothing because the two people we wanted in particular could not come (I think also that there was a difficulty about languages. Neither could speak, though of course both could read, English). The Italians, somewhat surprisingly, have developed a most interesting school of diplomatic historians since 1945, and I would like to get at least one of them here.

I mention these three names now, but I don't think there is any urgency about a decision on them before March. Koebner, whom I would put first, is retired, and I am sure would not need long notice. Simmons, if we decided in March to invite him, could probably fix up leave of absence in time to get here in September. All I would suggest about Serra, if the School doesn't turn down

the suggestion altogether, is that I should try to get more information about him. I should write in any case to Kennan. Kennan himself may have some names in diplomatic history to propose, and I should not want to fill up with modern diplomatic historians before he has had a chance of making suggestions.

Yours,

E. L. Woodward

File Woodward

5 December 1957

Memorandum to Mr. Morgan:

This will authorize you to charge Professor Woodward's Travel Fund and pay him the sum of \$642. This represents his expenses in travelling to and from England in the summer of 1957 for work in British archives in London, as follows:

One, cabin class, return ticket, New York-Southampton	\$580
Travel expenses Princeton-New York, Southampton-London	22
Travel expenses London-Southampton, New York-Princeton	25
Tips on ship, out and home	15
Total	\$ 642

Robert Oppenheimer

Copy to Professor Woodward

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

March 1. 1957

Mr Morgan.

May I please submit as usual my claim for my
own travel expenses from Princeton to London and return
for work in British archives in London.

E L Woodward.

One, Cabin class, return ticket, New York-Southampton.	\$ 580
Travel expenses Princeton - New York, Southampton - London.	22
Travel expenses London, Southampton, New York - Princeton.	25.
Tips on ship, out and home	15

\$ 642



To The Director

Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton N.J.

U.S.A.

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Sender's name and address:

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY
ENCLOSURE ; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.


33 Museum Road. Oxford. Oct 2, 1957
Faa Woodward

Dear Offenhartman.

Mavis has today from Professor Wilts. - he gave her an appointment as soon as he got back. The general conclusion is most satisfactory, but she is going every day for the next week to the hospital here for minor treatments, so I have had to postpone coming for another week - i.e. leaving on the 17th instead of the 10th. I am most sorry to have to be ~~away~~ absent for the beginning of the term in this way - and this extra work is additionally tiresome, but it is so much better ^{for M.} to get ~~the~~ best things done here where the doctor knows all about her - the nuisance is that for reasons outside our control the business could not have been completed ~~her~~ works earlier.

I have been in touch with the Cunard Co. and they can give us a cabin on the Queen Elizabeth on the 17th - not much of a one, but, unexpectedly, the ship is ~~off~~ heavily booked. We heard from the Nicholsons yesterday - and are very glad that R. had a good summer vacation & that all is clear for his coming to the Institute next term.

With all good wishes - and much anticipation over these delays


Lundy Woodward.

33 Museum Road. Oxford.

September 4, 1957

Woodward

Dear Offenheimer.

A most vexing thing has just happened. We had our bookings for the Queen Mary on ~~the~~ September 26 and until this morning were expecting to use her, but alas now we can't. My wife has been under treatment of Professor Wills - Nuffield Professor of Clinical Medicine at Oxford - for the last ten years for an somewhat obscure form of pernicious anaemia. He was her last doctor a year or so at the end of April, or early May when she gets back here, and towards the end of September before we leave. She had an appointment with him in ample time before leaving on Sept 26 but his secretary has telephoned to us this morning - most unexpectedly - that he will not be back until the end of September (the Oxford term does not begin until October 12). So there is no help for it but to wait for him. Marion herself wants just to go to the States or else, but I won't have this. Wills is the best man in England on this ^{kind of blood} ~~subject~~ trouble - in fact ten years ago a doctor in New York told us that we would not find anyone better anywhere. He knows her very complicated case history, and has done wonders for

her, and as he himself suggested ^{staying} her as usual, in September.⁺ I have said to Maria that
he just must wait. We will ~~try~~ get an appointment at the earliest possible date but
we ought to allow a margin in case - as ~~he~~ ^{he} has done sometimes. Willy wants her to come into
hospital for observation for a couple of days or so. So I am writing to the General to get
our bookings transferred to Oct 10 - 17. Probably, of course, Oct 10 if they can do it, but they are
always very full up to the middle of October.

This is all a very great disappointment and nuisance - and doubtless when we remember that we
had to postpone last year owing to influenza, and I greatly dislike not being at the Institute at the beginning of
term - and incidentally missing the longest fortnight of the year.

I hope you are both well and have had a good holiday. George Kennan is
here - his wife and the children arrive on Friday - we hope to see them this week end. We had a
humid visit from the Palfreys in July.

I hope I shall not arrive too late for the discussions about the library.

Our best wishes to both of you and we look forward very much to seeing you. Jane Llewellyn
⁺ She is in fact much better than even two years ago. Willy has been trying a new Woodward
treatment, and he told her that he wanted to see the results. I expect and hope he
will say it is alright, and that she should just go ahead, but I'm not going to run any risk
by ^{her} not seeing him ~~for some~~ in fact she really must see him - or rather he must see her - to decide whether
to go on with the present treatment.

Woodward

29 May 1957

Dear Professor Woodward:

This note is to put in writing what you have had from me in conversation. The Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study, in considering general policies on retirement, have agreed that for members of the Faculty retirement may be delayed until the June 30th following their 70th birthday.

If this should raise any special problems for you, either with regard to retirement, or with regard to the payments that will be due at that time, I should be glad to discuss them.

Very sincerely,

Robert Oppenheimer

Professor L. Woodward
Institute for Advanced Study

Woodward

22 April 1957

Memorandum to Mr. Morgan:

This will authorize you to charge Professor Woodward's Travel Fund and pay him the sum of \$319.14. This represents expenses as follows, for a trip to the Hoover Library, Stanford, California, in January and February, 1957:

Train (New York-San Francisco and return, including \$17.50 for supplementary fares on Southern Pacific Railroad)	\$231.42
Sleeping berth	71.82
Taxis and porters	<u>15.90</u>
Total	\$319.14

signed by RH.
Robert Oppenheimer

cc: Professor Woodward

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

mem
cc ELW

April 18. 1957

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

Mr. Morgan

May I please submit the following claim for travel expenses for myself to and from
the Hoover Library (Stanford, Cal.) in Jan. & Feb. ~~last~~ of this year.

Railroad ticket - New York - San Francisco and return (including 17.50 supplementary fares. Southern Pacific expenses)	\$ 231.42.
Staying broke out w home ($\frac{1}{2}$ Double Bedroom)	71.82.
Taxis. Princeton. Palo Alto - Lockman train and at stations.	15.90. <hr/> 319.14

EL Woodward.

Woodward

C O P Y

C O P Y

c/o Hoover War Library, Stanford University
Stanford, Cal.

Jan. 19 1956

Dear Oppenheimer,

I have had today two notes from the School of Mathematics - one about Borel, the other about Serre. There is no covering letter with the notes, so I do not know whether any action will be taken on the proposals in the next few weeks. Anyhow, as far as my judgment goes (and it obviously doesn't go far in choosing mathematicians!) both proposals seem to me reasonable; that is to say, I think (i) that the School of Mathematics has a good claim to the next nomination to a professorship, (ii) that Borel seems an excellent man (iii) that his field of study is of the kind which the Institute should support. Similarly with Serre. Hence, if we have the money, I would vote for both proposals.

The only thing which worries me a little - though it would not affect my vote - is that, if a historian had been under consideration, I should not feel it prudent to elect a man of 32 who will be eligible to hold his professorship for 35 years. Serre is even younger. I don't know whether, in Leray's case, there is any time-limit for a visiting position. However, this is a matter for you and the School of Mathematics to decide. 35 years in one place seems to me too long, and I can't think of anything - short of an exceptional situation such as that accepted by von Neumann - which would attract anyone away from the Institute. This being so, if I am able to visit the Institute in my 100th year, I shall expect to find there a pretty formidable Old Guard.

We are very well established here. I have found all I want in the Hoover Library, and as the weather has been wet, cloudy, and cold since we got here (though not freezingly cold), I haven't yet had to face the irksome business of going out of the sunshine into the Library cubicles after lunch. I do find it terribly tempting not to do so between the hours of 1 and 3 when it is like an English midsummer outside - if only the Library would shut ~~down~~ during this time and keep open until 7:30 p.m.!

Mani is already much better, and we both hope that Mrs. Oppenheimer is keeping steadily on the road to recovery - we were so much pleased to see how much better she was when we called on you a fortnight ago.

Yours

E L Woodward

We had a grand journey here by train. As usual we had time at Chicago to look at the French pictures, but the star turn was the glass domed observation car on the train west of Chicago. Literally a star turn, because at night - a clear, moonless night - before and after Salt Lake City - we sat in the dark under the dome and looked up at the stars - a most extraordinary sight to me - familiar constellations which normally look fairly empty were all filled out with stars - as though in a bizarre way, someone had illuminated the whole sky with nebulae. No wonder you like the desert.

Woodward

10 December 1956

Memorandum to Mr. Morgan:

This will authorize you to charge Professor Woodward's Travel Fund and pay him the sum of \$582. This represents his expenses in travelling to and from England in the summer of 1956 for research in British Foreign Office archives, as follows:

Fare, New York-Southampton and return	\$530.
Princeton-New York, Southampton-London and return	<u>52.</u>
Total	\$582.

Robert Oppenheimer

Copy to Professor Woodward

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

Travel expenses to and from London ~~for~~
for resident in British Foreign Office and home
April - October 1956.

Fare (Cabin Class) New York - Southampton and return.

530 dollars.

Travel expenses Princeton

- New York - Southampton - London
and return.

52

Total 582 dollars.

December
~~November~~ 5 1956.

EL Woodward.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

June 5. 1956

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

Mr Morgan

May 1 - as usual. present you with the

Enclosed application for a grant for travel expenses.

EL Woodward



To The Director

Institute for Advanced Study

Princeton NJ

U S A

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Sender's name and address:

Sir L Woodward

*Redesdale, The Park, Uxbridge, Bucks.
Glos.*

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY
ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

← To open cut here

Redesdale. The Park. Cheltenham. Gloucester
October 16. 1956

Dear Oppenheimer.

I shall be arriving, I hope, on the heels of this note - we go to S'ton tomorrow and sail on the morning of the 18th. but in case it ~~should~~ would be useful - from the point of view of allocating Miss Spence etc - for you to know at once, I thought I would let you know that I have heard from Myr Wedgwood - to whom I wrote - that the earliest time at which she can come is the autumn of 1957. You may already have heard from her - she says she is writing to you. I'm very sorry that she can't come earlier

but obviously from her letter she can't leave her mother until she has found a house for her and so on. Her father lived in a fairly large house in Surrey, and

I rather expected that he wouldn't keep it on after his death. (It is in one of the lowest ^{Situation in the} lowest places within 30 miles of London. I used to know the ^{place} well half a century ago because my grandfather had a small house in the nearest town - about 4 miles away - but as in the U.S. it is just a burden to keep up a big ^{house} ~~place~~ now).

Marie and I are both much better - though this grip or virus or whatever it was has been very nasty. We have had a long hard week here for pottering around, but I don't

like flattery, and except for writing the one two lectures
to which I have committed myself say this academy
for I have had nothing to do here, and want to
be gone.

I hope the meetings went off alright.

Yours & truly

[Ernest Llewellyn Woodward]



To The Director

Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton N.J.

U.S.A

← Second fold here →

Sender's name and address:

Sir L. Woodward

33 Merton Rd Oxford.

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY
ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

← To open cut here

as from Redeshale. The Park. Cheltenham. 9/10. Sept 27.

Dear Oppenheimer.

My doctor had a look at me again this morning. He thinks it would be a good thing for me to postpone sailing for another week - i.e. to sail on Oct 18 - and meanwhile to go away to the south coast for a short holiday. I think I had better take his advice - it is maddening to have to go slowly like this - but I don't want to risk any recurrence of the heart trouble (fortunately, I haven't had any recurrence) and I think I delayed myself in the end by getting up too soon, ^{last week} and having to go to bed again. The Commando can give us a cabin on the Queen Elizabeth on the 18th, so this is what we will do. It is all, as I say, a frequent nuisance, but there's no help for it.

I wrote to Mrs Hobson yesterday in answer to the cable she kindly sent. The original text of the cable came by post this morning, and I find that there was a small mistake in the version "telephoned yesterday from London. I had the last sentence, yesterday, as 'would it be convenient and natural to enquire' (about the possibility of Miss Widdowson using this form. The version arriving by post reads 'for you enquire'. I will most certainly do this - in fact I had already thought of doing so. I want anyhow to write to her next week on other business, and can quite easily ask her. You

will see ~~that~~ from my letter of yesterday to Mrs Hobson
that I have nothing particular to suggest (except a
minor proposal about increased amenities wh. I will not
take the initiative in proposing formally). I thought
last spring that the general thing taken by our School
and your own interim report were most satisfactory
and if things have continued to develop as favourably
I should be most satisfied.

I shall enquire before sailing whether G.N. Clark
and Mollisott can tell me anything more definite about their plans.
A young Fellow of Nuffield College, Butler, who has been at Washington
for a year as a kind of political A.D.C. to Roger Makins came to
see me yesterday. He is just back from the U.S. He is one of the newest
of the younger English political scientists ^{- 'applied' rather than 'theoretical'} specialising in American institutions
and we might well think of inviting him sometime to the Institute. He is
a most attractive man - ~~son of~~ ^{his father was} Prof. of Logic at London University

First fold here → one of the earliest histories of the last quarter. (Llewellyn)

A.F. Pollard.

his grandfather was



Letter from Oct 1. Re: 1956-57.

To: Mrs. Hobson

Cheltenham, gls

33 Museum Road. Oxford.

Sept. 26. 1956

Dear Mrs Hobson

Thank you very much for your letter. I think I can safely say that we shall be alright to set sail - if those words can be applied to the Queen Mary! - on Oct. 11. My wife is much better. I'm still running a small temperature at night, but not much, as it gets lower. The whole thing is a very great nuisance.

I was rather afraid that I should miss the Faculty meeting at the report as I remembered

Dr Oppenheimer saying that we should probably discuss the matter early in October.

I don't think at this distance, and without seeing the latest documentation, I have anything to say. I agreed with our School statement

of views last year, and unless my colleagues have changed their minds - which is ^{very unlikely} ~~unlikely~~ - I should ^{continue} ~~hardly~~

to endorse what they say. It also seemed to me - at our last Faculty lunch - that Dr Oppenheimer's

internal statement had general approval. I take a pretty good view of our collective judgement!

The only point on which I differ from the general opinion is that I think it would be a good thing to have

a separate library building - but I would not raise this point again since it had no support. I also

have at the back - or perhaps nearer the front - of my mind that it might be a good thing also to have

some kind of Common Room for the permanent members and more senior visitors which was not - as our

present room has become - a passage way - and to which children were not admitted - but I may be

influenced too much by the traditions of Oxford and Cambridge, and anyhow I should not want to

take the initiative in proposals ^{for greater privacy or comfort} which others might regard as undesirable.

I think it would be quite natural now for the Director to ask Miss Woodward whether there

is any chance of her coming for the second term of this academic year 1956-7. I expect that

her decision will really depend on her Mother's health.

I imagine that her Mother may not stay on

in their country house, and then W. may want to be about until
she is settled somewhere else - but this is only a guess on my
part.

Well, it is most tantalizing to be held up her instead of
going down to Southampton to embark tomorrow. We have
at long last had five or six days of decent weather - an
immense boon in getting in our crops - and incidentally saving dollars!

Two days ago the harvest was almost given up for lost, but
about $\frac{3}{4}$ will now be saved. Though a lot of it is in poor condition, not
easy to harvest as it has ^{been} broken down in many places by wind and
heavy rain. Every one has fairly gloomy about

the Surry affair. Mr. Duller is not, I fear, a popular
figure in this country or in France!

All good wishes & look forward greatly to our arrival
in Princeton.

Yours sincerely

EL Woodward.

1 October 1956

Dear Sir Llewellyn:

Thank you for your good letter, and for what you wrote to Mrs. Hobson. I share your impatience and distress at this unhappy delay; but I hope that Lady Woodward and you will be well, and of good cheer, when you come late this month.

I am most grateful to you for enquiring of Veronica Wedgwood. She had written earlier that her father's health was a compelling reason for not coming this year. I am also most grateful that you will check with Clark and Medlicott, and am glad to hear about Butler. That sounds most promising.

From your comments in your letter to Mrs. Hobson, it occurred to me that you had not seen the draft report of the Faculty-Trustee Committee on which I solicited your opinion. It turns out that it was not forwarded to you last April, and we are sending it along under cover. It has been approved as a draft by all the members of the Committee, and this week the Faculty will be talking about it. If you have any misgivings about it, I hope that you will not hesitate to send them along.

I am also sending an annex to this report, which deals with the problem of the Library. You will see that we are recommending the construction of a separate building, and the conversion of the present reading room in Fuld Hall to a members' lounge. I am pleased that these are steps which seem sensible to you. This document has not been formally acted on by the Committee, but I know that all members agree with its principal points.

I am also sending a brief summary of the report, intended to be helpful to those members of the Board of Trustees unused to long-winded documents. This has been laid before the Committee, but has no official status. Finally, we are also sending you such comments as members of the Faculty have submitted. The Committee itself is reconvening on October 17th, and any comments on any of these matters that have reached me by then will be gratefully and seriously considered.

With warm wishes to Lady Woodward, and to you,

Very sincerely,

Robert Oppenheimer

Sir Llewellyn Woodward
33 Museum Road
Oxford, England

Woodward

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	SERIAL
DAY LETTER	NIGHT LETTER

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	LETTER TELEGRAM
VICTORY LETTER	SHIP RADIOGRAM

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED

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

Nightletter

sent 9/25/56

E. L. Woodward
33 Museum Road
Oxford
England

Dr. Oppenheimer on west coast. Told him of your letter by telephone. Faculty needs discuss Faculty-Trustee report in early October. If you have views you would like presented would appreciate having them quickly. Miss Wedgwood had said could not come here this year because of father's health. Would it be convenient and natural for you enquire whether could now look forward to her coming any time this year? Best wishes quick recovery you both.

Verna Hobson

Redesdale. The Park. Cheltenham.

October 5 1956

Fac - Woodward
copies made
10/11/56

Dear Offenheimer.

Thank you very much for your letter and for letting me have a copy of the draft report.

I think the report is admirable. It is most vexing to me that owing to this ill-timed bout of influenza,

I should have missed the Faculty meeting, but I am sure that my general support of the draft would be unaffected by any changes of wording which may have been suggested at the meeting.

The only change of wording I would propose (without meaning it as essential) would be in the last seven lines on p 12. ('There is a third question,' etc). I think the phrase "this last question the Committee has hardly considered" may be a little misleading to the Trustees. It is true that the Committee has not considered the question in any detail, but did the Trustees really want them to do so - were they not asking them to turn their minds to future developments - not the present, and what I might call the 'day-to-day' running of the Institute? In any case the consideration of our present policy is 'something' which enters into all our discussions - indeed our disagreements - such as they have been - are themselves evidence that we relate every ^{decision} question ^{reference} to this fundamental question whether we are "going about our work properly in those fields in which we are engaged".

Would it be possible to put these sentences on p 12 somewhat as follows: "Then in, of course, a third question; are we going about our work properly in those fields in which we are engaged? The fact that this question is not discussed directly in the report should not be taken to imply

Copies for
Fac. memos
Common

a sense of complacency or lack of self-criticism in our Faculty or its component schools. On the contrary, the Committee think it desirable to record that, with the encouragement of the Director, the Faculty (as would be expected from a new Foundation which has to create its own precedents, form its own traditions, and experiment at times by the method of trial and error) is always scrutinising the efficiency of its current activities, and relating them to first principles. It is indeed, in the ~~entire~~ opinion of the Committee, ^{while} a sign of health that, this scrutiny ~~should~~ often manifests itself in strong and lively differences of opinion over detailed acts, ~~but that~~ such differences ^{are always within} ~~should be set~~ in a framework of general agreement on matters of aim and purpose. ~~It~~ It is within this framework of general agreement that we have been able to formulate our answers to questions (1) and (2).'

I don't hold any of my own phrases - only I would like the Trustees to understand beyond doubt that we do ^{continually} ask ourselves whether we are doing our work properly, and that the intensity of thought about our differences of opinion, eg. over elections (which the Trustees will remember), is that we are able of us spend upon the larger matters of principle.

I am delighted about the Library proposal. May I hope we do not take Mr Leidenberg's suggestion. We have plenty of space, and no need to deprive the Library staff or ourselves of the pleasure of seeing the sunlight. On the other hand I should allow for ~~at~~ stack space underground on a large scale. If it were necessary for money reasons, I would think it better to

to be added later.
be built in underground streets and to leave the 3rd & 4th floors of the building unoccupied. (I'm counting
floors in an American not a European way - i.e. - beginning with a "first floor", not as in the English way, with a
"ground floor".) From the point of view of general appearance I think we already have
enough small low buildings, and that we ought to put up something fairly high to balance the
Fuld building.

Myself and
he are mending shirts, and are looking forward impatiently to sailing on the 18th. We left
Oxford on Monday and are staying with my sister-in-law in this pleasant town. We had thought
of going to the sea, but once again the weather has turned cold and wet, so we are better
where we are.

Yours in sympathy

(Llewellyn Woodward.)

24 September 1956

Dear Professor Woodward:

Dr. Oppenheimer will not be back from the West Coast until the end of this week; this note is just to let you know that we are holding your letter of September 19th for his return.

We are all very sorry to hear that you and Lady Woodward have both been ill, and send best wishes for a quick recovery, and a pleasant trip here.

Looking forward to seeing you next month,

Sincerely,

(Mrs. Wilder Hobson)
Secretary to the Director

Professor E. L. Woodward
33 Museum Road
Oxford
England

33 Museum Road, Oxford, Sept. 19, 1956

Dear Oppenheimer

It is most vexing to have to write to tell you that we have had to postpone our passage for Sept. 27 for a fortnight. We have both of us had a sudden and nasty attack of influenza--there is a particularly nasty brand of it going around--owing I suppose to the unusually wet and cold summer we have had. I got up at the weekend but had to go back to bed again, and got in the doctor. Mani is up but is very feeble. In these circumstances the only thing to do seemed to be to write to the Cunard Co. and ask them if they could transfer to a sailing a fortnight later. I did this yesterday and have just heard that they can transfer us to the Q. Mary on October 11--though we have to be content with such accommodation as they can give us. It is all most annoying and particularly unexpected because we were both very well until we got this virus or whatever it is-- Mani fitter than she had been for a long time, and I myself gradually losing all signs of the heart trouble which had bothered me in the spring. (The dr took a careful look at my heart, and fortunately it is alright.) We had been so much looking forward to coming back to the lovely October weather in Princeton. I am writing now to the shipping agents in New York to see whether they can move on my passage back next spring to the end of April.

We hope you are both well, It is very troublesome that I shall not be in Princeton to introduce Myers and Morris at once to some of the historians at the University but I can do this as soon as I get back. Crow already knows the literature people.

The general outlook of affairs is pretty gloomy. I should be more inclined to blame Dulles for gross incompetence if I didn't feel that our own Cabinet has handled this Suez business very clumsily--they might have known

from long experience that Dulles would certainly let them down! It is hard to see what can be done now, and meanwhile all the efforts the Govt has made--and they have been pretty good--to stop our domestic inflation may well break down. However one's judgment tends to be gloomy when one is recovering from influenza.

I expect you will have heard from Miss Wedgwood that her father has died.

Yours very sincerely,

Llewellyn Woodward



To The Director

Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton

NJ

USA

← Second fold here →

Sender's name and address:

E. L. Woodward

33 Museum Road

Oxford.

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY
ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

33 Museum Road. Oxford. Sept 29. 1956

Dear Offenhimer

It is most vexing to have to write to tell you that we have had to postpone our passage for ~~from~~ Sept 27 for a fortnight. We have both of us had a sudden and nasty attack of influenza - there is a particularly nasty kind of it going around - only I suffer to the unusually mild & duller version which had. I got up at the weekend but had to go back to bed again, & put in the doctor. Mary is up but is very feeble. In these circumstances the only thing to do seemed to be to write to the Council to ask them if they could transfer to a sailing a fortnight later. I did this yesterday & have just heard that they can transfer us to the Q-Mary on October 11th. ~~By the way~~ we have to be content with such accommodation as they can give us.

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what can be done now, and meanwhile all the efforts
the govt has made - and they have been pretty good - to stop our
domestic inflation may well break down. - However
one's judgment tends to be gloomy when one is reasoning from
experience.

I expect you will have heard from Miss
Woodward that her father has died -

Yours very sincerely

[Llewellyn Woodward]

First fold here

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

19 October 1953

Memorandum to Miss Trinterud:

This will be your authorization to reimburse Professor Woodward \$536 from his faculty travel allowance to cover the expenses of his trip to England, April-September 1953 in accordance with his attached statement.

Robert Oppenheimer

Fac. Travel Fund

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

12 October 1953

Dear Professor Woodward:

Your questions about the travel grant for members of the Faculty are not hard to answer. The travel allowance was made available from the beginning of our fiscal year, July 1, 1953, and will be repeated on a cumulative basis for each fiscal year thereafter.

It would appear that both your trip to California and your trip to Europe were proper charges against this fund. I am enclosing a brief note made when the first application was made to me for a draft on these travel funds, as it sets forth in general terms the conditions for their use.

Faithfully,

Robert Oppenheimer

Professor E. L. Woodward
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

April 10, 1956

Dear Headmaster:

Forgive me for taking so long to answer your very kind letter, and thank you for sending me your address which I found most interesting.

I should like very much to come to see you and the School some time but I doubt if I can do it next winter because I have already fixed up to be away for one conference and a lecture and, as I am here for so short a time in the year, I don't like to leave here during the term.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

The Headmaster
The New Upper
St. Paul's School
Concord, New Hampshire

The New Upper,
St. Paul's School,
Concord, N. H.,
March 2, 1956.

Sir Llewellyn Woodward,
The Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, New Jersey.

Dear Sir Llewellyn:-

You were very kind to write in such detail from California about your engagements. You could hardly have sandwiched a trip to St. Paul's into such a tight schedule.

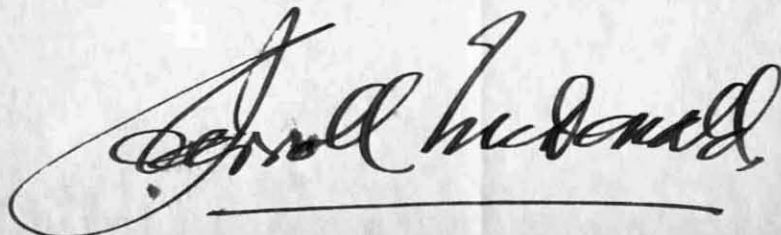
We are very much disappointed that you cannot be with us this year, but hope you may be able to manage a visit during your next stay in the country. Your wisdom will not have vanished by then, and we shall scarcely have solved all our educational problems in the meantime.

The winter term, which runs from January 8th to March 18th, would be the best time from our point of view. If you could supply us with an approximate date we might then be able to work out some more definite arrangements which would be mutually satisfactory.

I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of the St. Paul's Alumni Horae in which you will find an address on the "Education of the Gifted Student" which I was asked to deliver last spring at the meeting of the Secondary Education Board in New York. This may give you some idea of what we are trying to achieve here, and of how much we would welcome your advice and counsel.

Should you be able to make the kind of visit I have suggested, we very much hope you will bring Lady Woodward with you.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ernest Llewellyn Woodward". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "E" and a long horizontal line extending from the end of the name.

Light is -

7th 6th 5th 4th 3rd 2nd 1st

Wm. L. V.

$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

[illegible]

1-1-

one to say I say - but I say - he is
 in 2nd 4th 6th - he
 would then be called as 3 or 4 5 and 6
 for - he is 4th

3rd
to play in the
house & M
to house & 1st
out of the
house.

ما فائدة

Woodward
to Hoover War Library, Stanford University.

Stanford, Cal.

Jan 19 1956.

Dear Oppenheimer.

I have had today two notes from the School of Mathematics - one about Bord,
the other about Serrin. There is no covering letter with the notes, so I do not know whether
any action will be taken on the proposals in the next few weeks. Anyhow, as far as
my judgment goes (and it obviously doesn't go far in choosing mathematicians!) both proposals
seem to me reasonable; that is to say, I think (i) that the School of Mathematics
has a good claim to the next nomination to a professorship, (ii) that Bord seems an
excellent man (iii) that his field of study is of the kind which the Institute should
support. Similarly with Serrin. Hence, if we have the money, I would
vote for both proposals.

The only thing which worries me a little - though it would not affect my vote - is that, ~~whereas~~
~~when~~ if a historian had been under consideration, I should not find it prudent to elect
a man of 32 who will be eligible to hold his professorship for 35 years. Serrin is even
younger. I don't know whether, in Leray's case, there is any time-limit for a visiting position.
However, this is a matter for you and the School of Mathematics to decide. 35 years in

one place seem to me too long, and I can't think of anything - short of an exceptional
invitation such as that accepted by von Neumann - which would attract anyone away from the Institute.
This being so, if I am able to visit the Institute in my 100th year, I shall expect to find there
a pretty formidable Old Guard.

We are very well installed here - I have found all I want in the Hoover Library, and as
the weather has been wet, cloudy, and cold since we got here (though not freezing cold), I haven't yet
had to face the irksome business of going out of the sunshine into the library cubicles after
lunch. I do find it fairly tempting not to do so between the hours of 1 & 3 when it is
like an English midsummer outburst - if only the Library had shut down this time, & kept open until 7.30 p.m.!

Mamie is already much better, and we both hope that Mrs Oppenheimer is keeping
steadily on the road to recovery - we were so much pleased to see how much better she was
when we called on her a fortnight ago.

Yours

EL Woodward.

We had a grand journey here by train. As usual we had time at Chicago to look at the French pictures -
but the star turn was the glass domed observation car on the train west of Chicago - a star turn, because
at night - a clear, moonless night - before & after Salt Lake City - we sat in the dark ~~in~~ under this dome
and looked up at the stars - a most extraordinary sight to me - familiar constellations which normally look fairly
empty were all filled out with stars - as though, in a bizarre way, someone had illuminated the whole sky with
nebulae. No wonder you like the desert.

26 March 1956

Memorandum to Mr. Morgan:

This will authorize you to charge Professor Woodward's travel fund and pay him the sum of \$280.88. This represents travel expenses for his visit to the Hoover Library at Stanford University in California in January and February 1956 as follows:

Ticket (and sleeper charge)	
Princeton to San Francisco	\$267.38
and return	
Taxis, porters, tips	<u>13.50</u>
	\$280.88
Total	

Robert Oppenheimer

cc: Prof. Woodward

Mar 13. 1956

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

E.L. Woodward - Travel expenses to and from
Hoover Library, Stanford University, Cal.
(Jan - Feb. 1/56)

Ticket (and sleeper charge) Princeton - San Francisco
\$.

267. 38.

Taxis, porter, tips,
out. hour.

13. 50.

280 88

- With many thanks

ELW.

TELEPHONE
WHITEHALL 4843
TELEGRAMS
C/O HELLENIST (PICCY)

THE ATHENÆUM
PALL MALL S.W.1

June 16. 1956.

Dear Oppenheimer,

I hope you are well, and that Mrs Oppenheimer has been able to get well again. We look every day at the New York weather report in the English 'Times' and know at least whether you are hot or cold. (Here it is mounfully and shiveringly cold - but so it was last year until the end of June, so we still have hopes of a summer.)

I wanted to write to you shortly about three possible visitors in 1957-8. One is Sir George Haskins, who is, as you know, President of the British Academy. We invited him to the Institute 2 years ago but he wanted to go to the Huntington Library. He told me a week or so ago that he was hoping to

take 3 to 6 months off for unity in 1957-8. and from what he
said to me I think he would like to get an
invitation for us. He is, in my judgment, the ablest
English historian now writing - Trevelyan & Ernest Barker are
too old to do much - if any thing - now - and if he can come to us
I don't doubt that we should take him - I haven't of
course consulted you or the School in any way, but I thought I
could go as far as telling him that, if he found himself able to
come - he must know until the early autumn, we would be
glad to know

I have ~~also~~ heard also from Medlicott, whom I
saw at the London School of Economics this week that he
too may have 6 months off in 1957-8. You will remember
that he came to us then (I think) four years ago. Since then he
has been elected to the chair Sir George Webster held in London

TELEPHONE
WHITEHALL 4843
TELEGRAMS
G6 HELLENIST (PICCY)

THE ATHENÆUM
PALL MALL S.W.1

University (Professorship of International History). He is my son,
and was an excellent visitor to us, and I should much
like to have him again from the point of view of my own work
since we are very much in the same field. I told him
also - without in any way committing us - that I would like to
know when he has heard about this possible six months.
I rather suspect that I did not, of course, ask him that he
would be able to get the six months somewhat more
easily if we could make him a tentative offer soon first in
the autumn - but there is no need to do anything now.

The third man is ^{for} Professor Gay Chapman, of Leeds University
- or rather he has just retired ^{from Leeds}. Miss Wedgwood mentioned him to
me before she left Princeton, and I said I would keep her in mind.

I think he may have spoken to her, or she to him. (because I heard
from her yesterday, asking whether there was any possibility of his
coming to the Institute. He does not mention any dates,
so I assume he must mean 1957-8. I don't know
him personally. But I have read one of his books, and think
very well of him, (and even if I knew nothing of him I
should be prepared to take him on Miss Woodford's
recommendation!) He is writing a book on the Third
French Republic. He has a curious history - he was a
journalist for many years before he became a professor of history.
He would fit in well with Macmillan & Clark & myself
((Clark is primarily xix century, but he has an immense
knowledge - going down to the xix century).

I am answering his letter & telling him about the Institute.

3

TELEPHONE
WHITEHALL 4843
TELEGRAMS
C/O HELLENIST (PICCY)

THE ATHENÆUM
PALL MALL S.W.1

and suggest that he should give me more detail - which I will
send to you - and encourage him but again of course without
any promises.

I think you're right that if we
could get those letters, we should do so with indeed, I feel
the University would also be glad to have them - Princeton.

I've just been going through a lot of medical books of
which the upshot is that - having been unable to discover anything
else at all wrong with my heart of me - the doctors say that
I must have had a very slight thrombosis - so slight that
it has left no trace on a cardiogram, and hasn't affected
the action of my heart - which is quite satisfactory. However they
can't explain the symptoms which bothered me before I left Princeton -

in any other way. My chief adviser has been the Professor of Clinical Medicine at Oxford - an excellent man (who has, incidentally, worked in the United States). He says I need not worry about myself, or set myself any régime, only I must remember that I am not 40 years younger than my ego. It is a nuisance to be told one is getting an old gaffer, but it might well be worse, and as there are no mountains either in Princeton or in Oxford the deprivation is not very allowed to climb them isn't all that great.

As you see from this letter, I am in London working in the F.O. archives - but may go to France in July, but if it goes on being so cold, it will be more comfortable to stay at home.

All good wishes for both of us to Mrs Ollerker and yourself
Yours sincerely
Llewellyn Woodward

Professors Kantrowicz ✓ EKa.
Kennan — SFK
Panofsky E. P.
Cherniss — A.C.

For your information.

Please circulate and return to D. O.

COPY

Chapman
not miss Clark

The Athenaeum
Pall Mall S. W. 1
June 16, 1956

Dear Oppenheimer

I hope you are well, and that Mrs. Oppenheimer has been able to get well again. We look every day at the New York weather report in the English "Times" and know at least whether you are hot or cold. (Here it is mournfully and shiveringly cold, but so it was last year until the end of June, so we still have hopes of a summer.)

I wanted to write to you shortly about three possible visitors in 1957-8. One is Sir George Clark? who is, as you know, President of the Bristol Academy. We invited him to the Institute 2 years ago but he wanted to go to the Huntington Library. He told me a week or so ago that he was hoping to take 3 to 6 months off for writing in 1957-8, and from what he said to me I think he would like to get an invitation from us. He is, in my judgment, the ablest English historian now writing. Trevelyan and Ernest Barker are too old to do much - if anything - now - and if he can come to us I don't doubt that we should take him. I haven't, of course committed you or the School in any way, but I thought I could go as far as telling him that, if he found himself able to come - he won't know until the early autumn, we would be glad to know.

I have heard also from Medlicott, whom I saw at the London School of Economics this week, that he too may have 6 months off in 1957-8. You will remember that he came to us three (I think) years ago. Since then he has been elected to the chair Sir Ch. Webster held in London University (Professor of International History). He is very good, and was an excellent visitor to us, and I should much like to have him again from the point of view of my own work since we are very much in the same field. I told him also - without in any way committing us - that I would like to know when he has heard about this possible six months. I rather suspect - though I did not, of course ask him, that he would be able to get the six months somewhat more easily if we could make him a tentative offer some time in the autumn - but there is no need to do anything now.

The third man is professor Guy Chapman, of Leeds University - or rather he has just retired from Leeds. Miss Wedgwood mentioned him to me before she left Princeton, and I said I would keep him in mind. I think he may have spoken to her, or she to him, because I heard from him yesterday, asking whether there was any possibility of his coming to the Institute. He does not mention any dates, so I assume he must mean 1957-8. I don't know him personally, but I have read one of his books, and think very well of him (and even if I knew nothing of him I should be prepared to take him on Miss Wedgwood's recommendation!) He is writing a book on the third French Republic. He has a curious history - he was a publisher for many years before he became a professor of history. He would fit in well with Medlicott and Clark and myself (Clark is primarily xvii century, but he has an immense knowledge, coming down to the xix century).

I am answering his letter by telling him about the Institute, and suggesting that he should give me more detail - which I will send to you - and encouraging him but again of course without any promises. I think

myself that if we could get those three, we should do very well indeed, and that the University would also be glad to have them in Princeton.

I've just been going through a lot of medical tests of which the upshot is that - having been unable to discover anything else at all wrong with any part of me - the drs say that I must have had a very slight thrombosis - so slight that it has left no trace on a cardiogram, and hasn't affected the action of my heart - which is quite satisfactory. However they can't explain the symptoms - which bothered me before I left Princeton - in any other way. My chief adviser has been the Professor of Clinical Medicine at Oxford - an excellent man (who has, incidentally, worked in the United States). He says I need not worry about myself, or set myself any régime - only I must remember that I am not 40 years younger than my age. It is a nuisance to be told one is getting an old gaffer, but it might well be worse, and as there are no mountains either in Princeton or in Oxford the deprivation in not being allowed to climb them isn't all that great.

As you see from this letter, I am in London working in the F.O. archives - but may go to France in July, but if it goes on being so cold, it will be more comfortable to stay at home.

All good wishes from both of us to Mrs. Oppenheimer and yourself

Yours sincerely

/s/ Llewellyn Woodward

For Woodward
4R FM Medlicott

Recommended by E.L.W. for consideration. [I do not know for certain whether either would be able to accept an invitation, but I think it likely.]

SIR GEORGE CLARK. Provost of Oriel College, Oxford; formerly Regius Professor of History at Cambridge; President of the British Academy. b. 1890

Clark is the most distinguished British historian engaged in active work. I need not list his publications.

PROF. WILLIAM N. MEDLICOTT. b. 1900.

Professor Medlicott was at the Institute in 1952. Since then he has been elected to (as successor to Sir Charles Webster) the chair of International History in the University of London. His special subject is 19th-20th century diplomatic history. His publications are:

The Congress of Berlin and After. 1938
British Foreign Policy Since Versailles. 1940
The Economic Blockade. Vol. 1. 1952 (vol. 2 will, I think, be out next year)

and articles in historical reviews.

Mr. Leidesdorf said it was alright to
go ahead with this, and to send him a
copy of anything we wrote.

Tel. 12/19/55

sent orig copies to me
12/21/55

Prof. Woodward

1 December 1955

Memorandum to Mr. Maass and Mr. Leidesdorf:

The suggestions which Professor Woodward makes in the letter a copy of which I enclose seem to me quite understandable. I recommend to you that we accede to his wishes, and if you approve this we shall do so.

Robert Oppenheimer

enclosure

21 December 1955

Dear Professor Woodward:

The proposals in your letter of November 30, 1955 about your financial arrangements with the Institute have been approved by the Treasurer, and we will put them into effect at once.

We are sending a copy of your letter, and of this note, to Mr. Levy.

Faithfully yours,

Robert Oppenheimer

Professor Woodward
Institute for Advanced Study

cc: Mr. Leidesdorf
Mr. Levy
Mr. Morgan

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

November 30, 1955

Dear Director:

Mr. David Levy (Mr. Maass' partner who has been giving me very wise advice on income tax) told me yesterday in New York that I ought to write to you now about the arrangement you kindly allowed me (in a letter of November 9, 1951) to make with regard to the deferment of a part of my salary.

You will remember that this arrangement was to the effect that the Institute would pay me a salary of \$13,000 for five years starting July 1, 1951, and would also pay to me or my estate \$5,000 (plus possible interest) for each of these years, to be paid at such time or times as we might arrange after July 1, 1956. (I should remind you here that, since my birthday is on May 14, i.e. six weeks before the 'date line' taken by the Institute in reckoning the year of retirement, you were good enough to stretch the limit in my case, and to fix the date of retirement at June 30, 1956, though in fact my 65th birthday fell on May 14, 1955.)

Mr. Levy has pointed out two things: (1) that the letter of April 6, 1953 prolonging my appointment for two years, i.e. until June 30, 1958 (following my 68th birthday) does not mention any prolongation of the arrangement about deferment; (2) that in any case I ought to ask you if you would be willing to modify the existing arrangement.

Mr. Levy has shown me that I was imprudent in making this present arrangement, since if I were to take the accumulated amount as a capital sum it would involve me in the payment of U. S. income tax on the whole of it in a single year. On the other hand, the English tax rules are such that if I do not take it as a capital sum on or before retirement in 1958 and at the latest before April, 1959, it becomes subject to English tax which would be well over 50 per cent. (There would be only a little less English tax if I took it in the form of an annuity.)

Thus if I were to prolong the present arrangement, I should merely aggravate the problem, since by July 1, 1958, I should have an accumulation of \$35,000 (plus possible interest).

Mr. Levy's suggestions are: (1) that I should not prolong the present arrangement, but ask the Institute to pay me my full salary of \$18,000 for the two years from July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1958, and further (2) that, in order to 'spread' the existing accumulation (which by July 1, 1956, would be \$25,000 (plus possible interest), I should ask you whether

you would allow the arrangement to be cancelled as from June 30 of this year--in other words, my salary from July 1, 1955 would be at the rate of \$18,000. If it were possible to pay me before December 31 of this year the additional \$2,500 (less tax withheld) which on this basis would accrue to me between July 1 and December 31, it would fall under this year's income tax. (It would, of course, be rather more to my advantage if the 'accumulation plan' could be cancelled as from January 1 of this year, and I were to receive \$5,000, but I assume that this would upset the Institute accounts for 1954-1955.)

for the record /
If I were paid at the rate of \$18,000 a year from July 1, 1955, the accumulation would be reduced by \$5,000, and would thus be on my retirement \$20,000 (plus possible interest), i.e. July 1951-July 1955. Mr. Levy thinks that it would be undesirable to fix now anything final *that* about the date and method of payment of this accumulated sum, but ~~to say~~ *we might agree* (a) that in the event of my death, it should go to my estate, (b) that it should be paid within--or not later than--twelve months of the date of my retirement. The point about this optional twelve months is that it might enable me to receive part of it in the latter half of 1958, and part on January 1, 1959--this would be to my advantage since my ~~taxable~~ salary from the Institute ends on July 1, 1958.

Mr. Levy thinks that--if you agree to these proposals--it would be a good thing for him to see the letters we should exchange about it. I feel sure of this, since I realise that my failure in the first instance to take expert advice on the tax consequences of my plans has brought the usual consequences of intellectual pride. (Perhaps I might plead innocence rather than pride since my English tax arrangements have always been so simple that I did not realise the complexities of U. S. tax law. The English orange-squeezer gets more juice out of the fruit but the operation is as uncomplicated as the medieval torture known as peine forte et dure.)

With many apologies for troubling you,

Llewellyn Woodward.

Llewellyn Woodward

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer
Institute for Advanced Study

Woodward

7 June 1955

US News and World Report called for a photograph of Professor Woodward. They are planning a story about his lecture at the Royal Institute.

Said we did not have any, and did not think could find one in Princeton. If we should find one I am to call Joe Dean, Circle 6-3366

November 21, 1955

Dear Mrs. Simpson:

Thank you for your letter of November 18. I have no views of any value about the best way of dealing with the contributions to the symposium. My own feeling would be to collect them into a book, since the cumulative effect of a book is much greater than that of several issues of a magazine. There is no reason why different authors should not put forward different and indeed contradictory views in their respective essays--indeed, the symposium would be more 'real' if there were such contradictions--but it is much easier in this case to have all the essays together, with a preface pointing out the main differences of view. However I will, of course, fall in with any plan you adopt.

I enclose my own essay. I had it ready a fortnight ago, and held it up because I wanted to be sure about a reference to Prince Henry (the Navigator) of Portugal. Some people say he set up a regular school of research and teaching in matters concerned with navigation. Others deny that he set up a school, though he certainly paid for research. I wrote to an English historian who has committed himself in print to the school theory, and asked him what was his evidence. He hasn't answered me yet. I suspect he has written to some Portuguese expert at Coimbra. I don't want to wait any longer, so I have hedged on the point; and if I get a satisfactory answer I will send you a small correction for my page 4.

I have just a little exceeded your limit of words, but I use more short words and fewer long words than most people, and I find I can always fit in about 50-100 more words per 1000 in any allowance given to me.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Alan Simpson
Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists
5734 University Avenue
Chicago 37, Illinois

BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS

"A Magazine for SCIENCE AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS"

5734 UNIVERSITY AVENUE • CHICAGO 37 • ILLINOIS

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H. J. MULLER
University of Indiana

LINUS PAULING
California Institute
of Technology

G. B. PEGRAM
Columbia University

I. I. RABI
Columbia University

JULIAN SCHWINGER
Harvard University

CYRIL S. SMITH
University of Chicago

LEO SZILARD
University of Chicago

EDWARD TELLER
University of California

V. F. WEISSKOPF
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology

HUGH C. WOLFE
Cooper Union

SEWALL WRIGHT
University of Chicago

JERROLD ZACHARIAS
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology

Professional affiliations for
identification purposes only

EUGENE RABINOWITCH
Editor

November 18, 1955

Sir Llewellyn Woodward
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Sir Llewellyn:

I am sending an outline to you of the promised contributors in our Tenth Anniversary symposium, since I know you will be interested in what other contributors are planning to do. Mr. Cavers is planning a ten year survey of the negotiations for the international control of atomic energy. Mr. Moch has not indicated the lines his article will follow, but we expect his manuscript in early December. We hope very much to have an article on this subject from Dr. Oppenheimer, but have not heard whether he will give us one. I will be happy to send you the articles as they come in and will be glad to circulate an outline of your own to the others.

We have had such a gratifying response to our invitations to contribute to the symposium that we may have to revise our plans for publication. We had thought of publishing the symposium in "pocket-book" format, but we may have more material than can be easily encompassed in this form. We have delayed a decision until the bulk of the copy is in and can see the shape it takes. One suggestion is that we use it in several "special issues" published during the Anniversary year. We don't wish to do any injustice to our contributors, and wish to know now if there is any strong feeling about a subdivision of the issue into several Anniversary issues. How do you feel?

One advantage we can see is that it would give more time for papers to circulate among the contributors to each topic and allow revision where there was overlapping or the neglect of important aspects of a problem. We are most impressed with our roster of contributors and are sure that the joint results will justify care in the presentation of the symposium.

May I say again how pleased we are to have the promise of an article from you.

Sincerely yours,

May Simpson
Mrs. Alan Simpson
Associate Editor

Enclosure
MS:ls

Fae Woodward

25 November 1955

Memorandum to Mr. Morgan:

Dr. Oppenheimer has authorized the payment to Professor Woodward of \$548., which is to be charged to Professor Woodward's travel fund. This represents the expenses of his travel to England last summer to work in British archives, as follows:

Boat ticket, NY-Southampton and return.....	\$510.
Travel Princeton-NY, South- ampton-London and return..	<u>38.</u>
Total	\$548.

Verna Hobson

Copy to Professor Woodward

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

November 17, 1955

Mr. Dinkler

You very kindly allowed me to claim in 1953 & 1954
my fare to England and back for working in British archives.
May I submit a similar claim for this year for
548 dollars made up as follows:

Return passage, cabin class Q. Elizabeth, New York - Southampton,	
Travel expenses Princeton - New York,	} = \$ 510
Southampton - London and return	
	= \$ 38

OK
MD

E. L. Woodward

Fax Woodward

20 July 1955

Dear Professor Woodward:

This note is to acknowledge the reprint of your Stevenson Memorial Lecture, which has arrived in Dr. Oppenheimer's absence. As you probably know, he is spending the summer with his family in the West Indies, so we shall hold the reprint for his return in late August.

I hope you and Lady Woodward are having a good summer.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Wilder Hobson)
Secretary to the Director

Sir Llewellyn Woodward
33 Museum Road
Oxford, England

April 5, 1955

Dear Thompson:

Thank you for your letter. I have circulated the facts about Bennett and Benson to the School, after discussing them with the Director. Neither Benson or Bennett has written to us asking for any funds. In Bennett's case the resolution of the School was definitely that they would offer membership on condition that he obtained a Guggenheim fellowship, and he was told this. We have not heard from him though from other sources we know that the Guggenheim awards are out. If he does not get a Guggenheim, we cannot do anything for him on a scale which would enable him to come here. If he does get it, we might be able to give him a supplement of about \$1,000 to \$1,500. In Benson's case we also voted membership without stipend because we understood that he had another offer. Benson has not written to us asking for a grant but he seems to have done some rather odd scouting around through a third party who has telephoned to the Institute asking whether membership at the Institute carries with it a stipend. The balance of view of the School now is that if it were absolutely necessary we might find \$2,500 for Benson. But it is up to him, and, indeed, would be up to Bennett to make out a case to us.

The trouble is that if we make both these grants we shall only have about \$1,500 left in hand for any emergency call between now and next year.

I go back to England tomorrow; Cherniss, who is taking on the job of executive officer next year, knows the whole situation--indeed, I have discussed it with him and the Director before writing this letter.

The position about Kennan is somewhat complicated. There was considerable opposition in the faculty to his appointment and it was decided at a faculty meeting (of which no minutes will be circulated) to postpone consideration of the proposal until next term, and then to settle it not later than December 1. My own view is very evenly balanced. I was at first definitely against the appointment because I thought it would block the possibility of appointing a modern historian. But Oppenheimer assured me that this would

wrote AAT 4/11
that grant of 2500 had
been made to Benson

-2-

not be the case and this assurance was written down in the minutes. This being so, I was therefore free to consider the appointment on its merits and here the arguments for and against are so obvious that I need not recount them. I have come down, not without considerable misgivings, on the side of voting for the appointment. I think, however, that postponement was a wise and, indeed, a necessary thing because we are in fact taking an unusual step in adding to the School someone who, though he has very great merits, is not a scholar and is too old to become one. I should find the whole business very much easier if Kennan himself were not so charming a man and if I did not want greatly to have him on personal grounds. I think, perhaps, in an odd and difficult choice of this kind, this personal factor should have some weight. However, we shall have time to discuss the whole question next term. The discussions so far have been very friendly though the differences of view are sharp and have been sharply stated.

All good wishes to you and remember us to the Meritts. Looking forward to seeing you in the Fall,

Yours,

E. L. Woodward

Professor Homer A. Thompson
American School of Classical Studies
Athens, Greece

AGORA EXCAVATIONS
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES
ATHENS, GREECE



March 25, 1955

Dear Woodward:

I was very much interested by the minutes of your meeting on the 7th. Please give Miss Horton my thanks for letting me have them so promptly.

T. Benson, whose name appears in List II of those accepted, has just written to tell me of his acceptance. He says nothing in his letter about stipend and I wonder, therefore, whether he has found money elsewhere or whether the decision of the meeting was subsequently modified.

Bennett, who^{is} also named in List II, had, if I remember rightly, also applied for a Guggenheim. I should very much hope that if he

should receive the Guggenheim and accept our invitation we might supplement the Guggenheim so as to bring up his total stipend for the year to \$4500. He has four growing children and, to my knowledge, no ~~other~~ independent means, so that they would find it very hard to subsist on the Guggenheim alone. I believe that he is a very good scholar and has his material in such shape that he would profit greatly from a year with us at this point.

I should be glad to know how the matter of the Keenan nomination is progressing, and also how you yourself feel about it.

With warm regards to you both.

Sincerely

Horace Thompson

Faculty

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

April 5, 1955

To the Director:

I agree with Cherniss that we should make the grants to Benson and Bennett, if necessary; the grant to Bennett being subject to his getting a Guggenheim.

yes The consensus seems against Dr. Liu, so I have drafted a letter which I can send, if you agree.

You agreed in talking with me the other day that we should not say anything to Benson but let him make the first move. In Bennett's case, we must await the Guggenheim decision so we have not, at the moment, to do anything about either of these two people.

yes Cherniss and I agreed that we cannot do anything for Popkin this year but that we should not discourage him from applying next year. I therefore enclose a draft letter; if you agree to it I will send it off.

ELW

E. L. Woodward

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer
The Institute

Woodward

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

The Director.
—

Here is another of Genko's books. Again not at all bad but - like the earlier book - it is only a v. good summary. Not an original work. I have a third book of his on the French Revolution. but it is too small to bother about.

I have asked Miss Sachs to get the two named histories by Thomas. E. Kn. say we can do with them right now in the Library.

ELW.

Jan 7. 1955.

Woodward

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

The Director.

I have asked Meyer in to dinner tonight to
meet Willson. This seemed a good plan irrespective
of any decision we may take.

We - both of us. Thank both of you for a most
pleasant evening which - we could see - Willson enjoyed
as we did.

E-L-W.

February 5 1955.

Woodward

April 6. 1955

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

The Director.

from Benson

The attached letter ^{from Benson} has come this morning - I leave it to
Your judgment to decide whether we accept the resignation
or whether we take the letter as being indirectly the
request for a grant which we thought we might get.

Thompson wld clearly like us to take the latter course.

~~He~~ to We could ~~oppose~~ wait until we hear from

Bennett. If Bennett does not get his Guggenheim

Fellowship. He will not be coming, and we could then

offer Benson 2500 dollars - which wd not be enough for
Bennett and his four children - and Thompson would get at least
one of the two men.

On the whole - whether we do or do not have to give
Bennett a grant to enrich his Guggenheim Fellowship - I should
feel inclined to take Benson's letter as the request for
which we were waiting, and to offer him 2500 dollars.
We could tell Thompson that we have spent freely well our
last penny on archaeology for 1955-6 and that he must not

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

expect much out of the pool for 1956-7.

There is, of course, the risk that during the summer we might get some application which we should greatly want to accept and which we could not postpone until 1956-7. but at this date the risk does not seem my great- most Big Shots, as it were, have made their plans by now.

I heard from D'Arms that the Rockefeller F. will consider the letter I wrote about Willoughby. D'Arms' letter was

very friendly. I hope not. I thought, very helpful. I have told
Wickroy that we have done all we can in regard to all possible
sources. He is eating content, and has asked me to thank you.
If the R. F. do give him a try, he will regard it as an unexpected
windfall.

I hope the 50th anniversary dinner will be as pleasant in every way
as the 25th and will also see us - more tired perhaps - an
accumulation of precedents! - but otherwise as friends and flourishing a
family as we are now. I don't know whether I hope we are much richer.
On the whole the happiest families are in the middle class! ELW

NASSAU CLUB

NOVEMBER BULLETIN

Wednesday Luncheon Speakers

Nov. 3

Professor Harwood L. Childs *Politics Department*
"With the United Nations Princeton University
Technical Assistance Program
in Brazil."

Nov. 10

John Franklin Carter *Author of the Syndicated Wash-*
"The Washington Scene." *ington Column "We The Peo-*
ple."

Nov. 17

Professor Eric M. Rogers *Associate Professor*
"Geiger Counters for all or *Physics Department*
what's in a Geiger Counter." *Princeton University*

Nov. 24

→ Sir Llewellyn Woodward *Professor in the School of Histor-*
"Some Observations on Brit- *ical Studies at the Institute for*
ish Foreign Policy between *Advanced Study*
the Two Wars."

Bring your family to a real old-fashioned Thanksgiving Dinner at the Club.

Served from 1:00 P. M. to 3:30 P. M. \$2.75

Fruit Cup with Sherbet
Consomme

Roast Turkey

Chestnut Dressing

Cranberry Sauce

Whipped Potatoes

Candied Sweet Potatoes

Creamed Onions

Buttered Peas

Waldorf Salad

Relish Tray

Mince Pie

Pumpkin Pie

Plum Pudding

Beverage

After-Dinner Mints

In order to ensure better service, reservations are requested.

The usual Thursday Evening Buffet will not be served.

NASSAU CLUB ACCOMMODATIONS

DINING ROOM HOURS

Wines and Cocktails Served with Meals

Regular Breakfast	7:30 — 9:30 A.M.	\$.55 to .95
Sunday Breakfast	8:00 — 10:00 A.M.	\$.55 to .95
Regular Luncheon	12:30 — 1:45 P.M.	\$1.10
Wednesday Luncheon	12:45 — 2:00 P.M.	\$1.35

(Prominent speakers during school year.)

Commence on October 6, 1954

Regular Dinner	6:30 — 7:45 P.M.	\$2.00
Thursday Evening Buffet	6:30 — 8:30 P.M.	\$2.50

(Cocktails in Main Lounge from 6:00 P. M.)

Reservations accepted for 6 or more.

Sunday Dinner	12:30 — 2:30 P.M.	\$2.25
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Buffet Lunch will be served 2 hours before Football Game time with Dinner at 6 P.M.

Coats required in Dining Room except at Lunch in Hot Weather.

Ladies Privileges

DINING ROOM OPEN TO LADIES EACH EVENING

DURING THE WEEK AND SUNDAY NOON

Luncheon and dinner parties and teas served in private dining rooms at all times by special arrangement.

Grill Room and Bar

8:00 A.M. to 12:00 P. M. Stag members only.

Package Goods

A choice selection of bottled goods at package store prices is available by the bottle or case.

A 10% Service Charge is made for all services, except on sale of bottled goods and tobacco, in lieu of tipping.

Library, Reading Room and Card Room available to members. Refer to back of monthly statement for rules governing Club charges.

(OVER)

Woodward

Dear Oppenheimer,

12/1/55

I shall miss you since we are going off tonight for a week or less (we have given up any longer plans. M. is much better, and so is the weather, and we have so little time left here, and it is all so pleasant.) I do hope you have both come back with good effects from sun and salt water.

Cherniss will have told you that we had - the four of us - an informal friendly talk. I would have waited until you could have joined us, but Eka was anxious to meet informally at once. Clearly we cant go on with Willson. Eka wont have him - I think he is rather absurd about him, and I begin to wish I had done a little more arguing before I agreed so easily about Alföldi. I have looked again at A's chapters in the Cambridge Annual History and as before they seem to me, a bloc of authoritative, antiquarian learning just thrown at the reader. However there is no doubt that he knows an immense amount, most of it on what I should call the sidelines: - still, Fester S. _____. Anyhow as far as W. is concerned, Cherniss also thinks he (Willson) is not our man, and Ch. has a real point - that W. wouldnt be of much use in bringing us into closer touch with American universities.

Well. There are other fish in the sea, and we had better go fishing again - though it worries me greatly that I can be of such little use to the Institute in finding them. It is disconcerting that I cant ~~xxxx~~ even judge properly the kind of person whom my colleagues want - whereas if I were choosing someone for a ~~vi~~ research chair in England I should know at once.

I cant help feeling worried ~~because of the very great importance of the scholarship~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ about the latest suggestion of which you will hear, or will have heard from Cherniss - and the more worried because on every ground except that of scholarship I would greatly welcome it - but we are an Institute of Advanced Study, and advanced study does imply knowledge in depth. I wonder whether we are not jumping from one extreme to another - i.e. from a quiet and little known scholar who has built up in the course of years a deep and imaginative knowledge of a period of English history to an important public figure of remarkable personality and practical power who has turned to one small period of very recent history for a good public purpose. I also have a feeling that because entry into the more recent fields of history doesnt require scholarship in the old-fashioned sense - a knowledge of esoteric passwords - people working in the more traditional areas of scholarship tend (a) to overrate the cultural values of these heiratic passwords - some of them only open doors into the Kingdom of the Dead! - and (b) at the same time to underrate the amount of time and drudgery needed to master any one branch of modern or contemporary studies. However, I dont yet know mu mind, and I shall be greatly influenced by what you think. In any case - whatever conclusion I should come to in my own mind - I would not oppose the new proposal if it had general support. I am retiring in 3 years time, and ought not to hamper the development of the School on the lines which my colleagues - all of whom will be here after me - think desirable. Moreover I have no other candidate. From the point of view of the Institute I would have gambled on Link, but I dont think it would be good for him to come here at his age and with his temperament. he ought to be in a team. Anyhow he wouldnt come - he has just turned down an offer from the university - somewhat to my surprise - though this again shows me how ill-equipped I am to reckon up pros and cons as American shholars weigh them. I would also give further thought to my namesake - in spite of his unfortunate efforts in naval history - but here again we have already turned him down. I think - though again I may well be wrong - that it wouldnt do to ask Langer here. I'm practically sure anyhow that he wouldnt leave Harvard, and I dont think he would be contented here without all the apparatus wh he now has - we havent the money to treat diplomatic history here as we treat archaeology, and we dont want any of the friction we might get if we had to squeeze ~~out~~ one subject in order to benefit another.

Forgive this very long letter - and again, I am sorry to be of such little use

over

No ill-feeling left with me about the demise of Willson. He couldnt have had a more ~~kind~~
courteous funeral - but he is decidedly buried!

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Feb. 21, 1955

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

Dear Oppenheimer.

I shall miss you since we are going off tonight for a week or less (we have given up any longer plans. Maine is much better, and so is the weather, and we have so little time left here, and it is all so pleasant). I do hope you have both come back with good effects from sun and salt water.

Cherniss will have told you that we had - the four of us - an informal and very friendly talk. I would have waited until you could have joined in, but E. Ka was anxious to meet informally at once. (Clearly we can't go on with Willson. E. Ka won't have him - I think he is rather absurd about him, and I begin to wish I had done a little more arguing before I gave so easily about Alf, etc. I have looked again at A's chapters in the Cambridge Ancient History and as before they ~~seem~~ seem to me, a good block of authoritative, antiquarian learning just thrown out the window. However there is no doubt that he knows an immense amount,

much of it

on what I should call the sidelines: - skills, Eastern J. etc.

As far as W.

is concerned, Cherniss also thinks W. (Willson) is not our man, and Ch. has a real point that W.

would be of much use in bringing us into closer touch with American universities

Well. There are other fish in the sea, and we had better go fishing again - though it worries me greatly that I can be of such little use to the Institute in finding them. It is disconcerting that I can't even judge properly the kind of person whom my colleagues want - whereas if I were choosing some one for a permanent chair in England I should know at once.

I can't help feeling worried about the latest suggestion of what you will have or will have from Chomsky - and the more worried because on every ground except that of scholarship I would greatly welcome it - but we are an Institute of Advanced Study, and advanced study does imply knowledge in depth. I wonder whether we are not jumping from one extreme to another - i.e. from a quiet and little known scholar who has built up in the course of years a deep and imaginative knowledge of a period of English history to an important public figure of remarkable personality and practical power who has turned to our small field of very recent history for a good public purpose.

I also have a feeling that because entry into the more recent fields of history doesn't require scholarship in the old-fashioned sense - a knowledge of esoteric passwords - people working in the more traditional areas of scholarship tend (a) to overrate the cultural value of these historic passwords - ^{some} ~~others~~ of them only open doors into the Kingdom of the Dead! - and (b) at the same time to underestimate the amount of time and drudgery needed to master any one fringe branch of modern or contemporary studies.

However, I don't yet know my mind - and I

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

shall be greatly influenced by what you think. In any case - whatever conclusion I should
come to in my own mind - I wd not offer the new proposal if it had general support.
I am writing in 3 more years time, and ought not to hamper the development of the
School on the lines which my colleagues - all of whom will be here after me - think desirable.
Tomorrow I have no other candidate. From the point of view of the Institute I would
have gambled on Link, but I don't think it wd be good for him to come here at his age
and with his temperament. He ^{ought} to be in a firm. Anyhow he wdnt come - he has
just turned down ~~Princeton~~ as the place for the university - somewhat to my surprise - though
this again shows me how ill-equipped I am to judge men up & down as American
scholars might them. I would also give further thought to my nearness - in
spite of his unfortunate efforts in naval history - but here again we have already turned him down.
I think - though again I may well be wrong - that it wdnt do to ask Langerhans. I'm practically
sure anyhow that he wdnt leave Harvard, and I don't think he would be contented here

without all the apparatus - ~~and, perhaps, some of the~~ ~~research~~ which he now has - we haven't the
money to treat diplomatic history here as we treat archaeology, and we don't want any of
the friction we might get if we had to squeeze one subject in order to benefit another.

Forgive this very long letter - and again. I am sorry to be of such little use

Yours truly

[L Woodward.

No ill-feeling left with me about the demise of Willson. He didn't have had a more
~~careless~~ courteous funeral - but he is decidedly buried!

COPY

ALL SOULS COLLEGE
Oxford

December 30, 1954

My dear Woodward,

Many thanks for your letter of 23 December. I cannot speak too highly of Thorne. You will of course know his work on the Statute De Prerogativa Regis--a classic. He was recently a visiting professor in Cambridge and I know he won "golden opinions" there. He also came to Oxford at my invitation, and gave a most memorable lecture on "English Law under the Tudors." Galbraith described it as **A+**. Powicke also thinks most highly of him--so does Rowse--who is most insistent that I persuade him to publish his Oxford lecture. In my opinion he stands, together with Plucknett, in a very exalted class indeed--and he would be an acquisition of which any learned institution might well be proud.

[Professor Hanbury then mentions other English names--none of whom we would want to consider.]
He concludes:

But none of them are to be compared with Thorne. He has two added recommendations: he is a most charming man, and has a delightful and very clever wife.

Yours very sincerely,

/s/ Harold Hanbury

Woodward

28 October 1954

Memorandum to Mr. Morgan:

This will authorize you to charge Professor Woodward's travel fund and pay him the sum of \$843.40. This represents reimbursement of expenses for the following:

Trip to California and return, Jan. and Feb.,
to visit Hoover Library, Stanford University....\$294.40

Trip to England and return, summer 1954..... 549.00

Total 843.40

Robert Oppenheimer

Copy to Professor Woodward

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

October 15 1954

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

Dear Director

May I ask you whether you would approve the enclosed claim for travel expenses incurred by me during this year on purposes connected with my work.

The first claim refers to my visit to the Hoover Library at Stanford University in ~~January~~ January & February of this year.

The second claim refers to my visit to England from April to September in order to work in the Foreign Office archives (which I did continuously except for 12 days holiday in France).

In regard to this second claim, I should repeat what I said last year that, in equity, the Foreign Office ought to pay my fares. But their view is that they (or rather the Cabinet Office) keep for the copyright of my work at their usual rate for historians resident in the U.K. and that if I choose to go to

the United States for half the year, then I go so on my own initiative and at my own expense!

I should add that I ~~should~~^{would} have gone to England anyhow this summer even if I had not been working in these archives, though I should have gone for a shorter time.

So if you feel that this second claim does not fall within the scope of the Trustees' intentions, don't hesitate to say so. I regard myself as very well paid -

Indeed I am continuing to do what I have succeeded in doing all my life. That is to say,

I am receiving an ^{very} adequate salary for a position which, if I had been a rich man, I would gladly have paid a lot of money to hold!

Yours sincerely

Llewellyn Woodward.

Travel expenses. E.L. Woodward. Jan 4 1954 to Sept. 1954

(i) Fare - N. York - San Francisco, ^{and return} with stop (1/2 Double Room)
Taxis, Portm, Typom train.
274. 40.
20. 00

294. 40

(ii) Fare. N. York - Southampton, and return, Cabin Class
Q. Elizabeth. Half of Double cabin)
Bus Princeton - N. Y. & N. Y. Princeton.
Portm, Typo in ship.
510. 00.
24. 00.
15. 00.

549. 00.

Total \$ 843. 40.

OK
PO
/

EL Woodward.
/



Personal

POSTAGE ON LETTERS
for
EUROPE



To

The Director

Institute for Advanced Study

Princeton. N.J.

U.S.A.

← Second fold here →

Sender's name and address:

Ernest Woodward

33 Museum Rd

Oxford.

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED THIS LETTER
MAY BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL

33 Museum Rd. Oxford.
June 29 1954

Dear Oppenheimer.

It was characteristically kind and thoughtful of you to send me a telegram about poor E.A., so that we could at once send our love and sympathy to Beatrice. I was, in a way, prepared for the news because I had had a letter from Mrs Hartz saying that E.A. had collapsed after the Columbia degree ceremony, and I had felt that - although he had endured so much - he was not strong enough to bear any more stresses. I feel so very sorry for Beatrice - she has had to see E.A. suffer so much over so many years. I have lost, and we have all of us lost a great friend - and I think how - when a lesser man might have wasted himself in self-pity. E.A. was always thinking of others, and doing kind things, large and small, for them - perhaps it is the continuous small kindnesses which stand out and stay in one's mind.

E.A.'s death is a heavy blow to the Institute - his knowledge of persons - both in America and Europe was so great, and his judgment of them so good. We shall not easily find anyone to come even near to taking his place in the Institute, and working so unselfishly in the common interest.

Marie and I hope very much that you and Mrs Oppenheimer will be able to get away to some quiet place for a rest. You will have known for letters how much sympathy there is for you in this country in all this utterly tiresome and absurd - and worse than absurd - burden you are now carrying. I can best tonight write our Oxford physicist Simon (who, by the way, has just been given a knighthood) - he speaks so very warmly about you, and so does everyone.

We go to Switzerland, I hope, next week, but I'm not sure because Marie has been bothered with phlebotis since we came here. We went to France for 12 days, but it wasn't very successful - the weather was very bad, the hotels cold & empty, and M. ~~had~~ caught a bad chill, and the phlebotis has reappeared.

Once again very many thanks, and all our good wishes to both of you.

Yours

Ernest Woodward.

January 21, 1954

Dear Woodward:

The minutes which you will find enclosed are rather detailed so as to give you and Earle, who, unfortunately, still is sick, an idea of what we have been discussing. So far nothing of importance has occurred and the question has been postponed, as natural, until you and Earle have returned.

I hope you have a good time in California. I read every morning with some envy about temperatures of 55 or 60, whereas we have been creeping down to 9—not to mention snow, slush and ice. At any rate your climate will be more agreeable although the intellectual climate (case Winkler) seems to deteriorate monthly.

With best wishes and kind regards, also to Lady Woodward,

Sincerely yours,

Ernst Kantorowicz

Sir Llewellyn Woodward
Hoover Library
Stanford University
Stanford, California

copy to Miss Trinterud

April 6, 1953

Dear Professor Woodward:

At a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study on April 3, 1953, it was voted:

(1) To make available to you, as to all members of the Faculty, \$1,000 a year as a fund for your professional travel. This fund, if not required by you in any one year, may accumulate, but will not at any time exceed \$3,000. It is to be available to you only for these purposes, and only as long as you are a member of the Faculty of the Institute;

(2) To alter the provisions for your retirement--as for all members of the Faculty--in that retirement, which has until now been mandatory as of the June 30th following your 65th Birthday, will now become optional with you from your 65th Birthday on, and will be mandatory only as of the June 30th following your 68th Birthday.

Yours sincerely,

Robert Oppenheimer

Professor E. L. Woodward
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N. J.

19 October 1953

Memorandum to Miss Trinterud:

This will be your authorization to reimburse Professor Woodward \$536 from his faculty travel allowance to cover the expenses of his trip to England, April-September 1953 in accordance with his attached statement.

Robert Oppenheimer

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

October 14. 1953.

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

Dear Oppenheimer.

Thank you very much for your letter about the travel allowance. I am
therefore enclosing a detailed claim for your approval.

I am still not quite clear - in spite of the clearness of the second
paragraph of your letter - whether the California journey is a proper charge for
1953 since I made it in Jan - February. If it should come out,
would you mind just striking it through with your pen. The
outward journey of to Europe was also made before July 1, 1953. but as the
work I was doing continued through July to September, it seems alright.

With many thanks

Yours sincerely

EL Woodward.

File: Woodward

12 October 1953

Dear Professor Woodward:

Your questions about the travel grant for members of the Faculty are not hard to answer. The travel allowance was made available from the beginning of our fiscal year, July 1, 1953, and will be repeated on a cumulative basis for each fiscal year thereafter.

It would appear that both your trip to California and your trip to Europe were proper charges against this fund. I am enclosing a brief note made when the first application was made to me for a draft on these travel funds, as it sets forth in general terms the conditions for their use.

Faithfully,

Robert Oppenheimer

Professor E. L. Woodward
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

October 10 1953

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Dear Oppenheimer,

You very kindly told me last April that the
Trustees had decided on April 3 to make available to
members of the Faculty 1000 dollars a year for professional
travel.

May I ask you for a ruling on
two points: (1) Is the allowance available from

January 1, 1953, or is the year to be calculated from

the date of the Trustees' vote?

I ask this because if

The starting point is January 1, 1953. I would be able to bring under it my fare to and from Palo Alto when I went to work at the Hoover Library in Stanford (Jan-Feb. 1953).

(ii) I am in some doubt whether it would be equitable to bring under the allowance my fare to and from

Europe this year. I went home primarily to work

in the Fomyn Office archives, and spent over 17 full weeks out of my 23 weeks in Europe wholly on this work, but

(a) I should have gone to Europe anyhow, though for a

shorter time. (b) In view of the fact that this work

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

is being done for the Foreign Office, they ought to pay my fare
- they don't of course take this view!

I feel that the Institute is already giving me a
very good salary, and I should be most unwilling to
strain the interpretation of this allowance to cover something
which the Trustees would regard even as a borderline cost,
so please don't hesitate to say so if you think that
the transatlantic fare should be ruled out. I shall
not be in the least embarrassed financially if it is so

rubbed out!

With many apologies for bothering you

Yours sincerely

EL Woodward.

I have hardly add- though I do so for clearness- that of course.
both in the case of Palo Alto and Europe I am thinking only
of my far- my wife doesn't come into it.



To The Director

Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N. J.

U. S. A.

← Second fold here →

Sender's name and address:

(L Woodward)

33 Museum Rd

Oxford

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED THIS LETTER
MAY BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL

Oxford Sept. 10. 1/53

Dear Oppenheimer.

We have just had your calls, and are most grateful for your kindness - one more among so many kind things you and the Institute have done for me. It will be lovely to be back again on the Project with what always seems when we get there an infinity of time in front of us - though, alas, it goes by all too quickly.

I have had a good summer here on my Diplomatic History of the War and my volumes of Documents. I am well into 1945 with the History, and reckon on finishing it next year, and just knocking it together and checking odd bits in 1955. I am also well ahead with the volumes of Documents, so I can leave everything behind here with a good conscience.

I haven't had any more news of Ed. I hope this means he is out of the wood as far as this particular complication is concerned; but I don't like the symptoms at all.

Ed. Fox from Cornell is here for a few days on business with the University Press. We took him out into the country today to lunch. He is just as sensitive and charming as ever, and so quick and discerning - alas he hasn't yet finished his book - from what he says I think he really will have it done next year - Ed. Earle told me in the spring to take any chance I had of saying that the book ought not to be delayed for perfectionist or any other reasons - so I took the chance!

All good wishes, and again very many thanks.

Yours very truly E.L. Woodward.

SIR LLEWELLYN WOODWARD

33 MUSEUM RD

HAVE FOUND IT POSSIBLE TO PUT YOU UP IN PROJECT
COTTAGE IDENTICAL WITH THE ONE YOU HAD BEST GREETINGS

CHARGE TO INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

DATE

CHECK

TEL
NO.

DEST W

BY NAME

SUB

9/10/53 1002AME

INTL FR 28

OXFORD (ENGLAND)

ROBERT OPPENHEIMER

33 Museum Rd. Oxford. Septemr 1953

Dear Oppenheimer,

Thank you very much for your letter. It was most kind of you to write it. I heard of the same sort this morning from Mrs Hartly about Ed - Ed has managed so often, and in an amazing way, to get round the most difficult corners, and I hope he will get round this one - but I can't help feeling very anxious - and anyhow it is so wonderful for him to have more pain and more hospital, and such a pity for Beatrice that her holiday should end in this way.

Your bolt from the blue about our housing for this year is depressing. I had understood last year from Mr Fleming that it had been decided to meet an exceptional case like ours - which had not been envisaged when the rules about the occupation of the Project were laid down - by allowing us into one of the two-room houses - a house too small for people with children. So we left Princeton blissfully certain that we should go back to one of these places - the only thing for which we had asked was a move, if possible, to the lower block because our neighbour had imported a piano, and, having little to do, played it intermittently at all hours. Otherwise we liked so very much the location and company on the Project - it was more human getting to know our neighbours, and I think, in a way, it wasn't a bad thing for the visiting members themselves - especially the senior ones - to have a senior member of

the Institute living as a neighbour.

However, we understand what pressure there is, and of course we must fall in with any change of arrangement. Indeed we can't at this stage look round for a furnished house such as Charles Webster was fortunate enough to get. The question for us is not one of rent, but of quiet. The Institute salary is on a generous scale, and we can well afford to pay for quiet. We are elderly people, accustomed for many years to living in a quiet house and my working efficiency depends on living in a place where I can work in the evenings without disturbance and get to sleep about midnight.

Mrs Barnett, I know, will have done her very best for us, and I assume that the Alexander St apartment is alright from this point of view of quiet. I can't help however, feeling a little worried because I do know two houses in Alexander St (one of them belonging to a Mrs Bell) with apartments to let, and in each case people had left them because of noise - especially at night - about a year ago. We don't mind some quiet or paying more rent (which was - we thought the 'jump' in the Nassau Tavern to 350 dollars a month was absurd) - It is only that I don't want to defeat the whole purpose and pleasure of living at the Institute by living in conditions where I just can't work or sleep.

The cause of my housing problem is, of course, that I have no capital in dollars, and cannot bring any of my sterling capital to the United States, so that I can't buy or build a house - in any case it would be rather unwise of me to do so. I wish now that I had suggested when I first came to the Institute that the Institute itself might build a small house on their property, and let it to me at an economic rent - I suppose it is too late to suggest this now - it would not be a bad investment from the Institute point of view - but of course it would not solve this present problem.

I am very sorry to bother you with all this, but I am sure from your letter that you will understand how I feel. Apart from the questions of money, and of getting into the life of the Institute, I have been looking forward to another happy period of undisturbed work, and it is devastating to think that it may be knocked sideways by the avoidable accident of noise when I am able and willing to pay for quiet.

All our good wishes to Mrs. Offenheimer and yourself, and, if I don't see you before you go, a satisfactory journey to Japan. I look forward to hearing what

you think about the general trend of things. Not too good any more. I fear.

Yours very truly

Llewellyn Woodward

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

27 August 1953

Dear Sir Llewellyn and Lady Woodward:

There is a high possibility that I shall be away in Japan just when you return to Princeton, although I do expect to be here either at or close to the opening of term. If I do miss you, I should like these words to be a welcome for you. We are so glad that you are returning; there are many, many things it will be a pleasure to talk with you about.

There is one bit of housekeeping that distresses me so much that I wanted to write to you directly and not let you discover it on your arrival. We know how much you welcomed the opportunity to live in our compound last year, and so to be more completely members of the Institute. This year we have been under very heavy pressure with regard to housing--a conjunction of minor variations has brought us to the point where the housing we have available ourselves finds us far short of that which we need to provide. We have gone to great trouble and rather great expense to acquire apartments nearby.

Under these circumstances, I have had to see the justice of Mrs. Barnett's representations that the quarters which are our own are really intended for our temporary members and for those whose grants are so modest that they cannot cope even with the slightly higher rentals nearby. She has for you an apartment which she thinks is completely charming, not far away on Alexander Street; but I wanted you to know that in making this decision she had my reluctant concurrence. We hope that the new place will be physically satisfactory. It is not very expensive, and we hope that by now so many ties bind you to the members of the Institute that this physical separation will not take you one step from the community.

With every warm good wish from my wife and from me,

Robert Oppenheimer

Sir Llewellyn and Lady Woodward
33 Museum Road
Oxford, England

June 12, 1953

To: Director's Office

From: Ruth W. Barnett

Sir Llewellyn Woodward left The Institute for Advanced Study on April 8, 1953. He sailed from New York City for England on the "Queen Elizabeth" the same date.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

2
The
Woodward

Dr. Offenhimer

Perhaps I ought to show you this. The writer - a
White Russian. is an able and sincerely man - inclined to think he knows
everything. but somewhat good - at least, so I have judged, ~~at least~~ in his own
view. I knew him at New College. I have replied that
I don't think there is any chance that the Institute would feel able to
support botanical research; but the Library facilities at the Institute will
be useful, & that I'm not sure whether the University Library will be any better for
his present of view, and that from my own experience I think the library
situation here ^{almost} as bad as in Oxford. I hope you won't think I
have been too discouraging.

E.L.W.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

April 1 1953

7
Woodward

Dear Oppenheimer,

I am so very sorry that I shall have
to miss the Faculty lunch tomorrow - and for the most
frank reason. Last month - belatedly - I began to fill in
my income return for 1952. The first job for me since I have been
here. I expected this undertaking to be very simple, but found
it so absurdly complicated (owing to the double taxation business)
that at Fleming's advice - I went to New York to see the lawyers

whom he instructs consult on these ^{tax demands.} ~~things~~. They told me
that in 1951 & 1952 I had sent in my forms on the wrong
basis and that an appeal I had filed against my 1951 tax
was again made in the wrong way. I put the whole matter
~~very~~ in their hands, and one of their representatives went with
me yesterday to the Albee Tax Office in New York. The
matter looks like being very favourable to me, but the lawyers
here, telephoned late this afternoon asking me to go come up again,
if I possibly can, tomorrow (Thursday). Since I have
given them a free hand to settle the affair, and since I can't

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

risk it remaining unsettled because I must have a tax clearance
before seeing next Wednesday. I ought to obey this summons -
I hope I will get it all settled - at all events as far as
the tax clearance. But it is a very great nuisance, and
indeed apart from missing this lunch I have reached the point
~~stage~~ when I have almost ceased to care how much or how
little tax I have to pay if only I can be rid of the bother.

We enjoyed ourselves so very much last night, it was

most kind of Mr Oppenheimer and yourself to invite us.

I have found this last stay here as happy as any I
have had - which is saying a lot. I wish rather gloomily that
I had not to hurry back to the Foreign Office and Cabinet
Office affairs - and there will be - as last year - many times as long
when I shall be longing to regain my liberty here. But having got
so far with the work - one series of documents - 9 vols of them - is
• the second vol. of my new history being finished -
practically finished. I don't want to leave it off. On the
other I have reached - in these last six months - a stage in my own 'magnum
opus' when I feel exasperated at shutting it up until next September. If
only one old live to be 150, and do with less sleep! Yours & love
EL Woodward.

(Paper read by Sir Henry Woodhead to the American Philosophical Society, Nov. 14, 1952.)

checked

The Place of Diplomatic History in the
Study of International Relations During the Twentieth Century

* * *

It is an honour for me to speak to you in this place, and I hope you will not think that I have taken too much upon myself in venturing to discuss a large subject. I may say at once that my choice of title is not meant to suggest that diplomatic history is a master key to the study of international relations. Diplomatic history deals with the relations between governments, but the reasons why these relations were as they were and not otherwise cannot be understood without enquiry over a much wider field. Diplomatic material is final and indispensable only as an actual record of the transactions between governments.

I must ask, first of all, whether the material at present available is sufficient to allow any general conclusions. I put this question because the archives of the great European States are not open for the twentieth century. The British archives are closed after 1902, the French and Italian archives after 1877. As the years pass, these dates will be moved forward, but I should expect a time lag^{at}/least of fifty or sixty years to be maintained. In one important respect, however, there has been a change of policy since 1918. The¹⁾ change indeed began with the publication in 1910 of the first volume of a large French collection of documents on *Les Origines diplomatiques de la Guerre de 1870-1*. This official publication was entrusted to a committee of French historians under the ^{which} ~~included the distinguished historian - one of them M. Aulard~~ ^{chairmanship of M. Aulard}. The collection ran ultimately to 29 volumes; it was certainly not produced in haste; the last volume did not appear

1) The decision to publish this collection was taken in 1907.

- 2 -

until 1932, and the fact that a government was publishing its recent archives on so large a scale aroused little interest among historians outside France and Germany.

The First World War brought a new situation. The Allies regarded the Germans as responsible for the war, and assessed this responsibility in terms of guilt. In the main I think that the Allies were right, but unwisely they made no attempt to prove their case by an investigation into the documents recording German policy. The Germans themselves took the initiative and ultimately published a documentary apologia in ^{some} fifty volumes. ~~Once again I must avoid a digression, but~~ It is worth pointing out that, except in France, these volumes have not even yet been subject to an adequate critical study. The German example was followed by other Powers. ~~The Bolsheviks in Russia had indeed anticipated them to a small extent.~~ ^{consequently} Hence the appearance of ~~other~~ collections of documents on a scale sufficiently large to enable the student to follow exactly and accurately at least the execution of national policy before 1914. Since the Second World War, in which the assessment of responsibility in terms of guilt was at once stronger and less open to doubt, there has been another spate of diplomatic publications. Moreover the United States Government has done a good deal towards setting the pace. The official publication of 'Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States' had begun long before the twentieth century, but until 1915 this publication had little bearing on the great issues of European policy. From 1916 onwards the American documents were increasingly relevant to European history.

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In 1939 the volumes published by the State Department had reached the year 1924. This collection has never made the ~~assumed~~ assumption--put forward in the title of the German series Die Grosse Politik der europäischen Kabinette--that it is possible to provide from the documents of one government material adequate for describing the policies of all the Great Powers. Nonetheless, as the ~~the~~ American volumes increased in number and importance, the European Governments, including the British Government, had to consider whether, at all points where the policy of the United States touched their affairs, they would leave historians to obtain first-hand information solely from American records, or whether they would publish in similar detail their own diplomatic documents for the inter-war period.

There could be no doubt about the answer to this question, especially on the British side, though it was clear that the scale of publication would have to be larger than that adopted for the years before 1914. Thus in the British series the documentation of the period from March 1938 to September 1939 will fill nine volumes, each of some 700-^{or more}000 pages.

7.0 (This material is not, as is sometimes assumed, less authoritative than the material for earlier periods. It is in fact more authoritative because much less business is now done by private correspondence which escapes record in the archives. There is also little in the argument that modern inventions such as the telephone must have affected the completeness of the record. Important telephone conversations are always recorded, and, for obvious reasons, important diplomatic business is not

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h.h.
conducted over the telephone except in the form of messages telephoned in cypher. I need hardly remind you of two British instances which show the care to avoid the risks of telephoning en clair: one, in Lloyd George's time, when--to elude interception--a conversation from France to England was conducted in Welsh, and the other in 1940 when two high British officers talked in Hindustani. |P I might add that, as every student discovers for himself, these large published collections of diplomatic documents in fact cover far more than the execution of policy. It would indeed be surprising if, for example, the instructions to an ambassador did not tell him not merely what he was to do, but why his Government had decided upon such and such a policy; it would also be surprising if, in all matters of high importance, these instructions, and the arguments contained in them, were not approved verbatim by the Cabinet or other executive authority of the ^gGovernment sending them. Already therefore there is available for study material comparable in quantity and quality with ^hmaterial at the disposition of students for the study of the transactions between governments in earlier periods. |P What is the value of this material ~~except~~ ^{non-} to the ^hspecialist? Has it a practical use? I should not blench overmuch if I came to the conclusion that it had no practical use. It is a form of defeatism to suggest that all serious-minded historians should concentrate upon subjects likely to have a practical use. Furthermore only a rash man would venture to define any period of history as without significance for the present. Nevertheless here we are--all of us--in the most serious crisis of the

h.h.

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world's history, as far as we know it, and if a close scrutiny of what has happened in the immediate past is likely to be even of slight indirect help in saving us from universal calamity, we should be foolish not to undertake it.

The study of diplomatic history can give such help, direct and indirect, though it will never provide automatic solutions of contemporary problems. The direct value of factual information about past policy hardly needs mention. A detailed knowledge of the diplomatic history of the successive partitions of Poland will not solve the problem of the Oder-Neisse line today, but the chances are that a decision taken on the matter without any such knowledge will be wrong. Indirectly, diplomatic material may be of use far outside the field of inter-governmental relations. ~~Thus it may serve the historian of political institutions.~~

stet

~~Historian~~ Diplomatic material now covers ~~many~~ more questions than in the past.

The State has thrown its mantle over many matters left until recently to private concern; hence more subjects come to be discussed between government and government. These discussions do not always reach the higher levels of international negotiation, but any one of them may suddenly take a political importance. Apples and tobacco were sharply debated early in 1940 between the State Department and the British Ambassador at Washington;

~~English and American officials have often discussed sugar~~
~~and once discussed tea.~~
how the Diplomatic days.

has also
was h.d

One of the most troublesome obstacles in the way of the Anglo-French settlement of 1904 was a question of fish bait and fishing nets. It would indeed be possible to write from the archives of the British Foreign Office a whole book on the diplomatic history of

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the housewife's larder during the last fourteen years.

I am, however, straying into economic history. My point is that, especially in the larger inter-governmental transactions for which Foreign Offices have become, as it were clearing houses, the material in the diplomatic records is indispensable for an understanding of the actual working of the machinery of government. Consider, from this angle of view, the history of the British negotiations with the United States over the question of inter-allied debts between 1931 and 1933. On the British side the technical negotiations were conducted mainly by Treasury officials who came for the purpose to Washington. These officials reported, however, through the British Embassy and the Foreign Office. They did so not only because the Embassy and Foreign Office had cyphers and a cyphering staff, but for the obvious reason that, while the Treasury officials had the financial expertise, the Embassy and Foreign Office had better means of estimating the extent to which political obstacles stood in the way of the kind of settlement which the financial experts would recommend on economic grounds. A study of the relations between these two groups of officials from different departments dealing with the same question thus illustrates the processes by which English affairs are managed. The senior permanent civil servants in the departments concerned were very able men; it has been said with considerable truth that the higher ranks of the English civil service in fact perform many of the duties of an upper House. They belong, broadly speaking, to a common social group; ~~if you visited six or seven London clubs between 1 and 2~~

- 7 -

~~at~~ ~~clock on any weekday you would find most of them in the luncheon room,~~
the senior officials of the Foreign Office writing letters to the
Treasury official chiefly concerned in the negotiations of 1933 addressed
him by the nickname which he had acquired, I think, at Oxford.

There is no short cut to understanding this collaboration; you must
plod through the material in the Foreign Office archives. Moreover you
cannot understand the general course of British foreign policy at this time
unless you follow closely the influence of the Treasury upon the Foreign
Office and upon Ministers. The question of inter-allied debts was linked,
on the British view, with the question of German reparation payments, but
the Treasury and the Foreign Office tended to give different weights to
the factors concerned. The Treasury officials ~~to~~ ^{and here one has to look} ~~also~~ ^{remember}
^{contact} ~~also at the informal connection~~ between the Bank of England and Whitehall)
thought in terms of economic recovery - the restoration of public and
private credit and the reestablishment of international trade after the
shipwrecks of the great depression. They regarded German ^{reparation} payment and
inter-allied debts as hampering recovery. The Foreign Office officials
did not disagree with this diagnosis, but they had to consider the two
questions from the political angle and to face the facts that, whatever
the British arguments in favour of cancelling reparation, the French elec-
torate thought otherwise, just as, whatever the arguments in favour of
cancelling inter-allied debts, the United States electorate thought otherwise.
The French were indeed in a dilemma. If German affairs were restored to
a condition in which the German Government were able to pay reparation,

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the Germans would be strong enough to refuse payment, and the nationalist forces in Germany would certainly insist upon refusal. If, on the other hand, German economic recovery were prevented, German nationalism would be less dangerous, but the French would lose all hope of the resumption of reparation payment.

Furthermore French acquiescence in the German refusal to pay reparation meant accepting a revision of the Treaty of Versailles in a matter of great importance, since the justification put forward for these payments was that Germany had been responsible for the war and also for fighting it by methods contrary to accepted international agreement. It had also been clear from 1919 onwards that the Germans were unwilling to tolerate the loss of power which the Treaty of Versailles had inflicted on them, and that they took every concession as a matter of right and as a jumping-off ground for more concessions. Hence, if the German case ~~under~~ *against* the reparation clauses of the treaty were accepted, it would be harder to refuse claims for a revision of the clauses limiting German armaments.

The Foreign Office regarded French tactics as often mistaken. Nevertheless they realised the strength of the French argument, British policy towards Germany, however, inclined more to the Treasury view than to the Foreign Office view. Ministers were more concerned with the immediate question of British economic recovery than with the remoter problem of the political use which German nationalists would make of German economic recovery. I use the term 'Ministers' without party qualification because in those years, although there was bitter party controversy in England, the parties differed little over the question of German reparation.

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If British policy was wrong--as I thought at the time, and still think, the blame cannot be attributed to one party. The tendency of Ministers to give the main emphasis to the immediate question of economic recovery was reinforced because the Treasury view was put more convincingly, or at all events, obtained a more careful hearing than the Foreign Office view. This was due in the last resort, to the vigour of certain personalities as much as to the respective arguments in the case. My point is, therefore, that you cannot fully understand why British policy was as it was, and not otherwise, unless you follow closely the story as it is told in the Foreign Office archives.

I have spoken of the 'vigour of certain personalities'. Diplomatic records, drawn up carefully and drily by well-trained secretaries, bring out very clearly the factors of personality and chance in inter-governmental relations. The impersonality of the record is indeed the best artistic background--like the plainest stage scenery--against which the actors can play their parts. I am approaching here one of the questions which historians find it hard to answer, yet I do not think it makes sense to write the history of the relations between governments without giving a large place both to personality and to chance. Stresemann and Hitler were not as far apart as is sometimes assumed in their objectives for Germany, but it would be absurd to suggest that the history of the *last thirty years* ~~contemporary world~~ would not have been very different if Hitler's lungs had been affected by his dose of poison gas in the First World War and if Stresemann had lived for four or five years after 1929. Again and again favourable or unfavourable conjunctures of circumstance--one is

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~~even~~ tempted to risk an astrological term--take meaning out of ^{the} ~~histori-~~
~~cal patterns constructed on a determinist basis,~~ elaborated by historians.

Once more there is no short cut, no way other than by reading the diplomatic documents to estimate in each particular case the deflections in policy due to personality and accident. Obviously the diplomatic records must be supplemented from other sources, and obviously they have their limitations. Thus they may leave no evidence of the important part taken by high departmental officials in persuading their political chiefs to accept a line of policy. It may often be necessary to look indirectly for the influence of the chiefs themselves. For example, Arthur Henderson had a definite influence upon British ~~foreign~~ policy during his term of office, ^{as Foreign Secretary} yet he has left very little behind him in the records ^{by} ~~in the~~ way of comment or direction. The personal influence is there clearly enough ^{it is} but [^] diffused over the whole scene, and an untrained observer might miss it altogether.

~~There are, of course, a number of impersonal considerations or conditions which affect the personal elements, and which the historian cannot ignore.~~ ^{considerable account} One such fact of ~~importance~~ in the formulation of British policy is never referred to in the documents because it is taken for granted. I mean the location of the British Foreign Office in Downing St. opposite the Prime Minister's house. When the Secretary of State wishes to see the Prime Minister, he has only to walk a few steps across a quiet narrow street. If you think that I am exaggerating the importance of this closeness of access, let me add that a permanent official of high standing

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regretted to me a short time ago that the proposed new site for the Foreign Office--one of the finest sites in London--was about a quarter of a mile away from the Prime Minister's house.

I have given you English examples; I could quote similar instances from the diplomatic material in other countries of the effect of personality and chance. Thus the ~~fifty~~ ^{ik} volumes of ~~German documents, Die Grosse Politik~~, ~~defective though they are from many points of view,~~ *shew* ~~being out very clearly~~ the ~~fatal~~ flaw in the German machinery of state before 1914--the confusion of authority at the top. Bismarck had built a system on something ~~wholly~~ ephemeral--the coexistence of a Bismarck and a William I. When neither was there, the system broke down. Or again the personality of the Emperor Francis Joseph was among the reasons for the ossification of Austro-Hungarian policy from 1867 onwards; as one of his Ministers has recorded, almost the only way you could persuade the Emperor to accept a recommendation which he disliked was to be slightly rude to him--impoliteness startled him so much that it threw him off his balance.

~~On the other hand~~ ^I it is also possible to see mirrored in diplomatic documents the large impersonal factors, or rather the factors of mass opinion which influence the formulation of policy in countries with parliamentary regimes; the deflections caused by particular interests and pressure-groups, the lobbying in parliament, the over-simplification of issues by the electorate. There is a tendency to regard these factors as actually or potentially dangerous. They are in essence neither new nor confined

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to democratic regimes--Judaea in the time of Herod and Pontius Pilate was not a democracy. They are not necessarily pathological; ^{factor} the many are not always wrong, and the few are not always right. There is also something to be said for taking decisions on broad, simple issues. In any case the historian of foreign policy must make a detailed examination of the diplomatic material if he is to measure the extent of deflection by gusts of popular opinion or the more constant pressure of interested groups. The possibility that Ministers may be called to account is perhaps of greater importance than the actual reversals of policy ~~due to popular disapproval; there are few cases in the history of recent British policy as maladroit as the Hoare-Laval pact.~~

On the other hand a study of the records shows that the care of Ministers not to attempt more than public opinion will accept is not always correlated with the amount of public interest in the details of policy. English history in the last hundred years is a good case in point, and, incidentally, provides another example of the effects of chance. From the autumn of 1869 until 1906 ^{it happened that} ~~no~~ Foreign Secretary sat in the House of Commons. To such an extent was the Palmerstonian era forgotten that in 1906 Grey, as Foreign Secretary in the new Liberal Administration, while explaining that he could not find time to come to the House more than twice a week to answer questions, said that it was not in the interests of the House of Commons to accept the view that a Foreign Secretary could not sit in that House.

Parliament itself had become accustomed to leaving the details of policy in the hands of the Cabinet and the Foreign Office. These first

- 13 -

months of the Liberal Administration covered the critical period of the Algeciras Conference and, as is commonly said, the testing of the Anglo-French entente. When Parliament met on February, ~~12~~, 1906 the Prime Minister made a short reference to the Conference. From this date until the latter part of April the subject was raised only once in the House. A member asked about the progress of the Conference, and the Prime Minister, replying for Grey, said that as the Conference was still in session, he did not wish to discuss it.

This prolonged silence would hardly have been possible after 1918. Mr. Wilson's insistence to the European Powers on 'open diplomacy' is a measure of the change of view. Mr. Wilson's argument is well known. He regarded secret military alliances as one of the major causes of war. Such alliances were possible only under a system of secret diplomacy; secret diplomacy was possible only in non-democratic regimes. Mr. Wilson tended at first to confuse secret diplomacy with secret agreements; he never took sufficient account of the risk that his demand for open covenants openly arrived at might lead to the worst combination--secret diplomacy carried on in lobbies under extreme press publicity, though he could not have anticipated the deliberate misuse, for propaganda purposes, of the instruments of open diplomatic negotiation.

There are, of course, certain obvious conclusions to be drawn from the 'new style' of diplomacy. It is more difficult both to offer concessions and to withdraw claims if the business of negotiation has to be done in public, or if private discussions are to be revealed in the press while

- 11 -

the ink is hardly dry on the procès-verbal. I doubt, however, whether the ~~publicity~~^{the publicity of} of records bear out the common view that ~~today has had~~^{the effects of 'open} such far-reaching effects on the course of policy. It might indeed be said that the field of secrecy has changed, with disconcerting consequences, and that the arcana imperii are outside the range of diplomacy and consist of closely guarded mathematical formulae unknown and indeed unintelligible to Foreign Offices. ~~Even on the political side, however,~~^{Anyhow there was} ~~there is not less secrecy than a~~^{a great deal of 'open diplomacy' in the nineteenth} century ago. Bismarck, for example, at least after 1870, never concealed his aims; he might be secretive over details, or lie about them, but he was frank and even voluble about his general policy--much franker though not more voluble than the framers of Russian policy today. The change perhaps is not so much that more political secrets are known today, but that the information is spread among many more people. The leakages, or accurate guesses and inferences, which were formerly the gossip of small governing cliques, have become the common property of a hundred commentators in a hundred newspapers. These commentators are read because so many more people are sharply aware of the issues at stake. One can no longer talk light-heartedly about "trouble in the Balkans in the spring."

The issues are of such urgency that my question about the practical value of diplomatic history must mean: can ^{these} records be of use in helping us to avoid total war? If we are to look for a pattern in the relationships and negotiations between government and government, our search is primarily in this area. It seems to me that, in the large, one can discern two different lines of approach to the problem of general

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security. One road leads towards the establishment of a paramount world authority beyond and above the nation-state. Such an authority has never existed. The so-called oecumenical sovereignty of the Roman emperors was not much more than a Mediterranean affair. The paramount authority of the Papacy, "the ghost of the ^{deceased} Roman Empire, sitting crowned upon the grave thereof" was not acknowledged by all Christians, and even in western Europe the sphere of this authority was never fully agreed, though it is worth remembering that the noblest of all political tracts--the De Monarchia of Dante--was written in advocacy of a just delimitation between the bearers of world spiritual and world secular power.

The rise of the nation state, and the political and religious dissensions of Christendom--not to mention the ^{inruption} of the Grand Turk--made it necessary to attempt a different road to peace. If there were no one overriding oecumenical sovereignty, the alternative was an equilibrium of satisfied States--a balance justly devised in which the territory and standing of every constituent member should correspond, if one may use a modern term, with its 'power potentialities.' Each State would therefore be reasonably satisfied with its place, and each ^{would} have an interest in maintaining the general balance against disturbers.

It is important to notice that in the earlier views of an equilibrium which member States would uphold out of self-interest as well as duty, these States were regarded as forming together a kind of Christian republic. As everyone knows, the principle of equilibrium--acutely manipulated to provide balances within balances--was the leading idea at the three great

- 16 -

European settlements of 1648, 1713, and 1814-15. The clearest modern exposition of the doctrine was put forward by the publicist Friedrich von Gentz in 1806. At the time of the Vienna Congress it was still possible to observe the underlying assumption that the European States formed a community, and perhaps one may trace without fancifulness a ~~series~~ parallel with the situation of today in the contrast between Castlereagh's matter of fact proposal that the leading Powers should meet to discuss critical and dangerous developments, and Alexander's mixture of narrow Realpolitik and ideological mysticism.

The idea of a balance of power--a harmonious equilibrium of satisfied States--fitted the contemporary scientific view of a mechanical universe controlled by its Great Architect. ~~Such an equilibrium was~~ ^{Neuzeitliche Realpolitik The balance} ~~never attained.~~ ^{sought for} It was based on the assumption that the units in the world of politics, like the stars in their constellations, did not change. You assessed once for all the gravitational pull of each State by taking account of factors which were regarded as constant. The equilibrium was upset, however, not only by the unruly wills and affections of sinful men but by the force of things. Existing factors ^{altered} ~~changed~~ in value, and new factors came in--for example, the acquisition of colonial territory, industrial inventions, the development of oceanic trade. A territory which had seemed adequate now appeared poor because it lacked important mineral deposits or restricted because its millions of square miles did not include 'warm water' ports.

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The tempo of change increased rapidly, and the attempt to maintain a stable equilibrium collapsed even in the restricted European field. The decisive years were between 1859 and 1871; the elements of chance and personality were provided by the maladresse of Napoleon III and the genius of Bismarck. About 1875 an English publicist, Henry Reeve, writing, not a political pamphlet, but a sober article in the Encyclopedia Britannica, rightly described the balance of power in Europe as completely gone. A year or so later Bismarck himself justified Reeve's diagnosis when he commented on an appeal to European opinion: "Europe; notion géographique."

It might be said that diplomacy abhors a vacuum. At all events the diplomats did their best to produce some kind of a pattern. Between 1879 and 1894 the concept of a balance seemed to be revived. ~~Yet~~ It was, ~~however~~, a balance which the great exponents of a European equilibrium would have repudiated; that is to say, it was not an equilibrium of satisfied Powers, but a wrestler's hold, ~~a boxer's clinch~~, a standstill of opposed forces in a contest which still had to be decided. The aim of British diplomacy in the years immediately before the First World War was indeed to keep the situation in suspense; in other words, to maintain the 'hold' in which at least the two groups of opponents were doing each other no physical harm, and to hope that by the adjustment of differences as they arose, the strain would be relaxed, and a real equilibrium found.

This attempt also failed, and, with its failure, the system of diplomacy itself fell into discredit. So also did the idea of a balance of power, with the paradox that when statesmen ~~on both sides of the Atlantic~~ in 1918-19

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tried to establish in the League a community of satisfied States, now on a world-wide basis (it must not be forgotten that the Treaty of Versailles provided for the inclusion of Germany), they explained that they were getting rid of the old conception of a balance of power. They were, in fact, getting rid of the false balance, the wrestler's hold, and returning to something like the conception of their predecessors two or three centuries earlier, a world respublica of sovereign states whose collective interests were on the side of peace.

Once more the attempt to provide a framework of peace broke down. The reasons for the breakdown are well known, though there is still much controversy over the emphasis to be attached to any one of them. It is, ~~however~~ ^{perhaps}, worth mentioning that in and after 1919 public opinion in Great Britain tended to think of the League of Nations in terms of a paramount world authority. If the Covenant of the League had been seen more clearly for what it was--an effort to reestablish an effective equilibrium of national sovereignties--many mistakes might have been avoided. Statesmen would have been more on their guard against the weakest feature in the earlier conception of a balance--that is to say, the neglect of factors making for change; the public at large might not have fallen into the error of assuming that the League had some mana, or compelling power of its own apart from the power resident in its Member States.

What is the practical value of a conclusion of this kind? Perhaps it shows that the study of diplomatic history has nothing more to offer than a certain caution against overhasty condemnation of the past, a

- 19 0

certain awareness of the ease with which men of goodwill fall into the errors of their forefathers. ^{I read as a boy, and have quoted again and again,} ~~There~~ ^{is} a sentence written by the English poet and craftsman William Morris; ~~which I read as a boy, and which I have quoted again and again.~~ ("Men fight and lose the battle, and the thing that they fought for comes about in spite of their defeat, and, when it comes, turns out not be what they meant, and other men have to fight for what they meant under another name." If this sentence were all, and I would be willing to accept it as the sum of the much-vaunted teaching of history, it is a great deal. ~~Thus~~ ^{we} still have before us the two ~~possible~~ modes of approach to the problem of world security--the attempt at an oecumenical sovereignty--a world government which by definition must be stronger than the strongest national unit,--and the ~~less ambitious~~ attempt to secure from what we have at hand a common-sense equilibrium of nation states. We may be less impressed by the grandiose plan if we ~~remember~~ ^{conclude} from past history that a world government could well be the end of political liberty but that it ^{would} ~~is~~ ^{be} not necessarily ^{be} the end of war. The diplomats of the older generation would not have supposed that by increasing enormously the prizes of power, they were reducing the temptation to fight for them, or that by facilitating the coercion of minorities they were safeguarding freedom. You remember Jan Masaryk's answer to the question 'what is a free government?' He said that, if he could walk up the main street of Prague, calling out loudly that Czechoslovakia had the worst government in the world, he would know that he was living in a regime of freedom. Who could denounce a world government in this way, and with what result?

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~~If, on the other hand, we are content to do without high sounding~~
~~solutions of the problems of peace,~~ We may learn^{also} from diplomatic history
that, after all, the nation state, for long the butt of 'advanced'
political thinkers, is at present the only secular body which secures
absolute loyalty from very large numbers, and that, for all its short-
comings, it performs in the world some of the functions of the family in
the smaller social community. It is a buffer against competition, and
lessens the strains and contests of life. Joseph Conrad, in one of the
few passages where he speaks as a Pole, summed up the matter when he
talked of the 'vulgar refinement' of modern thought which derided patriotism.
The closer one's study of the day to day relations between governments,
the more clearly does one see the importance of building on what we have
now, not on what, for better or worse, we may have centuries hence.
The qualities of the professional diplomat at his best have been a sense
of limits, a careful analysis of terms, great patience, and strong nerves.
The record of action—or of failure to act—on this basis is a contribution
which the study of archival material can make to the practical solution
of international relations.

There are, obviously, other problems of political philosophy to
which this diplomatic material is relevant. I have assumed indeed the ~~the~~ ^{an}
answer to the question whether in their mutual relations modern democratic
states think and act solely in terms of power. Power is there; it is
misleading either to disregard it or to accept it as an ultima ratio. It
is also most difficult to disentangle it from considerations of right.
International law was described nearly a century ago as the measure of

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conscience of the stronger. The fearful abuse of power in our own time should not blind us to the facts that there is such a measure of conscience and that disregard of it has not been universal. Furthermore, we should remember--and we are justified in remembering with pride--that even in our own tragic time the large-scale abuse of power has been defeated by superior power exercised in the name of right.

Nonetheless a conviction that over the long process of history 'God is not mocked', does not solve the problem of justice either for the individual or for the nation in the shorter span of a single human life. 'Am I my brother's keeper?' Even when this question is put to a nation in an absolute form, the answer is not a simple one; it is not a fair point against diplomacy that it ^{has} translated the parable of the Good Samaritan into the political doctrine of non-intervention. The question is, however, put more often, not in absolute terms, but as a matter of 'more' or 'less'. Thus the acceptance of triumphant wrong¹ may be required as a condition of agreement and collaboration on larger matters. Is there any line of compromise, and, if so, where should this line be drawn? This problem is not a mere academic exercise; it was set sharply to the governments of Great Britain and the United States in their dealings with Russia in the years 1943, 1944 and 1945. It is perhaps--in all its ramifications--the most difficult practical problem today in international relations. The diplomatic material sets out some of the data for a solution. I doubt whether it is possible to extract from

1. This term was used by Lord Palmerston to describe the partitions of Poland.

Frankly, I do not know, and because I can give no answer, I may perhaps suggest that the last lesson to be learned from reading diplomatic history--this subject within a subject--is charity to those who have to act, since their decisions cannot await tomorrow, and, in the last resort, cannot be based solely on the wisdom of yesterday.

E. L. Woodward

33 Museum Rd., Oxford
May 31, 1952

*For
Woodward*

Dear Director,

Thank you for your letter. I have told Isaiah Berlin what you have said. He would like to come but he doesn't know whether--in view of his commitments in Harvard and Oxford--he can manage it in the year 1953-4. I said that I was sure you did not need a definite 'yes' or 'no' now, and that I did not think he need give his answer before December--though obviously you would like it as soon as possible. I said that we would all of us welcome him whenever he could come, and I have left it for the present that he will tell us later when he is able to come and that we will do our best to fit him in. My own impression is that he won't feel himself free--without embarrassment with regard to Oxford and Harvard--before the year 1954-5, but I shall be seeing him often and will let you know how things stand. I am sure he wants to come, and he knows that we want to have him. I think he would be most valuable to us--he gets on with everyone, and is in every way a most remarkable man. I hope he could stay for the whole period Oct.-April.

I am much interested in the rumours about Oliver Franks. I am not altogether sure that it would be a good thing for him to come directly to us after leaving Washington. I think, on general grounds, that he would be wiser to come home to England for a good long spell--and indeed I should guess that the Foreign Office would rather not have as important a person as the former Ambassador to Washington staying on in the U.S. while his successor was establishing himself--but this is only a guess on my part. I also much doubt whether O.F. will go back to academic work--though of course he might take an important academic administrative post. He has been away from scholarship for too long a time really to go back to it in a first class way. Of course from our point of view he would be a very pleasant man to have about the place, though I should feel slightly nervous about getting ourselves involved too closely with people actively engaged in politics or political administration--we have had Kennan, and we might be wise to concentrate--in that particular field--on plain scholars whom no one--outside the world of scholars--knows. However, I wouldn't prejudge the position, and I don't know what O.F. wants to do.

I'm getting on well with my F.O. history and documents. My wife has had to go into a nursing home for an operation (yesterday). She is feeling rather low today, but the surgeon says it is alright, and that there is nothing further to cause trouble. I hope Princeton is warmer than Oxford. I turned on our electric stove tonight--it was so chilly--but we have had some lovely days and everything is oddly ahead of time--haymaking is beginning, and the dog roses are out.

All good wishes.

Yours,

E. L. Woodward

BY AIR MAIL

AIR LETTER

IF ANYTHING IS
CLOSED THIS LETTER
WILL BE SENT BY
ORDINARY MAIL.



To The Director

Institute for Advanced Study

Princeton N.J.

U.S.A.

← Second fold here →

To open cut here →

Sender's name and address :-

See L Woodward

33 Margaret Rd

Oxford

→ To open cut here

33 Museum Rd. Oxford

May 31, 1952

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All good wishes - yours (Llewellyn)

May 8, 1952

Dear Professor Woodward:

Ed Earle tells me that you may seek to find an occasion for discussing with Isaiah Berlin his possible future visit to the Institute. I hope very much that you will do that, and I hope that he will come.

It may be of interest to him that, in the academic year 1953-54, there will be a few people here whom he knows, and with whom he has some common interests. One is Morton White, the Harvard philosopher, lately in Oxford; and another, also from Harvard, is Perry Miller. There have also been some obscure suggestions that your Ambassador might like to spend that year here, though of this I have neither certainty, nor detailed understanding. These are all minor points which may possibly bear on the reality and the timing of Berlin's coming.

We miss you very much, and look forward to your return. We hope that the summer in Europe will be good to you and Lady Woodward.

With warmest good wishes,

Robert Oppenheimer

Professor E. L. Woodward
33 Museum Road
Oxford, England

May 5, 1952

Dear Professor Ehrmann:

Thank you for your letter of May 2nd. Professor E.L. Woodward left the Institute on April 7th and returned to England. He will be there for the summer and plans to return to the Institute at the end of September. His address in England is: 33 Museum Road, Oxford, England.

Sincerely yours,

Doris Kostue
Director's Office

Professor Howard M. Ehrmann
Department of History
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Handwritten signature

May 2, 1952

The Secretary
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Sir:

Last month I had occasion to write Professor E. L. Woodward. I used the Institute as his address. Although nearly a month has elapsed, I have not heard from him. It occurs to me that he may no longer be at the Institute.

I would appreciate it if you would give me his present address.

Very truly yours,

Howard M. Ehrmann

Howard M. Ehrmann
Professor of History

HME:MG

Memorandum

To Director's Office Date April 23, 1952

From R. Barnett Re Departure: Prof. E.L. Woodward

Professor E. L. Woodward left the Institute on April 7. He will return the end of September

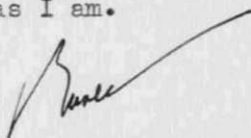
THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

6th January 1952

For Woodward

MEMORANDUM TO DR. OPPENHEIMER

Woodward was on the King's Honours List for the New Year. He was nominated by the Prime Minister to be Knight Bachelor, so he and his wife may now be called Sir and Lady. I'm sure you'll be as pleased as I am.



Edward M. Earle

as from Worcester College, Oxford.



THE FOWEY HOTEL
FOWEY
SOUTH CORNWALL

Telephones:
MANAGEMENT 253
VISITORS 166

Telegrams:
HOTEL, FOWEY.

June 26 1/51

Dear Mr Fleming,

Thank you very much for your letter - I

have now written to the U.S. consulate-general applying for a 4(d)
'non-quota' visas for myself and my wife. I quoted to
them the passages from the Act and the regulations which you
kindly sent to me. I had previously written
to them asking for particulars about the category into which I should put
myself, as I had had no answer - so I was particularly glad to get
the necessary facts from you. I don't sail until Sept 29 but
one never knows how long these things take so it is a good thing to get
them in time well ahead.

We have empty also fixed up - including accommodation at the Nassau
Tavern where we shall stay - once again, at all events for a couple of
months, as I expect, throughout the winter. We have
found it most comfortable, and it has the great advantage from
my point of view of being so near to the University library,
and the library also has the excellent custom of being open
until late at night.

We are looking forward very much to our arrival on October 4.

Once more - many thanks for your kindness

Yours sincerely

[L Woodward.]

File Woodward,

June 21, 1951

Professor E.L. Woodward
Worcester College
Oxford, England

Dear Professor Woodward:

Your query on the subject of a visa to enter the United States has been referred to me and insofar as we can ascertain it, the position appears to be as follows:

Although some of our foreign members enter on a temporary visa, in your case this would probably be inadequate and it might be wise for you to secure an immigration visa. This can be done in one of two ways. The British immigration quota (which is the first way) is "wide open", so we are informed by officials here, and you should not meet with any delay.

There is another way to secure an entry visa (and which on the face of it seems better than the quota way) and that is to come in under Section 4(d) of the Immigration Act. This Section permits the entrance of certain classes of people outside of the quota. It permits entry of:

"An immigrant who continuously for at least two years immediately preceding the time of his application for admission to the United States has been, and who seeks to enter the United States solely for the purpose of carrying on the vocation of minister of any religious denomination, or professor of a college, academy, seminar or university; and his wife and his unmarried children under 18 years of age, if accompanying or following to join him."

There is then some further description (page 196 Supplement III Immigration and Nationality Laws and Regulations, printed 1947) as follows:

61.224 Professors (a) An applicant for a non-quota immigration visa as a "professor" under Section 4(d) of the act ordinarily should be required to show that he has actually been engaged in giving instruction to students as a member of the faculty in a recognized college, academy, seminary or university and that this vocation has constituted his principal occupation . . .

Professor E.L. Woodward

-2-

June 21, 1951

And again:

61.225 Evidence of Minister or Professor status (a) a professor may be required to present a contract of employment in an educational institution as evidence of his purpose in coming to the United States

And further:

61.227 Conditions under which non quota status under section 4(d) accorded wife and children. Non-quota status under section 4(d) of the Act should be accorded to the wife and children of a minister or professor only when the latter obtains or has obtained a section 4(d) immigration visa thereby showing that he has qualified under the section cited. If the wife or child is following to join the husband or father, who has already entered the United States, he must not only have obtained a section 4(d) immigration visa but must also have been admitted into the United States and must not have abandoned the profession of minister or professor."

I suggested to the Immigration officials with whom we deal that 4(d) entry, outside of the quota would fit your case very well but they replied to this that quota entry on the whole might be a simpler process. How much simpler I have no way of knowing; I presume 4(d) involves more paper work than the other, but on the other hand there is a good deal of time still available, and you may find 4(d) preferable. Incidentally, the stated purpose of 4(d) (page 196, Supplement III) is "to enable religious bodies and institutions of learning to bring needed ministers and professors from foreign countries rather than exempt such persons from quota requirements merely because of their vocational status."

If you care to consult any of our people in the United States Embassy in London I am sure they will be glad to offer any assistance within their power and possibly to offer better advice than I am able to give.

One further note: you are probably familiar with the Contract Labor provisions of the Immigration Act which deny admission to applicants under the quota who admit they have a contract or even a "promise" covering their future occupation in the United States. This is set forth in Section 3, however, an amendment to Section 3 excludes from the provisions Professors for Colleges or Seminaries. This amendment appears to clear the way for your entry under the quota should you prefer to enter in that manner.

Sincerely yours,

H. K. Fleming
General Manager

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

70c

November 28, 1951

Dear Professor Woodward:

The Institute will be both pleased and honored to have you identified as a Professor of History at the Institute for Advanced Study in the "Documents on British Foreign Policy", as well as in any other publication which you may from time to time make in the future.

Cordially,

Robert Oppenheimer

Professor E. L. Woodward
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N. J.

Nov 27. 1951

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Dear Director.

I think I ought to ask your opinion on a small
matter. Hitherto the title-page of the 'Documents on ^{British} Foreign
Policy, 1919-39' which I am editing has described me as
Professor of Modern History, Oxford University. A more
accurate description will now be - Professor at the Institute of
Advanced Study, Princeton, and formerly Professor of Mod. Hist. etc.
I have to settle now whether I should put this description
on a volume which will be coming out early next year. I don't
in fact expect any question to arise out about this volume because I

^{the proof-reading}
finished it in June, and dated the preface accordingly, but there has
a most tiresome delay owing to trouble about the text of a couple of
documents. so when the volume comes out the inscription
wh. wd have been alright in June ^{does} ~~would~~ ^{not} ~~stand~~ affy

What I want to ask is whether you or the Trustees would
feel that the Institute should not be linked, even indirectly
through my name, or rather my ~~last~~ description, with a publication
sponsored by the British Foreign Office. If you have
any such feeling I wd tell the trustees myself to
say "sometime Professor, etc."

Yours sincerely
E L Woodward.

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November 17, 1951

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Dear Director

I am so very sorry that I shall not be able
to come to the ceremony in the Library on November 20 -
I had asked four people to lunch on that day at the Terrace
before I knew about the ceremony - all four have accepted,
and the service in the Terrace is so slow that I
am practically certain to not be able to get out
here in time -

Yours sincerely

E. L. Woodward.

Memorandum

To Switchboard

Date 10/3/51

From Mrs. Leary

Re Prof. E. L. Woodward

Prof. Woodward, new Faculty member in School of Historical Studies,
is to arrive October 4th. Office 313. He and Mrs. Woodward will
live at the Nassau Tavern.

✓ Copy: Director's Office
Miss Horton

Memorandum

Date

Subject

To

Re

From

Director's Office

Fac

September 13, 1951

Dear Professor Woodward:

Thank you for your good note of August 21st. It was good to hear from you, and I am looking forward very much to your arrival, as are we all.

With regard to Samuel, it does seem rather doubtful whether we should take any steps to encourage him to lecture here on his views of the ether, or of physics. I know that Einstein would be glad to see him; and if he is in this country, I would hope that he would pay us a visit. But none of us believes that we would be the better hosts for urging him to speak on physics. I am returning his letter to you, should you want it.

With every warm greeting,

Robert Oppenheimer

Professor E. L. Woodward
33 Museum Road
Oxford, England

33 Museum Rd. Oxford

August 21. 1951

Dear Director,

I have had the enclosed letter today from Lord Samuel. I had not in fact told him that he ought to visit Princeton! I have said my that I would be delighted to see him if he came, and that I know that Einstein would also be glad to meet him again.

I think that his letter means that he would like to be asked to lecture at Princeton, and, although he doesn't say so, he would not refuse payment for his lecture or lectures. I know him quite well - though not at all intimately - and I like him, and

admirer him for what he is, and for what he has done, but
of course I am not competent to have any opinion about
the value of his philosophical criticism of modern developments in
physics - and I am bound to say that Sir D. Ross - to
whom I spoke today at L.S. (without mentioning Princeton) told
me that in his opinion this book which S. has published
"Essay in Physics" is not a good book. Agha I
thought I had better send you S's letter.

We are looking forward by much to our arrival in Princeton.
I am still going through the slow process (which I began in June) of
getting an immigration visa, but expect to get through the last phases
- fingerprints and a medical examination - on Sept 6. I have already
procured medical certificates that I am not suffering from diabetes, syphilis
or disease of the kidneys!! - from dentist E. Woodward

file

August 15, 1951

Dear Professor Woodward:

In your initial letter raising questions about the most advisable way of entering the United States, you mentioned the subject of income tax.

In my reply to you I did not touch on the income tax question; however, in the interim, we have had an anticipatory ruling on your case from the U. S. Treasury Department. The Department has given us the opinion in writing that you will be subject to the same tax rates as citizens of the United States with the withholding tax on the same basis.

With best wishes for a smooth and pleasant voyage.

Sincerely yours,

H. K. Fleming

Professor E.L. Woodward
Worcester College
Oxford, England

7 - Woodward

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

August 7 1951

Collector of Internal Revenue
Camden
New Jersey

Dear Mr. Morgan:

On Tuesday afternoon I telephoned you with respect to the income tax status of Dr. Heinrich Frei, a native of Israeli, but now resident in the United States at Princeton and engaged in work for the Institute for Advanced Study. At the time of the call I did not have by me the details of Dr. Frei's case. However, these are now available and I would be grateful if you would confirm my understanding, on the basis of the details, that Dr. Frei is subject to the same income tax provisions to which U. S. citizens are subject.

Dr. Frei entered this country on November 1st, 1950, as a temporary visitor and pursued his studies at the Institute on the strength of a fellowship of \$3500. granted him by the Littauer Foundation. Following the expiration of the fellowship on April 30th, 1951, the Institute decided to employ him as an engineer on its Electronic Computer. Coincidentally, a change in his visa status was obtained; he is now here under the Exchange-Visitor provisions of the Immigration Law (Section 201) which permit him to work for a salary. He will remain here on salary at least another year. It is not impossible he may be here longer.

In this general connection I would also like to raise another question. The Institute has recently conferred a permanent full professorship upon Professor Ernest L. Woodward, of Oxford, England. Professor Woodward will, of course, reside here; but I assume at vacation time he will, on occasions at least, pay visits to England. Professor Woodward is about to enter this country as a non-quota immigrant under Section 4d of the Immigration Act. Am I correct in assuming that Professor Woodward will be subject to the same income tax provisions to which U. S. citizens are subject?

yes →

Yours sincerely,

H. K. Fleming
General Manager

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

*Joe
Woodward*

March 8, 1951

Memorandum to: Dr. Oppenheimer

You will be interested in the enclosed abstract from a letter from Woodward in which, among other things, he discusses his tax problems.

E. M. Earle

Abstract from letter from E. L. Woodward, dated Feb. 23, 1951

My researches [on tax matters] here amount to the conclusions (1) that I pay British tax only on such amount of my American income as I bring home here; (2) that I pay British tax on all my income from British sources but that I get 'double taxation' relief in the U. S. on this British income; (3) that my rate of American tax depends upon my classification as an alien. One of the members of the Commission just set up here to stop up loopholes in the income tax--an immense job, the Commission wont report for two years--tells me that owing to a mistake on the double taxation agreement it is possible for a professor to avoid income tax in both countries!!! But I don't want to take advantage of any tricks of this kind in the letter of the law.

Joan Spokes tells me that the Camden income tax office told her that she must declare income earned in the United States; but that if she can show proof ~~that~~ ^{that} she paid her British tax, ~~that~~ she would not have to pay the U. S. tax. She was given a special form which she will bring in tomorrow to show us. Joan is here on a permanent visa, which would be the case for Woodward also, since under the visitor's visa, no salary can be earned. I am not sure of this.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

February 27, 1951

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

Memorandum to: Dr. Oppenheimer

From: E. M. Earle

Is there any way in which we could get legal clarification as to Woodward's liabilities to pay American and British income taxes?

As you know, there is an agreement between the United States and Britain which in general inhibits double taxation, but Woodward seems to be under the impression that to some extent at least he will be obliged to pay American taxes and to some extent British taxes.

Miss Trinterud calls to my attention Article 18 of the tax agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom, which prescribes that academic appointments for two years or less shall be free of United States taxes, but this provision clearly does not apply to Woodward, whose appointment is for a longer period.

I am wondering whether it would be feasible for the Institute to obtain a legal opinion concerning Woodward's tax liabilities under the laws of the United States and of the agreement between the U. S. and the U. K.



THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

*Joe
Woodward*

January 30, 1951

For the information of:

Professor Cherniss ✓
Professor Earle ✓
Professor Meritt ✓
Professor Panofsky ✓
Professor Thompson ✓

Professor Montgomery ✓
Professor Morse ✓
Professor Pais ✓
Professor Selberg ✓
Professor Siegel ✓
Professor von Neumann ✓
Professor Weyl ✓

Please return to Director's Office

January 18. 1951

Worcester College, Oxford.

Dear Director

You asked me to let you know how much of my salary from the Institute I should wish to allocate to superannuation allowance. I should like to allocate \$ 3000 annually. (This was the figure you suggested).

Perhaps I could leave for discussion with you in the autumn the best way of investing this annual sum. I am inclined to think that it would be easiest to deal with it independently

of my superannuation policies in this country, and
to invest the whole of it ^{in dollars} as it accrues in the form of an
annuity on two lives - my own and my wife's - but
I should of course be guided in this matter by
the advice and wishes of yourself and the Trustees,
and if you have any rule that the Institute
holds the policies and makes investments in annuities or
otherwise on behalf of members, I would come under
this rule.

The more I think about it, the more grateful I

Worcester College, Oxford.

am to you and our colleagues and the Trustees for
inviting me to join the Institute. I could not
have more favourable or more agreeable conditions for work,
and I am looking forward very much indeed to an
unbroken spell of six months at Princeton in the
autumn and winter.

It has turned out - as I rather expected - that I need
not have waited so long - and in vain - for a Cabinet
decision about the publication of my official history of
British foreign policy during the war. I heard just after

getting home that the authorities had at least decided that
they could not let me publish all the material I have
used - and so, of course, I can't let my work be
published unless it contains this material, the publication
is held up. I can't question the constitutional
point about publication, and the authorities see my point
that I can't be content with a history under my name that
does not include all the material. I am sure that
in a few years time the decision will be reversed - the
question is really one of allowing a certain interval before
releasing the 'high-level' material / for publication. So the matter
rests and at all events there is no obligation on me to

Worcester College, Oxford.

stay here to accelerate the publication of the work - and this
as you know was the one thing which had been holding up my
decision. My other work - the publication of the documents on
the origins of the new state - goes on as before, and this
offers no trouble since I am already so very far ahead
of the printer & publisher and shall be even more ahead in
September. Thus I can give a lot of time now and
all my time at Princeton to my own project of work.

The political situation here is very much confused. The
ministerial changes announced today don't fill me with any
confidence. In fact I agree with the somewhat sombre

'Times' comment on them. On the other hand, as far as I can judge, there is a strong undercurrent of resolution in the country - this long-suffering nation has stood a good deal since 1939 & hasn't yet come to the end of its staying power and I don't think it a bad sign that there is very little talk about the stringency of the new doses which we have to swallow. We just have to swallow them, & there is no use

making a song and dance about it! I wish - and so do most people - that the govt had decided last June to cut the so-called Festival of Britain. No one really wants it now, it is too much like whistling in the dark. But so many commitments have been undertaken that it isn't easy to back out of them and maybe the total political effect of cancellation will be bad.

Yours sincerely

EL Woodward.

Worcester College, Oxford.

January 25, 1951

Dear Director,

Thank you very much for your
formal letter of appointment, or, I had rather say, your
letter of formal appointment, since the friendly terms
in which you write transcend formality and
make me look forward more eagerly than ever
to my return to the Institute.

Yours sincerely

E L Woodward.

Faithfully

January 22, 1951

Dear Professor Woodward:

With the receipt of your good letter, it has seemed time for me to write a formal letter of appointment. That I am now doing.

I agree with you that we need not at present decide how to handle the \$3,000. Perhaps the simplest device would be for the Institute to hold it for you and make payment to you or your estate in whatever form you wish after your retirement.

I am glad that if the arrangements for publication of the Diplomatic History had to turn out so unfortunately, at least this adverse decision confirms your foresight and removes the last serious obstacle to your coming to Princeton with a good conscience. We look forward to seeing you in the autumn, and perhaps even in saying that I can express the hope that the apprehensions and disturbances of the present time will have been somewhat quieted before you return.

With my good wishes to Mrs. Woodward and to you,

Robert Oppenheimer

Professor E. L. Woodward
Worcester College
Oxford, England

Copy to Mr. Fleming
Miss Trinterud

January 22, 1951

Dear Professor Woodward:

It is a pleasure and an honor for me, on the unanimous recommendation of our Faculty, and with the unanimous concurrence of our Board of Trustees, to offer you a Professorship in the School of Historical Studies of the Institute for Advanced Study. It is our hope that you can assume your professorship effective July 1, 1951. Your appointment is to continue until the age of retirement, which, by present practices, would be the 30th of June following your 65th birthday.

You know the Institute well, and know how modest the demands are that we put on our professors. We hope that the coming years will provide for you a happy and reasonably tranquil opportunity to continue the great work that you have ahead; and we know that we can count on your generous and wise counsel in guiding us.

Under the terms of the appointment, we shall set aside \$18,000.00 for each year of your service. Of this sum, \$15,000 will be paid to you directly as salary, and \$3,000 we shall reserve as a contribution to a suitable supplementary provision for your retirement. The details of the disposition of this sum of \$3,000 a year, we shall have occasion to discuss when you return to Princeton.

You should know that all your colleagues at the Institute look forward with cordiality and hope toward your joining the Faculty. It is not a new community for you; you have many friends and many admirers; and I write you this formal invitation with the warmest welcome on my behalf and that of all your associates.

Yours sincerely,

Robert Oppenheimer

Professor E. L. Woodward
Worcester College
Oxford, England

*For
Woodward*

November 9, 1951

Dear Professor Woodward:

We have now had an opportunity to discuss in detail the terms of your appointment as Professor in the School of Historical Studies of the Institute for Advanced Study; and I am writing to put of record the conclusions to which we have been led. This letter will supercede my earlier letter to you of January 22, 1951, which we both agree shall not be binding upon us.

The Institute will pay you an annual salary of \$13,000.00 during the five fiscal years starting July 1, 1951 and ending June 30, 1956. The Institute agrees to pay to you, or to your estate, the sum of \$5,000 for each year that you have been with us, to be paid at such time or times as you may desire after July 1, 1956. The Institute can make no commitment as to interest on these monies; but will undertake to give to you such interest as it in fact has collected. It is our understanding that these arrangements meet your desires.

With every good wish,

Robert Oppenheimer

Professor E. L. Woodward
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

copy to Mr. S. D. Leidesdorff
Miss Luella Trinterud

Copy to Mr. Leidesdorf
Miss Trinterud

November 7, 1951

*this is possibly should
have been destroyed
see letter 11/9/53*

Dear Professor Woodward:

We have now had an opportunity to discuss in detail the terms of your appointment as Professor in the School of Historical Studies of the Institute for Advanced Study; and I am writing to put of record the conclusions to which we have been led. This letter will supercede my earlier letter to you of January 22, 1951, which we both agree shall not be binding upon us.

The Institute will pay you an annual salary of \$13,000 during the five fiscal years starting in July, 1951 and ending in June, 1956. The Institute agrees to hold for you, or your estate, the sum of \$5,000 a year, a total of \$25,000, to be paid to you at such time as you may desire after July 1, 1956. The Institute can make no commitment as to interest on these monies; but will undertake to give to you such interest as it in fact has collected. It is our understanding that these arrangements meet your desires.

With every good wish,

Robert Oppenheimer

Professor E. L. Woodward
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N. J.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Oct. 16, 1951

To Dr. Oppenheimer

Re: Prof. Woodward

From LTrinterud

Professor Woodward has told me today that if some kind of pension or investment can be arranged for him through the Institute he would like to contribute \$5,000 per year to it in addition to the \$3,000 we put in. Then he would like to get the entire value of the investment upon his retirement. This for the reason that he can take back to England capital funds without their being taxed there, and if he received instalment payments after he returned, they would be deemed income and taxed.

Here too the question of whether he would pay tax currently on his contribution, or both or neither would be determined by the way in which the NY Office set up the plan. If they set up a pension or annuity plan which qualified under certain Treasury regulations, he would be taxed only at the deferred date when payments were received. If he chose lump sum cash payment on leaving employment it would be taxed as a long term capital gain. The latter method might result in less tax for others, too, who might be later included in such a plan if it were devised, than if they received continuing payments over their lifetime.

Luella called again to say she raised the question of a retirement plan for Woodward since she thought we might consider one in view of von Neumann and Meritt's case. They both in the near future will have contributed all they can to their present TIAA plans, and will have to consider another plan with TIAA or something else to put their money in.

E.
Woodward

~~E. H. Woodward Ap 10~~
~~10/22~~

SIR (ERNEST) LLEWELLYN WOODWARD

Education Merchant Taylors' School, London; Corpus Christi College, Oxford (M.A.); [senior scholar, St. John's College; Aubrey Moore Studentship and Senior Denyer and Johnson Scholarships, Oxford University.]

Honors Knighted 1952
Honorary Fellow, Worcester College, Oxford
Doctor of Letters, Princeton University, 1947
Fellow of the British Academy; member of the
American Philosophical Soc.

Career Fellow of All Souls College and Lecturer in Modern History, New College, Oxford; Montague Burton Professor of International Relations, Oxford University, 1944-47; Professor Modern History, Oxford University, 1947-1951; Senior Proctor, Oxford University 1928-29; Rhodes Traveling Fellow 1931 and 1934. Permanent professor, School of Historical Studies, Institute for Advanced Study, since 1951.

Non-academic: War Office in World War II, etc.