

March 4, 1963

December 4, 1963

December 9, 1963

MINUTES

Of the meeting of the School of Historical Studies
Held in the Director's Office, March 4, 1963, at 11:30 a.m.

Present: The Director, Professors Alföldi, Cherniss, Gilbert, Kantorowicz
Meiss, Meritt, and Thompson.

1. The minutes of the last meeting were approved.
2. The following action, taken by mail vote, was confirmed:

Postponement of membership for Dr. David M. Lewis to the academic year 1964/65.
3. Dr. Oppenheimer reported that he had talked with Professor Robert Palmer after the announcement of the latter's appointment as Dean at Washington University. He said that he had told Professor Palmer that if he should find administration not to his liking, we would like to hear from him.
4. Professor Alföldi proposed that Miss Lucy Shoe be given a more permanent relationship to the Institute. It was agreed that a renewable membership of five years be proposed to the Faculty.
5. Dr. Oppenheimer reported that Professor Kurt Weitzmann had asked that the Institute match the University's subvention for continued work at Mount Sinai and that he had agreed to do so.
6. Professor Cherniss was elected executive officer for the year 1963/64.
7. The Executive Officer opened the discussion of the last item on the agenda, the proposal for two appointments to the faculty of the School of Mathematics putforward by a group of mathematicians and addressed to the Director and the Trustees.

There was a consensus in the School on three issues raised by the action of the mathematicians: (1) that the procedures of the Faculty should be altered only by the Faculty itself after due deliberation; (2) that Faculty discussion and action on nominations to professorships in both schools is desirable for many reasons, and that the School of Historical Studies wishes to reaffirm its conviction about this; (3) that therefore the two candidates of the mathematicians had not been properly proposed.

Professor Cherniss distributed copies of a letter addressed to the Director in which these points, and some related ones, are made. It appeared from discussion of the letter that most members of the School would join him in signing it.

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The Director said that he wished to inform the School of discussion with President Goheen about the relationship of the faculties of the two institutions, though the content of this discussion has not yet been carried to the Trustees and therefore quite clearly does not now reflect an official policy of the Institute. The understanding between Dr. Flexner and the President of the University that members of the Princeton faculty were ineligible for appointment to the faculty of the Institute was, President Goheen agreed, no longer binding. President Goheen and the Director reached an understanding that on rare occasions where a professorial change between the institutions might appear to be in the common interest the two chief executive officers would consult. Their exploration of the consequences would, of course, include consultation with the man whose fate was involved.

Millard Meiss
Executive Officer

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Professor Cherniss distributed copies of a letter addressed to the Director in which these points, and some related ones, are made. It appeared from discussion of the letter that most members of the School would join him in signing it.

Professor Alföldi was opposed to any declaration which would protest against the procedure of the mathematicians concerning the new appointments, or which could be used as a weapon against them. Though he was and is always for a united faculty of scientists and humanists, he thinks that, if the mathematicians would quit the Institute, this would do it great harm.

M I N U T E S

Of the meeting of the School of Historical Studies
Held in the Director's Office, December 4, 1963 at 10 a.m.

Present: The Director and Professors Alföldi, Cherniss, Gilbert, Kennan, Meiss, Meritt, and Thompson.

1. The minutes of the last meeting were approved.
2. It was announced that Sir Ronald Syme, who had been invited to visit the Institute in the second term of 1962/63, would now visit the Institute from April 16 to 23, 1964, with a grant of \$500 from the Visitor's Fund.

Professor Alföldi requested, and it was agreed, that Dr. Oswald Szemerényi be invited to visit the Institute for a week or ten days some time in March or April. A sum of \$500 will be made available from the Visitor's Fund.

Professor Meiss announced that Professor Charles Singleton of Johns Hopkins would spend a few days at the Institute during the second term and asked whether an apartment could be made available for his use. The Director suggested that the Guest House be used on this occasion.

3. The following applications for membership were declined:

Chung-yuan Chang	Walter C. Hucul
S. J. Charitonides	Stanley Lieberman
Gerald F. Else	A. M. G. Little
Walter B. Henning	

It was agreed that the letter to Dr. Charitonides should encourage him to apply for membership again at a later time.

After discussion of the problem of revenants, the Faculty agreed to the following principle proposed by Professor Kennan: "We have an understanding that we will be careful about asking back people who have been here recently but in this understanding we recognize the advisability of suspending any such consideration in special cases."

4. The following applications for membership were accepted:

Alan E. Astin	year	\$ 6,500.	\$ 500. reserved for travel
George M. Bakalakis	year	6,250.	500.
Alessandro Bettagno	1st	3,300.	500.
Quirinus Breen	year	6,000.	
John L. Caskey	2nd	--	
S. G. Checkland	1st	3,800.	500.
Josef L. Derbolav	year	6,000.	500.
Porphyrios Dikaïos	year	6,250.	
David J. Furley	1st	3,800.	
Ralph E. Gieseey	year	5,500.	

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*Fritz-Peter Hager	2nd	\$	--	
*Robert M. Harris	2nd		[3,300.]	
Evelyn B. Harrison	2nd		3,300.	
Hans Jucker	year		6,500.	500.
Lech Kalinowski	year		6,500.	500.
Hans Kauffmann	2nd		3,300.	500.
Paul L. MacKendrick	2nd		3,800.	
Ramsay MacMullen	year		6,500.	
Bruce M. Metzger	1st		--	
Theodore W. Moody	2nd		3,800.	500.
H. G. Nicholas	1st		3,300.	500.
John K. G. Shearman	1st		3,800.	500.
Harold Stein	year		--	
Gianfranco Tibiletti	year		6,000.	500.
Eric G. Turner	1st		3,300.	
Philippe M. Verdier	year		6,500.	
Lynn T. White, Jr.	2nd		3,800.	
R. P. Winnington-Ingram	1st		3,300.	

*Dr. Fritz-Peter Hager was elected to membership on the Herodotus Fund for the second term of 1964/65 with a small grant if needed. Dr. Robert M. Harris was elected to membership on the Herodotus Fund for the second term of the academic year 1964/65 with a stipend of \$3,300.

It was agreed that Professor Gilbert should investigate further the qualifications of Dr. William L. Sachse and should have the power to decide whether or not to appoint Mr. Sachse to membership for the second term of 1964/65 with a stipend of \$3,800.

The applications of Dr. Frank Brommer and Dr. Michael Avi-Yonah were for the time being rejected with the understanding, however, that should a suitable vacancy occur by reason of resignation, this membership would be offered first to Dr. Brommer and second to Dr. Avi-Yonah.

5. After discussion of Dr. Jack L. Benson's application for membership, Professor Thompson announced that he would appoint Mr. Benson as his research associate for the year 1964/65.
6. It was agreed that Mr. George Steiner's application for membership in the academic year 1965/66 should not be encouraged.
7. Dr. Roland Hampe, having found it necessary to return to Germany at the end of the first term of his current membership, asked whether the second half of this membership might be postponed to the year 1966/67 when he will be entitled to his next sabbatical year. The Faculty agreed that commitment now for membership so far in the future could not be granted, that the stipend for Dr. Hampe's current membership be readjusted to that of a membership for one term, and that Dr. Hampe be informed of this and of the Faculty's willingness to consider with sympathy a new application from him when he may find it possible to absent himself from his regular academic duties.

Harold Cherniss
 Executive Officer

M I N U T E S

Of the meeting of the School of Historical Studies
Held in the Director's Office, December 9, 1963 at 10:30 a.m.

Present: The Director and Professors Alföldi, Cherniss, Gilbert, Kennan,
Meiss, Meritt, and Thompson.

The Executive Officer opened the meeting by calling attention to the fact that of the four people to whom letters had been written requesting opinions concerning Professor Marshall Clagett three had replied and their replies had been circulated to the members of the faculty of the School. He then read the reply of the fourth, Professor Ludwig Edelstein, who had said in effect that he is not well enough acquainted with Clagett's work to give an opinion.

The Director and the members of the School present all commented upon the three replies that had been circulated, those of Professors Gillispie, Neugebauer, and Koyré. The apparently unfavorable qualifications which Professor Neugebauer had made in his letter of estimate were considered with special care, and all members of the faculty agreed in thinking that these do not outweigh either the favorable estimate given by Professor Neugebauer himself or the advantages which would accrue to the School and the Institute as a result of Professor Clagett's appointment. The Executive Officer explained that he had discussed the matter at some length with Professor Neugebauer after the latter had written his letter and as a result of this conversation could assure the faculty that in the circumstances Professor Neugebauer would in fact view the appointment with favor. The Director explained that the rather summary nature of Professor Koyré's enthusiastic recommendation is probably to be ascribed to the poor state of health which makes it difficult for Koyré to write at length. It was generally agreed that Professor Gillispie's recommendation presents an effective argument for the appointment of Clagett. With it all the members of the faculty present expressed agreement; and after each member had spoken in turn in favor of the appointment Professor Meiss moved and it was seconded that the School of Historical Studies nominate Marshall Clagett to a professorship in the Institute for Advanced Study and submit this nomination to the Director. It was expressly recognized that the manner of bringing this nomination before the Faculty must wait on the new procedure which is about to be recommended by the Faculty Committee.

The possibility of holding a Faculty meeting during the last days of term was discussed, and all members present stated that they would be available for such a meeting on December 19.

Professor Kennan called the attention of the School to Professor William H. McNeill as one whose works might be studied with a view to his being considered as a candidate for appointment. Professor Kennan also mentioned the fact that Lewis Mumford might be interested in a temporary membership in the School at an early date.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:30 a.m.

Harold Cherniss
Executive Officer

April 7, 1964

October 13, 1964

October 27, 1964

November 11, 1964

December 7, 1964

MINUTES

Of the meeting of the School of Historical Studies
Held in the Director's Office, April 7, 1964 at 10:30 a.m.

Present: The Director, and Professors Alföldi, Cherniss, Gilbert, Kennan, Meiss, Meritt, and Thompson.

1. The minutes of the meetings of December 4 and 9, 1963 were approved.
2. The following actions taken since the last meeting were confirmed:
 - (a) Membership was granted to Dr. William L. Sachse for the second term of 1964/65 with a stipend of \$3,800.
 - (b) A sum of \$350 from the Visitors' Fund was granted to Professor E. H. Carr of Cambridge for his visit to the Institute in February.
 - (c) It was voted to recommend to the Trustees that a permanent membership in the School be given to Miss Judith E. Sachs.
3. Professor Cherniss read a letter addressed to the Director in which Dr. Sidney Ratner requested membership in the School of Historical Studies for 1964/65. After discussion the faculty asked the Executive Officer to inform Dr. Ratner that membership could not be granted but that he would be welcome to use the Institute's library and cafeteria.
4. Professor Alföldi read a statement in which he proposed that a special membership be given to Dr. Henri Seyrig. Dr. Oppenheimer and the members of the faculty were unanimous in supporting this suggestion. After discussion of arrangements and the period of the membership, it was agreed to invite Dr. Seyrig, who is now 68 years of age, to become a member of the School for the spring term of each of the next two academic years. Dr. Oppenheimer said that he would ask the Trustees to fund this membership separately so that the budget of the School would not be involved.
5. It was announced that Sir Ronald Syme would arrive at the Institute on April 16 for a visit of one week, as scheduled.
6. Members of the faculty presented the names of people to whom they proposed that visiting privileges for the summer be granted. A full list of these names is appended to these minutes, and it was agreed that such a list be supplied to the office of the Director before the end of each spring term and copies be distributed to the members of the faculty of the School. The Director's Office will undertake to supply Mrs. Barnett and the Librarian with the names and addresses of the people who are to be received as visitors.

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7. Dr. Oppenheimer reported that for the last few years the Institute has received a fellowship from IBM to be used in the School of Mathematics. This year IBM has informed the Director that the fellowship will be made available hereafter without restriction. The Director asked the faculty whether among the members appointed for the coming year there is one whom they would consider to be a suitable candidate for the fellowship, and it was finally agreed that in the circumstances the School's most suitable candidate at present would be Miss Marjorie Hope Nicolson. The Director stated that he would look into the possibility of making this appointment.
8. It was announced that the School dinner will be held on October 10, 1964.
9. Professor Meiss nominated Professor Kennan to be executive officer for the year 1964/65, and it was voted unanimously.
10. Professor Kennan informed the faculty of the arrangements that he was making for work in Geneva during the summer months. Professor Meiss announced that he expected to be granted a leave of absence for the academic year 1964/65, during which time he will be in residence at the Harvard Center for Renaissance Studies at the Villa I Tatti.

Harold Cherniss
Executive Officer

copy for Dr. Oppenheimer

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

April 14, 1964

To the members of the Faculty,
School of Historical Studies:

I send you herewith a copy of the alteration in
Item 10 of the Minutes for the meeting of the School of
Historical Studies on April 7 which has been requested
by Professor Kennan. If there is no objection this altera-
tion will be incorporated in the final form of the minutes
of that meeting.

Harold Cherniss
Harold Cherniss

Professor Kennan informed the faculty that he had under discussion with friends at the Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales, of the University of Geneva, a suggestion they had made for a very informal association on his part with that Institute, under which he would visit it from time to time and make it the center for his own work during his summer trips to Europe.

Item 10, Minutes for the meeting of April 7, 1964

School of Historical Studies

Minutes of the meeting of the School of Historical Studies
Held in the Director's Office, October 13, 1964, at 10:30 a.m.

Present: The Director, and Professors Alföldi, Cherniss, Clagett, Gilbert, Kennan, Meritt, and Thompson.

Dr. Oppenheimer opened the meeting by reading Professor Panofsky's inscription for the memorial volume of essays by Professor Kantorowicz.

On behalf of the members of the faculty of the School, the Executive Officer welcomed Professor Clagett to the meeting and to his participation in the work of the School.

1. The minutes of the meeting of April 7, 1964 were approved.

2. The following action taken by mail vote was approved:

Dr. Fritz Fischer was voted membership for the second term of 1964/65, with a stipend of \$3,800 and \$500 in reserve for travel, to be transferred from Professor Gilbert's assistant's fund.

3. The Executive Officer informed the members of the faculty that Professors Guido Mansuelli and Gianfranco Tibiletti had resigned the memberships to which they had been appointed for the current year, and that Dr. Frank Brommer had been appointed to membership for the academic year 1964/65 in accordance with Minute 4 of the meeting of December 4, 1963.

4. The Executive Officer reported that he had been in correspondence with Professor Norman Gibbs of All Souls concerning membership in the School; but that after discussions between Professor Gibbs and Professors Knorr and Sprout of the Center for International Studies at Princeton University, it had been decided that the University would be the best place for him. Professor Gibbs, however, had filed an application with the Institute for the fall term of 1965/66, for the event that the University should be unable to accommodate him.

5. Professor Meritt reported that Dr. Markellos Mitsos had requested postponement of his membership to the second term. This request was approved.

6. Professor Alföldi read a statement in which he proposed that Professor Frank Gilliam of Columbia University be considered for appointment to a professorship in the School of Historical Studies. Professor Alföldi pointed out that Professor Gilliam would be well qualified to give continuity, in the years after Professor Alföldi's retirement, to the work in the field of Roman History at the Institute. There is appended a transcription of Professor Alföldi's remarks on this subject. After discussion, Professor Alföldi was asked to obtain letters of appraisal from two or three of his colleagues (Professors Konrad Kraft, Herbert Nesselhauf, Sir Ronald Syme) and to prepare a dossier for Mr. Gilliam. In view of the urgency of the situation, it was agreed that the members

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of the faculty should meet again in two weeks' time to consider the dossier. It was also agreed that Professor Meiss should be informed of this matter by the Executive Officer as soon as possible and that a copy of the dossier should be sent to him when prepared.

When asked for a clarification of procedure, Dr. Oppenheimer stated, in effect: "You will reflect on this as a School with the understanding that your action is the final responsible action. If you favor the appointment the papers will be circulated to the Faculty and the Faculty will meet for comment and discussion, but not for a challenge of the appointment and not for a vote. I will report to the Board of Trustees and give them whatever documents there are to support the nomination, and will report to them any comments of the Faculty that are relevant. Time must be allowed before I take it to the Board for the Faculty to become familiar with the nomination."

7. Professor Gilbert announced that he wished to raise the question of an appointment in the field of American History. He suggested for consideration the names of three historians, Bernard Bailyn, John Higham, and David Potter, whose status and work he had already brought to the attention of the members of the faculty in a written memorandum (see attachment). Professor Gilbert emphasized that these suggestions were not intended to be exclusive but had been advanced by him primarily as a means of starting discussion looking toward an appointment in this field. In the ensuing discussion of these three names, the names of other American historians were mentioned, including Dr. Richard Hofstadter, Dr. C. Vann Woodward, and Dr. Arthur Schlesinger. Dr. Max Beloff of Oxford was also mentioned.

Since it had not yet been possible for all members of the School to become sufficiently acquainted with the works of the various persons under consideration, it was agreed that discussion on this subject would be resumed at the next meeting of the School.

8. Dr. Oppenheimer brought up the subject of the use to be made of the present main library reading room after occupation of the new library. Contrary to the decisions made some years ago, he hoped that the room would continue to be used for the mathematical reference books, although it would, fortunately, not be necessary to use the higher shelves. It was agreed that the reading room would be better so used than as a Members' Room. Dr. Oppenheimer raised the question whether it would be desirable to retain in that room the magazine rack for current copies of semi-popular magazines in non-mathematical fields. It was the consensus of the meeting that it would be better to make these periodicals available to readers in the new library.

The meeting adjourned at 11:45 a.m.

George F. Kennan
Executive Officer

Before Erwin Panofsky reached the age limit he proposed Millard Meiss as his successor and Dr. Oppenheimer announced then that from now on the predecessor will always have the right to make a similar move before his retirement. As I entered in August my 70th year, I too wish to introduce, in the sense of this new arrangement, my successor. I made a very careful survey of American scholars in my field, comparing them with the European ones. I found only one man whom I regard as the best and only appropriate candidate, Frank Gilliam.

Gilliam will be 50 in March. As you know he is a professor of Latin in the Department of Greek and Latin at Columbia University. For many years he has been preparing a great work on the national troops of the Roman Army and he has now the complete files of some 1000 troops stationed along the frontiers of the Roman world empire in the first three centuries A.D. This crowning achievement of his life's work will presumably be edited in four volumes, the first of which will go to the printer in one or two months. With this work--the manuscript of which I have already studied--Gilliam enters in the ranks of the leading scholars of Roman History.

His appointment becomes an urgent matter by the fact that one of the great universities in the west has the intention to invite him, as I heard in Philadelphia. I think that if we do not proceed quickly he will be snatched away.

I think most of the members of our School know him personally; know his far-reaching interests, a heritage from his great teacher Michael Rostovtzeff, his great intelligence, and attractive humane personality. I ask for your support in the interest of the Institute, and if you agree I beg the School to recommend to the Director that he forward the appointment to the Trustees. Naturally if you agree in principle I would prepare a careful and detailed report.

BAILYN, Bernard, born 1922.

B.A. (Williams College), 1945.
Ph.D. (Harvard), 1953.

He has taught from 1953 on at Harvard and is Professor there since 1961.

New England Merchants in the Seventeenth Century, Harvard University Press, 1955.

Massachusetts Shipping 1697-1714: A Statistical Study, Harvard University Press, 1959.

Education in the Forming of American Society, University of North Carolina Press, 1960.

See also his article, "Political Experience and Enlightenment Ideas in Eighteenth-Century America," American Historical Review, 1962.

HIGHAM, John, born 1920.

B.A. (Johns Hopkins), 1941.
Ph.D. (Wisconsin), 1949.

He has taught at U.C.L.A., Rutgers, and is Professor of History at the University of Michigan since 1960.

Assistant Editor, American Mercury, 1945/46.

Visiting Fellow, Council of Humanities, Princeton, 1960/61.

Strangers in the Land, Rutgers University Press, 1955.

Reconstruction of American History, Hutchinson & Co., 1962.

See also his article, "Beyond Consensus: Historian as Moral Critic," American Historical Review, 1962.

POTTER, David, born 1910.

B.A. (Emory), 1932.
Ph.D. (Yale), 1940.

Taught at Missouri, Rice, Yale (Coe Professor of American History 1950-61); since 1961 Professor of American History at Stanford.

Harmsworth Professor, Oxford, 1947/48.

The Lincoln Theme and American National Historiography (Inaugural Lecture), Clarendon Press, 1948.

People of Plenty, University of Chicago Press, 1954.

See also his article, "The Historian's Use of Nationalism and Vice Versa," American Historical Review, 1962.

Minutes of the meeting of the School of Historical Studies
Held in the Director's Office, October 27, 1964 at 10:30 a.m.

Present: The Director, and Professors Alföldi, Cherniss, Clagett, Gilbert, Kennan, Meritt, and Thompson.

1. The minutes of the last meeting were approved.
2. It was agreed that the meeting to consider applications for the academic year 1965/66 would be held on December 7 at 10 a.m.
3. Professor Kennan reported that the number of applications for the coming year was about the same as at this time last year. He requested each member of the faculty to indicate on a list, to be circulated soon, those applicants in whose acceptance for membership he is particularly interested.
4. The Executive Officer reported action taken since the last meeting with regard to Professor Alföldi's proposal to nominate Dr. J. F. Gilliam as a professor in the School of Historical Studies. He read a letter from Professor Meiss in which the latter expressed his own liking and respect for Mr. Gilliam and his full confidence in Professor Alföldi's judgment in this matter. Each member of the faculty then spoke to the proposal.

By unanimous agreement of those present, and supported by a favorable written opinion from Professor Meiss, the School resolved to nominate for appointment as professor in the Historical School, Professor James Frank Gilliam, now of Columbia University. The Executive Officer of the School was requested to submit the dossier on Professor Gilliam to the Director, with the request that it be made available to the remainder of the Faculty and the matter further pursued in accordance with established procedure.

The executive officer agreed to inform Professor Meiss by cable of the above action and to ask for his assent by return cable.

5. The members of the faculty then resumed the discussion, undertaken at the meeting of October 13, of a possible appointment in the field of American history. After further consideration of the qualities of Messrs. Bailyn, Potter, Higham, and Hofstadter, it was the unanimous view of the School that those of Mr. Bailyn, in so far as they could be judged from the information at hand, offered more than those of any other candidate from the standpoint of the requirements of the Institute. It was agreed that Professor Gilbert and Professor Kennan should endeavor to obtain letters from other authorities in this field which could provide a basis for a final judgment and which could be used to support a recommendation if it were finally decided to nominate Mr. Bailyn for a professorship.

The meeting adjourned at 11:45 a.m.

George F. Kennan
Executive Officer

Minutes of the meeting of the School of Historical Studies
Held in the Director's Office, November 11, 1964, at 9:30 a.m.

Present: The Director, and Professors Alföldi, Cherniss, Clagett, Gilbert, Kennan, Meritt, and Thompson.

The members of the School met at 9:30 a.m. to consider further the possibility of recommending Professor Bernard Bailyn for appointment as professor in the School.

Professor Gilbert laid before the members of the School a memorandum about the qualifications of Mr. Bailyn and a bibliography of his principal works, copies of which are attached.

Professor Kennan reported that he had taken occasion, the day before, to consult once more with Mr. Julian Boyd on this matter and that Mr. Boyd had reaffirmed his view that Bailyn was the best man available for the position in question.

The Executive Officer drew attention to the letter from Professor Henry S. Commager (already circulated to the members of the School) in which the names of three other scholars, Messrs. John Blum, William Leuchtenberg, and Daniel Boorstin, were mentioned as those of persons whom Mr. Commager thought more suitable for consideration. It was agreed, after discussion, that none of these persons had qualifications superior to Mr. Bailyn for the position in question.

Professor Gilbert noted that he had not yet received a reply from Professor Lyman Butterfield, who was among those to whom he had written for opinions about Mr. Bailyn's qualifications.

The Director inquired whether Professor Meiss's opinion had been solicited. The Executive Officer said that while copies of the minutes of the last two meetings had gone forward to Professor Meiss he could not recall that Professor Meiss had expressed himself on the candidacy of Mr. Bailyn. It was agreed that the materials prepared by Professor Gilbert would be forwarded at once to Professor Meiss and his opinion solicited.

Attention was then given to the question of procedure by which the appointment should be pursued, in case the final decision of the School should be a favorable one: whether, namely, any effort should be made, in advance of presentation of the recommendation to the Trustees, to learn more about Mr. Bailyn's personal situation and to ascertain whether he would be inclined to accept an invitation. It was the consensus of the members of the

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School that it would be preferable not to make preliminary inquiries of any sort, but to await final approval of the appointment by the Director and Trustees of the Institute and then only to approach Mr. Bailyn with the usual letter of invitation.

Discussion of the advisability of the appointment was then resumed. It was the unanimous view of the School that, on the basis of the information available to date, Bailyn was the most promising candidate. There was no member of the School who had any serious objections or doubts, at this point, with regard to the appointment. It was agreed, however, that Mr. Butterfield's reaction should be awaited, and some expression of Meiss's opinion obtained, before any final decision be taken.

George F. Kennan
Executive Officer

Minutes of the meeting of the School of Historical Studies
Held in the Director's Office, Monday, December 7, 1964 at 10 a.m.

Present: The Director and Professors Alföldi, Cherniss, Clagett, Gilbert, Kennan, Meiss, Meritt, and Thompson.

1. The minutes of the last two meetings were approved.
2. The Executive Officer reported that the faculty of the School had unanimously approved, by written vote, the nomination of Professor Bernard Bailyn as professor in the School. The Director said that since the first term ended on December 18th it would not be possible to call a meeting of the full Faculty, to acquaint it with this nomination, before the beginning of the second term. He would, he said, endeavor to call such a meeting at some time during the week of January 11, 1965. (After the meeting, the Executive Officer submitted to the Director the full dossier on Mr. Bailyn.)
3. The Executive Officer raised the question of scheduling lectures at the Institute by members and professors of the School. It was agreed that it would be best if invitations and suggestions to individual members along this line should be made only in consultation with the professor closest to their individual fields of interest; and members of the School were asked to bring to the attention of the Executive Officer the names of any members who would like to speak in this way and who could be expected to speak in a manner that would be of interest for people not versed in their particular subjects. The Director mentioned Miss Nicolson and Professor Alföldi as persons whom others might particularly like to hear and who might suitably be asked to lead off such a series in the second semester.
4. The Executive Officer directed attention to the fact that the increases either already made or contemplated in the faculty of the School could be expected

to stimulate an even heavier flow of qualified applications for membership. This, together with the general excellence of so many of the applications now being received, suggested the desirability, in principle, of an increase of the capacity of the School. The Director said he hoped that some five or six offices would become available to the School as a result of the removal of the library offices and a large portion of the books to the new building. He also felt that a certain increase in the stipend budget of the School was warranted.

5. The Director reviewed the history of the Gest Oriental Library and its present status at Firestone Library. He reported that a Chinese scholar, Mr. Wan-li Ch'ü, would be coming to Princeton next year to make an inventory of the Gest Library and that the Institute had undertaken to share his salary with the University and to provide, if possible, a place for him to live. The Director recommended that Mr. Ch'ü be given membership in the School for the year, and this was agreed, it being understood that his remuneration would not have to be taken from the regular stipend budget of the School.

6. The Director reported that the Trustees had been asked to approve the acquisition of a copy of the Thesaurus Linguae Latine. Professor Alföldi reported that the Institute could expect to hear from the Thesaurus in January as to whether or not such a copy could be made available.

7. The following applications for membership in 1965/66 were declined:

F. A. G. Beck	V. E. G. Kenna
F. P. Bargebuhr	John T. Killen
Gerard J. Brault	Alfonz Lengyel
Peter Brock	Peter Meller
R. J. C. Butow	Brian B. Shefton
N. E. Collinge	William Woodruff

It was suggested that Messrs. Killen, Collinge, and Woodruff be informed in the letters of declination that the Institute particularly regreted that shortage of resources made impossible their acceptance for the coming academic year

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but that their applications would, if they wished, be put on a waiting list, in which case they would be notified if by any chance resources were to become available at a later date through withdrawals or otherwise.

8. The following applications for membership in 1965/66 were accepted, stipends being approved as listed:

Joseph O. Baylen	2nd term	3,800.		
Denis van Berchem	year	6,500.	500.	
Charles O. Brink	2nd	3,800.	500.	
Delio Cantimori	2nd	3,300.	500.	
Emmanuel Chatzidakis	2nd	3,800.	500.	
V. von Gonzenbach Clairmont	year	5,500.	500.	
Ralf Dahrendorf	year	--	--	F.G. Ass't. fund
Charles R. Dodwell	year	6,500.	500.	
Moshe Dothan	year	6,500.	500.	
H. G. von Einem	1st	3,300.	500.	
Edward Grant	year	6,500.		
Merritt Y. Hughes	year	6,000.		
Robert M. Kingdon	year	5,500.		
James Kritzeck	year	--	--	(conditional letter)
Herbert S. Long	year	(6,500.)		(conditional letter)
Wolfgang Lotz	1st	3,800.	500.	
Philip Merlan	year	6,000.		
Wolfgang J. Mommsen	year	--	--	Herodotus Fund
Florentine Mutherich	2nd	3,300.	500.	
Leighton D. Reynolds	year	6,250.	500.	
G. H. Robertson	year	6,500.	500.	
Lars G. Söflund	year	6,500.	500.	
Walter Schuchhardt	1st	3,300.	500.	
W. H. Schwabacher	year	6,000.	500.	
Jacques Schwartz	year	5,500.	500.	
Zeph Stewart	year	6,500.		
Johannes A. Straub	year	6,000.	500.	
Erich Swoboda	year	6,000.	500.	
John B. Ward-Perkins	2nd	3,800.	500.	

The Director proposed, and the School agreed, that Miss Nicolson be given a further two-year appointment in the School.

George F. Kennan
 Executive Officer

MINUTES

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

January 19, 1965

March 29, 1965-----October 8, 1965

November 15, 1965

November 29, 1965

Minutes of the meeting of the School of Historical Studies
Held in the Director's Office, January 19, 1965, at 10:30 a.m.

Present: Professors Alföldi, Cherniss, Clagett, Gilbert, Kennan, and Meritt.

The Executive Officer reported that the School had been informed of the death of Dr. Erich Swoboda, who had been appointed to membership in the School for the academic year 1965/66. This created a vacancy in the list of members for that year, which might be filled by one of the three applicants placed on a waiting list. The Executive Officer reviewed the financial position of the School, which is approximately \$7,000 over the budget at the present time. He reported his conversation with the Director in which the latter had indicated that if there was one of the candidates on the waiting list whom the members of the School strongly desired to have here next year, he thought the state of the School budget should not preclude consideration of another invitation.

After discussion, the following decisions were made with regard to the applicants on the waiting list:

1. Mr. Killen, it was felt, would find better circumstances at the University of Wisconsin than here for the work he has in mind, and should not be invited to come here at this time.

2. In the case of Mr. Collinge, Professor Cherniss reported that it appeared that the administration of his university--the University of Durham--had reason to hope that he would not be absent in the next academic year. In these circumstances it was thought better not to extend an invitation at this time.

3. It was felt that Mr. Woodruff, now at the University of Melbourne, might well be invited, in view of the general merits of his application and of the fact that, since he would be coming only for one term, his presence here would not burden the School budget as much as would a full-year membership. It was voted to

give membership to Mr. Woodruff for the first term of 1965/66, with a stipend of \$3,800, and \$500 to be held in reserve for travel.

Professor Gilbert informed the members of the faculty that he had been informed that next fall Professor Hermann Heimpel would come to the United States to visit various universities. Mr. Heimpel is Professor of Mediaeval History at the University of Göttingen and Director of the Max Planck Institut für Geschichte. He would be much interested to get to know the Institute for Advanced Study and Mr. Gilbert said that he believed it might be interesting for the historians here to have more information about the working of this German historical research institute. Mr. Gilbert asked whether it would be possible to invite Mr. Heimpel for a short visit of eight to ten days.

It was decided to recommend to the Director that an invitation to visit the Institute be issued to Dr. Heimpel.

Professor Clagett reported he has been asked to testify before a Congressional committee on the question of the establishment of a government-supported foundation for the humanities.

Professor Kennan stated that he thought that he, too, might soon be drawn into some sort of consultation with governmental circles over a similar matter. The President, he explained, had expressed in his State of the Union Message an intention to establish a foundation for the promotion of the arts. Professor Kennan suspected that the President was not aware, in advancing this suggestion, of the existence of the National Institute for Arts and Letters, the presidency of which he expected soon to assume. He had, therefore, written to Washington to draw attention to the existence of the National Institute and to its semi-official status.

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Professor Alföldi drew attention to the possibility that, if a governmentally-supported foundation for the humanities were to be established, it might be useful in making available urgently needed support for study of the classical languages.

No action was taken in connection with these discussions.

George F. Kennan
Executive Officer

Minutes of the meeting of the School of Historical Studies
Held in the Director's Office, March 29, 1965 at 11 a.m.

Present: The Director, and Professors Alföldi, Cherniss, Clagett, Gilbert, Kennan, and Meritt.

1. The minutes of the last meeting were approved.
2. The following action taken since the last meeting was confirmed:
 - (a) Mr. William Woodruff's membership was extended from one term to the full academic year 1965/66, with a stipend of \$6,500.
3. The Executive Officer reported Dr. Zeph Stewart had withdrawn from membership in the coming academic year. He also reported that Dr. Hermann Heimpel would be unable to accept the Institute's invitation to visit in the fall of 1965.
4. Dr. Oppenheimer reported that he is asking the Board of Trustees to approve an increase of \$30,000 in the stipend budget of the School for the year 1965/66. He has every hope that the request will be granted. He suggested that the School might want to consider an increase in the stipends for next year. It was agreed that such an increase would be discussed at the first meeting of the School to be held in the fall.
5. The faculty discussed the proposed visitors to the Institute during the summer months. A list of these names is attached to the minutes and copies are to be given to the Director and the members of the faculty.
6. It was announced that the School dinner will be held on October 9, 1965. It was agreed that another School dinner should be held soon after the opening of the second term.
7. Professor Gilbert was elected executive officer for the year 1965/66.
8. There was discussion of Professor Bernard Bailyn's declination of a professorship and the continuing search for a professor in the field of modern history. Professor Bailyn's letter and Dr. Oppenheimer's reply are attached to these minutes. It was agreed that Professors Clagett, Gilbert, and Kennan should continue talks concerning an appointment in modern history.
9. Professor Gilbert inquired about plans for moving Professor Kantorowicz's library into the new library. It was hoped that the books could be moved in the near future even though the sorting and cataloging would take place later. Dr. Oppenheimer suggested that Professors Gilbert and Kennan talk about this matter with Miss Sachs.
10. There was further discussion about the possibility of arranging more lectures by professors and selected members.

George Kennan

24 March 1965

Dear Bailyn:

Your letter of March 12th brought us, as you must know, a real sense of loss. What you may not know is the profound respect that I have for the reasons for your decision. They help to refine the dividing line, of which I have long been aware, between disciplines and men for whom a permanent life at this Institute is a liberation, and those for whom it is an impoverishment. One cannot have the best of both worlds; but perhaps you would like to spend a term or a year with us when the state of your work makes that right.

Your letter has also deepened the sense of loss in your decision.

With warm good wishes,

Robert Oppenheimer

Professor Bernard Bailyn
Department of History
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Widener J

March 12, 1965

Professor Robert Oppenheimer
Director
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N. J.

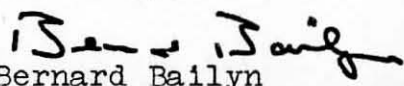
Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

My delay in writing reflects the difficulty I have had in coming to a decision about joining the Institute for Advanced Study. It has probably been the most difficult decision I have ever had to make. (I say "I," but of course my wife has been involved in this from the beginning, though less problematically: she has been favorable to the change from the start.) The issues have been clear. Harvard's attractions are obvious, but for all its attractions, it is a very "heavy" institution. At a certain point one begins to get buried in committees, lectures, seminars, and a dozen other kinds of obligations. When I found that happening to me I have often thought of the Institute for Advanced Study as the perfect place to be, in which one would be able to break free from all these encumbrances and develop one's work fully. My visit to the Institute confirmed this view. The problem for me has been to understand the extent to which I am personally dependent in my work on the University, intellectually and otherwise. I know I have given as much as I could to students, but until I began to think about the possibility of this change I have never considered how much they might have given to me. I believe it has been a great deal. The challenge of the excellent minds in the graduate school and the obligation to "profess" my whole subject in a comprehensive way to sophisticated undergraduates have been sources of my own growth, and I have concluded that exhausting as that work can be I ought not to drop it. In addition there is the benefit I have had, and have needed, of continuous contact with colleagues in the whole range of modern and early modern history. The growth of special fields in American and modern European history has been so great that one finds oneself - or at least I have found myself - more and more dependent on the help of colleagues to keep up even generally with what is happening.

From these considerations I have had to conclude, with what I can only describe as a sense of resignation, that I should stay at Harvard. It is hardly appropriate, I realize, to tell you that I write this with real regret, but that is how I feel. I shall envy my colleagues in history at the Institute.

I deeply appreciate your personal courtesy and kindness in this, and your generous hospitality.

Sincerely,


Bernard Bailyn

*copies sent to Fac & Trustees 3/16/65
Miss Horton 3/17*

SUMMER VISITORS

On the invitation of

Father E. W. Bodnar, S.J.	Novitiate of St. Isaac Jogues Wernersville, Pennsylvania	Professor Meritt
Charles Edson	187 Bascom Hall University of Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin 53706	Professor Meritt
Jean Gottmann	Southern Illinois University Carbondale, Illinois	
Henry Immerwahr	Department of Classics University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, North Carolina	Professor Meritt
Mrs. Henry Immerwahr	same	Professor Thompson
Elias Kapetanopoulos	Department of Classics University of Nebraska Lincoln, Nebraska 68503	Professor Meritt
Ernst M. Manasse	North Carolina College Durham, North Carolina	Professor Cherniss
Oscar W. Reinmuth	Department of Classical Languages University of Texas Austin, Texas	Professor Meritt
Leonardo Tarán	Department of Classics University of California 405 Hilgard Avenue Los Angeles 24, California	Professor Cherniss

Further attachments:

1. Schlesinger's letter. (Betty did not make one for us since we had orig., but I will have copy made for our minute book.)
2. Palmer corresp (2 from him, 1 from you). Since these had been previously circulated to fac (as is noted in minutes) Betty did not attach further copies to the minutes sent to fac. members, but does have set attached to her copy in minutes book.

↑ to be
attached

Minutes of the meeting of the School of Historical Studies
Held in the Director's Office, October 8, 1965, at 10:30 a.m.

Present: The Director, and Professors Alföldi, Clagett, Gilbert, Gilliam, Kennan, Meiss, Meritt, and Thompson.

The Executive Officer welcomed Professor Gilliam to the meeting of the Faculty.

1. The minutes of the last meeting were approved.
2. The following action taken by mail vote was approved:

Dr. F. G. Heymann was voted membership for the second term of 1965/66, without commitment as to stipend or office space. The Executive Officer informed the faculty that it would probably be possible to provide office space for Dr. Heymann.

3. The Executive Officer told the faculty that Dr. Wolfgang Mommsen and Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf had resigned the memberships to which they had been appointed for the current year.

Mr. Mommsen asked whether a postponement of his membership for one year was possible and he was told that we did not postpone memberships from one year to another, but that we might consider his case again in the forthcoming December meeting.

4. The meeting then discussed some letters which Mr. James Kritzeck had written to the Director and the Executive Officer. In these letters, Mr. Kritzeck informed us that he had been appointed as peritus to the fourth session of the Vatican Council. He would not be able, therefore, to take up residence at the Institute at the beginning of the present academic year but only in January in the second term. Mr. Kritzeck also asked whether instead of residing at the Institute in the first term of the academic year his membership could be extended to the first term of the academic year 1966/67. In response to his letters, Mr. Kritzeck has been told that we have no objection against his taking up membership at the Institute only in January, for the second term of the present academic year, but his request for extending his membership over to the first term of 1966/67 could be taken up only in a meeting of the faculty. The faculty decided that Mr. Kritzeck ought to be informed that we would be glad to have him as a member in the first term of 1966/67 but that at the present moment we could enter into no commitment with regard to housing or office space. The Director agreed to write to Mr. Kritzeck accordingly.

5. Mr. Christopher Morris has raised the question whether his application for membership could be decided upon immediately. It was decided that it would be fairer to take up Mr. Morris's application together with the other applicants in December and the Executive Officer was told to inform Mr. Morris accordingly.

6. The faculty then discussed the memorandum which the Executive Officer had prepared on the question of raising the grants given to temporary members. In general the memorandum was approved but a few changes were recommended. The attached statement will show the new formula, which is intended to serve as a base. It was also decided that some increase in grants ought to be given to the present members: \$300 to those who are residing at the Institute for one term, \$600 to those who will be staying here for the entire academic year.

7. The faculty then discussed the possibility of offering Professor Robert Palmer a professorship. When Professor Palmer left Princeton University to become Dean at Washington University in St. Louis, he had been told that if ever he intended to return to scholarship the Institute would be interested in hearing about his plans. In September Professor Palmer informed Professor Gilbert in a personal conversation and the Director by a letter, which has been circulated, that he anticipated that within a year or two he would want to give up his deanship and return to "thinking and writing about history." The faculty recognized that Professor Palmer is one of the most prominent historians in this country, with a wide international reputation, and that the appointment of Professor Palmer to a professorship at the Institute would be very appropriate. The question was raised, however, whether an appointment of Professor Palmer would form an obstacle to making other professorial appointments in the School.

Professor Alföldi emphasized that it seemed highly desirable to him that the three professorships in the field of Greek studies should be balanced by three professorships in the field of Roman studies. He mentioned that the appointment of an expert in the field of the history of Roman law was particularly desirable.

Professors Clagett and Meiss mentioned the need for a man working in the mediaeval field, and Professors Clagett, Kennan, and Gilbert expressed their continuing interest in having at the Institute a scholar working in the field of American history. Although Professor Palmer's interests extend over both sides of the ocean and his presence at the Institute might help to attract scholars working in American history, his appointment cannot be considered as making the demand for an American historian at the Institute superfluous.

Professor Meiss also emphasized that every new professorial appointment involves an increase in the number of temporary members and the need for additional office space.

The question was raised whether these plans for expansion would be impeded by the appointment of Professor Palmer. The Director stated that in the past the Trustees had never raised objections to the recommendations of the School for additional professorial appointments. Moreover the Report of the Faculty-Trustee Committee, which envisaged five additional professorial appointments, was still valid, although it had not been financially implemented. Briefly, the appointment of Professor Palmer would not close the door to further expansion.

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The Director then read a letter from Professor Cherniss in which Professor Cherniss emphasized that for many years he had thought of Professor Palmer as a possible faculty member of the Institute but that in previous years Professor Palmer's position at Princeton University had made an appointment to the Institute impossible. Since this obstacle was now removed, he was thoroughly in favor of offering Professor Palmer a professorship at the Institute.

It was then decided that the Executive Officer ought to put together a bibliography of Professor Palmer's works and that his writings should be placed in Miss Horton's office so that members could read them. A definite decision would have to be taken at a further meeting of the School. The Director had written that he expected to write to Professor Palmer by early December, and expressed the wish that this schedule be maintained.

8. There was some discussion of Professor Woodward's letter recommending the establishment of a separate Common Room. Although several members agreed with Professor Woodward's comments about the desirability of having such a meeting place, it was decided that nothing needed to be done immediately. The Director urged the continued use of the Fuld Hall library reading room.

9. The Director then brought up the question of Mr. Arthur Schlesinger's coming to the Institute during the present academic year. He had taken note of the memorandum in which the Executive Officer had summarized the discussion of this question which had taken place in Professor Kennan's office on September 30. This memorandum is appended to these minutes.

The Director stated that in previous discussions Mr. Schlesinger had been led to expect that he could come to the Institute when he left the Government service. The Director thought that it would be wrong of us if we did not honor this commitment at a time when Mr. Schlesinger may be in a rather difficult position. Mr. Schlesinger did not intend to come to Princeton before January. The Director stated that he would like to invite Mr. Schlesinger to come to the Institute as a visitor in the second term. After some discussion, most members agreed to this suggestion as an acceptable solution.

10. Professor Gilbert informed the faculty that Professor Frances Yates of the University of London would come in February to this country to deliver some lectures at Johns Hopkins University. Professor Gilbert, who had seen Miss Yates in September, had heard from her that she would like very much to come to Princeton for a visit of one or two weeks. He suggested that an invitation from the Institute might be extended to her. Professor Meiss supported this request warmly and it was agreed upon by the faculty.

Professor Meiss then mentioned that Professor André Chastel of the Sorbonne and Professor E. H. Gombrich of the University of London would also be in this country in the second part of the academic year and he recommended that these two scholars might also be invited to the Institute. This was approved.

11. Professor Alföldi raised the question of his pension and the Director told him that he had taken up this question with the Board of Trustees and that the matter had been taken care of.

Felix Gilbert
Executive Officer

APPENDIX A

	<u>One term</u>	<u>Two terms</u>
<u>Scholars from institutions in the U.S.</u>		
1) unmarried	\$ 3,750.	\$ 7,000.
2) married	4,000.	7,500.
<u>Scholars from institutions abroad</u>		
1) unmarried	3,250.	6,000.
	(whether for one term or for two \$500 travel expenses if unable to get a Fulbright travel grant)	
2) married	3,500.	6,250.
	(whether for one term or for two \$500 travel expenses if unable to get a Fulbright travel grant plus \$500 travel funds for accompanying dependent(s).)	

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

October 4, 1965

Memorandum to Dr. Oppenheimer:

At a meeting on Thursday, September 30, the Faculty of the School of Historical Studies discussed the letter which Mr. Arthur and Schlesinger, Jr. sent to the Director/in which he asked about the possibility of coming to the Institute during the present academic year. The members of the Faculty were well aware of the important historical work which Mr. Schlesinger has done in the past and they were also conscious that it might be beneficial to facilitate his return to academic life. On the other hand the members were agreed that in the present circumstances Mr. Schlesinger's residence at the Institute would be inopportune. Mr. Schlesinger's Kennedy book is expected to come out in November and it seems most unlikely that the public reaction to this book, which has already been rather vehement, will permit Mr. Schlesinger to give full time to research in the months ahead. It is doubtful, therefore, that Mr. Schlesinger would really benefit from a stay at the Institute during the present academic year.

From the point of view of the interests of the Institute it seemed a very unusual procedure to invite a person to the Institute

-2-

after the term had already started. Moreover, because Mr. Schlesinger's "ethics" in writing his book on Kennedy has evoked extremely sharp disputes not only among the public but particularly among professional historians, an invitation to Mr. Schlesinger at the present moment would seem to place the Institute definitely on one side in this dispute.

In conversations after the meeting the question was raised whether an invitation might be extended to Mr. Schlesinger for the second term when the excitement over the publication of the Kennedy book probably will have died down. Although this question was never placed before all the members of the Faculty of the School of Historical Studies, certainly several of them considered this also as an unsatisfactory solution.

For Allen

Minutes of the meeting of the School of Historical Studies
Held in the Director's Office, November 15, 1965 at 3 p.m.

Present: The Director, and Professors Alföldi, Cherniss, Clagett, Gilbert, Gilliam, Kennan, Meiss, Meritt, and Thompson.

1. The minutes of the last meeting were approved with the following correction, page 2, Item 7: "At the beginning of the discussion on the possibility of offering Professor Robert Palmer a professorship at the Institute, Professor Meiss asked the question whether we would consider at this time other candidates too, or whether the School wanted to limit its deliberations to Palmer's candidacy. The Director stated that he thought it appropriate to consider scholars who might be competitive with Palmer but that it would be hard to have at this time a general discussion of possible candidates for membership on the faculty." With this addition the minutes were approved.

2. The Executive Officer presented to the members a statement on Professor Palmer's scholarly achievements and suggested that because since the last meeting members had had an opportunity to make themselves acquainted with Mr. Palmer's work they might now resume the discussion of his appointment.

Professor Alföldi said that before entering upon the discussion of any particular candidate he would like to have a consideration of the general policy of the School of Historical Studies with regard to future appointments. He had expressed his opinions on this question in a letter to the Executive Officer and he wanted this letter attached to the minutes. The Executive Officer stated that he had given a reply to Professor Alföldi and if Professor Alföldi's letter were to be attached to the minutes he wanted his answer also attached. This was agreed upon. Professor Kennan said that the general questions which Professor Alföldi had raised in his letter would certainly be considered in the context of our deliberations on Professor Palmer's appointment.

-2-

The discussion first focussed on the question whether the appointment of Professor Palmer to the faculty would form an obstacle to further professorial appointments in the School of Historical Studies. Professor Meiss emphasized that in the last years he had given much thought to the question of additional appointments and had a number of names in mind. He considered the appointment of a mediaevalist to be particularly urgent. Professor Clagett said that he shared this view. He and Professor Meiss were ready to propose the name of a mediaevalist for a professorship in the School but he was willing to vote for the appointment of Professor Palmer. Professor Kennan stated that, in his opinion, the Trustees would be quite willing to agree to an expansion of the faculty, and the Director directed attention to the Faculty-Trustee Report of 1955, which had envisaged an increase in the number of professors in the School of Historical Studies to 12 to 14. It was said that this report had never been financially implemented. Professor Gilliam stated that from his conversation with Trustees he had gathered that further funds were necessary in order to maintain the present strength of the Institute. Others said that the impression which they had received from their conversations with Trustees was that they considered an increase in the endowment of the Institute to be desirable and necessary in order to be able to expand the activities of the Institute but the present financial status of the Institute would allow continuation of the work of the Institute in its present framework and an expansion along the lines envisaged in the Faculty-Trustee Report of 1955.

-3-

Professor Cherniss said that he was thoroughly in favor of the appointment of Professor Palmer whom for many years he had considered to be a most desirable addition to the faculty of the School of Historical Studies. Moreover in his opinion the members of the faculty had already decided on an expansion in the field of modern history by agreeing unanimously to the appointment of Professor Bailyn last year, and the only reason that such an expansion had not taken place was that Professor Bailyn had declined our offer. Professor Meiss said that some members had justified the offer to Professor Bailyn by stressing the need for having at the Institute a scholar working in the field of American history; he was concerned because in our previous discussion of Professor Palmer's appointment, it had been stated that the need for an historian working in the field of American history would not be eliminated by the appointment of Professor Palmer. Professor Gilbert confirmed that he would still consider the appointment of an American historian desirable but, since Palmer had done work in the field of American history, his appointment would make such a demand less urgent.

Professor Kennan stated that he would regard it as a most serious mistake if the Institute could not find room for a scholar of Professor Palmer's eminence. Professor Meritt said that it had been the policy of the Institute to look for very good men as long as they fitted into the plan of the Institute. He had had many contacts with Professor Palmer through collaboration in the American Philosophical Society and he had come to the conviction that Professor Palmer was the kind of man we ought to have at the Institute. He said that he put this first, beyond consideration of the field to be represented, whether Greek, Roman, Mediaeval or Renaissance. Professor Thompson also spoke in favor of Professor Palmer's appointment.

-4-

The Executive Officer then began to ask the members for their votes. The School resolved to nominate for appointment as a professor in the Historical School Professor Robert Roswell Palmer, now Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Washington University, St. Louis. The vote was seven yes, with Professor Alföldi voting no, and Professor Gilliam abstaining.

Professor Gilliam explained that he could not be persuaded to join the majority because, in his opinion, the School ought to concentrate on those fields of scholarship which at present were in decline in colleges and universities.

Professor Meiss emphasized that the appointment of Professor Palmer implied more than the addition of a member to the faculty; it would also require an increase in the number of temporary members.

Professor Clagett stated again that he and Professor Meiss had a mediaevalist as a candidate for a permanent appointment and that they wanted to present their case to the faculty in the near future, during the present academic year.

3. The Executive Officer told the faculty that two letters had been received, one from Professor Philippe Verdier and the other from Miss C. H. E. Haspels. Both of them wanted to spend the summer at the Institute and raised the question whether summer grants would be available for them. It was agreed that we are anxious to make it possible for scholars to make use of the facilities of the Institute in the summer and that we were willing to house them in the Project, but that we were not willing to introduce a system of summer grants. If, by the end of the year, money was still available in

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the Visitor's Fund or the Assistant's Fund, it might be possible in special cases to use this money for summer visitors needing financial support.

4. The Director said that it had become increasingly evident that the name "School of Mathematics" was a misnomer because this name could hardly be applied to the work of the physicists. Some discussion had taken place, therefore, whether "a School of Natural Sciences" might not be created, and he wanted to hear the views of the members of the School of Historical Studies about such a change. No objections were raised.

The Director gave some information about the application of Professor Francis Fergusson and said that this application would be circulated among the faculty.

The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m.

Felix Gilbert
Executive Officer

Excerpt from the minutes of the meeting of the School of Historical Studies held on November 15, 1965

The School resolved to nominate for appointment as professor in the Historical School, Professor Robert Roswell Palmer, now Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Washington University, St. Louis. The vote was seven yes, with Professor Alföldi voting no, and Professor Gilliam abstaining. The grounds for the negative vote and abstention will become clear from the correspondence between Professor Alföldi and Professor Gilbert attached.

The executive officer of the School was requested to submit the dossier on Professor Palmer to the Director, with the request that it be made available to the remainder of the Faculty and the matter further pursued at the meeting of the Faculty called for November 30.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

November 12, 1965

Professor Felix Gilbert, Executive Officer
School of Historical Studies
The Institute for Advanced Study

Dear Dr. Gilbert:

You have now kindly sent us a number of papers concerning the proposed appointment of Robert Palmer. But the preparations for considering such an action, I think, will be incomplete until the outlines of a general policy of our School concerning appointments have been discussed and laid down in writing. My reasons for this conviction must be briefly stated.

The first 30 years of existence were for the Historical School an unavoidable epoch of experiment. For that epoch it was a natural way to begin: to hire outstanding historians, disregarding the fields, and see how this method worked. By now the second generation is beginning, and growth and experience point to the necessity of a different approach, i.e., to build up an organically connected group. Such a coherent group alone can constitute a stable frame for the future.

Our needs and possibilities are fundamentally different from those of the mathematicians and physicists. In their School the selection of candidates can never be quite arbitrary, because mathematics and physics provide a solid basis, and those who don't belong to these disciplines are a priori excluded by definition. The structure of our School is not defined simply by the term "Historical." The School could remain "Historical" and still appoint, for instance, specialists in historical linguistics, representatives of the social sciences, political science, psychology and behaviorism, general philosophy or, again, branches of

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the history of any part of the world. Economics, military history, prehistory, and Iranian studies have already been taken up and then dropped, because they did not fit within a circle of well connected fields. Changes of such kind are harmful to a sound evolution, harmful to the library and other facilities of research. A coherent group of scholars can not only produce more, go deeper and cover broader aspects of human history, but they can attract much more the best research workers and constitute a unique focus of historical studies for the whole world.

As I have often stated, an example of the ideal solution under the circumstances existing here is provided already by Greek studies. These need their Roman complement, and point to the necessity for their mediaeval continuation, and with their renewal in the Renaissance. The most urgent task of our School is, therefore, to fill the lacuna between Antiquity and the Renaissance. The priority belongs, at least in my mind, to a chair in Roman law, to a second chair for Roman cultural history with its many branches, and to a third chair for mediaeval studies.

The 18th century, i.e., the field of Robert Palmer, is already represented in our midst by Felix Gilbert; its duplication should be considered in the tight frame of our financial possibilities only after that great lacuna has been filled.

Yours sincerely,

Andrew Alföldi

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

November 13, 65

Dear Professor Alföldi:

I appreciate the frankness with which you have written me your views about appointments in the School of Historical Studies, and I would like to explain to you with equal frankness my opinion about the Palmer appointment.

Palmer is one of the most distinguished historians of this country, a scholar of international reputation; it would be most desirable to have Palmer as a member of our Faculty.

I cannot agree that his field of specialization overlaps with my field of interest. It is true that I have written a book on eighteenth century history but I was concerned with a general problem, that of the role of ideology in foreign affairs, and the birth of the American Republic seemed to me to offer a particularly interesting and enlightening "case study" for this problem. Thus: I am not a "specialist" in the eighteenth century; if I am a specialist at all, I am a specialist in the Renaissance and in the history of the 19th and 20th centuries. Moreover, Palmer's appointment should be particularly helpful because of his intimate knowledge of French historical scholars. Kennan is particularly interested in Russian and American history; I hope that I am relatively well informed about what is going on in Britain, Germany and Italy in historical scholarship, but unfortunately my contacts with French historians are rather limited. We have had few modern or early modern French historians

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here at the Institute. Palmer's appointment will help to overcome this "deficiency".

I fully agree with you about the desirability of having a coherent group of scholars here at the Institute but it seems to me that we lack this kind of coherence in the field of modern history almost more than in any other field. Palmer's presence would establish a coherent group, working in the area from the Renaissance to the present.

I believe that I would be in favor of Palmer's appointment even if his appointment would exclude the possibility of further professorial appointments in the near future. But in the last meeting of the School it was clearly stated that Palmer's appointment would not close the door for future professorial appointments. You mention the need for a mediaevalist and for a historian of Roman Law, and I am in full agreement with you about the desirability of appointments in these fields. However, I think that a theoretical discussion of establishing priorities would not be especially fruitful because any practical action which we could take will always be dependent upon the availability of scholars whose work exhibits the desired degree of excellence.

I have given some thought to the question of possible candidates for the fields in which you are particularly interested but since several of my colleagues are closer to these fields than I am, it does not seem to me that I should take the initiative. What I can say is that I would certainly be very much interested in any suggestions which you, Clagett, Gilliam or Moiss would make for mediaeval history or Roman Law.

Yours sincerely,
Felix Gilbert F.G.

Supplement to recommendation
for Professor Palmer.

ROBERT ROSWELL PALMER

The case for offering Professor Robert R. Palmer a professorship in the School of Historical Studies at the Institute for Advanced Study is an extremely strong one.

Professor Palmer has been a scholar of remarkable productivity. His curriculum vitae shows that he is recognized as one of the leading historians of this country. His works and ideas are extensively discussed in European scholarly circles; he enjoys a high international reputation.

Since the time of his graduate work, the focus of Professor Palmer's research and writing has been the history of the eighteenth century and of the French Revolution. In the last years Palmer has published a two-volume work, entitled The Age of the Democratic Revolution, in which he has brought together the results of his previous researches. Embedded in a brilliantly written narrative is a new and original interpretation of the entire period. Its salient points are that the French Revolution has to be seen as the special manifestation of a conflict which had developed within the entire Atlantic Civilization, and that, in its fundamental features, this movement of opposition against the Ancien Régime was "democratic."

In developing this interpretation of the era of the French Revolution Professor Palmer collaborated with Jacques Godechot, Professor of History and the Faculty of Dean of/Letters at the University of Toulouse; because of Palmer's association with Godechot the latter's review of Palmer's book gives a particularly clear summary of the contents of Palmer's work (see the attached review from the Revue Historique). The problems which Palmer's and Godechot's works have raised for the interpretation of the era of the French Revolution have been

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very neatly epitomized by Marcel Reinhard in the question: "Révolution française, ou révolution en France?" Marcel Reinhard occupies the prestigious chair for the History of the French Revolution at the Sorbonne and it can be expected that he regards with a particularly critical eye a thesis which seeks to modify the traditional views about the era of the French Revolution and to reduce the importance of the French Revolution for the transformation of modern society. But these reservations do not prevent Reinhard from recognizing the importance of the work which Palmer and Godechot are doing. He has written that "nul ne contest l'intérêt" which the work of Palmer and others inspires in the reinterpretation of the era of the French Revolution. Further he is convinced that these efforts have had an important stimulating effect on scholarly work in this field: "la confrontation des interprétations invite à de nouveaux travaux."

The impulse which Professor Palmer, through his writings and teaching, has given to historical work on the Ancien Régime and early nineteenth-century France has been particularly noticeable in his own country - in the United States; the attached letter of Franklin L. Ford, Professor of History and Dean of the Faculty at Harvard University, testifies to the reputation which Professor Palmer enjoys among the younger generation of American historical scholars. But the position which Professor Palmer has established for himself in his field of specialization is perhaps best illustrated by the fact that the relevant volume of the New Cambridge Modern History which has just appeared opens with a discussion of Palmer's interpretation of the era of the French Revolution.

Our wish to have Professor Palmer as a professor at the Institute for Advanced Study arises primarily from the fact that he is an internationally

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recognized authority in one of the most important periods of modern history. But it would be wrong to conclude, from his eminence in this specialized field, that he is limited in his interests. He has demonstrated a wide grasp of history in his History of the Modern World, and in various articles he has taken an active part in discussing theoretical problems in the historical discipline.

For many years members of the School of Historical Studies have thought of Professor Palmer as a desirable colleague but his position at Princeton University made his nomination impossible. When Professor Palmer left Princeton University to take up an administrative post at Washington University in St. Louis this suggested the possibility of his being open to an invitation to join the School of Historical Studies at some time in the future. Professor Palmer's presence at the Institute will complement the work in the School of Historical Studies in a most desirable manner. In the Report of the Joint Faculty-Trustee Study Committee of 1955 it was stated that there are many periods and many aspects of the European tradition "whose history is not represented on the present Faculty; and whenever eminent scholars are available, we should certainly wish to represent the history of Europe from the 15th through the 18th centuries." Professor Palmer's appointment will give an opportunity to fill one of the important gaps which was recognized by this Report.

Comptes rendus critiques

certain aspects de la science du XVIII^e siècle sont déjà trop techniques et d'autres encore trop éloignés de nos habitudes modernes de pensée, pour qu'un auteur unique puisse les apprécier correctement et porter des jugements personnels valables sur l'évolution des différents secteurs de la science et de la technique au cours de cette période.

Compte tenu de ces difficultés, l'essai de synthèse du professeur Mousnier a le mérite de démontrer aux historiens l'importance des problèmes scientifiques et techniques, tout en attirant l'attention des historiens des sciences sur la nécessité de considérer leur discipline en liaison étroite avec les autres secteurs de l'histoire générale. Il permet ainsi d'espérer qu'un jour prochain une collaboration féconde pourra s'établir entre historiens purs et historiens des sciences et des techniques. Les remarques que nous avons faites sur certaines tendances de cet essai n'ont pour but que d'éclairer les lecteurs sur la complexité des problèmes soulevés et sur la difficulté, dans l'état actuel des recherches, de porter des jugements d'ensemble suffisamment motivés.

René TATON.

R. R. PALMER. *The Age of the Democratic Revolution. A Political History of Europe and America, 1760-1800. I : The Challenge*. Princeton University Press, 1959 ; in-8°, x-534 pages.

Je suis à la fois heureux et très embarrassé pour rendre compte du beau livre de Robert Palmer. Nous avons en effet, Robert Palmer et moi, amicalement collaboré au rapport sur l'*Atlantique* présenté en 1955 au Congrès international de Rome, nous partageons sur bien des problèmes les mêmes idées et je crains d'être mal placé pour juger les points de vue si originaux présentés ici par mon ami américain. Du moins vais-je essayer d'analyser aussi objectivement que possible le premier volume de ce grand ouvrage.

Robert Palmer a tenté d'écrire une histoire *politique* du monde occidental dans la deuxième moitié du XVIII^e siècle, sans se placer dans la perspective habituelle des compartimentages nationaux. Sa tentative se rapproche de celles qui ont été faites par les auteurs des grandes synthèses récentes sur l'histoire des civilisations, mais elle en diffère, précisément parce que ces auteurs ont, de parti pris, négligé l'histoire politique. Ceci montre tout de suite l'originalité de la conception de Robert Palmer. Son ouvrage, en effet, est, en même temps qu'une histoire politique générale, une histoire comparée des institutions politiques et des révolutions qui eurent lieu dans les différents États de l'Occident de 1760 à 1800. Ne serait-ce qu'à ce seul titre, son étude se recommanderait déjà aux historiens. Mais Robert Palmer ne se borne pas à la description des événements et des institutions, il soutient une thèse, celle que nous avons tous deux esquissée dans notre rapport de Rome, que j'ai moi-même présentée dans ma *Grande Nation* et dont R. Palmer a déjà dessiné les grands traits dans divers articles, à savoir que la Révolution française n'est pas un phénomène isolé et exceptionnel, mais qu'elle doit être replacée dans tout un courant révolutionnaire qui a produit des « révolutions en chaîne », comme je l'ai écrit, ou même peut-être une vaste révolution du monde occidental.

Le présent volume, premier tome de l'ouvrage qui doit en compter deux,

The Age of the Democratic Revolution

montre comment les forces aristocratiques et démocratiques se sont déliées au cours de plusieurs révolutions entre 1760 et 1790. Les mots, aristocrates et démocrates, remarque finement Robert Palmer, ne caractérisent-ils pas cette période, puisqu'ils ne furent couramment employés dans le monde qu'à partir de 1780? Peu usités durant la révolution américaine, ils sont au contraire d'usage fréquent aux Provinces-Unies et en Belgique durant les troubles qui secouèrent ces régions, de 1783 à 1790; de là ils passèrent en France. Que représentent-ils donc? *Aristocratie* n'est pas synonyme de noblesse. Des pays qui ne possédaient pas de noblesse, au sens propre du mot, avaient une aristocratie: ainsi la Suisse, l'Amérique britannique. L'aristocratie désigne à la fois la noblesse et la haute bourgeoisie, le patriciat; le terme indique non une supériorité de naissance, mais une primauté dans la hiérarchie sociale, et aussi très souvent dans la « civilisation », c'est-à-dire la culture et le raffinement des mœurs. En Europe, sauf en Russie et en Turquie, et dans toute l'Amérique, cette aristocratie est représentée au sein de « corps constitués », soit à l'échelon communal, soit au niveau des provinces (diètes, États provinciaux), soit même parfois à la tête de l'État (diètes nationales, parlements, états généraux). Elle siège aussi dans d'autres « corps intermédiaires », tels que les grands corps judiciaires, les organismes financiers, les académies. Les aristocrates tendent d'une part à se perpétuer dans leurs places, à en réserver l'héritage à leurs enfants, d'autre part à augmenter sans cesse leurs pouvoirs en s'efforçant de confisquer à leur profit tous ceux de l'État. Ils sont encouragés dans leurs desseins par les théoriciens de la première moitié du siècle, Montesquieu, Rêal de Curban, Blackstone, Warburton.

En face de ces aristocrates, d'un côté le souverain, qui se défend, de l'autre les démocrates. Sur les démocrates, Robert Palmer est plus discret que sur les aristocrates, et on le regrette. Ce n'est guère qu'à propos de la révolution genevoise de 1768 qu'il nous présente des démocrates: n'oublions pas que c'est pour défendre et justifier les démocrates genevois que Rousseau a écrit en 1762 le *Contrat social*.

Dans la plupart des pays d'Occident, trois forces sont donc en présence vers 1760: les aristocrates, les démocrates, le pouvoir royal. De leur alliance et de leur lutte va dépendre l'allure des révolutions qui se préparent. Le souverain peut s'appuyer sur les démocrates pour lutter contre l'aristocratie, nous avons alors le despotisme éclairé, qui réussit dans la mesure où l'alliance est durable. Mais aristocratie et démocratie peuvent se liguier contre le souverain, quitte à lutter entre elles après l'avoir abattu ou avoir réduit ses pouvoirs: c'est ce qui s'est produit en France. En tout cas, dans le monde occidental, les trois forces sont aux prises et leur lutte provoque des révolutions en Amérique, en Irlande, aux Provinces-Unies, aux Pays-Bas, à Genève, en Pologne, en France. La révolution est, en outre, prête à éclater en Angleterre et en Hongrie. Toutes ces révolutions, qui s'apparentent, ne sont, en fait, que divers épisodes de la grande révolution de l'Occident.

Pour justifier cette thèse, il faut démontrer toutefois un point capital: que les troubles dont on vient de parler, et notamment les plus importants avant 1789, ceux des colonies anglaises d'Amérique, sont bien des révolutions. A cet égard, les chapitres VII, VIII et IX, consacrés à la révolution américaine, ont une importance extrême. Le problème de savoir si les troubles d'Amérique du Nord, de 1774 à 1783, ont été seulement une révolte des colonies contre la métropole, ou une véritable révolution, a été longuement débattu par les historiens américains dont l'opinion a été souvent fonction de sympathies politiques, les conservateurs ten-

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dant à minimiser l'aspect proprement « révolutionnaire » des événements, les démocrates à le mettre au contraire en évidence. Pour R. Palmer, le doute n'est pas permis : la révolution américaine est une véritable *révolution*. Non seulement parce qu'on y trouve des événements et des institutions absolument analogues à ceux qu'on rencontrera en France plus tard : gouvernement révolutionnaire, représentants en mission, papier-monnaie, comités de surveillance, suspects, émigrés, conventions, constitutions, contrôle des prix, serments, etc. Non seulement parce qu'elle a été l'occasion d'une profonde modification des structures sociales par suite de l'émigration des « loyalistes », de la confiscation et de la redistribution des biens des émigrés. A ce propos, R. Palmer remarque (p. 188) qu'il y eut aux États-Unis vingt-quatre émigrés pour mille habitants, contre seulement cinq pour mille en France, et que la valeur des biens confisqués aux États-Unis n'est que de peu inférieure à la valeur des biens des émigrés français. « Mais la révolution américaine est surtout une révolution parce qu'elle a procédé des mêmes principes que la française » (p. 189). Ces principes étaient d'ailleurs, ajoute R. Palmer, plus profondément enracinés en Amérique qu'en France parce que les principes contraires (monarchistes, féodaux, ecclésiastiques) y étaient plus faibles qu'en Europe. La révolution fut plus solide aux États-Unis qu'en France — la Constitution de 1787 est toujours en vigueur — parce que les révolutionnaires qui triomphèrent restèrent au pouvoir et que les émigrés ne rentrèrent jamais. Dès 1790, les États-Unis avaient totalement oublié les « loyalists ».

Révolution, la révolution américaine a été, comme plus tard la française, un conflit entre le roi, aidé par une partie des aristocrates, et les démocrates. Sans doute, parmi les adversaires de l'Angleterre, les aristocrates étaient nombreux aussi, et R. Palmer estime que, sans l'aide des aristocrates de Virginie, la révolte n'aurait pu réussir. Mais les chefs de la révolte, pour augmenter leurs chances de succès, ont dû se gagner les masses, ils ont notamment étendu, à peu près dans tous les États, le droit de vote à des catégories qui ne le possédaient pas, et ont même parfois institué le suffrage universel masculin, aussi la victoire a-t-elle été une victoire des forces démocratiques. La révolution américaine a montré, en effet, qu'un certain nombre de spéculations des philosophes pouvaient être mises en pratique, qu'elles n'étaient pas du domaine de l'utopie. En tête de celles-ci, R. Palmer place la théorie du pouvoir constituant. Pour la première fois, dans le monde moderne, le peuple, après avoir rompu le « contrat social », a fait usage du « pouvoir constituant » en élisant des conventions qui ont établi des constitutions et créé des « pouvoirs constitués ». R. Palmer étudie longuement le fonctionnement de ce mécanisme dans l'État le plus démocratique, la Pennsylvanie, et il examine aussi le cas d'États plus « modérés » tels que la Caroline du Nord et le Massachusetts, dont la Constitution fut très largement inspirée par John Adams. La Constitution fédérale de 1787 marque une réaction contre les tendances révolutionnaires qui s'étaient développées dix ans plus tôt, et cette réaction est liée à celle qu'on constate, à la même époque, dans la plupart des pays d'Occident. Il n'en reste pas moins qu'à cette date les États-Unis avaient un régime plus « démocratique » que n'importe quel État de l'Europe. Toutefois, ce caractère est la conséquence, non seulement de la révolution de 1774-1783, mais aussi de toute l'histoire constitutionnelle qui l'avait précédée. Aussi la révolution américaine a-t-elle un caractère ambivalent : elle fut révolutionnaire dans la mesure où elle fut conservatrice, et vice-versa. Elle a, en tout cas, profondément bouleversé l'esprit des Européens,

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en leur donnant l'impression qu'ils entraient dans une ère nouvelle, en étant une leçon et un encouragement pour ceux qui désiraient modifier les institutions de leur propre pays, en créant en Europe le « mythe » américain, d'un pays libre et démocratique.

Aussi l'agitation s'amplifie-t-elle en Europe. On discute avec ardeur — surtout en Hollande, en Belgique, en France et en Angleterre — les déclarations des droits et les constitutions nouvelles de l'Amérique. De la discussion, on passe bientôt à la pratique. En Angleterre, les whigs réclament une réforme électorale et parlementaire pendant qu'un mouvement quasi révolutionnaire éclate dans tout le pays. R. Palmer pense, avec l'historien anglais Butterfield, que ce mouvement a mené l'Angleterre, vers 1780, au bord de la révolution (p. 294). En Irlande, les choses vont encore plus loin. Les volontaires, armés pour défendre l'île contre une invasion française, réclament de profondes réformes internes et tiennent à Dublin, en 1783, une « grande convention nationale » qui réclame l'extension du droit de vote aux catholiques. Mais tous les projets de réforme sont repoussés par les parlements irlandais et britannique. Finalement, les aristocrates, maîtres du gouvernement, font échec à la révolution.

En Hollande, en Belgique, à Genève, aristocrates et démocrates se battent à mains armées : la victoire serait sans doute restée aux démocrates sans l'intervention des forces militaires des pays voisins, Prusse et Angleterre en Hollande ; Allemagne et Autriche en Belgique ; Berne, Piémont-Sardaigne et France à Genève, les démocrates sont écrasés.

Ils le sont aussi lorsqu'ils ont été choisis comme soutiens par les despotes éclairés. Joseph II avait entrepris dans ses États un certain nombre de réformes « démocratiques », destinées, il est vrai, à accroître la force de son gouvernement. Son successeur Léopold II doit les abandonner presque toutes devant l'hostilité des « corps constitués », citadelles de l'aristocratie. Dans les autres pays, malgré un vocabulaire emprunté à la « démocratie », les réformes des despotes éclairés n'aboutissent, en fait, qu'à renforcer l'autorité de l'État. A ce propos, R. Palmer étudie trois textes très caractéristiques : l'*Acte d'union et de sécurité* promulgué par le roi Gustave III de Suède en 1789 ; la charte de la noblesse russe, de 1785 ; et le code général prussien de 1791. Le premier de ces documents établit l'égalité entre les ordres, mais la noblesse se vengera trois ans plus tard en faisant assassiner le roi. Les deux autres documents, tout en augmentant les pouvoirs du souverain, garantissent les privilèges de l'aristocratie. Sauf en Suède, le despotisme éclairé n'a pas réussi à améliorer les conditions politiques du « peuple ». Le cas de la Pologne est particulier, car il a été question d'une « révolution » polonaise. Peut-on parler d'une révolution semblable à celles qui éclatèrent aux États-Unis, en Belgique ou en France ? En fait, le roi Stanislas Poniatowski s'est efforcé, comme les autres despotes éclairés, et notamment Gustave III, de réduire les pouvoirs de l'aristocratie en augmentant ceux des classes « populaires » — c'est-à-dire de la bourgeoisie. Juifs et serfs n'ont obtenu aucune amélioration de leur sort. Malgré cela, la Constitution polonaise du 3 mai 1791 a mis fin à l'oligarchie des « magnats » et elle a fait accéder au pouvoir politique la petite noblesse et la bourgeoisie, soit le vingtième de la population du pays, proportion comparable à celle des électeurs britanniques, à la même époque.

La lutte du gouvernement contre l'aristocratie, on la constate en France aussi. Elle y provoque une « révolte nobiliaire », prélude à la révolution. La révolution,

Comptes rendus critiques

en France, ne diffère donc, ni par sa nature ni par ses origines politiques, des autres révolutions, mais elle devait être infiniment plus profonde et plus radicale.

Telle est, brièvement résumée, l'argumentation de Robert Palmer. Dans son ensemble, elle paraît probante. Toutefois, Palmer me permettra de lui reprocher deux lacunes. D'une part, il reconnaît que toutes les révolutions qui ont éclaté entre 1760 et 1789, sauf celle des États-Unis, ont échoué. On eût aimé qu'il nous dise plus nettement pourquoi. D'autre part, si on admet que toutes ces révolutions s'enchaînent, ou plutôt qu'elles ne sont que des phases ou des aspects d'une révolution plus générale, « occidentale » ou « atlantique », il faut admettre que ces révolutions ont des causes semblables. Or, le problème — important — des causes est à peine abordé par R. Palmer. Causes intellectuelles, sans doute, causes politiques aussi, il les signale. Mais croit-on qu'un mouvement aussi vaste, qui a atteint tout l'Occident et a même débordé sur l'Europe orientale, n'ait pas des causes plus profondes, d'ordre social, économique? Pour les exposer, il eût fallu commencer à décrire la structure sociale des pays contaminés, ce que R. Palmer n'a pas fait, ou du moins n'a pas fait dans son ensemble. Il constate, par exemple, qu'à l'est des frontières occidentales de Russie et de Turquie, on ne rencontre plus, en 1760, de « corps constitués ». Est-ce pour de simples raisons politiques? C'est improbable. La présence ou l'absence des « corps constitués » est la conséquence des structures sociales qu'il fallait étudier. L'évolution de ces structures, liée elle-même à l'évolution économique, explique le mouvement révolutionnaire. Sans doute, à propos des origines de la Révolution en France, Robert Palmer a cité — brièvement, p. 442-443 — et les études d'Ernest Labrousse sur la conjoncture économique et même l'hypothèse que j'avais suggérée dans ma *Grande Nation* sur la part du mouvement démographique dans les origines de la Révolution. Mais, si on admet que de semblables effets sont provoqués par des causes analogues, il faut en déduire que toutes les révolutions de la fin du XVIII^e siècle ont eu pour cause, non seulement le progrès des lumières, et l'opposition entre « aristocrates » et « démocrates », mais aussi la pression démographique — qui a été générale, et qui elle-même est issue de l'élévation du niveau de vie — ; la hausse constante des prix, de 1730 à 1770, puis la stagnation économique. Il est vrai que Robert Palmer a soin d'indiquer que son livre est une histoire *politique*. Mais peut-on séparer le politique de l'économique et du social? Il est dommage qu'un si beau livre, si riche d'idées originales, si plein d'indications sur les voies nouvelles qui s'ouvrent à la recherche, se soit aussi strictement cantonné sur le terrain politique. Du moins a-t-il un mérite, et il est immense, c'est de dégager l'histoire politique des vieux cadres nationaux et, par là, de nous faire mieux comprendre l'évolution du monde.

Jacques GODECHOT.

Influences étrangères dans l'œuvre de W.-A. Mozart. Études réunies et présentées par André VERCHALY. Éditions du Centre national de la Recherche scientifique, 1959.

Voici groupées, sous la forme d'un beau livre relié pleine toile, dont on appréciera singulièrement la qualité d'impression dans les abondantes citations musicales,

COPY

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HARVARD UNIVERSITY
Department of History
Cambridge, Mass.

December 3, 1965

Professor Felix Gilbert
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Felix:

The news that the Institute is considering an offer to Robert R. Palmer interested me very much, of course; and I am glad to offer my own brief comments, for whatever use they may be.

It would be impertinent of me to try to "rate" Palmer, as one constantly has to do for one's own graduate students and junior colleagues. However, I can perhaps indicate my high regard for his work by saying that, to my mind, it places him at the very highest level among twentieth-century American historians of modern Europe -- that is, of Europe since the 18th century.

His Twelve Who Ruled was a model monograph; his editing and translation of Lefebvre on The Coming of the French Revolution was in itself a creative contribution; his History of the Modern World is still, I think, by far the best one-man, one-volume survey of its kind; and his articles and reviews always represent superb critical judgment. But above all, his two volumes on The Age of the Democratic Revolution, while specialists will naturally argue over elements within them, is a work of truly exceptional range and power, and I use those words carefully. It sets a new standard for a heretofore unfamiliar type of study, comparative, broad, yet "hard" in its details.

As a creator of history and a leader of his colleagues, he deserves comparison with William L. Langer in a slightly older age group, and with Carl L. Becker in a considerably older one. His style and temperament differ from theirs, as theirs do from one another; but his distinction is at that level.

Yours ever,

/s/ Franklin
Franklin L. Ford

D R A F T

Minutes of the meeting of the School of Historical Studies
Held in the Director's Office, November 29, 1965 at 10 a.m.

Present: The Director, and Professors Alföldi, Cherniss, Clagett, Gilbert, Gilliam, Kennan, Meiss, Meritt, and Thompson.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved, with the following corrections: Professor Kennan asked that the last sentence on page 1 read as follows: "Professor Kennan said that he was entirely in sympathy with the general considerations Professor Alföldi had raised in his letter, and felt that the School might well be guided by them as an ideal pattern towards which it could work; but he did not feel that this should prevent us from making an obviously desirable appointment in the field of modern history, when the opportunity presented itself." Also he asked that the sixth sentence on page 2 (middle of page) read as follows: "Professor Kennan observed that past experience gave no grounds for doubting that if, as seemed to him unlikely, the appointment of Palmer should prove to complicate at a later date the consideration of appointments in other fields, the Trustees could be depended upon to take a sympathetic and helpful interest in the problem thus created."

Professor Gilliam requested that paragraph 2 on page 4 be amended to read as follows: "Professor Gilliam regrets that he could not persuade himself to join the majority. He believes that the School will make its most valuable and distinctive contribution by continuing to concentrate on important and promising fields not already heavily represented elsewhere in this country."

The Executive Officer asked the faculty if they wished to consider, separately at the end of the meeting, those applicants who had held memberships in previous years. After discussion, it was agreed that earlier membership should not prejudice a candidate's chances for election to membership in another year.

The following applications for membership in 1966/67 were declined:

W. M. Bowsky	E. Kapetanopoulos
D. Chung	H. V. Klug
W. D. Davies	G. Moravcsik
H. J. Dell	E. Moutsopoulos
V. Ehrenberg	F. Sezgin
K. Giocarinis	K. Codrington
R. E & M. D. Grimm	S. G. Kapsomenos
S. Hamarneh	T. Saloutos
D. Kagan	W. R. Willoughby
W. Kirchner	

In the case of Professor Moravcsik it was agreed that the Director should invite him to visit the Institute some time during the academic year 1966/67 and to deliver a lecture.

The following applicants for membership were placed on a waiting list:

1. F. G. Grossmann
2. D. B. Rutman
3. F. Vittinghoff
4. M. Biddle
5. Peter Burke

It was agreed that if a vacancy for the full academic year becomes available, Mr. Rutman should be invited to membership; if a vacancy for one term becomes available, Mr. Grossmann should be invited to membership. If a vacancy becomes available under the Herodotus Fellowship, Mr. Burke would be invited to membership.

The following applicants are to be invited to the Institute as research associates or assistants:

Anna Benjamin - research associate to Professor Thompson for the year
T. J. Hegarty - research assistant to Professor Kennan for the first term
J. Twele - research assistant to Professor Meritt, for the first term

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The following applications for membership in 1966/67 were accepted:

			Travel funds in reserve		
			Family	Applicant	Other Funds
Reginald E. Allen	year	--			Bollingen
Pierre Amandry	1st term	3,500.	500.	500.	
Paul W. Bamford	year	7,500.			
James H. Beck	2nd term	--			Herodotus 4,000.
Julian Brown	year	6,250.	500.	500.	
*Richard C. Dales	year	7,500.			
David R. Dicks	2nd term	3,500.	500.		
Jovan Djordjevic	year	--			Director's Fd., or Rockefeller Director's Fd.
Francis Fergusson	2nd term	--			
Jenó Fitz	year	6,250.	500.	500.	
A. D. S. Fowler	year	6,250.	500.	500.	
M.-M. Gauthier	2nd term	3,500.		500.	
Einar Gjerstad	year	6,250.	500.	500.	
Julius S. Held	2nd term	4,000.			
Ernst Kitzinger	year	2,500.			
Walter Lipgens	year	[6,250.	500.	500.]	Prof. Gilbert's Asst. fund
Walter Marg	year	6,250.	500.	500.	
A. H. McDonald	1st term	3,500.	500.	500.	
T. B. Mitford	2nd term	3,500.	500.	500.	
R. P. Marichal	1st term	3,500.	500.	500.	
Rudolf Moosbrugger	year	6,250.	500.	500.	
Christopher Morris	1st term	3,500.	500.	500.	
*Karl Morrison	year	7,500.			
C.-R. Nicolet	year	6,250.	500.	500.	
Peter Paret	year	7,500.			
Kyle M. Phillips, Jr.	2nd term	4,000.			
Shlomo Pines	year	6,250.		500.	
Karl Schefold	1st term	3,500.	500.	500.	
Peter A. M. Smart	year	6,250.	500.	500.	
Morton Smith	year	7,000.			
Leonardo Taran	year	--			Herodotus 7,500.
R. E. Wycherley	year	6,250.	500.	500.	
George Zarnecki	1st term	3,500.		500.	
Nimet Özgüc	year	6,250.	500.	500.	
		154,000.	9000.	10,000.	

In the case of Mr. Dales, it was agreed that the Director's letter of appointment should take note of the fact that Mr. Dales is also applying for an ACLS fellowship, and that his stipend might be adjusted thereto. Although the question was not brought up in the discussion, the situation

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of Mr. Karl Morrison seems to be identical with that of Mr. Dales and it would seem justified, therefore, that also in the case of Mr. Morrison the Director's letter should take note of the fact that Mr. Morrison is applying for an ACLS fellowship and a Guggenheim fellowship and that his stipend might be adjusted thereto.

It was agreed that the School dinner in the second term would be held on January 22, 1966.

Felix Gilbert
Executive Officer

March 22, 1966

November 9, 1966

December 5, 1966

December 7, 1966

Minutes of the meeting of the School of Historical Studies
Held in the Director's Office, Tuesday, March 22, 1966 at 10 a.m.

Present: Professors Alföldi, Cherniss, Clagett, Gilbert, Gilliam, Kennan, Meiss, Meritt, and Thompson.

At the beginning of the meeting the Executive Officer expressed regret that the Director was unable to be present at this meeting and the faculty requested that a note expressing this feeling should be sent to Dr. Oppenheimer.

1. The minutes of the last meeting were approved.
2. The Executive Officer reported that, as a result of an additional gift of money to the Herodotus Fund, there was enough in that fund to give a membership to Mr. Peter Burke (now on the waiting list for a Herodotus membership) for one term of the academic year 1966/67. However the Herodotus Fund could not provide the additional sum of \$500 to be held in reserve for travel. The faculty agreed to extend the invitation to Mr. Burke and to place \$500 from the regular budget of the School in reserve for travel expenses.
3. Because a balance is left in the stipend funds of the School, Professor Meiss proposed that Mr. F. G. Grossmann, now at the top of our waiting list, should be voted membership for one term of the academic year 1966/67 with a stipend of \$3,500 and \$500 held in reserve for the travel of his family and a further \$500 held in reserve for his own travel should he be unsuccessful in obtaining a Fulbright grant. This proposal was approved.
4. There was discussion concerning the travel funds provided to those members who are not able to receive Fulbright travel grants. It was suggested that a more equitable arrangement should be made for those members coming from longer distances. The subject will be taken up at an early meeting of the faculty in the fall term.
5. The following action taken by mail vote was approved:

Postponement of membership of Dr. Joseph O. Baylen from the second term of the academic year 1965/66 to the first term of the academic year 1966/67.
6. Professor Alföldi recommended that Dr. Henri Seyrig's membership be extended for a period of three years. After discussion, it was voted to recommend to the Director that the present arrangement with Dr. Seyrig be renewed, i.e. that he should be invited for membership for the spring term of each of the next two years.
7. The list of proposed summer visitors was then presented. There was some special discussion about the application of Mr. Leon Golden because no member of the faculty was personally acquainted with him nor do they know much about his scholarly publications, although he was said to have a recognized standing in the philological profession. Professor Kennan felt that summer

visitors should be sponsored by a member of the faculty and urged that anyone seeking summer privileges but unknown to the faculty should be asked to get in touch with a member of the faculty who would then go into the matter more closely. Professor Cherniss stated that the School should have in mind as a general principle that summer visitors should be of the same scholarly distinction as regular members. The list of summer visitors was then approved and a copy is attached to these minutes. The Executive Officer stated that he would put into the record that the faculty is concerned about having at the Institute during the summer months only scholars who are sponsored by a member of the faculty.

Professor Alföldi informed the faculty that Dr. Elisabeth Rosenbaum would be coming to Princeton for about ten days. He was interested in the work which Mrs. Rosenbaum was planning to do here and proposed that the facilities of the Institute should be placed at her disposal during her stay. The faculty approved this suggestion.

Professor Meritt reported that Mrs. Louise Holland, formerly a member of the faculty of Smith College, now retired and residing at Bryn Mawr, would be living in his house this summer while he is in Greece. He stated that Mrs. Holland would be using his office and asked the faculty to extend to her the privileges of the Institute Library. This was approved.

9. The following requests for membership with or without stipend or housing were discussed, with decisions as noted:

(a) Dr. F. D. Luke of Christ Church, Oxford: membership for two months was not granted.

(b) Mr. A. M. Lilienthal, Consultant on International Relations, New York City: membership was not granted. Professor Meritt was requested to inform Mr. Lilienthal of this decision.

(c) Father S. L. Jaki, Morris Hall, Lawrenceville: Father Jaki is anxious to have permission to use the Institute Library. Professor Clagett and Professor Alföldi know Father Jaki and are impressed by the quality of his scholarly work. It was agreed to grant Father Jaki visitor's privileges for the coming academic year.

(d) Dr. Louis L. Snyder, professor at the City University of New York: the Executive Officer was asked to inform him that it was too late to consider his application for membership in the second term of the year 1966/67 but that if he wished to make application for a future year it would be considered at the appropriate time.

10. Professor Thompson informed the members that Dr. Christoph Clairmont, the husband of Mrs. von Gonzenbach Clairmont, would be teaching at Rutgers University in the coming academic year. Mrs. von Gonzenbach Clairmont would continue the work which she has been doing with Professor Alföldi as a member of the Institute during the present academic year. It was suggested therefore

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that Mrs. Clairmont's membership should be renewed for another year without housing, office, or stipend. This proposal was approved.

11. Professor Gilbert informed the faculty of a letter which he had received from Mr. Morgan and Mrs. Barnett. They warned of a housing shortage in the coming year and directed the attention of the faculty to the policy that "assistants can only be housed after the members' needs are taken care of."

The Executive Officer reminded the faculty that when membership had been granted to Mr. James Kritzeck for the first term of the academic year 1966/67 he had been told that we could not enter into any commitment regarding housing and office space. In view of the fact that there will be a shortage of offices and that Mr. Kritzeck does almost all of his work in the Firestone Library, the Executive Officer asked the faculty whether he ought not to write to Mr. Kritzeck and tell him that it was most unlikely that office space would be available for him in the first term of 1966/67. This suggestion was agreed to.

12. There was some discussion of the Library. Members were concerned that most of the tables in the reading room cannot be used because members have built up a large apparatus on them. It was recommended that the number of tables in the reading room might be enlarged and tables be placed in the basement. Furthermore, members were concerned that books placed in the apparatuses on the tables of the reading room were sometimes not charged out. It was considered advisable to make at the beginning of each academic year, and perhaps even before the beginning of the summer vacation, an announcement that books cannot be left on the tables overnight unless they have been charged out.

13. Professor Gilliam announced that Sir Ronald Syme would come to the United States for the meetings of the American Philosophical Society in April and asked whether he could be invited to visit the Institute on the same basis as his previous visit, i.e., \$500 for a visit of one week. This was approved.

14. Professor Gilliam reported that in order to meet the regulations of the government of Hungary, Mr. Jenő Fitz has requested that an official letter of invitation be sent to the President of the Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

15. The date of the School dinner was announced for October 8, 1966.

16. Professor Clagett was elected the Executive Officer for 1966/67.

17. The Executive Officer took recognition of the fact that Professor Alföldi was retiring this year and that this was his last School meeting.

Felix Gilbert
Executive Officer

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

SUMMER VISITORS

On the invitation of

Dr. E. S. Kennedy c/o Department of History of Mathematics Brown University Providence, Rhode Island	Dr. Oppenheimer
Dr. David Pingree c/o Sanchirico 585 North Main Street Bristol, Connecticut	Dr. Oppenheimer
Professor Emilie Haspels Weesperzýde 33 Amsterdam, The Netherlands	Professor Thompson
Professor Leon Golden Florida State University Tallahassee, Florida	Professor Meritt
Professor Ralph E. Gieseý University of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minnesota	Professor Gilbert
Professor Leonardo Tarán 11734 Wilshire Boulevard Los Angeles, California Apt. C-809	Professor Cherniss
Mrs. Henry Immerwahr Department of Classics University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, North Carolina	Professor Thompson
Professor Henry Immerwahr same address	Professor Meritt
Father E. W. Bodnar, S.J. Novitiate of St. Isaac Jogues Wernersville, Pennsylvania	Professor Meritt
Mrs. Louise Holland Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania	Professor Meritt

Minutes of the meeting of the School of Historical Studies
Held in the Board Room, November 9, 1966 at 10 a.m.

Present: Professors Cherniss, Clagett, Gilbert, Gilliam, Meiss, Meritt and Thompson.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved.

1. The following matters of information were recorded:

- (a) Dr. F. G. Grossmann of Manchester was unable to accept membership in the academic year 1966/67.
- (b) Dr. Henri Seyrig's membership was transferred to the first term of 1967/68 and the first term of 1968/69.

2. The Executive Officer reported that Dr. Jovan Djordjevic of Belgrade and Dr. Jeno Fitz of Budapest had each requested the transfer of their memberships to the academic year 1967/68. After discussion it was agreed that Dr. Djordjevic and Dr. Fitz should be considered as candidates for membership in the regular way and their dossiers circulated to the faculty with the others.

Professor Gilbert discussed the difficulties in connection with the so-called "waiting list" made up after the membership meeting and suggested that candidates appointed to membership should be asked to send their acceptances by February 1, so that those candidates on the waiting list could be given an appropriate date beyond which they need no longer expect a decision.

3. Professor Thompson reported that he had received a letter from Professor Kantor of the Oriental Institute at the University of Chicago concerning an invitation to Professor P. P. Delougaz to become a member of the Institute for one or more years. After discussion of long-term memberships it was agreed that Professor Thompson should inform Miss Kantor that the faculty would consider a one-year application for membership from Professor Delougaz if he wished to apply in the regular way.

4. The following scholars were invited to visit the Institute during the academic year 1966/67:

- (a) Dr. Marcel Thomas of the Bibliothèque Nationale, on the invitation of Professor Meiss, for a two-day visit on November 25 and 26, with a grant of \$200. (This invitation has already been extended.)
- (b) Professor Michael Howard, University of London, for one week at the end of March, with a grant of \$300, on the invitation of Professor Gilbert.
- (c) Sir Ronald Syme, Oxford University, for ten days in early April, with a grant of \$500, on the invitation of Professor Gilliam.
- (d) Professor Kenneth J. Dover, St. Andrews University, for one week at the end of March, with a grant of \$300, on the invitation of Professor Meritt.

5. Professor Thompson reported that Mr. Winnington-Ingram had asked if he could have an early decision on his proposed application for membership in the first term of the academic year 1968/69. It was agreed that Professor Thompson should tell Mr. Winnington-Ingram that we could not give him a decision now and that he should apply for membership in the regular way.

6. The faculty discussed the slow progress of the cataloguing of the collection of books left to the Library by Professor Kantorowicz. It was agreed that the School should support a request to the Director asking for additional staff in the Library which would enable them to complete this important task, and would at the same time alleviate what the faculty felt to be a staff shortage.

7. The problem of Xeroxing for members and assistants was discussed. It was recommended that members should be charged 5 cents a copy and that a limit of 50 pages for each job be observed. (However, following the meeting the Executive Officer discussed the problem with the General Manager and the latter pointed to the divergency of our proposed action from the practice followed by the other Schools. It was accordingly decided to hold off action until further discussion has taken place.) Slides made for members in connection with lectures delivered at the Institute will continue to be paid for by the Institute.

8. The matter of assistance to European visitors on arrival in New York was discussed. It was agreed to ask Mr. Morgan's office to supply to members in Historical Studies coming from abroad an information sheet listing the various means of transportation between New York and Princeton and including a list of taxi companies in Princeton with whom arrangements might be made for meeting boats or planes in New York.

9. The Executive Officer reported on the Director's discussion with Dr. Keeney of the National Humanities Foundation concerning the possible appointment as members of approximately two successful recipients of NHF post-doctoral fellowships. Dr. Kaysen's suggestion was (1) that one less alternate membership to the Institute be assigned at the regular membership election meeting, and (2) that, on receipt by the Institute in January of the list of successful NHF post-doctoral fellows, the list be scanned by the faculty of the School with the objective of finding two appropriate candidates who could be invited to take their fellowships at the Institute. Professor Gilliam suggested that we ask the NHF for the dossiers of candidates that seemed particularly interesting to the School.

10. The procedure for the appointment of new faculty members was discussed. It was suggested by the Executive Officer that the appropriate method of initiating action by the School of Historical Studies was to put forth the names of individual scholars rather than to have a more general discussion of fields. It was felt that the wider discussion of fields would inevitably arise in discussing particular candidates. Professor Meiss advanced in a preliminary way the name of Professor Ernst Kitzinger of Dumbarton Oaks. He described briefly the importance of Professor Kitzinger's articles and books in the history of Christian and Byzantine art. He also pointed to Professor Kitzinger's wide interests beyond the

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history of art. No other names were advanced at this meeting. It was agreed to have a fuller discussion of Professor Kitzinger and possible candidates at a meeting to be held on December 7.

11. The meeting on applications was set for December 5 at 10 a.m.

Marshall Clagett
Executive Officer

Minutes of the meeting of the School of Historical Studies
Held in the Board room, December 5, 1966 at 10 a.m.

Present: The Director, and Professors Cherniss, Clagett, Gilbert, Gilliam, Kennan, Meiss, Meritt, and Thompson.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved.

1. The Executive Officer distributed copies of an information sheet outlining travel arrangements between New York and Princeton, which had been prepared by the General Manager, and said that it would be discussed at Wednesday's meeting.

2. The question of procedure on Xeroxing was raised. The Executive Officer indicated that the other Schools were following practices radically different from those recommended by the School at the last meeting. He therefore recommended that we continue in a limited fashion to Xerox articles for the visiting members with the single proviso that any particular job be limited to 50 pages.

3. The Executive Officer reminded the faculty that the current two-year membership held by Miss Nicolson would expire in the present academic year and asked for their recommendation for the future. After discussion, the Director said that he would talk with Miss Nicolson about her plans and then report to the faculty. The Director also said that he was considering an invitation to Mr. Frank Kermode to visit the Institute but that this would not take place in the near future and thus would not create competition in that field. The faculty agreed to defer a decision about Miss Nicolson's membership until the Director had talked with her. It was also agreed to ask Miss Nicolson to deliver a lecture some time in the Spring.

4. Professor Gilbert asked the faculty to consider again the problem of applications from former members who had visited the Institute in the recent past. After discussion, the following motion was made: that previous members who seek to reapply should be advised that the faculty can consider new membership only five years after the member's previous membership if that previous membership was for an academic year, or only three years after the member's previous membership if that previous membership was for a single term; any exception from this practice must receive the unanimous approval of the faculty. This motion was carried by the faculty, with Professor Meritt voting no.

5. The list of applicants for membership in the academic year 1967/68 was next considered. During the course of deliberations, it was agreed that a new "short" form should ask the candidate for a selected bibliography; that prior to circulation of applications a brief statement from the professor concerned should be attached to short-form applications.

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6. The following applications were rejected:

Anjali Avasarikar
Paul Boepple
W. H. B. Court
S. G. Checkland
David Diringer
Jovan Djordjevic
Lionel Gelber
Helga von Heintze
Gyula Moravcsik

Donald G. Morgan
Hanna Philipp
R. A. Ranald
Brian B. Shefton
Louis L. Snyder
Javier Teixidor
Ezra Talmor
Edward W. Warren
Edward G. Weltin

In the discussion of Father Jaki's application it was noted that his proposal did not fall entirely within the scope of the School of Historical Studies. The question was raised as to whether he might be appointed on the Director's Fund. Dr. Kaysen proposed an exploratory talk with Professors Dyson and Strömberg before reaching a decision.

7. The following applicants were placed on a waiting list:

- (1) Miss Emilie Haspels
- (2) Dr. E. Moutsopoulos
- (3) Dr. Åke Åkerström

8. The following applicants were voted Herodotus Fellowships:

A. P. D. Mourelatos
Samuel Y. Edgerton, Jr.

It was agreed that Mr. Edgerton's stipend should be charged to the Stipend Fund of the School, since the Herodotus Fund is adequate for only one member.

9. The following applicant was invited to the Institute for the academic year 1967/68 as research associate:

Klaus J. Vierneisel, salary to be charged to Professor Thompson's assistant's fund.

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10. The following applicants were granted memberships for the academic year 1967/68:

			<u>Travel funds in reserve</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Applicant</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>
Moshe Barasch	year	6,250.	500.	500.		
Elias J. Bickerman	year	7,000.				
Helmut Boese	year	6,000.			500.	
Karl D. Bracher	year	6,250.	500		500.	
S. Y. Edgerton, Jr.	year	7,500.				Herodotus
Jeno Fitz	year	6,250.	500.		500.	
Werner R. Fuchs	year	6,250.			500.	
René Ginouvès	1st	3,500.	500.		500.	
Walter A. Goffart	year	--				Canada Council
N. G. L. Hammond	2nd	3,500.	500.		500.	
George A. Holmes	1st	3,500.	500.		500.	
Jale Inan	year	6,250.	500.		500.	
*Lilly Kahil	1st	--				
J. B. Lassus	1st	3,500.	500.		500.	
Ralph A. Leigh	1st	3,500.	500.		500.	
J. Russell Major	year	7,500.				
A.P.D. Mourelatos	year	--				Herodotus 7,500.
Carl Nordenfalk	year	6,250.	500.		500.	
Stefan Parnick-Pudelko	year	6,250.	500.		500.	
Duje Rendić-Miočević	year	6,250.	500.		500.	
Lawrence Richardson	1st	--				
Brunilde S. Ridgway	2nd	4,000.				
Theodor Schieder	2nd	3,500.	500.		500.	
Robert E. Schofield	year	7,500.				
Carl E. Schorske	year	7,500.				
Otto Skutsch	2nd	3,500.			500.	
Gerald Stourzh	year	6,250.	500.		500.	
J. L. Talmon	year	6,250.	500.		500.	
John Travlos	year	6,250.	500.		500.	
C. L. Ver Steeg	2nd	4,000.				
D.E.W. Wormell	year	<u>6,250.</u>	<u>500.</u>		<u>500.</u>	
		150,500.	8,500.		10,000.	

*No space will be required beyond that assigned to her husband, Dr. Ginouvès.

The meeting adjourned at 3:15 p.m.

Marshall Clagett
Executive Officer

Minutes of the meeting of the School of Historical Studies
Held in the Board Room, December 7, 1966 at 10 a.m.

Present: Professors Cherniss, Clagett, Gilbert, Gilliam, Kennan, Meiss, Meritt, and Thompson.

The Executive Officer opened the meeting and outlined its basic purpose: to consider possible additions to the faculty. Discussion first centered on the nomination of Dr. Ernst Kitzinger whose name had been advanced at a previous meeting and whose published works had been examined by the faculty in the intervening period. It was agreed that two main questions had to be asked: (1) Is Dr. Kitzinger one of the very best scholars in his field, exhibiting due proportion between scholarly achievement and future promise, as well as due proportion between careful and detailed scholarship and breadth of learning? (2) Is he right for the Institute, i.e., will he enrich and enhance the work already being pursued here?

Both questions were thoroughly discussed. In the course of the discussion Professor Meiss reported that Kitzinger

...seems to me very highly qualified on both grounds, i.e., as a scholar and a representative of the field. He really is a great scholar. His work is, I think, subtler than that of almost anyone else in the field. He is, at the same time, exceptionally conscientious. I know the opinion of senior scholars in our field as well as of young scholars: they all look to him as an outstanding and unique figure.

Kitzinger
nomination

Professor Meiss went on to state that should Dr. Kitzinger be appointed this would automatically make the Institute a leading center of late antique Christian and Byzantine art.

The Executive Officer pressed once more the question as to whether anyone else in the same general field ought to be considered and Professor Meiss indicated that he thought not, adding "if I had known he was available, I would have thought of him earlier." Professors Thompson and Meiss agreed that Dr. Kitzinger "would create a very substantial bridge between our classical studies and our renaissance studies." Professor Gilliam agreed on Kitzinger's attractiveness as a candidate but raised the question whether other fields of mediaeval studies had been considered or ought to be considered by the mediaevalists. The Executive Officer indicated that he had given considerable thought to the question of possible candidates in other areas of mediaeval studies and that the candidates who came to mind were either too old or had not yet reached maturity. In fact, there seemed to him to be a great dearth of top-flight mediaevalists in the middle age group. Certainly no one of the stature of Kitzinger seemed available. Professor Thompson added that Dr. Kitzinger's appointment would not only add significantly to the work being done at the Institute but also to that being done at the University. He concluded, "I am all for this appointment in the light of all these considerations."

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Professor Cherniss, while disclaiming himself as an expert in the field, indicated he thought Kitzinger's bibliography "to be very good." Professor Meritt concurred and stressed Kitzinger's promise for the future. Thereupon Professor Kennan said that he "was very favorably impressed with the whole proposal." He pointed out that in some respects Kitzinger's appointment would fill a gap left by Professor Kantorowicz's death, and that it would at the same time initiate work in the Byzantine field. He concluded by saying,

My feelings are strongly favorable. I have a conviction that this is a proposal we must take advantage of or we will regret it in the future.

Professor Gilbert reported that he too was "thoroughly in favor of this appointment. I am very much impressed by what I have read. One can see how his research will proceed. One point which has not been mentioned and which comes out in some of his articles, is that he has a very good feeling for political history. I think that from the point of view of our interests, it is a very desirable appointment."

After further favorable discussion of Dr. Kitzinger's publications, Professor Meiss moved that the faculty of the School of Historical Studies submit the nomination of Dr. Ernst Kitzinger to the Director for transmission to the Board of Trustees. The motion was seconded by Professors Cherniss and Gilbert. It was passed unanimously and with acclamation.

Modern
History

The Executive Officer then presented the question of an appointment in the field of modern history. Professor Gilbert distributed copies (attached hereto) of pertinent data and brief bibliographies for the following possible candidates: Professor Richard Hofstadter, Professor John Higham, Professor E. S. Morgan, Professor Peter Gay, Professor Rosalie Colie, and Professor G. W. F. Pocock, and discussed each one briefly. In connection with the discussion about Miss Colie, there was discussion about the wider field of the history of literature.

It was agreed to make available in one office the works of the first four scholars listed above so that the faculty may acquaint themselves with them and to meet again for discussion on or about February 1, 1967. These books will be collected in Professor Kennan's outer office.

Marshall Clagett
Executive Officer