

The Villa Serbelloni

1959-1970

The acquisition of the Villa Serbelloni by The Rockefeller Foundation stemmed from two acts of imagination.

During 1958 and the early months of 1959, its owner, American-born Ella Walker of Detroit, by marriage Princess Della Torre e Tasso, became increasingly concerned about what would happen to the property after her death. The Villa itself, before she purchased it in 1930, had been for more than seventy years a hotel. While it had been well maintained under its last previous owners, at the time of purchase its interior was that of a grand hotel of the nineteenth century. With the help of an able Milanese architect, Piero Magistretti, the princess made the Villa's interior again the fine private residence it had been until 1858, for nearly four hundred years. The removal of a wall on the courtyard side of the east wing, exposing the granite columns of the renaissance vestibulum, turned the hotel's lounge-bar into the present-day Column Room. The elimination of a row of servants' rooms on the courtyard

side of the second floor created the corridor there that is now so much admired. In short by such changes the Villa became again a place for gracious living. Similarly the gardens and the grounds were redesigned and simplified. The princess and her architect, eliminating a jumble of trees and an ornate conservatory, modelled the formal gardens just below the Villa on what Pliny wrote a garden should be. The grounds around the Villa were cleared of intrusive palms and agaves; a nineteenth-century fountain, with cupids, on the eastern lawn became the simple water basin of today. How, the princess asked herself, and her secretary, Miss Helle Comneno, could the property be kept intact as she had formed it, after her death? Her principal heir did not wish to undertake the responsibility. Where could she turn? Gradually the two ladies moved toward the idea that the best course was for the princess to leave the property to an American foundation. From the first, Miss Comneno favored The Rockefeller Foundation, because "it had done so well in the Williamsburg Restoration," which she had visited! In short, these two ladies

by an act of imagination came to believe that an American foundation, most probably The Rockefeller Foundation, would keep the property intact as the princess left it, and would find ways of realizing its potentialities for the promotion of international understanding.

The second act of imagination was on the part of Dean Rusk. Even before he knew the property except from descriptions and photographs his imagination was kindled by the very characteristics the princess and Miss Comneno were seeking to safeguard, its beauty and its historicity. My recollection is, from talks I had with him before I went to Bellagio, he, too, believed that in these characteristics the Villa offered the Foundation potentialities highly advantageous for its work. In a memorandum that went to the trustees of the Foundation in November, 1959, it was stated:

The essential quality of the Villa Serbelloni lies in its comfort and loveliness and its location which, while it is locally remote is in the heart of Europe . . . As a piece of real estate it could be turned into an educational or research

center. . . But there seems little doubt that its present quality is essentially as Pliny the Younger described it about nineteen hundred years ago: this lofty retreat inspires meditation in abundance.
the acceptance of the Villa

For Mr Rusk to recommend/to the trustees, as he then had in the spring of 1959, was almost to go against policies that he had agreed to or had initiated. As a trustee, he had agreed with a decision of his predecessor as president, Chester I. Barnard, to close the Paris office of the Foundation. He had himself been responsible for closing the London office of the Foundation. His view was in general that Europe by its own legislation, by setting up its own sources of funds, no longer needed The Rockefeller Foundation. And yet he recommended to the trustees that they accept the legacy of a property which, as the text termed it, was "in the heart of Europe."

After preliminary negotiations, the princess on 10 June 1959 signed a will which conformed to stipulations the Foundation had made. The Villa was left to the Foundation on the condition that the Foundation should maintain it as it was, and

that it should be used in the interest of promoting international understanding, though, the princess added at Mr. Belknap's request, "this clause need not be binding." Mr Belknap's point was that the Foundation could act only under its charter purpose, "the wellbeing of mankind throughout the world." Furthermore, as stipulated, the will left to the Foundation the sum of two million dollars as an endowment to maintain the property. Mr Rusk went to Italy with Mr Belknap and saw the princess on 15 June 1959, in what was then her sitting room (now the small conference room), where she sat, unconcerned, a lady of eighty-four, under the portrait of her at the age of twenty-four. She died five days later, apparently of cardiac asthma: she had done the last thing that she had to do.

Mr Rusk called me at home in New York that Saturday afternoon to say that the princess had died. Though I still had no inkling that I was destined to be the director of the Villa, he asked me, "What do we do now?" He had supposed that we should have time to plan its use by the Foundation deliberately. In subsequent discussions, the idea developed that we

should seek the advice of friends of the Foundation, particularly European friends. Lists were drawn up and invitations went out to come to the Villa with their wives as they wished between 1 and 15 October 1959. As it turned out, they came in two groups, a first from 4 to 11 October, a second from 12 to 19 October. From discussions in these two groups emerged two memoranda of consensus as to how the Foundation should use the Villa.

From the first, it was assumed that the Villa would to some extent be used for conferences. But the first group noted that "we cannot conceive that the Villa could be adequately used or employed for conferences only, or even principally." Or again, "The conference purpose is totally inadequate for the magnificence, the isolation, the beauty, the history, that is the Villa Serbelloni." The second group, "although we agree with the first group that larger conferences, symposia, etc., are generally well taken care of by existing organizations, and therefore should not be considered as a prime object for the Villa," expressed a definite interest in "conferences or round-table discussions in smaller groups (a maximum of 15 to 20 was mentioned)".

"What," the first group then asked, "might be a high-minded and spiritually feasible and revolutionary approach to the problem of the use of the Villa Serbelloni? Our view is that the justification for the use of the Villa would come by development of great work of the mind and spirit. . Lesser manifestations of the mind and spirit would not suffice." The group went on to propose to the Foundation the appointment of Villa Serbelloni Associates who with support from the Foundation would be free to study and travel, as well as to work at the Villa, and to bring there others with whom they might wish to confer.

The second group expressed some doubt as to the practicality of aiming quite so high. "It is probably much easier to find cases in which the facilities of the Villa could be used with great advantage to help such scientists, scholars, artists, writers, etc., who would profit from a period of seclusion and quietness to formulate or to complete some piece of work, or to study the literature which their daily routine has forced them to leave unread."

Thus it was agreed from the outset that the Villa should serve a double purpose, as a place where groups

could meet or where individuals could come to work. There were suggested variations of one use or the other. For example, it was proposed that some conferences be made up of a few seniors and a number of juniors. But the staples of the Villa's program then became what they remain today, conferences and residents.

Thus, from September, 1959, through 1970, the Villa received a total of some 3,800 guests. Of these, some 2,800 were participants in conferences (together with 172 wives when the attendance of wives was sanctioned.) There were in all about three hundred real residents, that is individuals who came for a period of time with a definite piece of work to do; they were accompanied by some 260 members of their families, principally wives. The balance of the overall total was made up of visitors, who came briefly for one purpose and another, and of officers of the Foundation who came on business or for writing, in the latter case with members of their families. (This count may involve some repetitions, but it is basically correct.)

In commenting on the memoranda of consensus of October, 1959, I wrote Dean Rusk, "I feel more

and more strongly that the intellectual future of the Villa, its lasting contribution, is in the hands of the officers in New York. . The intellectual framework of whatever goes on in the Villa is theirs and theirs alone to build. This is not a task for ad hoc advisors, but rather something that requires insight and imagination such as can develop only in a coherent and continuing group. . The ultimate accomplishment of the Villa, in the view I have of it, depends primarily on my brother officers in New York." This is the place to record that what the Villa has now accomplished is due primarily to the efforts of what has come to be known as the "Villa Committee" in the New York Office of the Foundation which considered and issued all invitations to come to the Villa.

I say "due primarily" because it was the Villa Committee who selected the individuals and groups who at the Villa did the work which constitutes the Villa's accomplishment. Almost from the outset the Committee asked me for candid if necessarily subjective appraisals of each residency and each conference.

As I wrote these appraisals, criteria began to develop as to what constituted accomplishment at the Villa.

Almost without exception, residents were invited to the Villa to undertake some specific piece of writing, mentioned in their request to the Foundation, and most residents devoted themselves intensively to what they had to write. I early discovered it to be impolitic to ask any resident how his work was going; I could see that the inquiry inevitably produced a feeling that I was checking up. But there were easy quantitative measures: , for example, how much time did a resident spend in his study? Most of them put in long hours there. On the other hand it was not adverse that one logician found he could write his stubborn material no more than two hours a day; much of the rest of his time he spent walking and meditating in the park. Recently a theologian told me that he found that an hour's walk produced a page. Loafing was immediately visible: one resident who wished to come to write what from his description seemed an article of some importance spent no more than a couple of hours a day writing, and the result was an article on the subject he had mentioned of

only popular interest for a glossy-paper magazine. When I was asked if he should be allowed a second visit, I advised against it. Certainly to be believed is the statement which appeared in letter after letter written by residents after their stays, to the effect that at the Villa they had written more, and with less fatigue than they could have expected.

Attached as Appendix I is a list of books sent the Villa by ~~requests~~ ~~requests~~ which contain an acknowledgement of the fact that some of the writing was done at the Villa. These volumes are in the Villa library on shelves labelled "Books growing out of Work at the Villa." This list gives some indication of the range of subject dealt with. Books that stand out in my recollection are the now standard work on malaria by Dr. P. C. C. Garnham of which the final version was written at the Villa; a short volume on high blood pressure by Sir George Pickering, written in hardly more than a fortnight, based on his major work on the subject which he had previously revised at the Villa. The late Hortense Powdermaker's book on her experience as an anthropologist, Friend and Stranger was written at the Villa almost in its entirety.

Still to reach these shelves is a forthcoming novel by Saul Bellow, a substantial part of which was written at Bellagio, and music written there by Otto Luening, Elliott Carter, Lukas Foss and Roger Reynolds.

A second criterion came to be what did a resident, and his wife, contribute to the society of the Villa during their stay. The social life of the Villa took place at noon during aperitives and luncheon, and again in the evening during drinks and dinner and after dinner. It was understood that no resident had to appear at these times, that they could be served lunch and even dinner in their rooms if they wished. Before his arrival, the writer, Theodore White, asked that he and his wife have all their meals alone. But he decided before his wife's arrival to have dinners with the group, and then that it would be enough for them to lunch alone: "otherwise", he said, "we should be missing too much." Time and time again groups formed and reformed in which conversation was truly brilliant. As time went on, this social life of the Villa came to seem of an importance comparable to the intellectual activity of residents. I thus

began to rate residents, and their wives, for the Villa Committee on a scale that ranged from "positive contribution" down to "dead weight."

Whatever even the best of conversation accomplishes usually defies definition. But like food, it is nourishing; and resident after resident has commented on what the social life of the Villa meant to him during and after his stay. There is probably a clue to its value in analysing how it reached its best. Certainly, the best was reached when the group of residents was composed of different nationalities. Correspondingly, Villa society was usually least effective when the group was composed of residents of only one nationality -- as it was too often composed of Americans only. Indeed, approximately seventy per cent of Villa residents have been Americans. The need for diversification of residents is recognized by the Villa Committee in New York, and a special effort is under way to identify qualified residents from other countries. The present director of the Villa, Dr Olson, will support this effort by a certain amount of travel in Europe. The clue thus leads to the conclusion that the essential characteristic

of social life and conversation at the Villa is its internationality. Save for a few Italian residents, every Villa resident is "abroad." He is more often than not stimulated by the Italian environment. We tried to enhance this stimulation by having in from time to time as day visitors English-speaking Italian friends, and by making available within the house guide sheets for trips of local and historic interest in the region; these sheets, prepared by my wife, were put into printed form in a pamphlet which appeared just before we left Bellagio. Finally, my own history of the Villa was available in the house in a xeroxed/ and was much read. It should be recorded that I was originally stimulated to undertake the history by the remark of an atomic physicist at an early Villa conference: "The Villa is an ideal place for scientific discussion, because here no scientist can forget that he is a part of history." If the essential character of life at the Villa is its internationality, the Villa is in this way contributing, as the princess hoped, to international understanding.

version/

Another factor that makes the society of the Villa formative is the presence of younger residents. I doubt that the intellectual qualifications of younger residents are less readily demonstrable than those of their elders. The difference is that the seniors are customarily ranked on accomplishment. The juniors can as well be ranked on promise; and in my experience consensus on promise is about as reliable as other rankings. One consideration, however, may be more important for the juniors than the seniors, that is willingness to adapt to the way of life of the Villa. Behavior that seems uncouth there (and we unfortunately had several instances of it) is downright offensive to other residents, particularly senior residents and may impair their enjoyment of the place. For the younger residents who did adapt, and apparently without effort, the contribution was in a number of instances sheer brilliance: I think, for example, of Christopher Wright, director of the Institute for the Study of Science in Human Affairs at Columbia; of Christopher Alexander, a young city-planner from the University of California at Berkeley; of Roger

and Karen Reynolds, he a composer, she a flautist; of John and Anthea Lahr, writers. In the selection of younger residents, it would be well to seek consensus on their adaptability at the Villa, from others who know them well, and particularly from previous Villa residents.

The first group that met in October, 1959, defined the selection of residents for the Villa in Santayana's phrase, finding "birds worthy of the cage." It went on to say, "At any one time, there are not many men and women in the world capable of accomplishing great works; but there are always some." Many are not needed for the accomplishment of the Villa's purpose." Today this is comforting comment.

It must seem presumptuous to identify "men and women in the world capable of accomplishing great works." But I presume to think that I have known some.

As a first example, I would mention I. A. Richards, whose work has been in fields that I can appraise. Unhonored in his native Britain, he came to Harvard before World War II, having, with C. K. Ogden as co-author, made his name for a volume entitled The Meaning of Meaning, which appeared in 1923 and was the basis for the field of work which subsequently came to be

known as semantics. I can say with confidence that when the ultimate intellectual history of our century is written, Richards will be one of the towering figures, both for his early work in semantics, and as a literary critic. Was he ever invited to the Villa, in the days when residents were invited? I believe not. In all candor, I have to add that just about the time I became director of the Villa, Richards was annoyed with me for having supported a study by a French critic, which he regarded as an attack on him. But was he ever invited or encouraged to seek an invitation?

As a second example, I would mention St John Perse (Alexis St Leger Leger), Nobel Laureate in Literature in 1960, and in my estimate probably the greatest poet of our century. In my early days at the Villa, before the invitational process was formalized, I wrote Perse, whom I well knew, to ask him if he and his wife would not like to come to the Villa. He replied cordially but noncommittally -- but never came. After all at that period he was initially enjoying a property on the southern coast of France that he had just acquired, and wished to spend as much time there as he could.

-not invited or didn't show?

T. S. Eliot never came. Arnold Toynbee never came. Both, as I knew them, would have relished the Villa and would have benefited from being there.

To move to more certain criteria, the Villa has had as residents ~~tfour~~ four Nobel Laureates. Arne Tiselius, (Chemistry, 1948) came for several periods, with what ~~con-~~ ~~crete~~ outcome, I do not know. The same was true of one period of residence for Isador Rabi (Physics, 1944). Lord Florey's stay aimed at no published ~~incon-~~ result. Sir Macfarlane Burnet (Medicine, 1960) used his stay to think about and to revise the address he gave on the occasion of his seventieth birthday on his hope of a productive search for viable ecosystems.

But my wife and I can testify to the extraordinary stimulus of having such minds in the house. In fact, what I shall go on to write is to a considerable ~~erably~~ degree infused with conversation I had with Tiselius, Florey, and Burnet.

In this context, one harks back to the statement of the second group that met in October, 1959, to the effect that " it would probably often be difficult to induce people of the very top quality

to leave their institutes, laboratories, or whatever, in order to go to a place of relative isolation. . It is probably much easier to find cases where the facilities of the Villa could be used to great advantage to help such scientists, scholars, writers, artists, etc., . . ."

The facilities of the Villa have been used by a considerable number of people who were "worthy of the cage." Readers of this appraisal can judge of this for themselves from a list of particularly worthy residents attached as Appendix II. This, it should be understood, is not an inclusive list: others were residents who perhaps were just as worthy as those mentioned. The list is a subjective judgment based simply on living with residents from day to day over a period of time.

Of the remainder of Villa residents not included in the list, only a few seemed really unworthy. In considering and issuing so many invitations, some mistakes were inevitable. The few that occurred seemed to me to come under two headings. The first was an overestimation of promise in younger residents. The second was taking for granted the continuing ability

in older people of presumably established reputation. The great majority of unlisted residents were undoubtedly individuals who were in one way or another intellectually qualified for the Villa but who lacked the ability to make a positive contribution to its social life.

Both groups that met in October, 1959, were disposed to regard conferences at the Villa as necessary evils. In conversation they were termed "financed nuisances." The first group was even disdainful: "Many, if not most scholarly conferences are wastes of money and time. Often they hinder the development of new lines of scholarly approach by putting the seal of approval of respected minds on one line of approach. . . For as President Griswold of Yale said in his 1957 Baccalaureate, "Creative ideas do not spring from groups. They spring from individuals. The divine spark leaps from the finger of Adam, whether it takes the ultimate shape of a law of physics or a law of the land, a poem, or a policy, a sonata, or a mechanical computer. Groups may ex-

exploit, change, in some cases even improve upon this creative essence; without it they would have nothing to do."

These views are in sharp contrast with the recently stated, and perhaps more ponderable view, of Werner Heisenberg, in his book, Physics and Beyond, Encounters and Conversations: "Science rests on experiments; its results are attained through talks among men who work in it and who consult one another about their interpretation of these experiments. Such talks form the main content of this book. Through them the author hopes to demonstrate that science is rooted in conversations."

In my observation of conferences at the Villa, Heisenberg's statement is directly applicable. Take, for example, the series of conferences on international monetary problems, three in 1964, two in 1967, with participants drawn from a total of thirty-two economists from all over the world who were concerned with the subject. At the three conferences held in January, June, and December, 1964 representatives of the total group succeeded in defining their disagreements,

and in pointing out how differences of opinion might be weighed in solving these problems. One of the possibilities was the establishment of "special drawing rights," the so-called "paper gold." Two further conferences were held in March and June, 1967 which were made up of about ten representative economists and ten representatives of central banks and treasuries. It has been said that the adoption of special drawing rights by the International Monetary Fund was in some measure a consequence of these discussions. Just when and where the idea originated may be impossible to say. Men working on monetary problems consulted one another about the interpretation of the evidence, with the result that they together invented something.

As another example, take the series of four conferences organized by the geneticist, C. H. Waddington of Edinburgh, to discuss the possibility of elaborating a theoretical biology comparable to theoretical physics. The proceedings of the first three conferences, held in 1966, 1967, and 1968 are already in print and of the fourth and final conference are to appear shortly. Shortly there can be an estimate of what the potentialities of this

new branch of science, not, one hopes, as explosive as its sister branch in physics.

To take a third and final example, Dr P. C. C. Garnham, author of the standard work on malaria, organized at the villa in 1967 a conference on another parasitical disease, toxoplasmosis, with which are infected from 30% to 80% of adults in most parts of North America and Europe, with higher rates elsewhere. Usually latent, it has disastrous effects under some conditions, notably pregnancy. Though much was known about the plasmodium to the specialists who came to the villa, its full life cycle still had to be established. Again, scientists working in a field, consulted each other as to how the evidence was to be interpreted. In 1970, a participant in the conference established what the life cycle is. "Science is rooted in conversation." This conference, too, was inventive.

Here Heisenberg's book again is in point, in a distinction which he attributes to his colleague, Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker, then a physicist, now professor of philosophy at Hamburg. "We must probably make a clear distinction between the discoverer and the inventor," Heisenberg quotes von Weizsäcker as saying.

"As a rule, the former cannot predict the practical consequences of his contribution before he actually makes it, the less so as many years may go by before it can be exploited. . . . Inventors seem to be in a quite different position. They have a definite, practical goal in view, and ought to be able to judge its merits. . . . It is precisely the inventor who can be seen to act not so much in his own behalf as for society at large."

Such conferences as the three cited were in this sense of the word essentially inventive. For me they rank high for the Villa. The basic criterion for their success is that they arrive at conclusions as a group, which the members of the group, as individuals, would never have arrived at separately.

A second type of conference, related to the first type, is one at which a group of authors write a book that they might never have written separately, and certainly would not have written so well, had they not met as a group. The prime example of this type of conference were those organized by E. S. Kirschen of the Free University of Brussels, which

eventuated in a work in three volumes, Economic Policy in Our Time. The seven authors planned the book at the Villa in 1960. In 1961 the group met to consider what had been drafted, and to replan the book as a result of considerations that arose when the various sections were reviewed together. In the same year, the revised drafts were reviewed in another meeting. Finally, a meeting in 1962 led to agreement on the text as published.

Similarly the editors of Daedalus, the journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston, five times brought together at the Villa the prospective contributors to special issues on "The New Europe?" "Conditions for a Stable International Order," "Contemporary Population Problems," "The Aims of Humanistic Studies," and "Concepts that have changed Twentieth-Century Science."

A third high-ranking type of conference is one which brings together at the Villa leading decision-makers in some field to discuss strategy in its development. For example, the late Sir Bernard de Bunsen in 1963 brought to the Villa leading figures from the various agencies to which he could look

for help in financing the University of East Africa. Or again, the Institute of Development Studies of the University of Sussex in 1967 assembled at the Villa a representative group to discuss the role of overseas investment in underdeveloped countries.

The organizers of such conferences in writing after the conference was over, invariably stress the advantage of having held it in the Villa environment. Participants in such meetings inevitably have to attend a considerable number of conferences, and as a result of being somewhat jaded with the whole business are particularly appreciative of what the Villa offers.

In retrospect, I have to say that there were a few conferences held at the Villa which were not worthy of it. The characteristic common to these few was that they attempted to promote something by the device of being able to invite participants who were flattered to be asked to the Villa. An initial symptom of such a conference was a dazzling list of participants who would come, if the organizer could invite them to the Villa. It was routine to watch these lists go through three, or four, or five

revisions with a final list that is utterly mediocre. Happily, what the Villa has to offer will not bring there any truly first-rate person unless he is genuinely interested in the subject of a conference and is convinced of the importance of discussing it.

It was for the most part only these promotional conferences that went in for formalities, speeches, name plates at assigned places at the conference table, even lapel tags with names. In the case of one such conference, the international civil servants who were in charge spent an entire morning trying out seating plans for tables in different shapes. A somewhat disenchanted participant let me in on an underlying motive, namely impressing the father of a prime minister that his country should contribute more generously to the agency in question. It was ironic to hear from him privately that "This conference is impossible: no one can be heard, because everyone is trying to be heard." As someone remarked, this was a parody of a conference.

It was also one of the five or six conferences that had simultaneous translation. As activity at

the Villa began, it was thought possible that facilities for simultaneous translation would have to be installed. But it turned out to be seldom wanted, usually only when conference participants included French civil servants: I gather that they have been instructed to insist on French as a working language in all discussions in which they take part. When simultaneous translation was required it was secured through a very efficient conference bureau in Milan which, at the expense of the conference organizers, set up equipment and supplied the translators.

With few exceptions, conferences were most informal. During the day, participants dressed as they pleased, usually in sports shirts. Occasionally there was some initial resistance to "meals on time." But that disappeared when it was discovered drinks were not served after the stipulated hours for lunch and dinner. Contrary to Margaret Mead's view that the optimum environment for conferences is permissive and indulgent, I came to believe that the Villa's fixed timetable encouraged a modicum of discipline. After the appearance of Margaret Mead's

article, I was asked to have snacks, beer, and soft drinks available for self-service at all hours. I complied by buying an open top refrigerator and putting it in the coffee bar. Its contents were rarely touched by either conference participants or residents. In writing me after their meetings were over, conference organizers repeatedly stressed the advantage of their group's coming to a house where there was an established and orderly way of life.

By the end of 1970, 172 conferences had been held at the Villa. In the case of all but fifteen, the Foundation granted to other organizations or individuals the use of the Villa. There, they and their participants were guests of the Foundation; organizers were responsible for getting their participants to Bellagio. Eleven of these conferences were organized by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, five by the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation, three by the American Council of Learned Societies, two by the Social Science Research Council, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and UNESCO. Single conferences were organized by such

agencies as the International Association of Universities, the International Atomic Energy Commission, UNICEF, The National Science Foundation, the National Academy of Science, the Atlantic Institute, the Commonwealth Fund, The Population Council, the European Cultural Foundation, and by various university institutes and departments.

The agency that, quite properly, made most use of the Villa for conferences was The Rockefeller Foundation itself. The fifteen conferences it organized at the Villa through 1970 were, in my estimate, all of top quality. In this, they reflected the technical ability the officers of the Foundation possess in defining problems, and then attacking them at the right time, with the help of the right advisors. They are listed here as a reminder of how well the Villa has already served the Foundation. They fall under two categories, (1) strategic conferences, (2) inventive conferences.

(1) 1959. The Organization of Tibetan Studies.

1962. The Organization of Tibetan Studies.

1962. Organization and Support of Research

in Africa.

1962. Conference of African Educators.

1963. The Future of the Arabic Theatre.

1964. Advisory Committee on Training Health
Personnel in Developing Countries.

1964. Conference of Directors of African
Research Institutes.

1968. Conference on Community Medicine.

1969. Conference on Agricultural Development.

1970. Conference on Population.

1970. Conference on Animal Work in Africa.

(2) 1969. Crop Improvement through Techniques
of Plant Cell and Tissue Culture.

1969. Incidence and Prevention of East Coast
Fever among Cattle in Africa.

1970. Conference on Rodent Control.

1970. Conference on Economic Aspects of
Modernization.

It will be remarked that seven of these conferences, all of them "strategic," were held between 1959 and 1965. No Foundation conferences were then held at the Villa until 1968. Between 1968 and 1971,

eight conferences were held, four of them "strategic." In the other four, the Foundation for the first time used the Villa for conferences of the inventive type.

In these conferences, it was somehow gratifying to see the Foundation itself benefiting from the use of the Villa, and not only in their intellectual outcomes. Within the Villa budget, it lodged and fed its guests better and at less expense than in other suitable locations. The travel expenses which the Foundation met for participants were also minimized by the villa's centrality. In the Conference on Agricultural Development, for example, eight participants came from North America, five from Europe, one from Africa, one from the Far East. In the conference on Crop Improvement through Techniques of Plant Cell and Tissue Culture, seven participants came from North America, six from Europe, one from Japan.

Conferences brought to the Villa many of its more distinguished guests. Whereas it had only four Nobel laureates as residents, conferences brought to the Villa a total of seven: Sir John Cockcroft (Physics, 1951); Andre Cournand (Medicine, 1956);

Sir Francis Crick (Medicine, 1962); Sir John Eccles (Medicine, 1963); Sir John Kendrew (Chemistry, 1962); Hugo Theorell (Medicine, 1955); and Jan Tinbergen (Economics, 1969). A list of some distinguished conference participants is attached as Appendix III.

As I have remarked, it was gratifying to see the villa become of more use to the Foundation itself. In reviewing my eleven years as director, I gave some thought as to how it might be of use in other ways than through conferences. Leaving Europe, my experience of it was very much in my mind. After all, my work in the Foundation had taken me to Europe, including the eleven years at the Villa, for something certainly in excess of fourteen years, or between a sixth and a fifth of my life. Prejudiced though this experience may have made me, I felt more keenly than ever all that Europe still has to offer, particularly in the world of the "mind and spirit."

In the last two years of my work as a New York-based officer in Europe, Dean Rusk had asked me as I had an opportunity to look into the provisions made in the various countries I visited for the support of such enterprises as the Foundation had supported

there. In virtually every country that I visited, national research councils financed by governments and private foundations, of which the number was increasing, seemed capable of providing adequately for national needs. In short, what I and others reported confirmed Dean Rusk's impression that Europe no longer needed The Rockefeller Foundation as it had in earlier times. Yet I could not avoid a feeling that the Foundation somehow needed Europe.

In thinking along these lines, I was suddenly struck with the fact that through the history of the Foundation the basic elements in its successes had been, more often than not, discovery and invention in the sense of the terms attributed by Heisenberg to von Weizsäcker. (Heisenberg's book had not then been published, and it is possible that I thought of the terms in this sense as a result of a long talk I had with von Weizsäcker in 1960).

An analysis of the role of these two elements in the work of the Foundation would constitute a penetrating essay on its intellectual and administrative history. Here a few examples must suffice.

Administratively, the Foundation established research in yellow fever in its own laboratories in the Rockefeller Institute. Because the need for a preventive vaccine was urgent? Because the chances of developing such a vaccine were good? Or simply because a more profound knowledge of the virus might lead somewhere? It was the discovery of a benign strain of yellow fever, which gave immunity but not the disease, by Max Theiler which in 1951 brought him the Nobel Prize in Medicine. The laboratories went on to invent the vaccine on the basis of this discovery. It was undoubtedly an exception to the general rule, as von Weizsäcker laid it down, that rarely can a discoverer "predict the practical consequences of his discovery before it actually makes it," for Theiler was close to the team that went on to the invention of the vaccine, and himself at once recognized the potentiality of his discovery to that end.

Another example in which the Foundation was involved, in a minimal way financially, was the invention of penicillin. It seems agreed that Sir Alexander Fleming identified penicillium as a substance that spoiled his cultures. Apparently, Sir Howard

Florey, later Lord Florey, recognized its bacteriostatic possibilities and with the collaboration of Ernst B. Chain developed the antibiotic. All three, the discoverer and the inventors, received the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1945. In this example, the Foundation provided aid after penicillin was established as an antibiotic, to help Florey get it into mass production in the United States through facilities that were lacking in wartime Britain. My recollection is that this possibility was brought to the attention of the New York Office of the Foundation by the late D. P. O'Brien, who represented the Foundation in London during the early years of the war.

There is no need to multiply examples here, beyond an allusion to one more. Would it not be agreed that the agricultural program of the Foundation, crop improvement, constitutes a series of inventions based on discoveries in genetics?

This line of thinking led me to what I believe to be the reason why the Foundation needs Europe. Discovery and invention have been elements basic to the successes of the Foundation, in considerable measure because they, or even the possibility of

their occurring, has been promptly known to the officers of the Foundation. Thus the Foundation was enabled to come to the aid of research in its initial stages before its outcomes gave other agencies a basis for action.

The situation may seem different now with the Foundation working in problem areas. But in at least three of these areas -- food production, population control, and the improvement of the environment -- discovery and invention may be as basic to the success of the Foundation's work as when in the past it was concerned with the general support of research.

Is it not possible that a discovery or an invention might alter the course of that work in one or another problem area? I was struck with the fact that this possibility seemed implicit in the Foundation's recent Villa conferences on population and on crop improvement, through techniques of plant cell and tissue culture.

Undoubtedly the officers of the Foundation keep themselves closely informed of the possibilities of break-throughs wherever the officers are and go. But how do they inform themselves of such possibilities in Europe, where they seldom if ever go?

Yet Europe is, along with North America, an area of the world where important discoveries and inventions occur. If the Nobel Prize is an indication, the situation over the last twenty years is as follows:

Nobel Prize Winners

1950 to 1969

Field	Number of Winners	European Winners	European %
Physics	39	15	38.5%
Chemistry	29	19	65.5
Medicine	43	15	35.0

The Foundation thus might find it advantageous deliberately to use the Villa to keep closely informed on the possibilities of discovery and invention in Europe. For, after all, as Dean Rusk wrote the trustees in 1959, the villa "is in the heart of Europe."

With the facilities the Villa offers, to keep so informed no longer entails the arduous schedule of travel and visits required earlier, when, for example, Dr G. R. Pomerat felt that he should visit every noteworthy biological and medical laboratory in Europe on a three-year cycle. Nor is familiarity with the various countries and a command of the

major languages longer necessary. There have been very few European visitors to the Villa who did not speak English well: it has become the lingua franca.

Much can be accomplished through such conferences as the Foundation has held at the villa. But other procedures, somewhat less ad hoc, are worth trying. For example, two or three New York-based Foundation officers might be authorized to bring to the Villa for a week ten to twelve leading Europeans in some broad field of research to discuss the state of European research in the various subdivisions of the field, or more precisely what here and there are the possibilities of break-throughs which the Foundation should be aware of. This might seem at first thought like casting a net beyond what could be relevant to the present concerns of the Foundation. But is not relevance, like the consequences of discovery, unpredictable?

I am certain that leading Europeans would be willing to attend such meetings. The prestige of The Rockefeller Foundation in Europe, particularly in the sciences, is higher than might be imagined after these years of its absence from Europe. Well-

Does he
Internet digress
this idea?

informed Europeans know the reasons why the Foundation is now working elsewhere. But they are, all the same, puzzled as to why, as they put it, the Foundation has "abandoned" Europe. At Stockholm last year, meeting with the Committee on the Nobel Symposia, I was struck by the eagerness of the Committee to find ways in which the Nobel Foundation might "collaborate" with The Rockefeller Foundation, and particularly in the use of the Villa.

Furthermore, such Europeans as would be invited to meetings like these would undoubtedly see in them an intrinsic value, an opportunity to learn themselves what was going on. And this would seem to them a natural, or as we might say "typically European" way of learning. For they believe, with Heisenberg, that "science is rooted in conversations."

From the first it was assumed that the Villa would not be a place where research could be carried on. It had no laboratories, no library for research, only facilities for thinking and writing. It was not a place where discoveries were likely to occur. But it has come to seem a place where inventiveness

is nourished by the salient characteristics of the place, its isolation, its beauty, its historicity, and its amenities. It might be well if inventiveness became a catchword as invitations to make use of the Villa are issued. Resort to it might prove a useful criterion in the identification of individuals and groups "worthy of the cage."

John Marshall

February 15, 1971

Appendix I

Publications Resulting from Villa Conferences and Residents

Anderson, Charles R., The Magic Circle of Walden, New York: Holt, Rinehardt, and Winston, 1968.

Mr. Anderson worked on this book at the Villa as a resident in the autumn of 1964.

Ball, George W., The Discipline of Power, Boston: Little Brown & Company, 1968.

Mr. Ball began this book, I think, at the Villa where he stayed as a resident just after his resignation from the State Department.

Beloff, Max, Imperial Sunset, New York, Alfred Knopf, 1970.

Mr. Beloff wrote substantial portions of this book at the Villa during several periods of residence.

Bellow, Saul, Mr. Sammler's Planet, New York: The Viking Press, 1969.

Mr. Bellow wrote a substantial portion of this novel at the Villa during his first period of residence. It is my impression that Mr. Moshby's Memoirs was written before he came to the Villa.

Bowers, John Z., Medical Education in Japan, New York: Harper and Row, 1965.

Dr. Bowers wrote substantial portions of this book at the Villa as a resident.

Bowers, John Z., editor, The Training and Responsibilities of the Midwife, New York: The Macy Foundation, 1967.

This was the outcome of the conference on this subject held at the Villa 8 to 15 May, 1966.

Bowers, John Z., Western Medical Pioneers in Feudal Japan, Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1970.

Dr. Bowers wrote considerable portions of this book as a Villa resident.

Bowers, John Z., editor, Medical Schools for the Modern World, Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1970.

This was the outcome of the conference on "How to start a Medical School" held at the Villa 13 to 19 October, 1968.

Bowers, John Z., and Lord Rosenheim, Migration of Medical Manpower, Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, in press.

This was the result of a Macy Foundation conference held at the Villa 4 to 10 October, 1970.

Bowle, John, Henry VIII, A Biography, London: George Allen and Unwin, 1964.

Mr. Bowle wrote a substantial part of this book, and finished it, as a Villa resident.

Bowle, John, England, A Portrait, London: Ernest Benn, Ltd., 1966.

Mr. Bowle wrote a substantial portion of this book as a Villa resident.

Bryant, John, Health and the Developing World, Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1969.

Bullock, Alan, The Life and Times of Ernest Bevin, two volumes, London: W. Heineman Ltd., 1970.

Bunting, A. H., editor, Change in Agriculture, London: Gerald Duckworth & Company, 1970.

Burton, Lloyd E., and Smith, Hugh M., Public Health and Community Medicine, Baltimore, The Williams and Wilkins Co., 1970.

Cameron, Rondo, Banking in the Early Stages of Industrialization, New York, Oxford University Press, 1967.

Carr, Edward Hallet, and Davies, R. W., A History of the Soviet Union, Foundations of a Planned Economy, 1926 to 1929, London: MacMillan, 1969.

Chester, D. N., Bowring, Nona Questions in Parliament, Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1962.

Cuyegkeng, Jose, editor, Papers and Proceedings of the First National Conference on Medical Education, Manila, Association of Philippine Medical Colleges, 1969.

Dahl, Robert, editor, Political Oppositions in Western Democracies, New Haven, Connecticut, Yale University Press, 1966.

Deutsch, Karl, France, Germany and the Western Alliance, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1967.

Eisenstadt, S. N., editor, Political Sociology; A Reader, New York, London: Basic Books, Inc., 1971.

Evans, Lord, of Hungershall (Sir Ifor) The Use of English, second edition, London: MacGibbon and Kee, 1966.

Dr. Bryant wrote a substantial portion of this book during two stays at the Villa as a resident.

Mr. Bullock wrote a substantial portion of Volume II as a Villa resident.

This was the outcome of a conference on this subject, held at the Villa 20 to 27 September, 1967.

Dr. Smith did some revising of this work during a short stay at the Villa as a resident.

Dr. Cameron was writing this book when at the Villa as a resident.

Mr. Carr wrote a substantial portion of this volume in this series as a resident at the Villa.

Mr. Chester worked on this book while a resident at the Villa.

My recollection is that Dr. Cuyegkeng did the final editing of these papers during a brief Villa stay.

This was the outcome of conferences held at the Villa 6 to 11 August, 1962, 1 to 5 July, 1963.

Mr. Deutsch was writing this book while a resident of the Villa.

Mr. Eisenstadt worked on this book at the Villa as a resident in March 28 to April 21, 1967, and also as a resident March 25 through April 15, 1970.

Lord Evans revised the earlier text to produce this second edition while a resident at the Villa.

Evans, Lord, of Hungershall (Sir Ifor) A Short History of English Literature, second edition, London: Penguin Books, 1963.

Lord Evans wrote this revision of the first edition while a resident at the Villa.

Feis, Herbert, Foreign Aid and Foreign Policy, New York: St. Martin's Press, 1964.

Mr. Feis wrote a substantial portion of this book while a resident at the Villa.

Elliott, George P., An Hour of Last Things, New York: Harper and Row, 1968.

I believe that Mr. Elliott wrote one or more of the stories in the volume at the Villa.

Fox, William R. T., and Annette B., NATO and the Range of American Choice, New York: Columbia University Press, 1967.

Mr. and Mrs. Fox were writing this book during a stay at the Villa as residents.

Friedlander, Saul, Reflexions sur l'Avenir d Israel, Paris: Editions du Seuil, 1969.

Mr. Friedlander wrote a portion of this book as a resident at the Villa.

Garnham, P. C. C., Malaria Parasites and other Haemosporidia, Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications, 1966.

Dr. Garnham during a long residency at the Villa reviewed all the microscope slides on which this book is based and generally put the text into final form.

Graubard, Stephen, editor, A New Europe? Cambridge: The Riverside Press, 1964.

This was the outcome of a conference held at the Villa on this subject 11 to 16 June 1963.

Graubard, Stephen, editor, Daedalus, Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Spring 1970, "Theory in Humanistic Studies."

This was the outcome of a conference held at the Villa on this subject 3 to 7 September, 1969.

Graubard, Stephen, editor, Daedalus, Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Fall 1970, "The Making of Modern Science: Biographical Studies."

This was the outcome of a conference held at the Villa on this subject 10 to 14 September 1969.

Graubard, Stephen, editor, Daedalus, Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Spring 1968, "Historical Population Studies."

This was the outcome of a conference held at the Villa on this subject 7 to 13 July 1967.

Gyorgy, P., and Kline, O. L., editors, Malnutrition is a Problem of Ecology, Basel and New York: S. Karger, 1970.

This book probably grew out of the conference on The Role of Village Workers in Nutrition and Family Planning, held at the Villa 2 to 7 October 1968.

Hamilton, W. B., Robinson, Kenneth, and Goodwing, C. D. W., editors, A Decade of the Commonwealth 1955 to 1964, Durham, North Carolina: Duke University Press, 1966.

Hancock, W. Keith, Smuts, Volume I, 1870-1919, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1962; Volume II, The Fields of Force, 1919-1950, 1962.

Harrison, T., Principles of Internal Medicine, Blakiston Division of McGraw Hill, 5th edition, 1966.

Harrod, Sir Roy, Reforming the World's Money, London: St. Martin's Press, 1965.

Hoffmann, Stanley, editor, Conditions of World Order, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1968.

Hope, A. D., A Midsummer Eve's Dream, Canberra: Australian National University Press, 1970.

Johnson, Philip A., Call Me Neighbor, Call Me Friend, New York: Doubleday, 1965.

July, Robert W., The Origins of Modern African Thought, London: Faber & Faber, 1968.

July, Robert W., The African People, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1970.

Kertesz, Stephen D., The Quest for Peace Through Diplomacy, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1967.

Kirschen, E. S., editor, Economic Policy in Our Time, three volumes, North Holland Publishing Company, 1964.

Latham, W., and Newbury, Anne, Community Medicine, Teaching, Research, and Health Care, New York: Meredith Corporation, 1970.

Kennan, George F., The Marquis de Custine and his Russia in 1839, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1971

This was the outcome of a conference on the subject held at the Villa 29 June to 4 July 1964.

Sir Keith worked on Volume II of this publication during two stays at the Villa as a resident.

This book was planned at the Villa May 7 to 19, 1964.

Sir Roy was writing this book while a resident at the Villa.

This was the outcome of a conference on the subject held at the Villa 12 to 19 June 1964.

Mr. Hope was working on this volume of his verse while a resident at the Villa; one poem in it was written at the Villa.

Mr. Johnson wrote a substantial portion of this book at the Villa as a resident.

Mr. July wrote a substantial portion of this book at the Villa as a resident.

Mr. July wrote a substantial portion of this book at the Villa as a resident.

As a resident at the Villa Mr. Kertesz was writing this book.

These volumes were the outcome of four conferences of the authors held at the Villa in 1960, 1961, and 1962.

This book was the outcome of a conference on Community Medicine held at the Villa 17 to 22 September 1967.

Mr. Kennan worked on this book during his residencies at the Villa in 1962, 1965, and 1969.

Leban, Janet, editor, Teaching Family Planning, New York: Josiah Macy Foundation, 1969.

Lester, Richard A., Manpower Planning in a Free Society, Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1966.

Machlup, Fritz, and Mackiel, Burton J., editors, International Money Arrangements; The Problem of Choice, Princeton, New Jersey: The Princeton University Press, 1964.

Mangone, Gerald J., editor, The Administration of United States Policy through the United Nations, New York: Oceana Publication, 1967.

Markham, Felix, Napoleon, New York: The New American Library, 1963.

Meredith, William, New and Selected Poems, New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1970.

Merillat, H. C. L., Legal Advisors and International Organizations, New York: Oceana Publications, 1966.

Morse, Arthur D., While Six Million Died, New York: Random House, 1967.

Neustadt, Richard E., Alliance Politics, New York: Columbia University Press, 1970.

Perkins, James A., The University in Transition, Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1966.

Penfield, Wilder, The Difficult Art of Giving, The Epic of Alan Gregg, Boston: Little Brown & Company, 1967.

Pickering, Sir George, High Blood Pressure, London: J. and A. Churchill, Ltd., 1968.

This is the outcome of a conference on this subject held at the Villa from 14 to 20 May, 1967.

Mr. Lester was writing this book as a Villa resident.

This was the outcome of conferences held at the Villa 17 to 23 January, 1964, and 29 May to 6 June, 1964.

This was the outcome of a conference held at the Villa from 7 to 14 August, 1965.

Mr. Markham was writing this book as a Villa resident.

Mr. Meredith was working on this volume as a resident at the Villa.

This was the outcome of a conference held at the Villa from 29 August to 3 September, 1965.

Mr. Morse wrote a substantial portion of this book at the Villa as a resident.

Mr. Neustadt was writing this book while a resident at the Villa.

Mr. Perkins was writing this book while a resident at the Villa.

Dr. Penfield wrote several chapters of this book while a resident at the Villa.

Sir George revised an earlier edition of this work while a resident at the Villa.

Pickering, Sir George, Hypertension,
London: J. and A. Churchill, 1970.

Sir George wrote this short version, a physician's manual, of his larger work on this subject, while a resident of the Villa - in hardly three weeks!

Powdermaker, Hortense, Stranger and Friend, the Way of an Anthropologist,
New York: W. Norton, 1966.

Miss Powdermaker wrote a substantial portion of this book while a resident at the Villa.

Prywes, Moshe, and Davies, Michael, Health Problems in Developing States,
New York: Grune and Stratton, 1968.

Dr. Prywes was writing this book while a resident at the Villa.

Purcell, E. P., World-wide Trends in Medical Education, Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, in press.

This was the result of a Macy Foundation conference at the Villa on September 21 to 27, 1969.

Sawer, G. F., Modern Federalism,
London: A. Watts & Company, 1969.

Mr. Sawer was writing this book while a resident at the Villa.

Schwarz, Urs, Press Law for our Times: The Example of German Legislation,
Zurich: International Press Institute, 1966.

I believe that Mr. Schwarz finished this book at the Villa.

Schwarz, Urs, Die Angst in der Politik,
Dusseldorf-Vienna: Econ-Verlag, 1967.

A substantial portion of this book was written while Mr. Schwarz was a resident at the Villa.

Schwarz, Urs, American Strategy, A New Perspective, New York: Doubleday, 1966.

Mr. Schwarz wrote a substantial portion of this book while a resident at the Villa.

Shonfeld, Andrew, editor, New Directions for World Trade, London: Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1963.

This was the outcome of a conference held at the Villa 15 to 25 September, 1963.

Silvert, Kalman H., Discussion at Bellagio, The Political Alternatives of Development, American Universities Field Staff, Inc., 1964.

This was the outcome of a conference held at the Villa 8 to 23 March, 1964.

Sontag, Frederick, The Existentialist Prolegomena, Chicago: The Chicago University Press, 1969.

Mr. Sontag was writing this book while a resident at the Villa.

Stein, Eric, Jacobson, H. K., Diplomats, Scientists, Politicians, Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1966.

Mr. Stein worked at the Villa on this book as a resident.

Schulberg, Budd, Sanctuary V, New York: New American Library, 1969.

Mr. Schulberg wrote a substantial portion of this book during his Villa residency in 1968.

Stillman, Edmund and Pfaff, William,
The Politics of Hysteria, New York:
 Harper and Row, 1964.

Waddington, D. H., Towards a Theoretical
 Biology, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University
 Press, Volume I, 1968; Volume II, 1969;
 Volume III, 1970.

Weaver, Warren, United States
 Philanthropic Foundations, London:
 Gerald Duckworth & Company, 1970.

White, Howard B., Copp's Hills Toward
 Heaven and Shakespeare's Classical
 Polity, Martinus Nijhoff, 1970.

White, Theodore H., Caesar at the
 Rubicon, New York: Athenaeum, 1968.

Mr. Stillman and Mr. Pfaff were
 writing this book while residents
 at the Villa.

These volumes were outcomes of con-
 ferences held at the Villa 28 August
 to 3 September 1966, 3 to 12 August,
 1967, 21 to 27 April, 1968; another
 volume will eventuate from a fourth
 conference held from 1 to 6 June, 1970.

Mr. Weaver was writing this book
 while a resident at the Villa.

Mr. White wrote a substantial portion
 of this book while a resident at the
 Villa.

Mr. White wrote the major portion of
 this book as a resident at the Villa.

February 15, 1971

Appendix II

Noteworthy Residents at the Villa Serbelloni

1959 to 1970

Note: address given is often not the actual address but rather one that indicates a resident's best known affiliation.

Administration:

Everett Case
Sloan Foundation

Grayson Kirk
Columbia University

Affairs:

George W. Ball
New York

Whitney Young
National Urban League
New York

Arts:

John Burchard
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Nathaniel Owings
Skidmore, Owings and Merrill

Economics:

Sir Roy Harrod
Oxford University

Charles Kindleberger
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Fritz Machlup
Princeton University

Robert Marjolin
European Economic Community

Oskar Morgenstern
Princeton University

Robert Triffin
Yale University

History:

Max Beloff
All Souls College, Oxford

Cyril Black
Princeton University

Alan Bullock
St. Catherine's College, Oxford

Sir Herbert Butterfield
Peterhouse, Cambridge

E. H. Carr
Trinity College, Cambridge

Henry Steele Commager
Amherst College

Sir Keith Hancock
Australian National University, Canberra

George F. Kennan
Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton

William M. Langer
Harvard University

William Lockwood
Princeton University

Dimitri Obolensky
Oxford University

Journalism:

James Reston
New York Times

Urs Schwarz
Neue Zurcher Zeitung

Ahmet Emin Yalman
Istanbul

Law:

Frede Castberg
University of Oslo

Walter Gellhorn
Columbia University

Edvard Hambro
Norwegian Ambassador to the United Nations

John Hazard
Columbia University

Philip C. Jessup
International Court of Justice, The Hague

Shigeru Oda
Tohoku University, Sendai

Clive Parry
Downing College, Cambridge

Arthur Schiller
Columbia University

Eric Stein
University of Michigan

Literature:

Wayne Booth
University of Chicago

Fredson Bowers
University of Virginia

Lord Evans of Hungershall
University College, London

Sir Roger Mynors
Christ Church, Oxford

Sir Arthur Norrington
Trinity College, Oxford

Marc Slonim
Sarah Lawrence College

Rene Wellek
Yale University

Medicine:

John Z. Bowers
Macy Foundation

Sir Macfarlane Burnet
University of Melbourne

Lord Florey
Queens College, Oxford

P. C. C. Garnham
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

Alexander Leaf
Harvard University

Robert Loeb
Columbia University

Wilder Penfield
McGill University

Sir George Pickering
Pembroke College, Oxford

Philip Sandblom
Uppsala University

J. Christian Siim
Serum Institute, Copenhagen

Music:

Elliott Carter
Composer, New York

Antal Dorati
Conductor

Lukas Foss
Buffalo, New York

Otto Luening
Columbia University

Roger Reynolds
Composer

Emanuel Winternitz
Metropolitan Museum of Art

Oriental Studies:

Sir Hamilton Gibb
Harvard University, Oxford University

Philosophy:

Lord Franks of Headington
Worcester College, Oxford

Sidney Hook
New York University

W. T. Jones
Pomona College

Political Science:

Karl D. Bracher
University of Frankfurt

Zbigniew Brzezinski
Columbia University

Karl Deutsch
Harvard University

Mario Einaudi
Cornell University

Alexander Passerin d'Entreves
University of Turin

Stanley Hoffman
Harvard University

Samuel P. Huntington
Harvard University

Hans Morgenthau
University of Chicago

Richard Neustadt
Harvard University

Physics:

Gerald Holton
Harvard University

Isador Rabi
Columbia University

Sociology:

Samuel Eisenstadt
Hebrew University, Jerusalem

Theater:

Alan Schneider
New York

Kenneth Tynan
London

Theology:

James Burtchaell
Notre Dame University

J. D. N. Kelly
St. Edmund Hall, Oxford

Howard Root
University of Southampton

Writing:

Saul Bellow
University of Chicago

George P. Elliott
University of Syracuse

Nancy Hale (Mrs. Fredson Bowers)
Charlottesville, Virginia

Alfred Kazin
New York

John Lahr
New York

John Bartlow Martin
Princeton, New Jersey

William Meredith
Connecticut College

Wright Morris
Mill Valley, California

Budd Schulberg
Beverly Hills, California

Theodore H. White
New York

Appendix III

Noteworthy Conference Participants

at the Villa Serbelloni

1959 to 1970

Note: addresses given is often not the actual address but one that indicates a participant's best-known affiliation.

Administration:

Sir Eric Ashby
Clare College, Cambridge

Adekke Boerma
Food and Agriculture Organization

Bernard Berelson
The Population Council, New York

Sir Bernard de Bunsen
University of East Africa, Kampala

Kingman Brewster
Yale University

Asa Briggs
University of Sussex

McGeorge Bundy
Ford Foundation

Sir Miles Clifford
Leverhulme Trust, London

Sir Andrew Cohen
Department of Technical Cooperation, London

Sir William Mansfield Cooper
University of Manchester

Sir Christopher Cox
Independent Television News, London

Administration (continued):

Theodore L. Deming, Department of
the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Franklin Ford
Harvard University

Robert Goheen
Princeton University

John Hannah
AID, Washington, D. C.

Roger Heyns
University of California, Berkeley

Paul Hoffman'
The United Nations

Joseph Hughes
The Mellon Foundation

Lord Kilmaine
Dulverton Trust, London

Robert McNamara
International Monetary Fund

René Maheu
UNESCO

Edwin Martin
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Martin Meyerson
State University of New York, Buffalo

Sir Charles Morris
Interuniversity Council, London

Quigg Newton
The Commonwealth Fund

Sir David Owen
The United Nations

Administration (continued):

Peter Peterdon
Bell & Howell, Chicago

Alan Pifer
The Carnegie Corporation

Julius Stratton
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Frank Thistlethwaite
University of East Anglia

David Truman
Columbia University

Sir Peter Venables
University of Ashton, Birmingham

Nils Wessel
Sloan Foundation

Sir Geoffrey Wilson
Ministry of Overseas Development, London

Sir John Wolfenden
University Grants Committee (now British Museum).

Affairs:

Henry Reuss
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Arts:

Rudolf Arnheim
Sarah Lawrence College

Michael Ayrton
English Sculptor, Painter, and Critic

Ernst Gombrich
Warburg Institute, London

Ernesto Rogers
Milan Architect

Biology:

Sir Francis Crick
Cambridge University

Richard Gregory
University of Edinburgh

Hugh Longuet-Higgins
University of Edinburgh

Konrad Lorenz
Max Planck Institut für Verhaltensphysiologie

C. H. Waddington
University of Edinburgh

Chemistry:

Sir John Kendrew
Peterhouse, Cambridge

Economics:

Sir Sidney Caine
London School of Economics

Otto Eckstein
Harvard University

Otmar Emminger
Deutsche Bundesbank

Harry G. Johnson
London School of Economics

Michael Polanyi
Oxford

Sir Denis Rickett
London

Jacques Rueff
Conseil Economique et Social, Paris

Economics (Continued):

Theodore W. Schultz
University of Chicago

Oka Sik
Ministry of Economic Affairs, Prague

Jan Tinbergen
Institute for Economics, The Hague

Journalism:

Luigi Barzini
Chamber of Deputies, Rome

Joseph Kraft
Columnist

Melvin J. Lasky
Encounter, London

Law:

Robert Ago
Rome

Pierre Cot
Paris

Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice
The International Court of Justice, The Hague

Herbert Hart
Oxford University

Eli Lauterpacht
Trinity College, Cambridge

Shabtai Rosenne
Israeli Ambassador to the United Nations

Theodore Sorenson
New York

Law (continued):

Sture Petren
The International Court of Justice, The Hague

Sir Humphrey Waldock
Cambridge University

Literature:

David Daiches
University of Sussex

Medicine:

Ivan L. Bennett, Jr.
Johns Hopkins University

George Berry
Harvard University

Marcoluis Candau
World Health Organization

Lowell Coggeshall
University of Chicago

André Cournand
Columbia University

Ishan Dogramaci
Hacettepe University, Ankara

René Dubos
Rockefeller University

Robert Ebert
Harvard University

Sir John Eccles
State University of New York, Buffalo

Medicine (continued):

Paul Gyorgy
University of Pennsylvania

Tinsley Harrison
Birmingham, Alabama

Sir Harold Himsworth
Medical Research Council, London

T. A. Lambo
University of Nigeria

Walsh McDermott
Cornell University

Lord Rosenheim
University College, London

Hugo Theorell
Nobel Institute of Medicine, Stockholm

George W. Thorn
Boston

Philosophy:

Gaston Berger
Paris

Suzanne Langer
Harvard University

Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker
University of Hamburg

Costi Zurayk
American University of Beirut

Physics:

Pierre Auger
Organisation europeenne de Recherches Spatiales
Paris

Homi J. Bhabha
Atomic Energy Commission, Bombay

Sir John Cockcroft
Churchill College, Cambridge

Sigvard Eklund
International Atomic Energy Commission

V. S. Emelyanov
Representative of the Soviet Union
International Atomic Energy Commission

Bertrand Goldschmidt
Atomic Energy Commission, Paris

Sir William Penney
United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, London

Sir Basil Schonland
British Atomic Laboratory

Political Science:

Raymond Aron
Ecole pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris

Norberto Bobbio
University of Turin

Robert Dahl
Yale University

Jacques Freymond
Institute for Advanced International Studies
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