

Mr. Eliot was a member for the first term  
of 1948-1949.

He was in residence for October and November,  
and left early to go to Stockholm to receive  
his Nobel Prize (Dec. 10, 1948).

3 December 1963

Dear Mr. Burr:

I do indeed apologise for not answering your letter of November 15th when it arrived.

Mr. T. S. Eliot was a member of the Institute for Advanced Study for the first term of the academic year 1948-1949. He was in residence here for the months of October and November, leaving before the end of term to go to Stockholm to receive his Nobel Prize on December 10th. During his membership he worked on THE COCKTAIL PARTY, which was published in 1950 by Faber in London and Harcourt, Brace in New York.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Wilder Hobson)  
Secretary to the Director

Mr. Alex C. Burr  
Jamestown, North Dakota

**ALEX C. BURR**  
**CONSULTING ENGINEER**

**REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL  
ENGINEER**

**JAMESTOWN. NORTH DAKOTA**

November 30, 1963

The Secretary,  
Institute of Advanced Study,  
Princeton, New Jersey.

Dear sir:-

Two or three weeks ago I sent an inquiry which, I feel, must have gone astray.

I wished to know if, at any time in the past, the eminent poet and critic, Mr. T. S. Eliot, had held an appointment as a Fellow at the Institute.

If he had such an appointment, did it involve residence at the Institute; over what period did he hold such an appointment, and did any publications result from his period of appointment?

Sincerely yours,



ALEX. C. BURR

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**CONSULTING ENGINEER**

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**JAMESTOWN. NORTH DAKOTA**

Nov. 15, 1963

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

Dear sir:-

Next Wednesday evening I am presenting a brief paper on T. S. Eliot to a small club to which I belong. It goes without saying that this paper will give no new insights into his work, or the problems with which he deals.

HOWEVER: I have just finished reading a paper by Norman Pearson - The American Poet in Relation to Science (Am. Quart, vol 1, 1949) - in which he says that Eliot "was recently a fellow at the same Institute for Advanced Study of which Weyl is a member"

I would appreciate it if you could supply me with the answer to the following three questions:

- A. Was T. S. Eliot ever a Fellow at the Institute?
- B. During what period did he hold such a Fellowship?
- C. Upon what problem or problems was he working while a Fellow; and what publications, if any, came therefrom?

If you do not deem me too presumptuous, I would also appreciate any additional information which you can supply about the residence of Mr. Eliot at the Institute, including his companionship with men of the physical and mathematical sciences while in residence; and a copy of the most recent annual report of the Institute.

Sincerely yours,

*Alex. C. Burr*  
ALEX. C. BURR

## 13,720 in Sports Arena Hear Poet Eliot Talk

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 1 (AP)—University of Minnesota officials today believed that the nearly 14,000 persons from six states who packed a sports arena last night to hear a literary lecture by Poet T. S. Eliot possibly was the largest audience ever to hear a poet anytime, anywhere.

Eliot, who won international recognition and a Nobel prize for his hard-to-understand modern verse, confessed his reception at the university's Williams Arena was a milestone of sorts in his career.

"Never before in my life have I seen so many people at one time—all facing in my direction," the St. Louis-born British poet said.

He then proceeded to take it in stride, drawing a wave of laughter with an apology for the "dryness" of his subject and asking the huge crowd to

be "charitable to my abilities as a speaker."

For almost one hour, the 67-year-old poet kept the throng attentive and occasionally amused with a discourse on modern literary criticism.

Afterward, University President James L. Morrill called the turnout "almost fantastic"—a "Minnesota phenomenon."

University officials said an estimated 13,720 persons came from Minnesota, the two Dakotas, Wisconsin, Iowa, Montana and even Canada to hear Eliot.

The speech, one of a series of Seymour Memorial Lectures sponsored by the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, had received wide advance publicity. University officials said they distributed 16,000 free tickets.

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THE WASHINGTON POST and TIMES HERALD  
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Strang Lawson  
English Dept.  
Colgate University  
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Eliot



# TOWIER PICS

NOVEMBER 1950

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

A bimonthly report from the Midway

## THE ACADEMIC LION

of the fall quarter unquestionably was T. S. Eliot, winner of the Nobel prize for literature and introduced to the University audience as "one of the great poets, critics, and moral intelligences of our time."

To capacity crowds in Mandel, the author of *The Waste Land*, and more recently *The Cocktail Party*, gave four witty and urbane lectures on "The Aims of Education," a development of the ideas in his book, *Notes toward the Definition of Culture*.

"I found Mr. Hutchins' review, in the magazine *Measure*, the best criticism anyone had written about my book," said Eliot. "He raised questions which needed answering; and when I was invited to Chicago by the Committee on Social Thought, it seemed the most logical topic for a lecture series."

For a small group of 25 Committee faculty members and graduate students, including Professors Robert Redfield (Anthropology), Daniel Boorstin



T. S. Eliot



After reading his poems to graduate English students, Mr. Eliot chats with Professors Napier Wilt (Chairman, English) and Morton Dauwen Zabel.

(American Civilization), and John Nef (Economic History), he also conducted a biweekly seminar, which set out to discuss the concepts of education but soon evolved into a round table on the relation of philosophy to poetry. And he made other appearances—always very graciously—for a *Maroon* interview, a radio Round Table, Faculty Homecoming in Ida Noyes Hall, a luncheon with Episcopalian members of the faculty, and a session for English students in which he read selections from his own poetry.

On lecturing and teaching relays like this one—it was his first visit to the University in 17 years—he does no writing. Teaching, he finds, drains off creative effort. For him, publishing combines better with writing. In England he works in the morning ("for I find I have about three hours of good creative work in me a day") and then goes off to his publishing offices at Faber and Faber.

He found Chicago's climate bracing, the University "definitely a serious place, a University of workers, and in good balance with the metropolis around it—neither sunk in a big city nor, like some others, completely separate."

## BRAINWORK

For the human brain, the 20th is a hazardous century.

Thousands of persons, says Dr. Ward C. Halstead (Psychology), yearly sustain brain damage, from mild or severe blows to the head, and never know it. The damage may be invisible externally

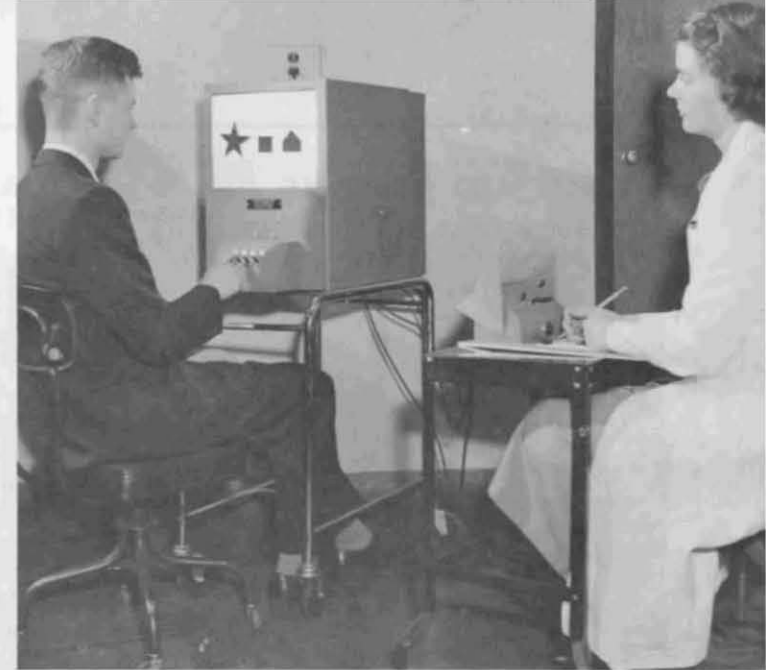
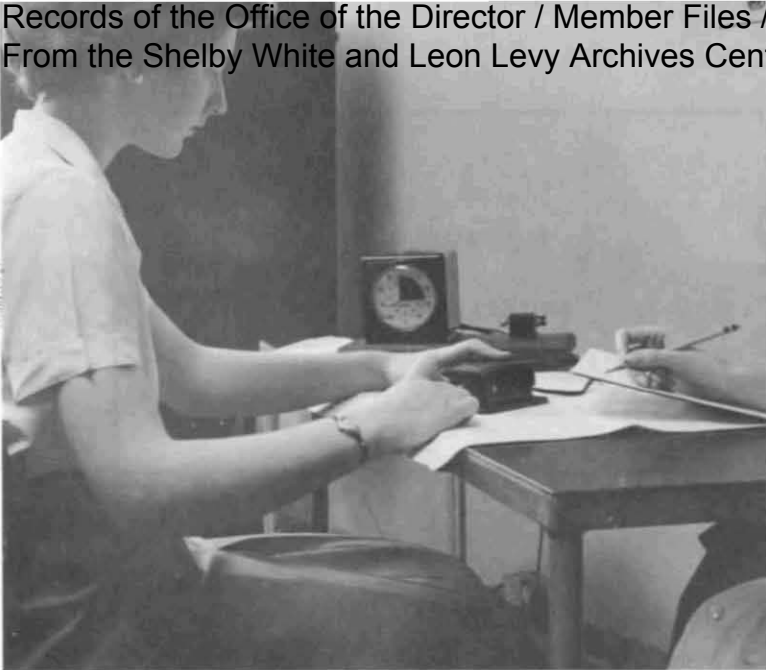


Halstead

or too delicate to be measured by instruments like the brain-wave recorder. Weeks and months may elapse before the onset of symptoms.

In a traffic accident you can hurtle head-first through a windshield; in a factory, heavy machinery is a peril; the





**1. TIME SENSE TEST**—This measures the ability of the subject to develop a clear and stable memory for a 10-second interval of time. First, she watches the hand of the electric clock revolve 10 times, once a second. Then the clock face is turned around, and she must estimate the interval from memory, indicating on the key when she thinks 10 seconds have gone by. Injury to the frontal lobes disturbs the ability to develop a stable memory.

**2. FLICKER FUSION TEST**—With the control knob, he adjusts the rate of a flicker of a faint patch of light, seen through the eyepiece, until it is "steady." He does this several times. This test has great advantages in that it is completely free from learning effects, and can be repeated as often as desired, estimating the effects of drugs like alcohol, clinical depression, etc.

**3. TACTUAL PERFORMANCE**—Blindfolded now, the subject tries to place variously shaped blocks into their appropriate recesses on the board, first with the right, then with the left, hand, and on a third try with both hands. Each trial is timed. Without warning, she is then asked to draw an outline of the board from memory. For sample drawings, see No. 5.

**4. CATEGORY TEST**—The figures on the screen change, at a signal from the operator, in size, shape, number, position, color, etc. The young man must spot the principle of "oddity" or "difference" in each of the 208 subtests, and signal his choice on the reaction keys. (A bell chimes if he's wrong.) This test helps measure one of the basic operations in thinking—the ability to grasp and recognize simple principles presented in nonverbal terms.

dangers of warfare are obvious. But did you know that diseases like undulant fever, high blood pressure, and hyperthyroidism can inflict permanent damage to the brain? That so can chronic undernourishment? That brain damage, unlike a broken bone, never mends?

In sports, a boxer is constantly exposed to trouble. For the human brain, which weighs about three pounds, is not firmly anchored in the skull. After a sharp blow to the head, it literally bounces back and forth in its case, up against the bony sphenoidal ridge. Any serious damage to the frontal lobes shows up as impairment in thinking, loss of self-control and gait, and emotional instability, the symptoms of the "punch-drunk."

Halstead gauges this damage by 27 tests of his own devising. For 15 years, tucked away in a laboratory in the Surgery wing of Billings, he has been developing this series which aims chiefly at testing the activities associated with man's frontal lobes. These he calls the "organs of civilization, basis of man's despair and of his hope for the future." They are the seat of his highest intelligence, co-ordination, and self-control (unlike the brains of lower forms like mice or chimpanzees, which are non-specialized in function). Injury, he has found, results in lack of initiative, disturbances in attention, impairment in

thinking, emotional anomalies.

Halstead did his doctoral study on pigeons, of all things, removing parts of their brains and observing how this modified their sense of balance. He credits Dr. Roy Grinker, chief psychiatrist at Michael Reese Hospital, among others, for selling him on the more critical problem of observing and measuring the effects of brain damage on human beings. This wasn't possible, actually, until the science of neurosurgery matured and he could work with patients who had known parts of their brains removed, noting changes in behavior, and then compare them to the biologically normal.

Now neurosurgeons, psychiatrists, cardiologists, and three Veterans Administration hospitals send him a steady flow of people for testing. He has records on about 2,000 thus far, starting with the neurological patients of Dr. Percival Bailey, formerly of Billings Hospital, and other University specialists, who first began referring cases suitable for study. "I've had the good fortune," says Halstead, "to work in Billings and be able to check my findings against the best medical brains in the world."

A 12-year-old child with an I.Q. of 100 can pass the 27 tests successfully; a college graduate with even mild neurosurgical lesions of the frontal lobes cannot. Halstead prefers not to know the

diagnoses of the referring doctors, so that his findings are as objective a double-check as possible.

The tests which distinguish healthy minds from "biologically neurotic" ones turn up some amazing information. An endocrinologist sends over Mr. X, supervisor in an electric plant, who has been irascible of late, slow-witted, and forgetful on the job. Halstead's diagnosis tallies with the original one—the man is markedly hypothyroid.

After treatment, not only does his personality improve, but so does his performance on the tests. His score had shown him to be low on what Halstead calls "the power factor." This is roughly the energy put into the tests.

Patients vary not only in the amount of power they have but in the way it is sustained. Furthermore, as control studies are now showing, cerebral metabolism tends to vary from day to day, from season to season, and bears a close relation to the thyroid cycle. ACTH seems to increase the power factor, but the estrogens don't. Some kinds of mental depression, Halstead believes, may prove to be the result of biochemical changes lowering this factor.

A woman in her 40's, a college graduate, comes in for the battery, which takes about a day. She suffers from acute anxiety. No impairment index shows up on her score, and Halstead informs her

psychiatrist he finds no evidence of brain damage. Her troubles are emotional in origin. But the reverse has often happened to be true.

A neurosurgeon sends in a Chicago executive, a man who employs 100 persons or more. A brain operation two years before revealed a tumor, but Halstead tests then showed his abilities to be unaffected. Now they have markedly declined—a fact of importance to both his family and his firm. "Obviously it is tremendously important in our complex society to have persons in key positions with healthy brains," comments Halstead. "Think of how much damage a man with impaired reflexes can do—in just driving a car 70 miles an hour."

For the Army, he's currently devising a test to be given its topflight personnel, the jobs which require the most creative brainwork. For security reasons alone, it is important to have the right man on the right job.

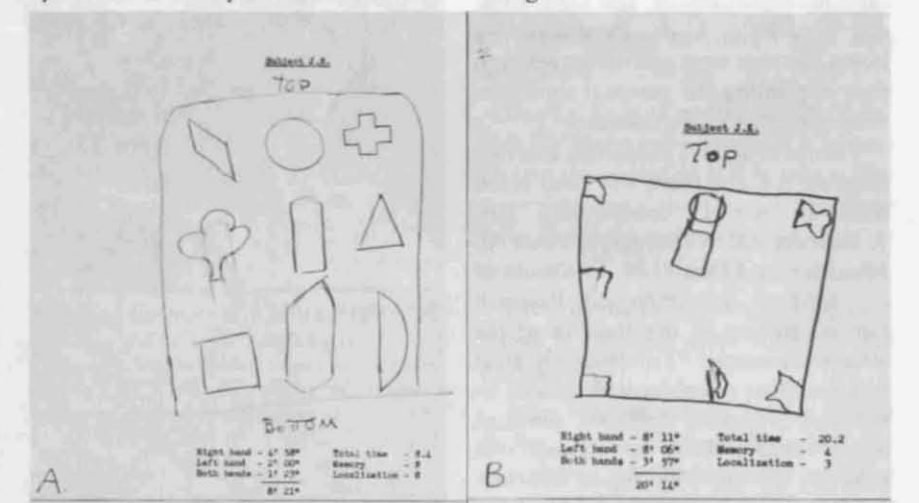
In collaboration with the Illinois Neuropsychiatric Institute, he has also been doing careful follow-up studies on patients who have undergone frontal lobotomies, a highly disputed operation often performed on schizophrenics. He wants to know: Are these people happier afterward? Does it ramify their personality? Change their abilities? Surgeons, who are today performing hundreds of these operations, have neither

the time nor the facilities for intensive follow-up study.

The 27 tests use language as little as possible and bear little resemblance to an I.Q. test (matter of fact, brain-injured patients can make high scores on I.Q. series). Rather they are designed to measure man's biological intelligence, regardless of culture or language; and gauge such functions of the frontal lobe as: (1) abstraction, or the ability to grasp principles in a train of events; (2) the power factor, previously described; and (3) learning rate, the ability of the nervous system to store its ex-

perience and adapt to a new situation. Americans have satisfactorily taken the tests, and so have Eskimos.

Halstead, by the by, as an experimental psychologist, is extremely impressed by the soundness of the College curriculum. "The University's emphasis on teaching students to make judgments for themselves, rather than memorizing the work of experts, encourages maximal development and use of the frontal lobe function," he comments. As a matter of fact, he doesn't think anyone with brain damage could get through the College.



**5. BRAIN INJURY** shows up clearly. Note the remarkable fidelity in the outline drawing of normal subject A, and the impoverished one of subject B, who has a large lesion of the frontal lobes.

**NOTABLE AND QUOTABLE**

Dr. Alonzo Grace (Chairman, Education) has taken on a job for Governor Dewey of New York. He will be chairman of a four-man research board studying the need for increases in teachers' salaries. Comments the *New York Times*: "Responsible citizens and educators will welcome the appointment of the Grace committee. For the past year the salary question has muddled the local school situation."

Julian Huxley, eminent British biologist and ex-director of UNESCO, spoke before an overflow audience in Mandel Hall on "Evolution and Human Destiny." He was an Alexander White visiting professor. At an informal luncheon in his honor, he declared himself long interested in, and favorably impressed by, the work of the College.

To members of the American Physiological Society, meeting in Columbus, Ohio, Dr. Anton J. Carlson (Physiology) and his research associate of the last 15 years, Frederick Hoelzel, made a report that rats, raised for three or more generations on a poor diet, are more fertile than their more fortunate kin who fed on a rich diet. These results tally with previous estimates of 16 per cent sterility in the human leisure classes and 10 per cent in the working classes.

On behalf of Oriental Institute, director Dr. Carl Kraeling accepted a gift of eight very rare, very fine cylinder seals, dating from the time of Alexander the Great through the Pharaohs. They were the gift of the late Emil Eitel, Chicago restaurant owner, and Carl, Otto, and Max Eitel. Made of semiprecious stones, the seals were rolled over wet clay, thus imprinting the personal signature-designs of ancient dignitaries.

Victims of serious irradiation injuries, from an A-bomb blast, will need blood from at least 15 donors, said Drs. J. Garrott Allen (Surgery), Peter V. Moulder, and Daniel M. Emerson, of the Medical and Biological Research Center, writing in the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*. "To effectively treat half a million casualties with serious irradiation sickness, 7,500,000 pints of blood would probably be required over a 30-day period. This figure is nearly one-half the entire amount drawn in the United States during World War II."

Dr. James R. Arnold (Chemistry, Institute of Nuclear Studies), also writing in the *Bulletin*, discounted previous suggestions that a hydrogen-cobalt bomb could destroy the human race. Such a weapon could perhaps be devised with the necessary deuterium (from 500 to 10,000 tons) and cobalt (about 100,000 tons) . . . but it would cost from four to \$40 billions and require an all-out effort by a major industrial country for five or ten years. Moreover, this kind of attack can't be localized even to a single continent—destructive radioactivity would be distributed world-wide, making an aggressor think twice about using it.

Wayne McMillen (Social Service Administration), on becoming the new chairman of the Chicago Housing Authority, a \$100,000,000 municipal corporation, announced that 12,000 new homes for low-income families will get



McMillen

under construction soon in the Windy City—that is, if plans are not curtailed by national defense needs, or mounting construction costs don't exceed the ceiling set by the 1949 housing act.

Ernest C. Miller, registrar, says that even with 1,000 GI's gone from campus, total enrolment this fall is down only 9.8 per cent. To be exact, 8,080 students are now enrolled in the University, as against 8,963 for 1949. Of these, 2,323 are veterans; in 1949, 3,357 were.

**TOWER TOPICS**, the bimonthly *Alumni Bulletin*, is published by The University of Chicago for its alumni. Entered as second-class matter March 16, 1948, at the post office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

5733 University Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois

VOLUME 17 NOVEMBER 1950 NUMBER 3

**NO AMERICAN HISTORY?**

The September *Reader's Digest* condensed a radio talk by Henry J. Taylor called: "What Our Colleges Don't Require" (courses in American history). A box in the article lists certain colleges and universities under the head:

The following private colleges and universities, among others, do not require their students to study American history: . . . Chicago . . . etc.

The statement is in serious error. American history is required of all undergraduates at Chicago. The student is required to read and discuss the great writings and the great arguments which have forged America.

The student does not read *about* the Declaration of Independence. He *reads* the Declaration of Independence itself. He does not read *about* the Constitution. He *reads* the Constitution and the originals of the debate on its formulation and adoption. He does not read *about* the background of the Civil War. He reads the Dred Scott Decision and the Lincoln-Douglas debates. Currently he has read the Atlantic Pact.

The course is taught from materials collected and compiled in two volumes: *The People Shall Judge*, which includes introductory materials giving the original documents their settings in American history.

When the students have finished this course they have firsthand understanding of the issues and problems which have been fought out to make America what it is.

Of further significance is the fact that this course, under the Chicago College plan, is taught at the junior and senior level of the conventional high school. This means that this kind of course can be taught not only in colleges, 56 of whom are now using the text, but also in high schools.

The *Reader's Digest* error doubtless came from finding no course in the College curriculum titled: "American History." In the College *Announcements* it is listed as "Social Sciences 1 (A, B, C). This one-year course deals with some of the principle ideas, institutions, and values in the historical development of democracy in America. . . ."

**Campus greets students . . .**

Extra balmy October weather and a brisk schedule of events, both academic and otherwise, greeted the 600 new College students when they arrived on campus this fall.

The main order of business was the College's unique system of placement exams which determine from the quantity and quality of the student's knowledge exactly where he fits into the University's educational program. But the new students found there was time for fun too.

Evenings were crowded with a lively program, planned by a committee of older students in co-operation with the administration, that was designed to introduce them to the campus' varied extra-curricular opportunities.

When classes finally convened, many new students probably agreed with the comment of a new Green Hall resident. "I'll be glad," she sighed, "to only have studying to do."



A let's-get-acquainted party in Ida Noyes on Saturday night

**. . . and their parents**

The weather was still fine three weeks later when more than 200 sets of parents invaded the campus for the College's third annual "Parents Weekend."

Mothers and fathers of new students toured the campus, interviewed their children's advisers, and saw a movie of a discussion class in an attempt to answer the often baffling question, "What does Sally learn in college?"

During their three-day return to college the parents also attended a parent-student dinner at Ida Noyes, where they were introduced to Dean of Students John R. Davey and to the new assistant dean, Mrs. Ruth McCarn.

Later in the same evening they were guests at informal open houses in the dormitories.

After the concluding Sunday dinner in the various residence halls both the re-educated parents and their children pronounced the whole affair a huge success.



Dean F. Champion Ward helps a student "orient" her parents

## NEWS ABOUT OUR SOLAR SYSTEM

**Our Primitive Planet.** In the beginning the earth was like a big, heavenly fruitcake, mixed of iron-nickel alloys and stony materials. About a year ago, Nobel laureate **Dr. Harold Urey** (Chemistry) advanced this hypothesis.

The heavier alloys melted and sank to form the heavy, dense core of the earth. The stony layers rose to form the crust and outer layers. Dr. Urey confirmed his theory and added a few embellishments, at an autumn meeting of the National Academy of Sciences in Schenectady.

Evidence comes from studying the planet Mars, thought to be a mixture of metal and rock without an iron core, as well as observing stony meteorites, which have similar makeup.

Its still-sinking core, Urey believes, tends to speed up the rotation of the earth; but this effect is more than overcome by the braking effect of tidal friction on the earth's rotation.

He also assumes the earth began not in a blaze of fire and pyrotechnics but as cold dust and gas, gathered as the sun wandered through vast dust clouds in space. Later, it began warming up from radioactivity and gravitational heat—as high as 2,700° F., the melting point of an iron-nickel alloy, and 5,000° F., the boiling point of iron. Now it has cooled off to a relatively cool temperature.

All this disagrees with the theory of German scientist Eucken, who suggested that an iron "rain" fell toward the center of a primeval hot nebula, much hotter than the temperatures Urey postulates, out of which the earth congealed. Later followed another "rain" of molten rock, which formed the earth's crust.

Though materials originally were distributed evenly throughout our primitive planet, this changed, as iron and heavy materials sank downward, and the lighter rock-forming materials rose. Today the core has a density about like that of iron, while the outer 1,000-mile rim is much less dense. Earthquake waves tend to prove that the earth hasn't yet completely separated into iron core and stony mantle.

Some 40 years ago, the famous Chamberlin-Moulton planetesimal theory came

out of the University of Chicago. The planets, it held, were formed by the accumulation of small and large chunks of cold meteorites—and, interestingly enough, the research of chemist Urey bears this out.

A big question left unanswered was: Where did the raw materials come from?

**The Astrophysical** recipe for the formation of our solar system comes from Yerkes Observatory and University astronomer **Gerard P. Kuiper**.

The earth, the planets, and the comets too were all created from the same vast cloud of gas which revolved about the sun, he told the National Academy of Sciences. A series of turbulences and whirlwinds within the cloud led to the formation of subclouds, what he calls "proto-planets," rather like wheels within a wheel, and gravitational condensation into planets took place after the big nebula whirled itself into a flattened disk.

His paper—which bristled with statistics and equations—contained the first reasonably precise, quantitative calculations about this birth of our solar system, though a somewhat similar picture had already been visualized by philosopher Immanuel Kant, and more recently set forth as theory by Carl von Weiz-

säcker, German physicist, who was recently a visiting lecturer at the University.

If the pre-planetary cloud had been less dense, by a factor of only two or three, no planets could have formed, only billions of dust grains. If the cloud had been more dense by a factor of two or three, no planets would have formed either, but rather small stellar companions to the sun—a binary system, as is 90 per cent usual in heavenly spheres. In short, the margin for the formation of planets was a rather narrow one—and the earth narrowly missed not being created!

Actually, only one in every few hundred stars in our galaxy is attended by planets, but this still makes about a billion planetary systems for the whole galaxy. "One can only speculate," says Kuiper, "on the enormous varieties of life which may have developed on all these worlds."

He differs from Weizsäcker on another point—the thickness of the pre-planetary nebula. It's 25 times smaller than his predecessors thought, says Kuiper; they didn't take account of the gravitational attraction of the nebula on itself.

The new theory also makes clear for the first time how it was possible that planets formed at all. Previously, it had not been realized that having condensa-



Kuiper

tion products (like rain) is not enough. For rain or snow will not form an ocean or a glacier unless it is collected by gravity (which makes it fall to the earth). Similarly, only gravity is able to collect the "planetary snowflakes" of gas and dust and ball them together into the huge masses we now observe as planets. This is the essentially new point in Kuiper's theory.

A great deal of matter was lost during the condensation process. Earth's proto-planet was about 1,200 times heavier than it is now. Jupiter, largest of all, had an ancestral whirling eddy about 12 times heavier.

On the outer fringe of this vast cloud the density was insufficient for the formation of planets. This region is the birthplace of the comets, which are not wanderers from the outer universe, as is popularly supposed, but members of our own solar family.

Pluto formed in the transition region as a small, undeveloped planet. The comets are in the nature of huge snowballs which formed from the snowflakes in the outer fringes of the vast nebula, not by gravity as was true for planets, but by chance collisions. The collision process is slow and inefficient and succeeded in forming bodies only a few thousand feet in diameter, in accordance with the known dimensions of cometary nuclei. Kuiper estimates that about a million million of such snowballs formed. Comet-snows are not only composed of frozen water but also of frozen ammonia, methane, and carbon dioxide.

The comets were driven from their original course by a planet which took an erratic path through the outer reaches of the solar system. That planet was Pluto, according to Kuiper. Some comets strayed out of the solar system, others remained within. Those which pass too close to the sun melt and evaporate into gases and become luminous.

With the 200-inch telescope at Palomar, Dr. Kuiper has also made a recent close-up of Pluto which reveals that planet to be 3,550 miles in diameter, placing it as second smallest in the solar system. Previous estimates had it twice that size. Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard Observatory calls this "one of the ten major astronomical finds of the year."

## U.S. DEEDS, NOT WORDS

By autumn, 1951, **Dr. Hans Morgenthau** (Political Science) and a staff of four experts will embark on objective and systematic studies into U.S. foreign policy, from Jefferson through Acheson.

An \$86,100 grant to establish a Center for the Study of American Foreign Policy has been made by Lilly Endowment, Inc. It is a three-year project.

There has often been vast difference,



Morgenthau

says Dr. Morgenthau, between the publicly expressed aims of American statesmen and the actions they actually take. Studies of their deeds, as against their declarations, may produce a clear pattern of what the national interest of the United States really is.

His prospectus continues: "Such an understanding of the relation of reality to American foreign policy is important from the point of view of political practice. Only by such clarification can the distinction be made between those objectives that must be pursued regardless of cost and risk because they are vital to the interests of the United States, and those desirable but not vital, and therefore subject to negotiation and compromise. Such an understanding is the only way by which American foreign policy can avoid the equally utopian extremes of isolation and indiscriminate intervention.

"There is documentary evidence that over a long period of time, the foreign policy of any nation follows a predictable pattern based on historical, geographical, and political realities. Those realities are called 'the national interest.'

It is only within very narrow limits that a nation actually has freedom of choice between different foreign policies.

"To cite only the most notable example—for more than four centuries, Great Britain has pursued a balance-of-power policy on the continent of Europe regardless of the differences among its monarchs and statesmen in character, philosophy, religion, and the like. There have been notable examples of nations pursuing foreign policies neglectful of the national interest. The outstanding modern example is Germany, which twice in one generation violated one of the fundamental principles of its national interest, dictated by objective conditions of geography and power—that is, not to have at the same time enemies in the East and West, and, more particularly, to avoid a two-front war."

Dr. Morgenthau, who goes to Europe shortly to conduct a seminar on international politics at Salzburg, will be assisted by a historian, a political scientist, and two research men.

## CLASS REUNIONS IN '51

A survey of the twenty-five and ten-year classes scheduled for reunions in June, 1951, indicates there will be a record number of alumni celebrating in Chicago on the evening of June 8.

In the months ahead the *University of Chicago Magazine* will carry over a thousand news notes about these class members, more than 500 of whom already are making plans for the return.

Members of these classes who do not receive the *Magazine* should do two things immediately: (1) send \$3.00 for a membership so you will get all the *Magazines* with the class news, and (2) send a note telling whether or not you plan to attend and giving news about yourself for your class section (business or husband's business; children, names and ages, etc.).

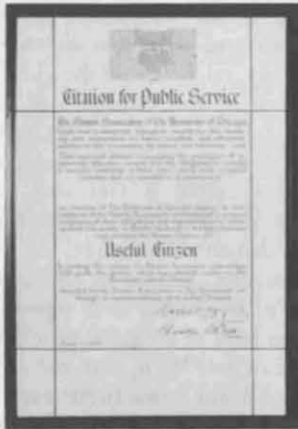
## WHO

One in every 16 people listed in the current issue of *Who's Who in America* (1950-51) is an alumnus of the University of Chicago. There are 46,729 names in this volume; 2,859 of these persons attended Chicago. Of this number, 152 are presidents or chancellors of American colleges or universities.

## ALUMNI CITATIONS

Since 1941 the Alumni Association has cited over 300 alumni for public service.

These alumni were not selected for their scholarly attainments or for suc-



cesses in their chosen businesses or professions. The citation reads, in part:

The Alumni Association of the University of Chicago holds that a university education should be the training and inspiration for future unselfish and effective service to the community, the nation, and humanity; and that men and women in accepting the privileges of a university education assume also the obligation to society to exercise leadership in those civic, social, and religious activities that are essential to a democracy....

An anonymous committee of nine alumni, serving staggered three-year terms, searches the records for candidates. No *Who's Who in America* is taken to their meetings.

They are happiest when they discover an alumnus quietly laboring to make democracy work, unobtrusively ministering to the unfortunate, giving active support to worthy civic movements without benefit of sound trucks and drumbeats.

The committee may have missed someone like this in your community. If so, drop a note to alumni headquarters (5733 University Avenue, Chicago 37). The alumnus must have done *undergraduate* work on the quadrangles. Be as specific as possible about his or her activities. List any names and addresses of others whom the committee can inter-

view for additional information or support of your recommendation. And please do all this without the knowledge of the candidate.

## LET'S START OVER

Who began music-with-surgery?

Under "Musical Anesthesia" in the September TOWER TOPICS we wrote: "The innovation [at the Clinics] was the brain child of Joe Willard, young veteran and Chicago electronics engineer, who heard a nurse talk about how restive many patients are during an operation...."

Then came the fan(?) mail.

DEAR SIR:

In 1903, before the Indiana State Medical Society... I presented the first paper in the U.S. dealing with the value of music in medicine.... Since the paper was written, many institutions and hospitals have accepted the value of music in medicine.

FRANK E. WIEDEMANN  
MD Rush '94

*Terre Haute, Indiana*

TO THE EDITORS:

Be it known that Dr. Joseph B. De Lee, Chicago Lying-in Hospital (University of Chicago, remember), instituted music during [operations] in 1931. I know. I was there.

ALVEN M. WEIL, '28, MD'32  
*Akron, Ohio*

The article ended: "Music-with-surgery is no new idea. Pharaoh's physicians relied on incantations.... But the Chicago clinics are the first to develop a practical 20th-century version of the principle."

Anyway, at the Chicago clinics you have your choice of records with your operation.

## ALUMNI COURSES

Nearly a thousand alumni in the Chicago area are attending the four Special Alumni Courses being offered on the quadrangles this fall and winter.

If you would like to know what they are reading in connection with these courses, we are making the course bibliographies available to all alumni at the same price as Alumni Reading Lists: 15 cents for the first bibliography and 10 cents for each additional one with the same order (free to dues-paying members).

The annotated bibliographies are on the following subjects:

1. Classics of Contemporary Literature
2. Approaches to Peace
3. Frontiers in Psychology
4. The Opera—the Artistic Concepts, Historical Background, Staging, etc.



This architect's model will soon be translated into a handsome new building, to be located on Cottage Grove Avenue, near 57th Street. It's the new million-dollar Interlibrary Center, for 14 institutions of the Midwest, which will house some three million books and 10,000 volumes of newspapers, many on microfilm—a true "library for libraries."

Copies to: Miss Horton  
Prof. Cherniss

*Checked off Ferguson*

*808*

*411*

*W.F. Heat*

May 17, 1950

Dear Mr. Eliot:

It was a great source of sorrow to us to learn that you will not be coming to Princeton next year. I am writing now only to make clear that should you desire to come the following year, that too can be arranged. We will welcome a word from you if you would like us to explore this further.

It will be most helpful to Fergusson, in the planning of his seminars, for him to know whether he can look forward to your presence in Princeton. He is most desirous, as am I, in not seeing your visit recede into the indefinite future.

With every warm and cordial good wish,

Robert Oppenheimer

Mr. T. S. Eliot  
24, Russell Square  
London, W.C.1, England

Copies to: Prof. Cherniss  
Prof. Fergusson  
Prof. Stewart

Geoffrey Faber, Chairman. Richard de la Mare, Vice Chairman  
Morley Kennerley (USA), T.S. Eliot, W.J. Crawley, P.F. du Sautoy

# FABER AND FABER LIMITED

## PUBLISHERS

24 Russell Square London W.C.1.

Fabbaf Westcent London Museum 9543

20th April, 1950.

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

---

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer,

I turned over in my mind for some time, your kind letter of March 25th, and I think it is high time that I wrote to tell you the decision to which I have reluctantly come.

To make a visit to America possible for this year, I accepted the invitation from the University of Chicago, which involves a residence there of five weeks. I do not see that I can afford at present to take more than two months altogether, and as the first obligation of my visit is to give as much time as I can to my sisters, and incidentally, friends and relations in Boston, that puts any stay at the Institute, long enough to be justified, quite out of the question. Until the pace of my life is relaxed, and I can perhaps make a long visit to the United States, I do not see any prospect of another visit to the Institute, except by making it, as I did on my previous visit, my one fixed engagement, and combining

P.T.O.

it with not more than two lectures elsewhere for the purpose of paying the costs of my private visit. Whether this would be possible a year hence, I cannot yet foresee, but I venture to hope that I may look forward to another invitation to Princeton later, and indeed, the programme which you outline in your letter, suggests to me that I might be of more use at some future time, than I was on my first, though very delightful, two months with you. I should certainly wish to take some part in the seminar work.

With most cordial good wishes to Mrs Oppenheimer and yourself, and the Institute,

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

*P. S. Aisc*

---

to A WWS - Oct 25

Mr Eliot says -

"However I still hope  
that somewhere about  
this time next year  
I may be able to  
combine in Chicago  
with a brief visit  
to Princeton."



March 25, 1950

Dear Mr. Eliot:

Perhaps the time has come for me to write to you again of your plans for next autumn. I seem to remember that you intended to visit the University of Chicago, and the question of your coming to Princeton was left open, in part at least because of the uncertainty in our own plans and undertakings.

The Institute itself has not become a silk purse in the year since your last visit. We have had a few visitors whose primary interest was in the history of literature and in literary criticism. Of these, perhaps the best known to you is Curtius. But our engagement is still of a very modest kind, involving no program and no students in any proper sense. What has happened is that Fergusson has undertaken a series of seminars directed primarily to the faculties in classics, philosophy, literature and modern languages. Our visitors at the Institute have participated in these often in a very responsible capacity, and always, I think, with enjoyment. Next year Fergusson plans to go on with his seminars; Singleton is coming from Harvard, and Fitzgerald, both of whom will be known to you; at six of the meetings, Maritain will speak of his reconsidered views on poetry and scholasticism; and we have undertaken preliminary and so far abortive efforts to communicate with Ripson in Peiping. I believe that Fergusson's undertakings have given a kind of focus to the study of literature in Princeton, and have brought together in a most informal and yet appropriate way the rather wide group of men who share a common interest.

I hope that it may appear to you fruitful to come to the Institute; and I am writing to you formally to invite you to do that. Our autumn semester begins in mid-September and ends in mid-December. We can make available to you a grant-in-aid of a thousand dollars for any month or months that you would wish to spend here. It cannot be a part of this invitation that I ask you to participate in the seminars; but I am quite confident that if you do come here you will wish to do so, and that you and Fergusson will make some plans to have the period of your visit coincide with discussions in which you have an especial interest.

- 2 -

I can add only that on behalf of my friends at the Institute and in Princeton, and on my own behalf, this invitation comes to you with every cordial wish that you will find it possible to accept.

Should you wish to recommend to us a colleague whose presence here would be helpful to Fergusson's seminars or to the course of his own work, we should be most glad to consider any words of advice that you would give us. His visit need not coincide with yours; but we should be glad to arrange it in that way if it would add to the fruitfulness of your own time here.

With every warm good wish,

Robert Oppenheimer

Mr. T. S. Eliot  
24 Russell Square  
London W. C. 1, England

Copy to Professor Cherniss  
Francis Fergusson

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

June 17, 1949

Dear Mr. Eliot:

Your good letter of June 9th has been received. Dr. Oppenheimer is now in California; and I am sending your letter on to him there.

Yours sincerely,

Katherine Russell  
Secretary to the Director

Mr. T. S. Eliot  
21 Russell Square  
London W.C.1, England

Geoffrey Faber, Chairman. Richard de la Mare, Vice Chairman  
Morley Kennerley (USA), T.S. Eliot, W.J. Crawley, P.F. du Sautoy

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## PUBLISHERS

24 Russell Square London W.C.1.

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9th June 1949.

The Director,  
The Institute for Advanced Study,  
Princeton, New Jersey,  
United States of America.

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer,

Please accept my cordial thanks for your kind letter of May 23rd. First of all, I must express my appreciation of the honour of being invited to return for a second visit to the Institute for Advanced Study. I very much enjoyed my visit last year, although it was broken and its benefits somewhat impaired by distractions in November which were not foreseen. As you know, however, I was doubtful whether my visit could in any way be of use to the Institute and indicated that I should not wish to return unless the advantages were very manifest and reciprocal. The interesting programme which you now outline suggests that a second visit might leave me with fewer scruples of conscience.

In any case however it will be impossible for me to come to America again before the autumn of 1950. For that time I have undertaken to give a set of several lectures at the University of Chicago; my standing engagements will keep me fully engaged until the end of this year; and it is not until the beginning of 1950 that I shall be able even to consider the subject matter of my Chicago lectures. I should obviously not be able to prepare anything substantial enough for delivery in the spring, and I shall want to be able to make my preparations without being pressed for time. It is possible therefore that I might be able to pay a brief visit to Princeton after Chicago; I say a brief visit because at this distance of time I cannot tell what other duties will present themselves and prevent my staying longer. Meanwhile I should be very glad to keep in touch with developments at the Institute along my own lines of interest and hope that you will allow me to write to you some time next year when I know better how I shall be situated.

I am very glad to have a copy of the more formal address which you have made on the lines of your talk which I heard at the Graduate School. I was very much interested in what you

were saying then but owing to my position in the hall I couldn't hear everything you said, so I am all the more glad to be able to study the definitive text.

With most cordial good wishes to yourself and your family and for the future of the Institute,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

T.S. Eliot

Top Examples

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bun dies  
Princeton  
ride B-60

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C O P Y

9<sup>th</sup> June, 1949

FABER AND FABER LIMITED

24 Russell Square  
London W. C. 1

Professor Walter W. Stewart  
The Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Professor Stewart,

I am taking the liberty of writing now in case I should forget when the time comes to commend to you my old friend Professor Ernst Robert Curtius of Bonn who writes to tell me that he has accepted an invitation from the Institute for the autumn term of this year. He is a man who has always worked for understanding between nations and although he was not removed from his Chair by the Nazi regime he was considerably under suspicion because of his Gallophile labours and had to confine his attention to his work in medieval Latin. I do not however need to commend him as a great scholar, for twenty-five years well known to serious men of letters in France and England, but I wish to recommend him as a friend. I hope that Frau Curtius, who is a very charming person, will be able to accompany her husband.

I have recently had a charming letter from Robert Oppenheimer suggesting another visit from myself. I told him that I should be delighted to come again to a place of which I have such very pleasant memories on condition that I could be convinced that my presence for any length of time would really be of interest to the Institute. In any case however I should be unable to come until toward the end of 1950 as I shall not be able to revisit the United States until I come to deliver a few lectures at Chicago at that time.

I hope that you are keeping fairly well and should be very happy at some time to have a word from you.

Yours very sincerely,

/s/ T. S. Eliot

May 23, 1949

Dear Mr. Eliot:

The time has come for me to write to you; I need to give you the formal invitation to make concrete and definite the informal words we spoke before your leaving; I need to put in writing the hope which I share with your many friends in this community that you will return for a visit to the Institute.

When you were last here, it seemed that the Spring of 1950 might well be the earliest and the most convenient time for you to come back. I would accordingly invite you for all or as much of the Spring semester of next year as you can arrange to spend with us. The semester starts on the 1st of February, and is over by the end of April; but of course many of us are in residence before and after those limited times. If you can come, we can make available to you \$1,000 for every month of your visit. If there are other practical matters which would make it easier or more profitable for you to come, please do not hesitate to write to me of them. There is nothing enchanted about the Spring semester of 1950 save perhaps the prospect of your presence. An earlier or later time could equally well be arranged.

We do have some plans for next year, and in the nature of things, rather more sketchy ones for the year that follows. When we last talked, you very understandably expressed concern at the frailty of the bonds which brought you or held you here. I believe that in this respect you may find a slight improvement, an improvement in part to be traced to your own visit. As you will have heard from Francis Fergusson, he is to be in charge, in the company of Blackmur, of seminars conducted at the University primarily for the faculties in literature, languages, classics and the arts. At the Institute, a formal recognition that the study of literature is an appropriate human activity has at last been established; and we shall have a few visitors to give proof of this conviction. Surely I need not tell you that such changes as you will find will not be very

- 2 -

revolutionary; I doubt whether revolutionary changes can in this be helpful. But I think that you will find here a somewhat larger group, somewhat more explicitly devoted to an understanding of literature and of its relations to other forms of culture, than you found before. It is on their behalf, as well as that of my colleagues at the Institute, and on my own, that I write this most cordial invitation for you to come.

Almost on your arrival you were forced to sit through a rather dim evening at the Graduate School, where I spoke of the role of style in politics. I had occasion to talk more formally; and I am sending along a copy of what I said.

With every warm good wish,

Robert Oppenheimer

Mr. T. S. Eliot  
24 Russell Square  
London W.C.1, England



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DR ROBERT J OPPENHEIMER =

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY PRINCETON NJER =

CAN YOU ADVISE WHETHER T S ELIOT IS IN THIS COUNTRY PERMANENTLY AND WHETHER HE EXPECTS TO BE HERE IN JUNE =

ARTHUR H COMPTON

TELEPHONE No. <sup>2580</sup>

TELEPHONED TO *Deey*

*1137A*  
*DR*  
*WC 9A*

T S ELIOT

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

January 10, 1949

*J M F  
Eliot*

Arthur T. Compton,  
Washington University  
St. Louis, Missouri

Eliot has no plans to return here until the Spring of 1950.

Robert Oppenheimer

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12/30/49

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR - 12/30/49

Charles W. Everett

Mr. Everett was granted a Guggenheim fellowship to write on the life and times of Edward Everett under the title of "The Scholar in Politics." During his Institute membership, the Foundation inquired whether the Institute would administer a grant-in-aid which would make it possible for Mr. Everett to photostat certain historical material which he had found in the Massachusetts Historical Library. Of a total grant for \$2,000 only \$1,000 was received from the Foundation. Of this amount \$470.49 was expended and a balance of \$529.51 was returned to the Foundation. Mr. Everett has completed his book and it is now being considered for publication.

Richard P. Blackmur

During the second year of Mr. Blackmur's membership at the Institute the Foundation made a grant of \$2,500 which the Institute supplemented by \$1,000 to provide the membership stipend. Mr. Blackmur was completing his study of Henry Adams which is now said to be practically ready for publication. Mr. Blackmur has returned to his post at Princeton University.

✓ T. S. Eliot

Through the assistance of the Foundation, supplemented by \$1,000 from the Institute, Mr. Eliot spent two months of the fall semester 1948-1949 at the Institute. In addition to the literary work on which he is engaged, he has been available for consultation to those in the Princeton community and to visitors.

See Rockefeller Foundation file

*Visitors*

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

REQUISITION FOR PAYMENT

Voucher No. ....

Date 11/15/48 .....

Pay to Air and Marine Travel Service .....

Address 353 West 57th Street, New York 19, New York .....

Approved by (Signature) ..... Amount \$ 40. .....

To be charged to Grant-in-aid for T. S. Eliot - <sup>Rochefeller</sup> Director's Fund .....

In payment of (Itemize)

Mr. Eliot had to change passage for return trip to England;  
original ship ticket purchased in London - return fare amounting  
to \$230. Present passage \$270. Travel expenses are chargeable  
to this grant-in-aid.

To be filled in by accounting department.

Debit: .....

Date..... Ext. ckd.....

Credit: .....

Check No.....



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Nov. 12, 1948

Cunard White Star Line  
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New York.

*Not Taken  
EWZ*

Gentlemen:

On the QUEEN MARY - Dec. 1st, we have booked a Mr. T.S. Eliot in Room A-116 - Berth 2 - for the trip from New York to Southampton.

Mr. Eliot has requested that we eliminate his name from the public passenger list and also from any publicity as he is travelling to England on a mission, which will not be made public until his arrival on the other side.

We are particularly anxious to comply with Mr. Eliot's request and shall appreciate your kind assistance in this instance.

Appreciating your good help in securing these reservations and trusting that Mr. Eliot may finally have the good fortune to occupy his cabin on the single basis, I am,

Very cordially yours,

ANN M. STICHT  
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PRESIDENT

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

*J M  
3/27/48  
Eliot  
J M  
J M*

CABLEGRAM  
London, England  
February 26, 1948

*J M  
Eliot*

To: J. R. Oppenheimer  
From: T. S. Eliot

September 24th quite satisfactory. Many thanks.

Charge to the account of \_\_\_\_\_ \$

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
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A. N. WILLIAMS  
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

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

DEFERRED CABLEGRAM  
February 25, 1948

*201  
3-1-8*

Mr. T. S. Eliot  
24 Russell Square  
London, England

Can assure passage United States Lines America sailing September 24th.  
If we hear from you that this is satisfactory, will complete arrangements  
~~here~~ *in U.S.*

Charge: Institute

Robert Oppenheimer

February 21, 1948

Dear Mr. Eliot:

Thank you for your note of February 16th. We are glad to know of your plans, and shall try to assure you the passage you want. On occasion in the past, we have had success in such enterprises; the Ambassador is a Trustee of the Institute.

With every good wish,

Robert Oppenheimer

Mr. T. S. Eliot  
24 Russell Square  
London W.C. 1, England



Geoffrey Faber, Chairman Richard de la Mare Morley Kennerley (u.s.a.) T. S. Eliot W. J. Crawley P. F. du Sautoy

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MUSEum 9543 (4 lines) **24 Russell Square London WC1**

16th February 1948.

The Director,  
The Institute for Advanced Study,  
Princeton, New Jersey,  
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer,

I made application at the beginning of January to the  
Cunard<sup>Company</sup> for a passage at the end of September or the beginning of  
October. The ease or difficulty in obtaining a berth on a ship  
may depend on the number of American visitors to England this  
summer and the lateness of their stay. It has occurred to me that  
my getting a passage might be facilitated if the Institute itself  
put in a word for me with the New York office. If you approve  
of this step will you make an appeal for me? I presume that it  
should be easy enough to obtain a return passage in December.

I apologize for asking this of you but as there seems  
now to be no direct system of priority I believe that prospective  
travellers in both directions exert what personal influence they  
can.

Yours very sincerely,

*T.S. Eliot*

# Memorandum

*M. J. East*

To Miss Trinterud Date 10/5/48

From Mrs. Leary Re \_\_\_\_\_

You are right - no request has been made to the Rockefeller Foundation for the T. S. Eliot grant. It is available up to December 31, 1948.

Would you please see that Mrs. Russell gets a copy of your letter of request.

Also would you send her - in memo form if there was no exchange of letters - the financial arrangement for Dr. Reidemeister, as recently completed with Princeton. If extended correspondence were necessary on any such matters, we would not need copies of all letters; but our files should have final requests, etc.

*CU L*

✓ Copy: Mrs. Russell

9114

August 19, 1948

Dear Mr. Eliot:

It is with some sorrow that I recognize I shall not be here to welcome you when you come. Let this note be my word of greeting.

I hope that things will go well with you on your arrival and I look forward with great pleasure to seeing you on my return.

Sincerely,

Robert Oppenheimer

Mr. T. S. Eliot

7M7

June 21, 1948

Dear Miss Riley:

Your letter of June 16th has been received. As far as we know, Mr. Eliot is not giving a series of lectures at Princeton University; to confirm this, you might check directly with the University.

Mr. Eliot has been appointed a member of the Institute for Advanced Study for the Fall term. If he is giving public lectures, we do not know of this, and my only suggestion would be to check directly with Mr. Eliot.

For your information, I am sending you under separate cover a copy of the latest bulletin of the Institute describing its organization and purpose. I shall be pleased to place your name on our permanent mailing list, but plans for future publications of the Bulletin are indefinite and we do not anticipate a new edition for any time in the near future.

Yours sincerely,

Katherine Russell,  
Director's Office

Miss Bette G. Riley  
Pellegrini and Cudahy, Inc.  
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New York 3, N. Y.



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June 16, 1948

The Director  
Institute of Advanced Studies  
Princeton University  
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Sir:

We have recently learned that Mr. T. S. Eliot is to give a series of lectures at Princeton this coming fall. Would you be kind enough to let me know when the series is scheduled to begin and if the lectures will be open to the public? Any additional information on this will be much appreciated.

We would be interested also in receiving a catalogue or any other literature available on the Institute of Advanced Studies. May we be placed on your mailing list?

Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

*Bette G. Riley*

Bette G. Riley

BGR:DM

9M7

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24 Russell Square London W.C.1

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9th June 1948

Walter W. Stewart, Esq.,  
The Institute for Advanced Study,  
Princeton, New Jersey,  
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Stewart,

Thank you very much for your long letter of June 2nd to which I immediately replied by cable accepting your kind offer.

I very much appreciate the trouble you have taken in looking for quarters for me in Princeton and in letting me have such a very full account of the living conditions and of the general conditions of my engagements at the Institute. I look forward with great pleasure to this visit and shall as you suggest telephone to you when I reach New York and arrange to take up occupation of the house.

With most grateful thanks,

Yours sincerely,

(signed) T. S. Eliot

8

M 7

June 3, 1948

Dear Mr. Young:

Your letter of June 1st to Dr. Oppenheimer arrived in his absence from Princeton. I am sending you this note so that you may have a prompt reply to your query about Mr. T. S. Eliot.

Mr. Eliot has been appointed a Member of the Institute for the Fall term of 1948. We do not know the exact dates of his arrival and departure; it is expected that he will come to Princeton some time in October. I suggest that you write Mr. Eliot directly at 24 Russell Square, London W.C.1, England.

Yours sincerely,

Katherine Russell,  
Secretary

Mr. Kimball Young  
Department of Sociology  
Northwestern University  
Evanston, Illinois

June 2, 1948

Dear Mr. Eliot:

Dr. Oppenheimer, because of his departure for the summer, has referred to me your letter of May 26. Let me tell you in some detail about living conditions in Princeton and our working arrangements at the Institute.

Last evening I discovered possible living accommodations for you that may be the most appropriate available. Two bachelors, Don Stauffer of the English Department at the University and William Dighton, who teaches English at Queens College in New York City, have a small house. It happens that Stauffer is to be on leave from Princeton for the fall term. Dighton comes to Princeton only for the weekends. Stauffer's absence creates a vacancy that seems to me may fit your needs.

The house is a small white frame colonial house with a garden. On the first floor are a living-room, library, dining-room and kitchen. On the second floor there are three small bedrooms and a bath. A maid comes each day except Sunday and does the household chores. Breakfast and tea they ordinarily make for themselves. The house is a block and a half from the Nassau Club, a Faculty club that serves meals and would be convenient for dinners. Until the weekend the house would be entirely your own. Dighton is in Princeton from Friday evening through Sunday and during that time the use of the house for entertaining would be subject to arrangement with him. Personally I have found him intelligent and congenial, and a respecter of the needs of privacy. It is not unlikely that the two of you would have interests and friends in common. A guest bedroom is always available from Monday through Thursday and at other times, if arranged in advance. I believe you will find nothing else in Princeton that will provide a more gracious setting or more quiet and privacy.

In my conversation with Dighton, we discussed a suitable financial arrangement. It seemed simpler that he should be responsible for all household bills--heat, light, 'phone, maid service, etc.--



- 2 -

June 2, 1948

and that your part of the expenses should be paid to him. The figure suggested is \$175 a month, or a total of \$350 for the two months of October and November.

The alternative of a suite at the Nassau Tavern, consisting of a small living-room and bedroom which we had thought earlier would be available for those two months, we are now told cannot be promised in advance. The Tavern charges \$200 a month for the suite which has no facilities for making breakfast or tea, and where you would be more subject to noise and interruptions.

At the Institute our routine is simple and quite informal. You would be provided with an office-study and secretarial assistance for correspondence and manuscript. Lunch is served in a cafeteria on the top floor and tea in the Common Room. A bus makes scheduled trips between the Institute and the town, a distance of about a mile and a half. In good weather it is a pleasant walk. You will be entirely without specific obligations of any kind. Our chief hope is that you will find the Institute a good place to work. Outside of working hours companionship is available and I believe you will find common interests with our group.

You will also have no definite obligations to the University and Princeton community. The problem of being entertained and asked out for dinner, which you have faced before, will undoubtedly arise here, but is subject to control. The undergraduates at the University have what is known as an English Club which I am sure they would like to have you attend some evening. The Graduate College occasionally asks distinguished visitors to dinner and to make an informal talk after dinner. Such invitations you are quite free to accept or decline. With a little management I believe your privacy can be assured.

This covers the points of detail that now occur to me. Please do not hesitate to ask for further information and let us be of what service we can in helping you get settled. I entirely understand the questions that arise when one moves into a new and somewhat strange environment.

On the matter of sharing the house, I would appreciate it if you could let me know by cable whether the arrangement suggested seems appropriate. Dighton and Stauffer will be leaving Princeton before the middle of June and I have told them that I would try to

- 3 -

June 2, 1948

give them your answer before that time. If the arrangements I have outlined appeal to you, then all that is necessary is to deliver the key of the house to you on your arrival. If you could 'phone me when you are in New York, I will see that you are met in Princeton and taken to the front door.

I hardly need to add how much we look forward to your stay with us. I can assure you a cordial welcome.

Sincerely yours,

Walter W. Stewart

Mr. T. S. Eliot  
24 Russell Square  
London, W.C.1, England

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY  
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

June 1, 1948

THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

Department of Sociology

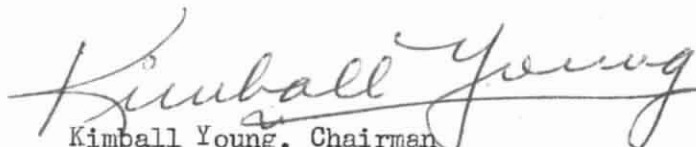
Professor Robert Oppenheimer  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Professor Oppenheimer:

Would you be kind enough to inform me how I might reach Mr. T. S. Eliot? Rumor has it that he is either in this country, or is to be here some time soon in connection with your institution. As Chairman of the Century Fund Lecture Series here at Northwestern, I am trying to secure his services for a lecture at Evanston.

Just a personal note to say that I met you at the spring meetings of the Social Science Research Council in New York and remember with pleasure your valuable contributions to those sessions. I trust that you will be with us again in September.

Sincerely yours,



Kimball Young, Chairman  
Century Fund Lecture Series

ky;amg

Geoffrey Faber, Chairman Richard de la Mare Morley Kennerley (U.S.A.) T. S. Eliot W. J. Crawley P. F. du Sautoy

# FABER AND FABER LTD PUBLISHERS

FABBAF, WESTCENT, LONDON  
MUSEum 9543 (4 lines)

24 Russell Square London WC1

26th May 1948.

The Director,  
The Institute for Advanced Study,  
Princeton, New Jersey,  
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer,

Thank you for your kind letter of May 10th. The living conditions are actually rather different from what I had presumed, and I am afraid I must therefore ask one or two more questions. First, does the Institute provide anything for its guests in the way of a study in which to carry on their work? As for living conditions otherwise I know so little about it that I must accept your advice as to what is best. I assume that if one is to take breakfast and lunch at the Institute one wants to be situated fairly near it. All that I want otherwise is reasonable quiet and privacy, and, if possible, the propinquity of a restaurant of some kind for the evening meal. But I am really wholly at sea as to the routine of life at the Institute and shall be grateful for even the most elementary information. Are there any specific obligations or observances and is there any common life corresponding to that of a high table amongst the resident members of the Institute? Of course if you are to be in Princeton at the end of September when I arrive much the pleasantest thing for me to do would be to accept your kind invitation to spend a few days as your guest while settling the practical details of life on the spot.

Yours very sincerely,

T.S. Eliot

Prof. Stewart thought this was fine;  
suggested a suite at the Tavern as  
being the most appropriate and convenient  
place; or the Riefler house.

M. I.  
Eliot

May 12, 1948

Dear Mr. Gautier:

It is wonderful that you have final news from Mr. Willis about T. S. Eliot's passage. When I first asked you about Eliot I told you he was having a lot of trouble about finding a place, and I certainly have you to thank for finding an arrangement that suits Eliot exactly.

Our mathematics faculty here at the Institute has just encountered a problem which is probably even tougher than the one above that you just solved for us, but I am wondering what you may be able to do with it. Both the Director's Office and the professors of mathematics here are extremely eager to find passage for two German professors of pure mathematics, one at the University of Marburg, and the other at Heidelberg. The two hurdles in this connection are, of course, getting the USA visa for them and finding a passage for them. The way the situation stands now, the Director's Office has written to Lt. Col. Ray J. Law, who is the executive for the Civil Affairs Division on the War Department Special Staff, Washington 25, D. C. A formal answer has not been received, but our people have gained some encouragement by means of conversations, and because of the importance to mathematical science in having these people in America for awhile, they feel confident that this matter of permission for U.S. visas is simply a matter of a little time. Meanwhile, of course, it becomes more and more difficult to find passage, especially due to the fact that there is a mathematical conference being held in this country about the middle of September for which our professors feel it is terribly important that these two German mathematicians be on hand.

The two individuals for whom the Institute would like to get passage are:

Prof. Kurt Reidemeister	* Prof. Herbert Seifert
Behringweg 7	* Mathematisches Institut
Marburg/Lahn	* Hauptstrasse 47-51
American Zone, Germany	* Heidelberg, American Zone,
	* Germany

-2-

We had in mind that they should sail from Bremerhaven and, unless I am wrong, you do have a sailing which sets out from that port. Any date in August or September would be satisfactory, except that if at all possible we had hoped that these men could be in this country by mid-September.

As I mentioned, we are daily expecting the final okay from the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department and meanwhile the Institute is, of course, willing to make a deposit for both of these passages and also is willing to guarantee passage if you would prefer to have them do this.

I am certain this is a rough problem to find an answer to but I would greatly appreciate it if you will let me know what you think of it.

Mary and I are whetting our appetites daily over our own trip.

Yours sincerely,

Gilmore Stott

Kenneth Gautier, Esq.  
U. S. Lines  
1 Broadway  
New York, New York

May 10, 1948

Dear Mr. Eliot:

Thank you for your good letter and for telling us of your plans. To your questions: (1) The money will be available for you in Princeton. (2) We shall have a place for you to live and, if we are lucky, some choice that you can make when you get here. We will guarantee privacy and try to assure some reasonable comfort. (3) There is nothing resembling a high table or refectory. In the town there are quite good inns and at the Institute breakfast and lunch are served regularly. (4) We will try to make arrangements for you, leaving only the active choice for when you get here.

In the light of this sketchy answer, do you want to tell us more specifically what arrangements you want made? Do you want a room or two at the Princeton Inn? Do you want us to try to find someone who will prepare meals for you, or will you be content to live informally off the town? That will probably be the freest and will certainly be the cheapest, and on the whole is perhaps what I would recommend. If, as I rather hope, I am here and not in England when you arrive, perhaps you will spend the first few days with us and have the leisure to answer all these questions in a concrete context.

With every warm good wish,

Robert Oppenheimer

Mr. T. S. Eliot  
24 Russell Square  
London, W.C.1, England



Geoffrey Faber, Chairman Richard de la Mare Morley Kennerley (u.s.a.) T. S. Eliot W. J. Crawley P. F. du Sautoy

# FABER AND FABER LTD PUBLISHERS

FABBAF, WESTCENT, LONDON  
MUSEUM 9543 (4 lines)

24 Russell Square London WC1

4th May 1948.

The Director,  
The Institute for Advanced Study,  
Princeton, New Jersey,  
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer,

I am writing to inform you that I have definitely reserved the passage on the s.s. "America" for September 24th and have paid a deposit to cover the return journey also. I am very much obliged to you for your intervention which made it possible to secure a passage immediately and with so little trouble.

At the same time it is perhaps not too early (as I assume that the Institute dissolves during the summer months) to ask if I could be instructed about the procedure and way of life at the Institute. I am completely ignorant of the mechanism of your society. Do I understand that a bedroom and sitting room are provided for me? That meals are taken in a common refectory? And that all I have to do on arrival is to take up residence? If, on the other hand, I am expected to make any arrangements for myself I should like to be warned of what I have to do. Possibly there is some form of instructions which is issued to each of your guests before arrival.

Owing to the travel restrictions I shall of course be without funds on arrival. I can probably arrange with my New York publishers, Messrs. Harcourt, Brace & Co., to provide me with petty cash for the first few days, but would it be possible to have some part of my living allowance deposited in my name in Princeton so that I could draw upon it for immediate needs on arrival?

I do not wish to trouble you more than is necessary, and no doubt one of your staff can acquaint me with all the necessary details.

I should wish during my stay to go to Washington for perhaps two or three days, and possibly once or twice to Boston for the same length of time. I should propose to stay until about the end of November and then spend a week in Boston at my own expense before returning to this country on the 8th December.

Yours very sincerely,

T. S. Eliot

April 17, 1948

Memo to: Miss Trinterud

From: K. Russell

Mr. T. S. Eliot will come to the Institute for the first term of the academic year 1948-49 as a member in the School of Humanistic Studies. He will receive the sum of \$1,000 as a stipend from the School of Humanistic Studies. He will in addition receive a stipend of \$2,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation\*.

\*Ref: Copy to you of letter of September 29, 1947 from Dr. Aydelotte to T. S. Eliot.

Copy to: Mrs. Leary  
Professor Haritt  
Professor Stewart

Geoffrey Faber, Chairman Richard de la Mare Morley Kennerley (u.s.a.) T. S. Eliot W. J. Crawley P. F. du Sautoy

# FABER AND FABER LTD PUBLISHERS

FABER, WESTCENT, LONDON  
MUSEUM 9543 (4 lines)

24 Russell Square London WC1

22nd December 1947.

The Director,  
The Institute for Advanced Study,  
Princeton, New Jersey,  
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer,

I have your letter of December 13th. I knew that Dr. Aydelotte was retired, but as I did not know who was the new director I continued to write to him. Thank you very much for your kindness. I think it probable, however, that project of my lecturing at Town Hall will be abandoned as it has been discovered that the lecturer for this particular lecture has already been appointed. In any case I wish to assure you that I do not intend to occupy myself with outside lectures while at Princeton. My motive, I confess, is simply that I want to find one well paid lecture which will cover the expenses of a few extra weeks in America so that I may be with my relatives in Boston.

I look forward with great pleasure to the opportunity of seeing something of you during my stay.

With best wishes for the New Year,

Yours sincerely,

T.S. Eliot

December 13, 1947

Dear Dr. Eliot:

Dr. Aydelotte has given me your good letter of the twenty-eighth of November. Of course the Institute for Advanced Study has not and could not have objection to your making any arrangements that seem fruitful to you during the time that you will be visiting us. It is my hope that you will find your visit here a time of tranquillity and that you will manage to maintain it so.

It was good to meet you at Cambridge last spring, and I look forward warmly to your coming. If we can in any way help you with your plans, please do tell us of that.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Robert Oppenheimer  
Director

Dr. T. S. Eliot

Geoffrey Faber, Chairman Richard de la Mare Morley Kennerley (U.S.A.) T. S. Eliot W. J. Crawley P. F. du Sautoy

# FABER AND FABER LTD PUBLISHERS

FABBAF, WESTCENT, LONDON  
MUSEUM 9543 (4 lines)

24 Russell Square London WC1

28th November 1947.

The Director,  
The Institute for Advanced Study,  
Princeton, New Jersey,  
U. S. A.

ans  
12/13

Dear Dr. Aydelotte,

I am writing for your opinion, or if necessary your instructions, about an invitation I have received for the period when I hope to be at Princeton. I do not propose to accept outside lecture engagements during this period: in the first place it would detract from the advantages of this visit from my own point of view, and in the second place it would seem to me a breach of contract with the Institute. But I have just been visited by a Mr. Gregory ~~Ziemer~~, described as a director of ~~the~~ "Town Hall, Inc.", an institute in New York of which I confess I have never heard before. The purpose, however, appears to assist the development of Anglo-American relations by lectures and other activities. They seem to have had some good lecturers in the past and Mr. ~~Zie~~mar proposes a fee of one thousand dollars, for one public lecture to be given at the Town Hall in New York at the some time during my stay. This seems to me a possible exception to the rule I have made as he wants me to lecture about some subject within my competence bearing on the point of view of Anglo-American relations. I should be very glad to know what you

think about this and what <sup>the</sup> attitude of the Institute would be  
toward my accepting the invitation.

Yours sincerely,

*T.S. Eliot*

September 29, 1947

T. S. Eliot, Esq.  
Faber and Faber Ltd. Publishers  
24 Russell Square  
London, W. G. 1, England

Dear Mr. Eliot:

Since I received your letter of September 10th, I have taken up the question of your appointment as a member of the Institute for the months of October and November 1948, with the Rockefeller Foundation and with the Institute Faculty. I am happy to say that I am authorized to invite you to membership for that period with a stipend of \$2,000 supplied by the Rockefeller Foundation, plus \$1,000 from the Institute for traveling expenses.

Looking forward with great pleasure to having you here, I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte  
Director

Copy to: Dr. David H. Stevens  
Dr. Joseph H. Willits  
Professor Walter W. Stewart  
✓ Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer  
Miss Luella Trinterud

FA

## THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

### THE HUMANITIES

DAVID H. STEVENS, DIRECTOR  
JOHN MARSHALL, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR  
CHARLES E. FAHS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
EDWARD F. D'ARMS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

September 19, 1947

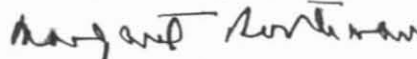
Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Mr. Stevens asks me to send word that your letter of September 17 to Mr. Willits was given to him for reply to the question concerning Mr. T. S. Eliot.

You may recall the correspondence early in the year regarding help from the Division of Humanities. Our record shows that the grant of \$2,000 made by this Division is to enable the Institute for Advanced Study to secure the services of Mr. Eliot as may be arranged for any period of time before December 31, 1948. As reported at the time of the grant on February 10, notice is to be given the Foundation whenever the fund is desired for use within the terms of the appropriation.

If you do not find a copy of that letter, we shall be glad to send another for the files of the Institute.

Sincerely yours,



Margaret Boothman  
Secretary to Mr. Stevens

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

P.S. I enclose Mr. Eliot's letter of September 10, of which we have kept a copy for our file.



Geoffrey Faber, Chairman Richard de la Mare Morley Kennerley (u.s.a.) T. S. Eliot W. J. Crawley P. F. du Sautoy

# FABER AND FABER LTD PUBLISHERS

FABBAF, WESTCENT, LONDON

MUSEum 9543 (4 lines)

24 Russell Square London WC1

September 10th, 1947.

The Director,  
The Institute for Advanced Study,  
Princeton, New Jersey,  
U.S.A.

Dear Doctor Aydelotte,

When we met at the Princeton Commemoration festivities in June you kindly reminded me that the invitation from the Institute was still valid, and asked me to let you know as soon as possible whether and when I could accept.

So far as one can foresee anything in these times, I am sure that the Autumn Term of 1948 would suit my designs. May I therefore propose myself for a couple of months, I suggest the months of October and November of 1948?

Apart from the other possible vicissitudes of the world we live in, such engagements have to be contingent on the possibilities of travel. As for the sum to cover my expenses for the period, you are probably in a better position than I to know what is necessary. Under present conditions one cannot choose one's class of travel, and it might prove that I should have to come again by air. I believe that first class on the larger liners is now at least as expensive and sometimes more so than travel by plane.

Of course I realise that your invitation is contingent on the possibility of understanding with the Rockefeller Institute.

Yours very sincerely,

T.S. Eliot

COPY

FOR MR. WALTER W. STEWART ✓

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

November 21, 1946

Dear Ivor:

On my return a few weeks ago, I brought the word of Mr. Faber that he hoped Eliot would stay quiet for many months in order to resume writing, and also gave me the impression that Eliot was himself of that view. Now your note of November 14 shows that Eliot would gladly come to the United States because of the serious illness of his brother and in consequence has asked you to see if any speaking engagements are possible in order to meet some of his expense.

I can give again the word of active interest in Eliot at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. In fact, we have an informal commitment to propose a grant in aid to the Institute in case they find he is ready to accept an invitation for a stay of a reasonable length of time, probably a minimum of two months, during which he would see other scholars and advanced students while doing some things on his own. I do not believe that this idea implies a rigid agreement whereby all the time must be in the Institute. To shorten the time for action, I have sent a copy of this letter down to Mr. Aydelotte and, as information, have given a second copy to Marshall in Paris.

I should say that you ought to be entirely free to propose a similar or a supplementary plan at Harvard. Naturally I should rather give the fund in a single grant.

I am happy to see the good report on your own work in Cambridge, and in direct way to send you news as you see in my carbon of a letter going today to Winter out in Peiping.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. I. A. Richards  
Peabody House  
Harvard University  
Kirkland Street  
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

DAVID H. STEVENS

*Callie -*

DHS: EHD

copy to Miss Miller

January 8, 1947

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Professor Stewart telephoned David Stevens of the Rockefeller Foundation about this. Stevens says that the Rockefeller Foundation is quite willing to keep the original offer (\$2,000 to cover travelling expenses and living expenses for two or three months) open until the end of 1948 with the hope that Eliot may find it possible at some time during this period to spend two months at the Institute. Professor Stewart is also agreeable to this arrangement.

Sincerely,

✓ S.R.  
  
Report on Mr. Stewart's conversation with Mr. Stevens  
of the Rockefeller Foundation regarding T. S. Eliot:  
(January 8, 1947)

The Foundation will keep the present financial arrangement open until the end of 1948, so that it will be available to Eliot at any time during the period for him to come to the Institute for a period of two months. If it is not used by the end of 1948, the funds will revert to the Rockefeller Foundation.

Copy to: Miss Miller  
Miss Horton

January 30, 1947

Dear Mr. Stevens:

With reference to our telephone conversation about T. S. Eliot, I should like to make application on behalf of the Institute for Advanced Study for a grant of \$2,000 for Eliot to cover his travelling expenses to the United States and his living expenses for a stay of two or three months at the Institute for Advanced Study.

I know that Mr. Stewart has discussed this matter informally with you and I am very happy to learn from our conversation that you are favorably disposed toward such a grant. Eliot's plans are a little uncertain because of his own illness and the illness of his brother, but he has written to me to say that if such an offer could be held open for a year or eighteen months he hopes to be able to take advantage of it.

The Institute would be very grateful to the Foundation for an appropriation which would make this visit possible.

Yours sincerely,

FA:kr  
David H. Stevens, Esq.  
The Rockefeller Foundation  
49 West 49th Street  
New York 20, N. Y.

Frank Aydelotte

## THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

### THE HUMANITIES

DAVID H. STEVENS, DIRECTOR  
JOHN MARSHALL, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR  
CHARLES B. FAHS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

February 10, 1947

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

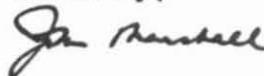
I am glad to be able to report the approval of a grant in aid of \$2,000, or as much thereof as may be needed, to the Institute to enable it to secure the services of Mr. T. S. Eliot for the formulation of its program in the humanities for a period of from two to three months, as Mr. Eliot may be able to come over. Since we understand his plans in that regard to be indefinite, this grant is to be available over the period ending December 31, 1948, it seeming only probable that he will be able to take advantage of it sometime within that period.

Our understanding is that the grant is to be used toward the expenses of travel, living expenses, and other essential expenses which he would incur by coming to the Institute.

Arrangements for payments should be made, as always, with Mr. H. M. Gillette, the Assistant Comptroller of the Foundation.

With kind regards, I am

Yours sincerely,



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

JM:EHD

copy to Prof. Stewart  
Miss Miller

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

May 10, 1948

*Prof Stearns  
has arranged  
housing - 6/48  
rwy*

Dear Mr. Eliot:

Thank you for your good letter and for telling us of your plans. To your questions: (1) The money will be available for you in Princeton. (2) We shall have a place for you to live and, if we are lucky, some choice that you can make when you get here. We will guarantee privacy and try to assure some reasonable comfort. (3) There is nothing resembling a high table or refectory. In the town there are quite good inns and at the Institute breakfast and lunch are served regularly. (4) We will try to make arrangements for you, leaving only the active choice for when you get here.

In the light of this sketchy answer, do you want to tell us more specifically what arrangements you want made? Do you want a room or two at the Princeton Inn? Do you want us to try to find someone who will prepare meals for you, or will you be content to live informally off the town? That will probably be the freest and will certainly be the cheapest, and on the whole is perhaps what I would recommend. If, as I rather hope, I am here and not in England when you arrive, perhaps you will spend the first few days with us and have the leisure to answer all these questions in a concrete context.

With every warm good wish,

Robert Oppenheimer

Mr. T. S. Eliot  
24 Russell Square  
London, W.C.1, England

April 17, 1948

Memo to: Miss Trinterud

From: K. Russell

Mr. T. S. Eliot will come to the Institute for the first term of the academic year 1948-49 as a member in the School of Humanistic Studies. He will receive the sum of \$1,000 as a stipend from the School of Humanistic Studies. He will in addition receive a stipend of \$2,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation\*.

\*Ref: Copy to you of letter of September 29, 1947 from Dr. Aydelotte to T. S. Eliot.

Copy to: Mrs. Leary  
Professor Meritt  
Professor Stewart

*11*  
*Ref: see above*  
*Check a RO*



February 13, 1947

John Marshall, Esq.  
The Rockefeller Foundation  
49 West 49th Street  
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Marshall:

I send you my warmest thanks for your kind letter of February 10th assuring us of a grant in aid of \$2,000 for the benefit of T. S. Eliot if and when he makes his projected visit to the Institute. I am very glad indeed that you are willing to extend the time of this grant up to December 31, 1948 since Mr. Eliot's illness and his brother's make it difficult for him at the moment. I shall let you know when his plans are definite and will at that time write to Mr. Gillette about payment. Our understanding is the same as yours that the grant is for travel expenses and living expenses in Princeton.

With deepest appreciation of the generosity of the Foundation, I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

FA:jer

Copy to Professor Stewart  
Miss Miller

September 17, 1947

T. S. Eliot, Esq.  
24 Russell Square  
London, W. C. 1, England

Dear Mr. Eliot:

I am delighted to have your letter of September 10th and am immediately taking up the whole matter with the Rockefeller Foundation and with the Faculty of the Institute for Advanced Study. I very much hope that we can work out a proposal which will be feasible both for you and for us for the autumn of 1948.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte  
Director

Copy to Dr. Joseph H. Willits  
Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer  
Professor Walter W. Stewart

Geoffrey Faber, Chairman Richard de la Mare Morley Kennerley (U.S.A.) T. S. Eliot W. J. Crawley P. F. du Sautoy

# FABER AND FABER LTD PUBLISHERS

FABBAF, WESTCENT, LONDON  
MUSEUM 9543 (4 lines)

24 Russell Square London WC1

7th October 1947.

Dr. Frank Aydelotte,  
The Institute for Advanced Study,  
Princeton, New Jersey,  
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Aydelotte,

I thank you for your letter of September 29th which I received today and wish to express my appreciation of the kindness of the Institute Faculty and of the Rockefeller Foundation.

I shall make enquiries about passages at my first opportunity. The date of my arrival must be partly determined by the possibilities of sailings. I am not anxious to have to make the voyage by air again especially as it is inconvenient to be limited to so little luggage; ~~which is~~ an inconvenience both ways.

I look forward with most pleasant anticipation to the season at Princeton.

Yours very sincerely,

T.S. Eliot

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

September 17, 1947

T. S. Eliot, Esq.  
24 Russell Square  
London, W. C. 1, England

Dear Mr. Eliot:

I am delighted to have your letter of September 10th and am immediately taking up the whole matter with the Rockefeller Foundation and with the Faculty of the Institute for Advanced Study. I very much hope that we can work out a proposal which will be feasible both for you and for us for the autumn of 1948.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte  
Director

Copy to Dr. Joseph H. Willits  
✓ Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer  
Professor Walter W. Stewart

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

*Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld*

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

September 17, 1947

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

Dear Joe:

We were all of us down here greatly thrilled by your interest in the possibility of bringing T. S. Eliot over to the Institute for a period of quiet reflection and concentration on his own literary work. I discussed the matter with Eliot at various times and have today received the enclosed letter from him. Would you be prepared to make an appropriation for him for the months of October and November, 1948? If so, we should be delighted to receive him at the Institute and I feel myself confident that the results would be worthwhile both from our point of view and from his.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Copy to ✓ Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer  
Professor Walter W. Stewart

Enc. 1

✓

September 17, 1947

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Copy to Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer  
Professor Walter W. Stewart

Enc. 1

FABER AND FABER LTD PUBLISHERS

24 RUSSELL SQUARE LONDON WC1

September 10th, 1947

The Director,  
The Institute for Advanced Study,  
Princeton, New Jersey,  
U.S.A.

Dear Doctor Aydelotte,

When we met at the Princeton Commemoration festivities in June you kindly reminded me that the invitation from the Institute was still valid, and asked me to let you know as soon as possible whether and when I could accept.

So far as one can foresee anything in these times, I am sure that the Autumn Term of 1948 would suit my designs. May I therefore propose myself for a couple of months, I suggest the months of October and November of 1948?

Apart from the other possible vicissitudes of the world we live in, such engagements have to be contingent on the possibilities of travel. As for the sum to cover my expenses for the period, you are probably in a better position than I to know what is necessary. Under present conditions one cannot choose one's class of travel, and it might prove that I should have to come again by air. I believe that first class on the larger liners is now at least as expensive and sometimes more so than travel by plane.

Of course I realise that your invitation is contingent on the possibility of understanding with the Rockefeller Institute.

Yours very sincerely,

T. S. ELIOT

Copy to Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer  
Professor Walter W. Stewart  
✓ Director's Office

Original to Dr. Joseph H. Willits

February 17, 1947

John Marshall, Esq.  
The Rockefeller Foundation  
49 West 49th Street  
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Marshall:

In connection with T. S. Eliot, I enclose copy  
of a letter which I received from him this morning.  
We very much hope to have him here but cannot be  
certain as to just when he will be able to come.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

FA:jsr  
Enc. 1

Copy to Professor Stewart  
Miss Miller



February 17, 1947

T. S. Eliot, Esq.  
24 Russell Square  
London, W.C.1, England

Dear Mr. Eliot:

Many thanks for your letter of January 28th.  
I am sure that we can fit in our plans with yours.  
The only thing I want to insist on is that you should  
come to us some time in the not too distant future.  
I am very sorry indeed for the difficulties in the  
way of your own health and your brother's which  
delay your coming to Princeton.

Yours very sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

FA:jsr

Copy to Miss Miller  
Miss Horton

January 24, 1947

Dear Mr. Eliot:

I have your letter of January 1st and am sorry to hear about your operation. I hope by the time this reaches you that you will have made a good recovery.

If and when you come over to the United States on your brother's account, I hope you will get in touch with me. There is no reason why our offer should not be held open say for a year at least, and I hope that the arrangement I proposed can eventually be carried into effect. I hope you will keep it in mind and let me know just when you would find it convenient to be here.

Our academic year consists of two terms, one from about the middle of September to the middle of December, and one from the first of February to the first of May. The fact is that most of the members of the Institute work right through the vacation period, but I think it would be desirable to have you here during term time, if possible.

With warmest good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

FA:kr  
T. S. Eliot, Esq.  
c/o Faber and Faber Ltd.  
24 Russell Square  
London WC 1, England

Frank Aydelotte

G.C.Faber, Chairman C.W.Stewart R.H.I.de la Mare F.V.Morley & Morley Kennerley (u.s.a.) T.S.Eliot W.J.Crawley

# FABER AND FABER LTD PUBLISHERS

FABBAF, WESTCENT, LONDON  
MUSEUM 9543 (4lines)

24 Russell Square London WC1

1 January 1946.

The President,  
The Institute for Advanced Study,  
PRINCETON, New Jersey.

Dear Mr. Aydelotte,

In clearing up my papers before going to hospital tomorrow for a small operation, I have found your kind letter of the 26th November, to my dismay, with no evidence of my having answered it. If this is so, I hasten to offer my apology; and to explain, that it was not the result of inattention, but rather of having pondered the proposal so long, that I formed the illusion that I had replied to your letter.

The proposal is exactly what is calculated to attract me, and in any other circumstances I should not have hesitated. But the situation is this: while I have been making my arrangements to come in April, it is possible that I may be summoned earlier. It depends entirely upon my brother's precarious health. It might be such that I should wish to spend all my time beside him. I could not accept your hospitality at Princeton, unless I could be reasonably sure of spending the greater part of my time in Princeton. The offer is a generous one; if I could spend two months with you, meeting members of the faculty and students, and then spend another month visiting my family, I should not wish to make any other public engagements. But as I cannot be sure when I shall be coming, or for how long, or how much time I could give to Princeton, I do not think that I have the right to do anything but decline. May I however hope that the proposal might be repeated, another year, at a time when my programme need not be dictated by personal anxieties? It will console me if I may be allowed to entertain that hope.

With profound regrets, I am,  
Yours very sincerely,

T.S. Eliot

November 26, 1946

T. S. Eliot, Esq.  
24 Russell Square  
London, W.C.1, England

Dear Mr. Eliot:

We have here at the Institute had a certain amount of discussion among ourselves and with Dr. David H. Stevens of the Rockefeller Foundation about the possibility of sending you an invitation to come to the Institute for Advanced Study for a period of two or three months with no duties except to go on quietly with your own work and to engage in such discussion with members of our group here as may seem interesting and profitable to you.

If we can make suitable arrangements, would it be feasible for you to accept such an invitation? I have had in mind a grant of \$2,000 to cover your traveling expenses and your living expenses while in this country. It would seem to us that this ought to be sufficient for a period of two or three months. We should treat you as a visitor and leave you with the utmost freedom to visit your brother or to fulfill any speaking engagements which you might wish to make, though we all of us hope that you would make as few of them as possible.

If you will let us know by air mail whether you would be interested in such an invitation and about when it would suit you to come to Princeton, I shall be glad to proceed with the arrangements and send you a cablegram confirming them. I need not say what pleasure it would give me to see you again and to have you here for an extended period.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

FA:jar

Copy to Dr. David H. Stevens  
Professor Walter W. Stewart  
Miss Miller

November 26, 1946

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24 Russell Square  
London, W.C.1, England

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