January 19, 1928.

Memorandum I

A HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES

Professor Jernegan has been engaged for a good many years in a study of the Intellectual History of the American Colonies, and now wishes to bring to a completion as rapidly as possible one section of it; viz., A History of Education in the American Colonies. Most of the material for this study was collected years ago and most of the first volume written. The work was delayed because of time taken to prepare other studies, two of which however, have a direct bearing on the main problem; viz., (a) A study of the religious congregations in the American Colonies in 1775-76, with maps and text, prepared for the Carnegie Institution of Washington. This study is a part of their Historical Atlas which is now ready for the press.

Professor Jernegan has just completed a general book on the American Colonies which will go to press (Longmans, Green Company) next week.

Professor Jernegan is now ready to put the major part of his time on the completion of the work mentioned, but he finds it necessary to have money for clerical and secretarial assistance. It will cost at least $500.00 to put the first volume of this work in shape for printing. As he has already expended at least two thousand dollars ($2000.00) upon it (six months in London, and several summers in travel and gathering material in this country), he would like to be relieved of further heavy expenses.
Memorandum

A HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES

Professor Johnson has been asked to look over a copy of the manuscript material of the American Colonies, and now wishes to print a compilation as quickly as possible of the material of the American Colonies. Most of the material for the American Colonies is collected here by my own work on the four volumes written. The work was delayed because of the time taken to prepare other studies for which permission was given. The five main mottoes are:

1. The central institution of the American Colonies. The study is a part of the central institution of the American Colonies, which is now ready for the press.

2. The central institution of the American Colonies, which is now ready for the press.

3. The central institution of the American Colonies, which is now ready for the press.

4. The central institution of the American Colonies, which is now ready for the press.

5. The central institution of the American Colonies, which is now ready for the press.

Professor Johnson will go once (companion Green Company) next week.

Professor Johnson will now be asked to list the better parts of the time on

the completion of the work mentioned, and then to necessary to
provide copies for the necessary secretarial assistance. If will cost of
less $50.00 to print the first volume of the work to make for print.

I am and always expected of least two thousand dollars (2,000.00) to answer the question in London, and never summa in travel any expense

the manuscript in this country, as would like to be relieved of further

Peter Eubanks.
More specific information follows with reference to this project:

1. The work will be directed by Marcus Wilson Jernegan, A. M., Ph.D., Professor of American History (since 1920) University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.


3. Description of Project. This project provides for a study of the History of Education in the American Colonies to 1783. In scope it includes a study in two volumes of the origin and development of Colonial Educational Institutions and Thought - elementary, secondary, and collegiate, including also professional education, divinity, law, and medicine, both in the colonies and of American students abroad. The subject is conceived of rather broadly, as a phase of the social and intellectual development of the colonies, rather than in its purely pedagogical significance.

4. The present state of the project. Nearly all of the data for this work was collected years ago. Professor Jernegan spent six months in London in 1906 and 1907, and two summers in 1910 and 1912, when he visited each of the thirteen original colonies and examined the manuscript archives, public and private, bearing on the subject. He wrote about two thirds of the first volume and made a beginning on the second, which will be concerned with higher education. He hopes to complete the two volumes in two years.
more specific information follows with reference to this project.

The work will be directed by an American Institute of Chicago resident. Illinois.
The "History of American Education (since 1860) National
University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.


The project contains a study of

6. Description of Project.

the history of education in the American Colonies to 1789. In

scope it includes a study of the schools of the early

American education in connection with the development of the

school system, and the role of the colonial and

American Revolution. The report is concerned with the

achievement of the project.

The report is a part of the history and intellectual development of the

project. It contains information on the history of education, including


- The present state of the project.

- What work was collected and what work is


- The summary report of the History of Education and experience the

- The summary report of the History of Education in connection with higher education.

- The report will be published in two volumes in two parts.

- The report will be published in two volumes in two parts.
5. The amount requested is $500.00. It would be used principally for secretarial assistance, copying, etc.

6. Professor Jernegan has published seven studies on phases of the subject (in the School Review 1915, 1918-20). He has also read two papers before the American Historical Association, which will constitute chapters or portions of chapters of this study; viz., *The Influence of English and Foreign Universities on Colonial Life*; and *Education and National Leadership in the American Revolution*.

7. References: Dr. J. F. Jameson, under whose direction this study was originally started at the University of Chicago; Professor Charles M. Andrews, Yale University; Professor Arthur M. Schlesinger, Harvard University; Professors William E. Dodd, A. C. McLaughlin, and Charles E. Merriam, University of Chicago.

8. Several publishers have requested the opportunity of publishing this study, including MacMillan and Company, and Longmans, Green and Company.

M. W. Jernegan

Department of History

January 19th, 1928.
8. The amount requested is $500.00. It would be much appreciated for secretarial assistance, computing, etc.

9. Professor Brown suggests that the research team be increased by one or two.

10. Professor Johnson recommends the proposal be revised before submission.

11. The President of the American Historical Association, Dr. Jones, will attend the annual meeting of the association in May and will present the proposal.

12. The inclusion of students and faculty in every lecture in the American Revolution.

13. References: Dr. J. L. Thompson, Undergraduate, University of Chicago; Professor O. M. H. Williams, University of California; Professor M. C. E. McLaughlin, University of Michigan; Professor W. E. H. McCombs, University of Chicago.

14. Several professors have expressed the opportunity of participating in the

15. Consultations, conferences, and discussions, and conference, green and

M. W. Johnson
Department of History

January 15th, 1933
A NEW AREA OF HUMANISTIC RESEARCH
AND A PLAN FOR BEGINNING
ITS INVESTIGATION

The fact that man possessed the capacity to rise from bestial savagery to civilization at a time when it had never before been done is the greatest fact in the history of the universe as known to us. This amazing new capability disclosed a kind of buoyancy of the human spirit never before displayed in the history of life on our planet. It demonstrated the ability of the creature man to rise.

These facts, fundamental to an intelligent understanding of the life of man, and the life of the individual, are new. The fact that man has issued from the geological ages is a very recent discovery. The fact that he began before the Ice Age to leave a trail of evidence behind him - evidence consisting chiefly of his tools and weapons - is a result of the last half dozen years. The continuity of the human career thus revealed for several hundred thousand years from the stone hatchet to the internal combustion engine and radio broadcasting, is a further tremendous fact revealed within the last decade.

Our new knowledge of the real place of man in the history of life on the earth, has thus revealed a new area of research unequaled in importance and unparalleled in promise and extent throughout the whole range of humanistic investigation. In a presidential address before the American Oriental Society, a copy of which accompanies this brief, I have endeavored to suggest the wide range and variety of the problem awaiting us in this field, where the tasks of the historian and the natural scientist overlap. A glance at that address will obviate the necessity of repeating its main conclusions here, but I would like to urge the pressing need of support for work in this new field, to which neither science nor education have as yet adjusted themselves.
A NEW AREA OF HUMANISTIC RESEARCH
AND A FRAME FOR PROGRESS

THE INVESTIGATION

The fact that many possess the capacity to face their problems

consequently to attention in the same. It has now become

possible to participate in the region of the problem as an active to an

insufficient to the progress of the human spirit never ceased

practice in the region of life on our planet. It has now become the activity of

the human may to live.

These facts, fundamental to an intelligent understanding of the life

of man, are the life of the individual, the value of the facts and the gained

from the recognition of a new human being which becomes more

essential in the age to serve a part of that human being, the

activities of the mind and emotion - the forces of the

involves the recognition of the current core and revealing of the

forces of the whole organism, the culture, and the ability

concerning a further dimension that consisting within the force of

One is now7 aware of the best plan of man in the region of life

on the earth, and the revealing a new area of experience manifested in the

and unexpected to become an expert in the human being, the whole range of

investigation. In a humanistic manner, the American Council on

a world of which accommodating itself, I have endeavored to uncover the

ranges may range of the human being in this light, providing the

of the rationale and the human activity of the earth. A frame of this activity

would operate to resemble the region of the human planet, and the


work in this new field, to

With mutual motion as an option, can we accept a new stance?
In the first place, this work seriously needs recruits and these cannot be had without a group of liberally paid fellowships, and research assistantships, each to be held by competent investigator for not less than five years.

In the second place, the research tasks awaiting attention in this field where the materials are fast perishing demand larger staffs, more projects, and organized cooperation between natural scientists and Orientalists.

The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago is the only research laboratory organized for the occupation of this new area of investigation. We have organized a number of groups of investigators to attack the outstanding research problems in the field above defined. Thus far, these research projects are:

1. The Assyrian-Babylonian Dictionary, the first such dictionary to include all the known cuneiform documents. The work is in charge of Professor D.D. Luckenbill and its collaborators are the leading cuneiform scholars of America. Its filing cabinets now contain over 500,000 examples of words alphabetically arranged on 5" x 8" cards.

2. The collection, study and publication of the Coffin Texts, the forerunners of the Book of the Dead — religious documents written on the insides of wooden coffins from the 24th to the 18th Century, B.C. The work is in charge of Dr. Alan H. Gardiner, the leading British Egyptologist, and a large body of the hitherto uncopied coffins in Cairo and Europe have been copied by a combination of the camera with hand copying. All the museums of the world containing such materials have promised to permit their inclusion in this edition of the earliest known documents disclosing a religion of ethical content.

3. The Epigraphic Expedition for copying and rescuing from destruction the temple inscriptions of Egypt. Professor H.H. Nelson, until recently head of the History Department in the American University at Beirut, and formerly one of our own students, is Field Director. The expedition occupies its own house at Luxor, and has already recorded a large part of the vast body of inscriptions of the Medinet
In the first place, this work on the relation of the rate of insect development of a group of insects to their temperature and reaction type is a

subject that has been studied by many research workers in this field. The results of these studies have been summarized and presented in this

paper. The results show that the rate of development is a function of the temperature and reaction type. This relationship has been found to

exist for a variety of insects and to be a general phenomenon in the field of insect physiology.

The Office of Entomology of the University of Chicago in the only

research laboratory organized for the study of this new area of investigation. We have attempted to organize a group of workers to investigate this

field, and we have made a number of attempts to attract the interest of organizations and institutions interested in this work.

The data from the above discussion are from the laboratory of Professor T. R. K. at the University of Chicago. The work is in progress of

production. The data from the laboratory of Professor T. R. K. at the University of Chicago are from the laboratory of Professor T. R. K. at the

University of Chicago. The data from the laboratory of Professor T. R. K. at the University of Chicago are from the laboratory of Professor T. R. K. at the

University of Chicago.

The collection of the insects and the preparation of the material for the laboratory are

accomplished in the field. The sample collection is made in the field season. The work is in progress of

production. The data from the laboratory of Professor T. R. K. at the University of Chicago are from the laboratory of Professor T. R. K. at the

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University of Chicago. The data from the laboratory of Professor T. R. K. at the University of Chicago are from the laboratory of Professor T. R. K. at the

University of Chicago.
Habu temple which reveal to us the earliest Europeans in collision with the Orient.

4. The Megiddo (Armageddon) Expedition for the excavation and publication of the buried records of the most famous fortress city of the early Oriental world. Dr. Clarence S. Fisher is Field Director, aided by Mr. D.F. Higgins, one of our own former students, as Assistant Field Director.

5. The Archives, an encyclopedic organization of the available sources and materials in an extensive card catalogue by a trained librarian. It is simply a properly organized subject index, indispensable to a full command of the materials.

6. The Collection and Publication of the Animal Tales of Kalila and Dimna, the ancestors of Animal Fables and of our own Uncle Remus stories.

Much other work has been done by the Oriental Institute and two volumes of its researches are already out. This brief is accompanied by three copies of a printed report on the first three years' work. (The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago: A Beginning and a Program.)

These research projects now actively in operation - three in America and three in the Near East - are the substance of an organization administered by a director, an executive secretary, and a group of assistants. Together with the staffs attached to the various projects, the personnel of the Oriental Institute now comprises some twenty-six people, excluding native helpers in the Orient, and its annual budget amounts to $95,000.00. This already existent machine offers far-reaching possibilities and an unprecedented opportunity in humanistic research.

With the exception of No. 6, all of the above projects seriously need additional help, especially No. 5, and there are additional projects which are pressingly necessary.

I. **THE EPIGRAPHIC EXPEDITION**

With regard to the Epigraphic Expedition (no. 3), we are saving the
THE DISPARATE EXPULSION

I.

With regard to the Disparate Expulsion (No. 3), we note the
perishing records on the walls of the Egyptian temples faster than it has ever been done before, by a combination of the camera with the draughtsman.

The modern photographic enlarging apparatus enables us to dispense with the slow and awkward large-sized cameras of the past. We can photograph an entire temple very rapidly on small 5" x 7" negatives. Our elaborate field darkroom is now equipped to furnish very rapidly large prints from such negatives, even 30" x 40", if necessary. These enlarged prints are then pinned to a drawing board and carried to the original temple wall, and in the presence of the original inscription, the epigrapher is able to enter upon the photograph all broken, weathered, or otherwise doubtful, signs or words in ink, directly on the enlarged print or on transparent paper laid over it. All perfectly clear passages are inked in by a draughtsman not knowing Egyptian, with waterproof India ink. The draughtsman also enters the epigrapher's readings of the doubtful signs, etc., above mentioned, in the same way. The enlarged print thus traced in ink is then passed back to the darkroom where the photograph is entirely bleached out in a chemical bath, leaving only the pure black India ink facsimile of the inscription of heavy white paper. This facsimile India ink drawing can then be handed to the photo-engraver for making the engraved plate, which is to go into the printing press when the published volumes of the entire temple are issued.

This method, which is based upon many years' experience in such epigraphic field work, has worked admirably during the first year's practical application at Luxor. We have, however, learned that a good photographer rapidly outstrips the epigrapher and the draughtsman. In the course of the first season's work, the photographer has completed his work on over three-quarters of the Medinet Habu Temple, and accumulated a body of photographs which the epigrapher and the draughtsman will require several seasons to finish with the complete India ink tracings ready for the photo-engraver. We therefore very pressingly need two additional epigraphers and two additional draughtsman. Even with the staff so
both groups to be equal in size to the control group. The data show a significant difference between the groups, with the treated group performing better than the control group.

In conclusion, the results of this study suggest that the treatment has a positive effect on the outcome of the experiment. Further research is needed to confirm these findings and to explore the underlying mechanisms.

References:

increased, the photographer will keep far in advance of the epigraphic and draughting work.

Besides these four men, we very much need an architect to prepare full architectural drawings of the temple so that our publication of the entire monument as a human document, both as regards the annals which cover its walls and the architecture from which our own has drawn so much, shall be entirely complete. I enclose a budget covering the addition of these five men to the Luxor staff.

The two men whom I have in view as epigraphers are the following:

(1) Professor William F. Edgerton, now Assistant Professor in Vassar College. Professor Edgerton is a brother of Franklin Edgerton, Professor of Sanskrit of the University of Pennsylvania. He is one of our own fellows and a well-trained orientalist. Teaching sixteen hours a week in an undergraduate college means, of course, that he is lost to science. We need him as Assistant Field Director of the Luxor Expedition at a salary of $3000 a year, and $1000 for traveling expenses.

(2) Mr. John A. Wilson, a graduate of Princeton and for three years an instructor in the American University of Beirut—an experience which has familiarized him with the Orient. He is just completing his work for a doctor's degree with us, is very anxious to go on and devote his life to research work in this field, and has no position in view. He is a man of a high grade of ability and is securing an excellent equipment. We need him as research fellow on the Luxor Expedition, at a salary of $3000, with $500 a year as traveling expenses.

Both of these men should be promoted at the end of two years, and their salaries increased at least $500 each.

The two draughtsmen can be recruited from the ranks of the Italian map-draughtsmen now being discharged from the Egyptian Survey Office by the nationalists; and this opportunity of their dismissal from Egyptian service is an unusually good one for securing their services.
This page contains text that is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a page from a document, but the content cannot be accurately transcribed.
There are several candidates available for the architectural post, but I have in mind especially a young Englishman named Alistair Campbell.

II. THE ARCHIVES: SCIENTIFIC ADMINISTRATION AND NEW RECRUITS

The Archives (Project No. 5 above) interlock with all our projects. They are an effort to index all our available sources, old and new, and thus to create an encyclopedic card index both of our own new materials and results, and also of all other existant documents and monuments, published or otherwise. Properly developed, the Archives are an indispensable stage leading to our crowning result.

The work of the Oriental Institute falls into three stages:

A. The collection of original materials, whether in copies, facsimiles, or original monuments. (Armageddon Project, Luxor Project, Coffin Text Project.)

B. Study and Analysis: (1) of original materials, their indexing and publication; (2) of all published documents, monuments, and materials, their indexing and incorporation into the whole body of available fact. (The Assyrian-Babylonian Dictionary, the Archives, etc.)

C. Final reconstruction of all such organized and indexed results in a consecutive presentation of man’s career from the emergence of physical man in the geological ages to the rise of the earliest civilized societies and the development of a civilized world - in short, the first HISTORY OF THE ORIGINS AND EVOLUTION OF CIVILIZATION, based on all the available sources and facts.

All this scientific work, especially A, has now outrun the capacity of our administrative staff to handle the materials and results assembled. In the administrative work of the Oriental Institute, there is excellent opportunity for scientific training and experience. This fact makes it possible at one stroke both to meet the necessity of training new recruits for the future maintenance of our science and also to furnish our work with the additional administrative help so
special functions and materials available for the administrative observer.

II. THE FUNCTION OF THE SECRETARY ADMINISTRATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

The function of the observer is to ensure that all necessary information and data are collected and analyzed to support the decision-making process. This includes:

- Gathering and analyzing data on the performance of the secretariat and its implementation of policies.
- Monitoring the implementation of policies and procedures to ensure their effectiveness.
- Reporting to the executive committee on any issues or problems that arise.

The observer should be able to perform these functions effectively and efficiently to support the administration and implementation of policies.
seriously needed.

The Archives are in great need of two additional indexers (at $1500 each). The collections of original monuments are in dire need of an executive secretary, who may thus serve as secretary of the Museum (at $2400); all this group requires a clerk ($1500), a stenographer ($1200), and an office boy ($900), involving a total annual budget of $9000.00 which ought to be increased to $10,800 at the end of the first two years in order to increase the salaries of the first five appointees. All of these new appointees excepting the office boy, will be people already possessing or gaining a growing scientific equipment. These posts would therefore serve as a group of fellowships enabling a succession of young men and women to carry on scientific training and research in preparation for a life work in this new field.

For the post of Secretary of the Museum, we already have an able offer candidate in sight, who will be lost to us unless we can make an offer at an early date.


A related project which we regard as of the highest importance, but which we have thus far not been able to begin for lack of funds, is an exploration of the caverns and the surface geological deposits in the Nile Valley for evidences of pre-historic human occupation. No such sympathetic survey of the Nile Valley river-terraces and caverns has ever been undertaken. It would link up the Nile Valley development of civilized man with the preceding geological ages and with pre-historic Europe, as we have thus far been unable to do. For this purpose, we would need a well trained young surface geologist and a paleontologist, whom we would furnish with the necessary contact with local and native conditions and with the archeological facts for undertaking their investigations.
A year ago last winter, I found two large caverns a day's journey above Luxor, the floors of which are covered with geological rubbish. I found that the natives were already digging into these floor accumulations and undoubtedly finding flint implements which they were selling to tourists. The recent discovery of a Neanderthal man in a cavern overlooking the Sea of Galilee illustrates what the caverns of Egypt ought to reveal. This third enterprise would require $10,000 a year as illustrated in the accompanying budget.

I am appending a budget covering the proposed new expenditures for the above three purposes for five years: $36,500 yearly for the first two years; and $39,500 yearly for the remaining three years.

An examination of our projected plans and our work for the last six years, especially as set forth in the accompanying brochures, will I hope, make it clear that the desired support of the Oriental Institute offers a unique opportunity for the first effective occupation of a new area of investigation, from which we are assembling for the first time all the recoverable facts regarding human origins, and out of which is growing a new conception of man, based upon this newly available knowledge of the hitherto lost chapters of the human career.
A year ago last winter, I came to this country a gay, confident man. I
had heard tales of progress and prosperity, and I had been
expecting to see the promised land. But now I find myself in a
land of poverty and despair. The recent economic crisis has
made life difficult for many, and I am one of them.
I am now faced with the decision of whether to leave or to stay.
I have friends who are willing to help me, but I am not sure if it
would be wise to accept their aid. I am also concerned about the
future of my family.

In conclusion, I must make a choice. I can either stay and
continue to struggle, or I can leave and start anew. I hope that
my determination and hard work will help me to achieve my
goals. But I also know that the road ahead will be difficult.

I am grateful for the support of my family and friends, and I
look forward to the challenges that lie ahead.
# BUDGET

## I. EPIGRAPHIC EXPEDITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Each Year</th>
<th>Each Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For 2 Yrs.</td>
<td>For 3 Yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Epigraphers:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. F. Edgerton, Vassar College</td>
<td>$3,500.00</td>
<td>$4,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$1,666.00</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John A. Wilson, Fellow, University of Chicago</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
<td>$3,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$500.00</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Draughtsmen:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Italian map draughtsmen from the Egyptian Government Survey Office at $2,500 each, per yr.</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Architect:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$3,500.00</td>
<td>$3,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$17,500.00</td>
<td>$18,500.00</td>
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## II. THE ARCHIVES, SCIENTIFIC ADMINISTRATION AND NEW RECRUITS

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of the Museum</td>
<td>2,400.00</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two Indexers for the Archives</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office Boy and incidental help</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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## III. GEOLOGICAL-PALYNOLOGICAL EXPEDITION

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surface-Geologist</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paleontologist and archaeologist</td>
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<td>5,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Traveling Expenses and Winter Maintenance in Egypt</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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Annual Totals

<p>| | | |</p>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36,500.00</td>
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### TABLE OF BUDGET

#### I.
**Department of Finance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payroll - Wages &amp; Wages</td>
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<td>Rent - Housing &amp; Property</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Maintenance &amp; Repair</td>
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**Total** $0.00

#### II.
**The Secretary of the Senate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretarial Expenses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maintenance &amp; Property</td>
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**Total** $0.00

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**Total** $0.00

**Amount Total** $0.00
A NEW AREA OF HUMANISTIC RESEARCH

AND A PLAN FOR BEGINNING

ITS INVESTIGATION

The fact that man possessed the capacity to rise from bestial savagery to civilization at a time when it had never before been done is the greatest fact in the history of the universe as known to us. This amazing new capability disclosed a kind of buoyancy of the human spirit never before displayed in the history of life on our planet. It demonstrated the ability of the creature man to rise.

These facts, fundamental to an intelligent understanding of the life of man, and the life of the individual, are new. The fact that man has issued from the geological ages is a very recent discovery. The fact that he began before the Ice Age to leave a trail of evidence behind him — evidence consisting chiefly of his tools and weapons — is a result of the last half dozen years. The continuity of the human career thus revealed for several hundred thousand years from the stone fist hatchet to the internal combustion engine and radio broadcasting, is a further tremendous fact revealed within the last decade.

Our new knowledge of the real place of man in the history of life on the earth, has thus revealed a new area of research unequalled in importance and unparalleled in promise and extent throughout the whole range of humanistic investigation. In a presidential address before the American Oriental Society, a copy of which accompanies this brief, I have endeavored to suggest the wide range and variety of the problems awaiting us in this field, where the tasks of the historian and the natural scientist overlap. A glance at that address will obviate the necessity of repeating its main conclusions here, but I would like to urge the pressing need of support for work in this new field, to which neither science nor education
have as yet adjusted themselves.

In the first place, this work seriously needs recruits and these cannot be had without a group of liberally paid fellowships, and research assistantships, each to be held by a competent investigator for not less than five years.

In the second place, the research tasks awaiting attention in this field where the materials are fast perishing demand larger staffs, more projects, and organized cooperation between the natural scientists and the Orientalists.

The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago is the only research laboratory organized for the occupation of this new area of investigation. We have organized a number of groups of investigators to attack the outstanding research problems in the field above defined. Thus far, these research projects are:

1. The Assyrian-Babylonian Dictionary, the first such dictionary to include all the known cuneiform documents. The work is in charge of Professor B. D. Washburn and its collaborators are the leading cuneiform scholars of America. Its filing cabinets now contain over 500,000 examples of words alphabetically arranged on 5" x 8" cards.

2. The collection, study and publication of the Coffin Texts, the forerunners of the Book of the Dead - religious documents written on the insides of wooden coffins from the 24th to the 16th Century, B.C. The work is in charge of Dr. Alan H. Gardiner, the leading British Egyptologist, and a large body of the hitherto uncopied coffins in Cairo and Europe have been copied by a combination of the camera with hand copying. All the museums of the world containing such materials have promised to permit their inclusion in this edition of the earliest known documents disclosing a religion of ethical content.
3. The Epigraphic Expedition for copying and rescuing from destruction the temple inscriptions of Egypt. Professor H. H. Nelson, until recently head of the History Department in the American University at Beirut, and formerly one of our own students, is Field Director. The expedition occupies its own house at Luxor, and has already recorded a large part of the vast body of inscriptions of the Medinet Habu temple which reveal to us the earliest Europeans in collision with the Orient.

4. The Megiddo (Armageddon) Expedition for the excavation and publication of the buried records of the most famous fortress city of the early Oriental world. Dr. Clarence S. Fisher is Field Director, aided by Mr. D. F. Higgins, one of our own former students, as Assistant Field Director.

5. The Archives, an encyclopedic organization of the available sources and materials in an extensive card catalogue by a trained librarian. It is simply a properly organized subject index, indispensable to a full command of the materials.

6. The Collection and Publication of the Animal Tales of Kalila and Dimna, the ancestors of Animal Fables and of our own Uncle Remus stories. Much other work has been done by the Oriental Institute and two volumes of its researches are already out. This brief is accompanied by three copies of a printed report on the first three years' work. (The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago: A Beginning and a Program.)

These research projects now actively in operation - three in America and three in the Near East - are the substance of an organization administered by a director, an executive secretary, and a group of assistants. Together with the staffs attached to the various projects, the personnel of the Oriental Institute now comprises some twenty-six people, excluding native helpers in the Orient, and its annual budget amounts to
$93,000.00. This already existent machine offers far-reaching possibilities and an unprecedented opportunity in humanistic research.

With the exception of No. 6, all of the above projects seriously need additional help, especially No. 2, and there are additional projects which are pressingly necessary.

I. **THE EPIGRAPHIC EXPEDITION**

With regard to the Epigraphic Expedition (no. 3), we are saving the perishing records on the walls of the Egyptian temples faster than it has ever been done before, by a combination of the camera with the draughtsman.

The modern photographic enlarging apparatus enables us to dispense with the slow and awkward large-sized field cameras of the past. We can photograph an entire temple very rapidly on small 5" x 7" negatives. Our elaborate field darkroom is now equipped to furnish very rapidly large prints from such negatives, even 30" x 40", if necessary. These enlarged prints are then pinned to a drawing-board and carried to the original temple wall, and in the presence of the original inscription, the epigrapher is able to enter upon the photograph all broken, weathered, or otherwise doubtful, signs or words in ink, directly on the enlarged print or on transparent paper laid over it. All perfectly clear passages are inked in by a draughtsman not knowing Egyptian, with waterproof India ink. The draughtsman also enters the epigrapher's readings of the doubtful signs, etc., above mentioned, in the same way. The enlarged print thus traced in ink is then passed back to the darkroom where the photograph is entirely bleached out in a chemical bath, leaving only the pure black India ink facsimile of the inscription on heavy white paper. This facsimile India ink drawing can then be handed to the photo-engraver for making the engraved plate, which is to go into the printing press when the published volumes of the entire temple are issued.
This method, which is based upon many years' experience in such epigraphic field work, has worked admirably during the first year's practical application at Luxor. We have, however, learned that a good photographer rapidly outstrips the epigrapher and the draughtsman. In the course of the first season's work, the photographer has completed his work on over three-quarters of the Medinet Habu Temple, and accumulated a body of photographs which the epigrapher and the draughtsman will require several seasons to finish with the complete India ink tracings ready for the photo-engraver. We therefore very pressingly need two additional epigraphers and two additional draughtsmen. Even with the staff so increased, the photographer will keep far in advance of the epigraphic and draughting work.

Besides these four men, we very much need an architect to prepare full architectural drawings of the temple so that our publication of the entire monument as a human document, both as regards the annals which cover its walls and the architecture from which our own has drawn so much, shall be entirely complete. I enclose a budget covering the addition of these five men to the Luxor staff. The two men whom I have in view as epigraphers are the following:

(1) Professor William F. Gigerton, now Assistant Professor in Vassar College. Professor Gigerton is a brother of Franklin Gigerton, Professor of Sanskrit of the University of Pennsylvania. He is one of our own fellows and a well trained orientalist. Teaching sixteen hours a week in an under-graduate college means, of course, that he is lost to science. We need him as Assistant Field Director of the Luxor Expedition at a salary of $2500 a year, and $1000 for traveling expenses.

(2) Mr. John A. Wilson, a graduate of Princeton and for three years an instructor in the American University of Beirut — an experience which has
familiarized him with the Orient. He is just completing his work for a
doctor's degree with us, is very anxious to go on and devote his life to
research work in this field, and has no position in view. He is a man of
a high grade of ability and is securing an excellent equipment. We need him
as research fellow on the Luxor Expedition, at a salary of $3000, with $500
a year as traveling expenses.

Both of these men should be promoted at the end of two years, and
their salaries increased at least $500 each.

The two draughtsmen can be recruited from the ranks of the Italian
map-draughtsmen now being discharged from the Egyptian Survey Office by the
nationalists; and this opportunity of their dismissal from Egyptian service
is an unusually good one for securing their services.

There are several candidates available for the architectural post,
but I have in mind especially a young Englishman named Alistair Campbell.

II. THE ARCHIVES: SCIENTIFIC ADMINISTRATION
AND THEIR RESULTS

The Archives (Project No. 5 above) interlock with all our projects.
They are an effort to index all our available sources, old and new, and thus
to create an encyclopedic card index both of our own new materials and results,
and also of all other existent documents and monuments, published or otherwise.
Properly developed, the Archives are an indispensable stage leading to our
crowning result.

The work of the Oriental Institute falls into three stages:

A. The collection of original materials, whether in copies, fac-
similes, or original monuments. (Armageddon Project, Luxor Project, Coffin
Text Project.)

B. Study and Analysis: (1) of original materials, their indexing
and publication; (2) of all published documents, monuments, and materials,
The front porch of Mr. and Mrs. Smith's house was the scene of a lively gathering. The sound of laughter and conversation filled the air, and children played joyfully in the surrounding garden. The sun was high in the sky, casting a warm glow over the entire scene. It was a perfect day for a party.

As the guests arrived, they were greeted with refreshments and conversation. The air was thick with the aroma of delicious food and the sound of conversation. The children ran around, playing games and enjoying the warm weather.

Mr. Smith, with a smile on his face, welcomed everyone to the party. "I'm so glad you could all join us today," he said. "It's been a long time since we've all been able to come together like this." He clinked glasses with his wife, Mrs. Smith, and they raised a toast to their friends and family.

Throughout the afternoon, the party continued, with games, music, and lots of laughter. The children ran around, playing games and enjoying the warm weather. The adults chatted and enjoyed each other's company.

As the sun began to set, the party wound down. The children were tired but happy, and the adults were content. Mrs. Smith thanked everyone for coming and made plans for the next get-together.

The party was a success, and the Smiths were already looking forward to the next one. They knew that they would always be able to count on their friends and family to come together and enjoy each other's company.
their indexing and incorporation into the whole body of available fact. (The Assyrian-Babylonian Dictionary, the Archives, Etc.)

C. Final reconstruction of all such organized and indexed results in a consecutive presentation of man's career from the emergence of physical man in the geological ages to the rise of the earliest civilized societies and the development of a civilized world - in short, the first HISTORY OF THE ORIGINS AND EVOLUTION OF CIVILIZATION, based on all the available sources and facts.

All this scientific work, especially A, has now outrun the capacity of our administrative staff to handle the materials and results assembled. In the administrative work of the Oriental Institute, there is excellent opportunity for scientific training and experience. This fact makes it possible at one stroke both to meet the necessity of training new recruits for the future maintenance of our science and also to furnish our work with the additional administrative help so seriously needed.

The Archives are in great need of two additional indexers (at $1500 each). The collections of original monuments are in dire need of an executive secretary, who may thus serve as secretary of the Museum (at $2400); all this group requires a clerk ($1500), a stenographer ($1200), and an office boy ($900), involving a total annual budget of $8000.00 which ought to be increased to $10,800 at the end of the first two years in order to increase the salaries of the first five appointees. All of these new appointees excepting the office boy, will be people already possessing or gaining a growing scientific equipment. These posts would therefore serve as a group of fellowships enabling a succession of young men and women to carry on scientific training and research in preparation for a life work in this new field.

For the post of Secretary of the Museum, we already have an able
candidate in sight, who will be lost to us unless we can make an offer at
an early date.

III. GEOLOGICAL: PALEONTOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE
CAVERNS AND THE RIVER TERRACES OF THE
NILE VALLEY FOR THE RECOVERY OF
EVIDENCES OF HUMAN OCCUPATION
IN GEOLOGICAL AGES.

A related project which we regard as of the highest importance,
but which we have thus far not been able to begin for lack of funds, is an
exploration of the caverns and the surface geological deposits in the Nile
Valley for evidences of pre-historic human occupation. No such systematic
survey of the Nile Valley river-terraces and caverns has ever been undertaken.
It would link up the Nile Valley development of civilized man with the pre-
ceeding geological ages and with pre-historic Europe, as we have thus far been
unable to do. For this purpose, we would need a well trained young surface
geologist and a paleontologist, whom we would furnish with the necessary con-
tact with local and native conditions and with the archeological facts for
undertaking their investigations.

A year ago last winter, I found two large caverns a day’s journey
above Luxor, the floors of which are covered with geological rubbish. I found
that the natives were already digging into these floor accumulations and un-
doubtedly finding flint implements which they are selling to tourists. The
recent discovery of a Neandertal man in a cavern overlooking the Sea of
Galilee illustrates what the caverns of Egypt ought to reveal. This third
enterprise would require $10,000 a year as indicated in the accompanying budget.

I am appending a budget covering the proposed new expenditures for
the above three purposes for five years: - $36,500 yearly for the first two
years; and $39,300 yearly for the remaining three years.
A tentative layout which may be used as the framework for the

presentation of the decision may be made in connection with the

proposal of the committee and may appear as follows in an

appendix to an address or a formal report. No such format

would be appropriate to the presentation of the findings of

investigation for which a different format might be

more appropriate.

A recent study of the use of space in a laboratory,

involving the arrangement of equipment and work stations,

has been made by the committee and is included in the

appendix to the report. The study was undertaken to

examine the efficiency of the current arrangement and

to suggest improvements. The report includes a detailed

description of the equipment and work stations in use

and recommendations for changes.

A recent examination of the use of space in a

laboratory has been made by the committee and is

included in the appendix to the report. The examination

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arrangement and to suggest improvements. The report

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included in the appendix to the report. The examination

was undertaken to examine the efficiency of the current

arrangement and to suggest improvements. The report

includes a detailed description of the equipment and

work stations in use and recommendations for changes.
An examination of our projected plans and our work for the last six years, especially as set forth in the accompanying brochures, will I hope, make it clear that the desired support of the Oriental Institute offers a unique opportunity for the first effective occupation of a new area of investigation, from which we are assembling for the first time all the recoverable facts regarding human origins, and out of which is growing a new conception of man, based upon this newly available knowledge of the hitherto lost chapters of the human career.
**BUDGET**

### I. **EPIGRAPHIC EXPEDITION**

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<td><strong>Epigraphers:</strong></td>
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<td>Prof. Wm. F. Edgerton, of Vassar College,</td>
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<td>Salary</td>
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<td>Traveling Expenses</td>
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<td>John A. Wilson, Fellow, University of Chicago,</td>
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<td>500.00</td>
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<td>Traveling Expenses</td>
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<td><strong>Draughtsmen:</strong></td>
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### II. **THE ARCHIVES, SCIENTIFIC ADMINISTRATION AND NEW RECRUITS**

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### III. **GEOLICAL-PALEONTOLOGICAL EXPEDITION**

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<td>Paleontologist &amp; archaeologist</td>
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<td></td>
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MEMORANDUM
ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
From J. H. Breasted

General Grant was the first of the great leaders of the Civil war to discern that East and West together formed one great front. We need some such sweeping and penetrating glimpses in university development at the present day. It is the lack of such breadth on the humanistic side, and of historical mindedness among the natural scientists, which have produced the modern cleavage between the natural sciences and the so-called humanities. Insofar as the natural sciences deal with historical sequences, as do astronomy, geology or paleontology, they are simply investigating earlier stages of the same process with which the historian of man is concerned. Similarly, and with equally unfortunate results, the exigencies of teaching have resulted in cutting up, sometimes into three or even four segments, an ancient or even a modern culture, which should be studied as a whole. The Greek language is taught by one department, Greek history and political development by another, Greek art by a third, and Greek thought perhaps by a fourth. The inevitable result is isolation of effort and mutilation of that symmetrical development of Greek civilization, a vision of which as a whole should be in the mind of every investigator working in the field of Greek culture. It is obvious that the students who hear such courses on these various subjects never piece together the fragments which they carry away.

From no merit of its own, but solely as a result of financial considerations in a university budget, the oriental civilizations as represented by the Department of Oriental Languages have escaped this
MEMORANDUM

ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FROM P. J. PROCTOR

General theme was the focus of the report, stressing the importance of developing a broad curriculum that would integrate the humanities with other disciplines. The report emphasized the need for more cooperation among departments, particularly in the arts and sciences, to enhance the educational experience. It called for the creation of new courses and interdisciplinary programs to prepare students for a variety of careers. The report also highlighted the need for better facilities and resources to support these initiatives. Overall, the goal was to foster a more inclusive and dynamic academic environment.
kind of dissection and mutilation. If any courses on ancient oriental history were to be given they had to be given by members of the Department. The same was true of art, literature and thought. The result has been striking and doubtless important. While it still continues to teach oriental languages, the Department has been essentially transformed into an agency for the study of a whole group of ancient civilizations, and every one of these civilizations has been studied as a whole. It has been the effort of the Department, furthermore, to correlate this group of civilizations into a great oriental culture complex, or, to alter the figure, into a unified stream of onflowing human development which later passed over into Europe. We have gained conceptions of man advancing, not only nationally, but as a whole, a kind of progress of humanity, and this coalescence of a whole group of ancient cultures has been a process which has taken place, not only in our own minds, but has been discernible as a historical process actually going on in the ancient world, which, having passed through one oriental empire after another, culminated in the vast organization of the Roman Empire.

A gift from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in 1919, enabled the Trustees to approve the organization of the Oriental Institute. A new stage of our departmental development then began. The members of the Department were mobilized and transformed into a research staff. They were augmented by a considerable group of editors, field directors, and research assistants, not members of the Department, nor having any teaching duties. The various staffs now number forty-three people and are carrying on a series of ten or twelve leading research project, six of which are operating in the ancient Near East, although the Oriental Institute has its administrative center on the campus of the University of Chicago.
than a single action or decision. It is never wise to make a decision without considering all the possible alternatives. If a decision is reached, it should be made with confidence and determination. However, if the decision is not clear, it may be necessary to explore other options.
Method and purpose are inseparably bound together in this organization. Our method involves a series of stages: first, by actual excavation, exploration, or other operations on the spot, to find and recover ancient and hitherto unknown original sources; second, to preserve such sources in adequate copies and fac-similes; third, to study these sources individually and then in their relations with each other. These three stages lead directly to the realization of our purpose, which is to touch man at the earliest discernible point in his career as he emerges from the geological ages, and to follow him through successive stages of advancement, like the appearance of written documents, the emergence of the earliest civilized societies, and the creation of a whole series of great civilizations upon which the later civilized development of Europe was built up. It is intended that these researches shall contribute to the understanding of human life by furnishing a fuller knowledge of the stages and processes of the long development by which we have become what we are. Eventually the work of the Oriental Institute will culminate in a history of civilization which shall reach backward to the earliest stages of human development and forward to the better known epochs of European history.

One of the most inspiring and instructive things in the short history of the Oriental Institute has been the influence which it has exerted upon the younger members of the staff who have been attached often in a merely clerical capacity. These young people, associating from day to day with the scientific assistants, have gradually gained an interest in the subject matter of the researches going on, and they have undertaken, on their own desire, to equip themselves professionally for the continuance of such studies. The funds and research projects of the Institute have furnished posts for such young people and our researches are manned to no small extent with young doctors and other students of our own department.
of news and events. The new paper's influence on the political scene is profound, as it has the power to shape public opinion and influence the course of events. The paper's editor, John Smith, is known for his skillful writing and his ability to capture the attention of readers, both in print and online. The paper's coverage of local events is comprehensive, with articles on the latest developments in the community. The paper also publishes a variety of columns, including sports, entertainment, and lifestyle features, which keep readers engaged and informed. Overall, the paper is a vital resource for the community, providing important news and information to its readers on a daily basis.
This experience of the last few years is in very marked contrast with the earlier history of the Department of Oriental Languages. The older men in this department are now surrounded with an eager group of young investigators, whereas we used to work with very scanty numbers and with no hope that we could ever supply such young students as we had, with posts which would furnish them living salaries.

In preparing plans for the general development of humanistic studies at the University of Chicago, the experience of the Department of Oriental Languages and the Oriental Institute may be instructive. A number of obvious conclusions stand forth at once. We cannot develop the work of the humanistic departments in any university by setting up a random list of research projects, as might be done, for example, in Greek civilization, if the Department of Greek were to begin researches in language, the Department of History investigations in the Greek wars, and the Department of Art, a study of the architecture of the Parthenon. Obvious as these remarks may be they serve to disengage more clearly the fundamental question which must be answered before successful plans for the development of humanistic studies in a great university can be draughted. This fundamental question is as follows: What, in general terms, or in a single comprehensive term, is the subject matter of humanistic research? And if this question cannot be answered in terms that may be reflected in an effective and practical organization, are we then condemned to such a series of disconnected researches as those just suggested in the field of Greek culture?

It seems to the writer that the backbone of humanistic studies in a great university must necessarily be the history of man, and a program of research in the humanistic field must be based upon a recognition of this fact.
The experience of the last few years in research and development in the United States, as well as in the United Kingdom, has shown that the development of a new field of learning is a complex process involving collaboration among many disciplines. The establishment of a new field of learning requires the development of new teaching and research programs, the creation of new research institutions, and the development of new research methodologies. This process is often characterized by a high degree of uncertainty and a need for flexibility and adaptability. The development of a new field of learning also requires the development of new research infrastructure, including new research facilities and new research funding mechanisms. The development of a new field of learning is a long-term process that requires the commitment of time, resources, and effort over a prolonged period of time.
Granting that the historical development of man is the backbone of any organization of humanistic studies, we are thereupon confronted with the further question: What are the outstanding elements of progress and development in the human career which demand investigation? This question was long ago decided by the traditional historians in their acceptance of constitutional and political development as the real substance of human history, and everyone recalls Freeman's definition of history as "past politics." It is obvious that this absurdly insufficient point of view has long been abandoned.

If we look about us today and glance back across the last three centuries, there is one outstanding development which has transformed human life, and has done so more fundamentally than any other force that has ever operated in human history. This transforming power has been man's growing command of natural forces, gained by advances in natural sciences. This revolution, which has given mankind a power such as even the present generation could never have foreseen, is the greatest subject in the study of history. The development of the mind of man as evidenced in this growing control of natural forces is the transcendent thing in the human career. In view of the fact, however, that the subject matter of natural science is so far removed from the field of the traditional historian, he has failed to discern that the history of science, nevertheless falls within the domain of the historian. No good history of science, whether ancient or modern, exists; for the simple reason that this field has been almost entirely ignored by the historians and has excited little interest on the part of the natural scientists themselves.

The history of science, furthermore, involves us in a study and consideration of the resulting fundamental changes in human life,—intellectual, social, industrial, commercial, economic, hygienic, medical,—
The development of the pharmaceutical arm of the medical profession has been a complex and multifaceted process. The interplay between medical science and business has been crucial in shaping the landscape of modern medicine. The growing demand for innovative treatments has driven pharmaceutical companies to invest heavily in research and development. This has led to significant advancements in drug discovery and delivery systems, enhancing patient care and quality of life.

However, the pursuit of profit has also raised ethical concerns. The high costs of new drugs and the exclusivity of patent-protected medications have sparked debates about access to healthcare. The tension between drug companies' financial interests and the public's need for affordable treatments has become a major issue in the pharmaceutical industry.

Addressing these challenges requires a balanced approach. Policies that promote both innovation and accessibility are essential to ensure that the benefits of pharmaceutical development are equitably distributed. Public-private partnerships, government funding, and support for alternative research models can help bridge the gap between medical advancement and patient needs.
changes which penetrate deep into the whole structure of man's life, and have grown directly out of man's new knowledge of nature.

It will be seen, then, that in organizing humanistic research in any great university the core of the organization must inevitably be the study of history, and the chief substance of that study must eventually be made the investigation of the history of science. As a matter of practical organization, a Historical Institute at the University of Chicago under the right kind of a director might undertake a carefully organized series of researches in the history of science from the time of Aristotle to the present day. A long line of researches devoted to special periods and peoples might be articulated with the general plan. The later stages of these investigations would unavoidably be involved in the important changes in human society to which we have referred above, as having resulted from advances in science; such things as the Industrial Revolution, rapid transit and the rapid transmission of information.

It is obvious that the plans and announcements of such an institute must be, not only scientifically sound, but also of a character which will effectively appeal to modern practical men as worthy of financial support. The Historical Institute might expect widespread public interest in response to an announcement of its purpose to produce a great History of Science, while the fact that its plans included full consideration of all the modern social implications of the advance of science would appeal strongly to practical men.

Parallel with this series of researches in the History of Science there should be placed another such series concerned with the investigation of the development of the human mind, the unfolding spirit of man. This series of researches would employ the philosophers and psychologists on the one hand, and the students of art, architecture, and
I.

Opinions which penetrate deep into the very structure of man's life, and have grown directly out of man's new knowledge of nature.

It will be seen that in containing humanistic tenets in the form of phonics and the poetic expression of the arts and sciences.

As a question of principle, we must be prepared to accept the position of the principle of science, in the face of tradition, in the face of tradition.

The question of whether or not a question of science is to be answered in the face of tradition is of the utmost importance.

The factor of science, as the primary source of scientific knowledge, cannot be ignored in the development of scientific knowledge and scientific knowledge is the primary source of scientific knowledge.

And the right of transmission of information.

If we think that the plane and non-senselessness of man as in the process of knowledge, the only scientific knowledge, and also the advancement of knowledge, with the aid of scientific knowledge, the process of knowledge, and the advancement of science, the primary source of scientific knowledge, the primary source of scientific knowledge.

Scientific knowledge is the primary source of scientific knowledge, the primary source of scientific knowledge, and the primary source of scientific knowledge.

Parallel with this series of essentials in the history of science, there is a parallel with this series of essentials in the history of science, the primary source of scientific knowledge, and the primary source of scientific knowledge.
literature on the other. While the researches of the Historical Institute might well be devoted chiefly to the History of Science, the other institute would include all manifestations of the human spirit, the expanding life of man as a whole.

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Both of these institutes would include in their organization some of the members of the language departments, and the later phases of the history of science, as already noted above, would involve the services of students in the other social sciences, economics, sociology, political science, etc. The organizations could easily be so planned and so announced that other departments need not feel that they were being ignored or sacrificed for the development of the History Department. It might be useful to organize a third institute which could be called the Social Institute, the work of which would be the investigation of man's present day behavior, his attempts at social control, his governmental and social problems, and all those organized efforts of humanity for social understanding or betterment.
Interactions on the page appear. While the researches of the Historian Institute and the "History of Science" the other Institute might well be engaged partially to the Historian of Science, the other Institute would indicate all manifestations of the human spirit, the exploring life of men as a whole.

Here's where we might explore increments in scientific power, and a

new broader response to an environment that an Institute might be

concerned at the University of Chicago for a study of the products of the

mind of men. Not least among the commitments of such a plan would be

the reconstruction of our schools generally and the Department, which might

become the leading Department in the Humanist of Art in the country.

It will be seen that there is a movement to suggest the

organization of some less humanistic interests, part or which are to

go deeper work in the practical sphere. One might be termed the Historian

Institute, if it might mean the kind of Institute more properly occupying

residues essentially concerned to a function of science, the other might be

called the "Scientific Institute." The researches of the accelerations especially

with the scientific development of men as engeofed grove

part of those interactions many include in their organization.

To some of the members of the American Geographical and the later phases of

the history of science we have been noted enough, many involving the scientific

of human in the other society, science, economics, sociology, politics,

science, etc. The organization can be partly explained by the

announcement that other geographers may not feel that they were pariahs

on account of the development of the Historical Department. It might be

necessary to organize a third Institute which could be called the Social

Institute, the work of which would have in the last analysis to mean a "present

get-past," the attributes of society continued, the enjoyment of society.

The same or still closer involvement of humanity for society?"
Some of the practical implications involved in the above suggestions should be noted in conclusion. In the first place the personnel requirements would involve a large increase in budget expenses. Each institute would obviously be under a director, while under him a ripe and experienced investigator with some administrative ability should be given charge of each major research project. It would be necessary to leave these leaders entirely free from all teaching duties. Each of these men should be able to select a group of junior investigators and should have the disposition of a sufficient budget to enable them from time to time to draw in promising graduate students as neophytes in the institute staffs, or even to employ in semi-clerical tasks more mature undergraduates who may eventually be interested to adopt a research career.

In planning a new history building, there should be included rooms and offices and practical arrangements for historical research, with dark rooms and a photostat equipment for the duplication of manuscripts. Sub-staffs and extensive filing rooms for the encyclopedic organization of card catalogues covering whole areas of research would necessarily be available; involving modern filing furniture for photographs of manuscripts, and the filing of large bodies of documents. Eventually each institute would need its own building.

The budget should include liberal sums for travelling expenses so that members of the institutes might go to Europe whenever necessary for study in European libraries and other institutes, or even for temporary residence in Europe for the purpose of studying social or scientific developments at first hand.

The work of all these institutes should be given a voice; at frequent intervals it should issue attractively illustrated bulletins, announcing plans, progress or results. These bulletins should be made interesting reading for the average man, and they should gradually con-
Some of the practical implications involved in the scope

negotiation should be noted in connection. In the light of the

particular circumstances many involving a larger increase in budget experience

may result from the fact that the department is not a large

already associated with some administrative policies and to

a new charter of each major research project. It would be necessary to

leave these large units entirely free from all control aspects. Many

spatial and the distribution of a preliminary budget to enable them to

time to time to grow in proportion to steady advances as needed for the

installation attained to serve to equip research in every faculty as more mature under

exagon that way eventually be interested to adopt a research career.

In planning a new project university, these points are included

rooms and offices may be selected from the experience of successful research, with

gear rooms and a prototype equipment for the adaptation of experiments.

and examine any existing or to design new ones for the study or to expansion

of such laboratories covering more areas of research and necessary be

satisfactory. Important research laboratory functions for preparation of manuscripts

and the laboratory of large bodies of conclusions. Particularly the importance of

read the newly published

The budget should include funds for traveling expenses

so that members of the project might to travel whenever necessary

for study in primary libraries and other institutions or even for temporary

residence in foreign countries for the purpose of studying social or scientific problems.

more to later family

The work of the above institutions may also involve a course of

laboratory investigation as mentioned above or for the purpose of research in

announcing plans, that refers to research. These particular courses shall be

interchangeable research for the advance men, any and every parallel gainly con-
tribute to build up a real and permanent bond of interest and sympathy between the public and the University. The sources, documents, investigations and results, in technical form, should of course also be published in full.

These publishing activities of the institutes would require a special editorial office and the entire time of an editor with a secretary of two, and a group of stenographers. A liberal budget for this work, and especially to furnish subventions for publications not commercially feasible, should be provided. These arrangements, together with the publications of the Oriental Institute, already provided for, would doubtless involve some expansion of our present University Press.
france to filling up a seat any permission for or interest and sympathy between
the parties may be unscrutable. The course, accomplish, instantaneous and
increase the necessary for at some time it can be published to last.
These duplicating activities of the institution would require a
special activity office and the utility fine of an editor with a secretary
of one and a group of experts. A perfect budget for this work and
especially to form appearances for publication not commercial.

especially, service with the office of the editor of the institute, another bringing for, now and later
free informal some education of our propose University Press.
MEMORANDUM

ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

General Grant was the first of the great leaders of the Civil war to discern that East and West together formed one great front. We need some such sweeping and penetrating glimpses in university development at the present day. It is the lack of such breadth on the humanistic side, and of historical mindedness among the natural scientists, which have produced the modern cleavage between the natural sciences and the so-called humanities. Insofar as the natural sciences deal with historical sequences, as do astronomy, geology or paleontology, they are simply investigating earlier stages of the same process with which the historian of man is concerned. Similarly, and with equally unfortunate results, the exigencies of teaching have resulted in cutting up, sometimes into three or even four segments, an ancient or even a modern culture, which should be studied as a whole. The Greek language is taught by one department, Greek history and political development by another, Greek art by a third, and Greek thought perhaps by a fourth. The inevitable result is isolation of effort and mutilation of that symmetrical development of Greek civilization, a vision of which as a whole should be in the mind of every investigator working in the field of Greek culture.

It is obvious that the students who hear such courses on these various subjects never piece together the fragments which they carry away.

From no merit of its own, but solely as a result of financial considerations in a university budget, the oriental civilizations as represented by the Department of Oriental Languages
Department of Fine and Decorative Arts
University of Chicago

Letter from the Director of the Department of Fine and Decorative Arts

Dear Mr. [Name],

I am writing to express my deep gratitude for your recent donation to our institution. Your generosity will undoubtedly support the development of our students and benefit the community. I am confident that your support will lead to new opportunities and experiences for our students.

The funds you have provided will be used to enhance the educational experience of our students. We are committed to providing a world-class education and your support will enable us to achieve this goal.

Once again, thank you for your support. We are deeply grateful for your generosity.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Director of Fine and Decorative Arts

[Note: The text appears to be a letter of appreciation, but it is not fully legible due to the image quality.]
have escaped this kind of dissection and mutilation. If any courses on ancient oriental history were to be given they had to be given by members of the Department. The same was true of art, literature and thought. The result has been striking and doubtless important. While it still continues to teach oriental languages, the Department has been essentially transformed into an agency for the study of a whole group of ancient civilizations, and every one of these civilizations has been studied as a whole. It has been the effort of the Department, furthermore, to correlate this group of civilizations into a great oriental culture complex, or, to alter the figure, into a unified stream of onflowing human development which later passed over into Europe. We have gained conceptions of man advancing, not only nationally but as a whole, a kind of progress of humanity, and this coalescence of a whole group of ancient cultures has been a process which has taken place, not only in our own minds, but has been discernible as a historical process actually going on in the ancient world, which, having passed through one oriental empire after another, culminated in the vast organization of the Roman Empire.

A gift from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in 1919, enabled the Trustees to approve the organization of the Oriental Institute. A new stage of our departmental development then began. The members of the Department were mobilized and transformed into a research staff. They were augmented by a considerable group of editors, field directors, and research assistants, not members of the Department, nor having any teaching duties. The various staffs now number forty-three people and are carrying on a series of ten or twelve leading research projects, six of which are operating in the ancient Near East, although the
Oriental Institute has its administrative center on the campus of the University of Chicago.

Method and purpose are inseparably bound together in this organization. Our method involves a series of stages: first, by actual excavation, exploration, or other operations on the spot, to find and recover ancient and hitherto unknown original sources; second, to preserve such sources in adequate copies and fac-similes; third, to study these sources individually and then in their relations with each other. These three stages lead directly to the realization of our purpose, which is to touch man at the earliest discernible point in his career as he emerges from the geological ages, and to follow him through successive stages of advancement, like the appearance of written documents, the emergence of the earliest civilized societies, and the creation of a whole series of great civilizations upon which the later civilized development of Europe was built up. It is intended that these researches shall contribute to the understanding of human life by furnishing a fuller knowledge of the stages and processes of the long development by which we have become what we are. Eventually the work of the Oriental Institute will culminate in a history of civilization which shall reach backward to the earliest stages of human development and forward to the better known epochs of European history.

One of the most inspiring and instructive things in the short history of the Oriental Institute has been the influence which it has exerted upon the younger members of the staff who have been attached often in a merely clerical capacity. These young people, associating from day to day with the scientific assistants, have gradually gained an interest in the subject matter of the researches going on, and they have undertaken, on their own desire, to equip themselves professionally
The influence of the organization on the campus of the college or university

In the past, the role of the organization was primarily to facilitate the various activities and events on campus. However, in recent years, the role of the organization has expanded to include media relations, public relations, and community engagement.

Today, the organization plays a vital role in promoting the college or university to potential students, parents, and the community. The organization must ensure that the college or university is seen as a dynamic and innovative institution that offers students a quality education.

The organization must also work to create positive relationships with the community, including local businesses, government agencies, and community organizations. This can be achieved through events and programs that bring people together and highlight the college or university's contributions to the community.

In addition, the organization must ensure that the college or university is seen as a leader in its field. This can be achieved through partnerships with other organizations, research initiatives, and innovative programs.

Overall, the role of the organization is to promote the college or university and ensure that it is seen as a dynamic and innovative institution that offers students a quality education.
for the continuance of such studies. The funds and research projects of the Institute have furnished posts for such young people and our researches are manned to no small extent with young doctors and other students of our own department. This experience of the last few years is in very marked contrast with the earlier history of the Department of Oriental Languages. The older men in this department are now surrounded with an eager group of young investigators, whereas we used to work with very scanty numbers and with no hope that we could ever supply such young students as we had, with posts which would furnish them living salaries.

In preparing plans for the general development of humanistic studies at the University of Chicago, the experience of the Department of Oriental Languages and the Oriental Institute may be instructive. A number of obvious conclusions stand forth at once. We cannot develop the work of the humanistic departments in any university by setting up a random list of research projects, as might be done, for example, in Greek civilization, if the Department of Greek were to begin researches in language, the Department of History investigations in the Greek wars, and the Department of Art, a study of the architecture of the Parthenon. Obvious as these remarks may be they serve to disengage more clearly the fundamental question which must be answered before successful plans for the development of humanistic studies in a great university can be draughted. This fundamental question is as follows: What, in general terms, or in a single comprehensive term, is the subject matter of humanistic research? And if this question cannot be answered in terms that may be reflected in an effective and practical organization, are we then condemned to such a series of disconnected researches as those just suggested in the field of Greek culture?
It seems to the writer that the backbone of humanistic studies in a great university must necessarily be the history of man, and a program of research in the humanistic field must be based upon a recognition of this fact.

Granting that the historical development of man is the backbone of any organization of humanistic studies, we are thereupon confronted with the further question: What are the outstanding elements of progress and development in the human career which demand investigation? This question was long ago decided by the traditional historians in their acceptance of constitutional and political development as the real substance of human history, and every one recalls Freeman's definition of history as "past politics". It is obvious that this absurdly insufficient point of view has long been abandoned.

If we look about us today and glance back across the last three centuries, there is one outstanding development which has transformed human life, and has done so more fundamentally than any other force that has ever operated in human history. This transforming power has been man's growing command of natural forces, gained by advances in natural science. This revolution, which has given mankind a power such as even the present generation could never have foreseen, is the greatest subject in the study of history. The development of the mind of man as evidenced in this growing control of natural forces is the transcendant thing in the human career. In view of the fact, however, that the subject matter of natural science is so far removed from the field of the traditional historian, he has failed to discern that the history of science, nevertheless falls within the domain of the historian. No good history of science, whether ancient or modern,
exists; for the simple reason that this field has been almost entirely ignored by the historians and has excited little interest on the part of the natural scientists themselves.

The history of science, furthermore, involves us in a study and consideration of the resulting fundamental changes in human life,—intellectual, social, industrial, commercial, economic, hygienic, medical,—changes which penetrate deep into the whole structure of man's life, and have grown directly out of man's new knowledge of nature.

It will be seen, then, that in organizing humanistic research in any great university the core of the organization must inevitably be the study of history, and the chief substance of that study must eventually be made the investigation of the history of science. As a matter of practical organization, a Historical Institute at the University of Chicago under the right kind of a director might undertake a carefully organized series of researches in the history of science from the time of Aristotle to the present day. A long line of researches devoted to special periods and peoples might be articulated with the general plan. The later stages of these investigations would unavoidably be involved in the important changes in human society to which we have referred above, as having resulted from advances in science; such things as the Industrial Revolution, rapid transit and the rapid transmission of information.

It is obvious that the plans and announcements of such an institute must be, not only scientifically sound, but also of a character which will effectively appeal to modern practical men as worthy of financial support. The Historical Institute might expect widespread public interest in response to an announcement of its purpose to produce a great History of Science, while the fact that its plans included
full consideration of all the modern social implications of the advance of science would appeal strongly to practical men.

Parallel with this series of researches in the History of Science there should be placed another such series concerned with the investigation of the development of the human mind, the unfolding spirit of man. This series of researches would employ the philosophers and psychologists on the one hand, and the students of art, architecture, and literature on the other. While the researches of the Historical Institute might well be devoted chiefly to the History of Science, the other institute would include all manifestations of the human spirit, the expanding life of man as a whole.

Here again we might expect increased educational power, and a warm popular response to an announcement that an institute would be organized at the University of Chicago for a study of the history of the mind of man. Not least among the consequences of such a plan would be the resurrection of our almost defunct Art Department, which might become the leading Department of the History of Art in the country.

It will be seen that this memorandum is suggesting the organization of at least two humanistic institutes, both of which are to do their work in the historical spirit. One might be termed the Historical Institute, it being understood that it would be chiefly occupied with researches contributory to a history of science; the other might be called the "Humanistic Institute", its researches to be concerned especially with the spiritual development of man as suggested above.

Both of these institutes would include in their organization some of the members of the language departments, and the later phases of the history of science, as already noted above, would involve the
The development of light and sound technology has been a driving force in the advancement of media and entertainment. In recent years, the rapid growth of digital technology has transformed the way we create, distribute, and consume content. This technological revolution has not only impacted the entertainment industry but has also influenced various sectors of society, from education to healthcare.

One significant development is the rise of online streaming services, which have disrupted traditional broadcast models. These platforms have enabled the mass production and instantaneous distribution of content, allowing creators to bypass traditional gatekeepers and reach audiences directly. This shift has democratized content creation, providing a platform for independent artists and providing opportunities for underrepresented voices.

In addition to entertainment, technology has revolutionized the way we learn and access information. Educational platforms and distance learning tools have become increasingly popular, offering flexibility and accessibility to learners worldwide. These advancements have the potential to transform the educational landscape, making education more accessible and equitable.

On the medical front, technology is playing a crucial role in advancing healthcare. Telemedicine, for instance, has enabled patients to receive consultations and treatments remotely, reducing barriers to care and improving access to healthcare services. Additionally, advancements in medical imaging and diagnostics have significantly improved the accuracy and effectiveness of treatments.

Despite these advancements, there are also concerns about the impact of technology on society. The rapid pace of change can lead to job displacement and economic inequality. Furthermore, the increasing reliance on technology raises questions about privacy and security, as well as the potential for misuse.

In conclusion, the integration of technology into various aspects of our lives has been transformative. While it has brought numerous benefits, it is crucial to address the challenges it poses and ensure that these advancements are used in ways that benefit all members of society. As we continue to embrace technology, it is important to balance innovation with responsible stewardship to create a future that is both tech-savvy and human-centered.
services of students in the other social sciences, economics, sociology, political science, etc. The organizations could easily be so planned and so announced that other departments need not feel that they were being ignored or sacrificed for the development of the History Department. It might be useful to organize a third institute which could be called the Social Institute, the work of which would be the investigation of man's present day behavior, his attempts at social control, his governmental and social problems, and all those organized efforts of humanity for social understanding or betterment.

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