

Subman *Gottmann*

JEAN GOTTMANN

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Academic and Scientific Positions:

December 1936-1940. At the Institute of Geography of the Sorbonne. Secretary of the Human Geography Section of the University Council for Social Research, directing surveys on problems of French rural economy; also the only research assistant to Prof. A. Demangeon in economic geography.

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March 1942-June 1944. Member of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey

1943. Instructor, School of International and Public Affairs, Princeton University

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1944-1946. Assistant Professor in Geography, Johns Hopkins University

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Feb.-July 1945. Member of Cabinet du Ministre de l'Économie Nationale and rapporteur of French National Plan in Paris

Aug. 1945-Jan. 1946. Attached to the French Supply Council in Washington.

April 1946-Sept. 1947. Director of Studies and Research, Department of Social Affairs of the United Nations, Lake Success

1948-date. Maître de Conférences, Institut d'Études Politiques, University of Paris

1948-date. Chargé de recherches, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) (French Ministry of National Education), Paris

1947. Visiting Lecturer, University of Brussels (awarded
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Summer 1949. Professor in the Summer Session, Graduate School of
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JEAN GOTTMANN

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with my compliments
J.G.
Gottmann

NEWSLETTER

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MEGALOPOLIS — THE NEW "CITY": FUND SURVEY UNDER WAY

THE CONTINUOUS urban area running from a line north of Boston to south of Washington will be the subject of a new Fund study. The area, with a population of close to 30 million, or almost one fifth of the entire nation, and a length of over 600 miles, is gaining many of the characteristics of a single city. Nowhere else is there such a concentration of population, of industrial and commercial facilities, of wealth and cultural activities.

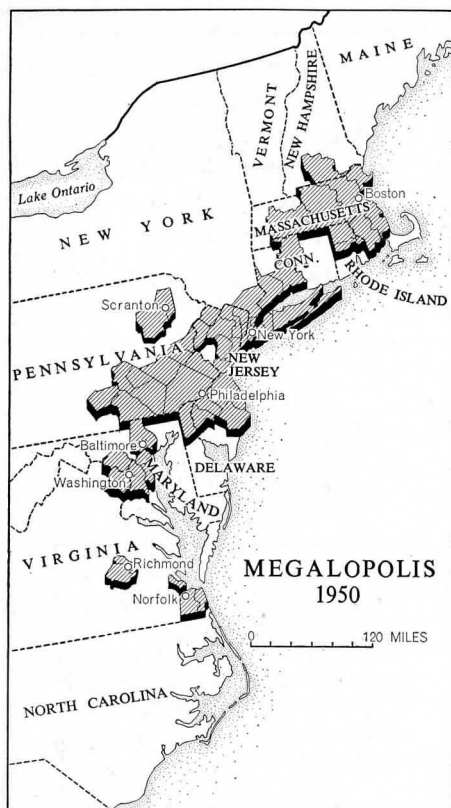
The study is being made by Jean Gottmann of France, a scholar, author and geographer of world repute. Mr. Gottmann is at present on leave as Professor, School of Political Science, University of Paris, and is a member of the Institute for

Advanced Study, Princeton. He has made previous regional surveys in the United States.

The extended seaboard city, to which Mr. Gottmann has given the name of Megalopolis, is actually a combination of conventional cities and adjacent areas which represent a unique phenomenon of urban growth along the eastern seaboard of the United States.

While Megalopolis is a unique phenomenon at present, Mr. Gottmann points out, it has vast implications for the rest of the country. Already there are several areas where the many-city groupings of a Megalopolis are beginning to be repeated and where a growth of continuously urbanized space is evident. He cites as an example the vast urban and suburban area that is rapidly expanding around Los Angeles. It has already reached San Bernardino inland and may some day be united with San Diego on the coast. Around Chicago, on the shore of Lake Michigan, another

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SOUTHEAST ASIA STUDY TO BE DONE BY MYRDAL

RESOURCES AND future prospects of the countries of Southeast Asia will be studied in a large-scale research project being undertaken for the Twentieth Century Fund by Gunnar Myrdal, noted Swedish economist and author, who has resigned his post as Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe to do the new study. The study will take approximately three years and is scheduled for completion in 1960. Mr. Myrdal will work from a headquarters in India.



GUNNAR MYRDAL

THE NEW U.S.A.

A VIVID picture of America's economic achievements and future potential is given in the Fund's newest report, *U.S.A. in New Dimensions*, which is being published in July by The Macmillan Company. This is a popularly written summary, illustrated with drawings and pictographs in two colors, of highlights from the Fund's major study, *America's Needs and Resources: A New Survey*. The 128-page graphics book, *U.S.A. in New Dimensions*, is especially suitable for the general reader and for classroom use. It may be ordered from The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y. in a regular edition at \$1.50 per copy; or in a special school edition at \$1.20, subject to usual educational discounts.

With this project Fund regional studies extend to a new part of the globe. The Fund has already brought out major studies of the American economy, the most recent of which is *America's Needs and Resources: A New Survey*, and is at present sponsoring a study which will take a long-range view of the over-all potentialities and future of the economy of Western Europe. The Fund is also sponsoring an economic, social and political survey of tropical Africa. These are in addition, of course, to Fund studies being carried on in other fields.

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A citizens group confronts the imports problem.



A family confronts the farm problem.

NEW FILMS ON IMPORT AND FARM PROBLEMS

TWO NEW color films focusing on issues of compelling national importance — the farm problem and the place of imports in the American economy — have been produced for the Twentieth Century Fund. Each is based on a Fund study and each film has visual and entertainment values for general audiences, as well as offering useful facts and themes for study and discussion groups and for classroom use.

“Can We Solve the Farm Problem?,” based on the Fund book of the same title by Murray R. Benedict, opens with a scene in the kitchen of an American home — but one filled to overflowing with loaves of bread, representing dramatically the problem of farm surpluses in which con-

sumer, taxpayer and the farmer himself have so great a stake. The film goes on to show how the central problem of agricultural surpluses developed and grew, report what we have done to meet it and suggest some possible steps for bringing agricultural production into line with what the market will absorb.

“American Imports — A New Look,” based on the Fund’s study of this subject by Don Humphrey, relates the complex question of America’s ability to absorb imports to the lives of everyday Americans. It shows a town meeting at which a group of citizens — a business leader, a trade-union official, a farmer, a shop owner, a consumer and a guest from

abroad — discuss the problems involved in increased American participation in world trade and their important bearing on the life of this typical American town. The group’s discussions are illuminated with scenes depicting some of the facets of the import problem, as the members make suggestions for increasing imports without undue injury to existing enterprises.

Both “Can We Solve the Farm Problem?” and “American Imports — A New Look” were produced by Stanley Neal Productions and are being distributed nationally by the Public Service Network, Inc., of Princeton, New Jersey. The films run 10 to 12 minutes each and prints, in color, sell for \$90.

MEGALOPOLIS

(continued from page 1, column 2)

impressive urban continuity is shaping. Mr. Gottmann believes that as more metropolitan areas push forth their suburban tentacles one towards another throughout the nation, additional, though smaller, metropolitan clusters comparable to Megalopolis are being formed.

In commenting on the new study, August Heckscher, Director of the Twentieth Century Fund, said, “An analysis of the way Megalopolis grows and develops, and of the way in which it deals with the complex of problems which confronts it, may be of considerable significance to many other communities throughout the country. How is the modern form of urban development affecting the way people live, their recreation and their work? What implication does it have for methods of government and taxation? The trends may become better understood once the case of this largest and most advanced of these areas is thoroughly explored.”

Mr. Gottmann hopes that his study will help citizens to understand the intricate process of urbanization which is taking place so rapidly throughout this country



JEAN GOTTMANN

and in many other parts of the world. “This process is an old one,” he observes, “and has greatly contributed, as many authors have shown, to the growth of Western civilization. Far from having reached its optimum in the middle of the twentieth century, the process of urbanization accelerated its pace.”

Mr. Gottmann says the United States has demonstrated that enough agricultural commodities of all kinds can be produced for a populous nation, enjoying a high standard of living, by the work of only one eighth of the total population, and notes that this proportion of farmers within the nation may and probably will be further reduced. Thus 90 per cent of a prosperous nation must live from nonagricultural pursuits, but not in poorly planned and ill-functioning urban territories. This momentous evolution, a major American contribution to this century, leading to a new semi-urbanized civilization, is most advanced in Megalopolis.

“The new forms thus attained, the intensity of the problems, the solutions attempted,” Mr. Gottmann says, “must be compared to what happens in all these respects in other principal metropolitan areas in the United States and perhaps in Canada. A clearer mode of classification for both problems and possible solutions may thus be worked out, based on factual observation rather than generalized theory. The whole survey may help to evaluate this new expanding frontier of the American economy: the urbanization of the land.”

Gottmann

LOCALE AND ARCHITECTURE

Jean Gottmann



LOCALE AND ARCHITECTURE

Jean Gottmann

The intricacies of the relationship of locale and architecture hold, I must confess, some attraction for me and I am reminded of the ancient comparison made by Strabo of the skill of the geographer and that of the sculptor: both striving at reproducing with materials of different plasticity the likeness of a real, living but passing being: an individual or a country. Such judgment brings my profession closer to the distinguished family of the fine arts. Modern geography, however, not being satisfied any longer with portrayal, and endeavoring now to analyze the cases studied, has come closer to architecture than to sculpture by its interest in the organization of space, and in the ways and motives of people determining the existing kinds of space organization.

Architecture certainly organizes space: from floor space allocation to landscaping and city planning, architects have probably contributed more than any other profession to the details of the organization of the space daily used by people; and they have sprinkled the planet's surface with a wide variety of buildings, from igloos to skyscrapers, distributed in an irregular fashion through space and according to many different patterns.

The fact is patent for instance that igloos and skyscrapers are not found in the same places. This, one may explain, is just a matter of differing technologies. Perhaps so; but I submit, if an ice-skating rink can be maintained for half a year in the middle of Rockefeller Plaza in New York City, igloos could just as well be maintained around the R.C.A. building. One would trust the technology of the New Yorkers for that. So it is not merely because of technological differences that igloos and skyscrapers are not found in the same places; the differentiation of societies, I shall certainly be told, is then the major reason. It is, of course, instrumental in bringing about the existing pattern of distribution, but there again society alone is not determinant, for Americans have come to Arctic areas without building skyscrapers there. Even among those whose offices are located in the skyscrapers in New York or Philadelphia, many prefer to live in much smaller frame or brick houses in Princeton or elsewhere, and spend as little time as possible in the lofty structures of the skyline. Neither *technology* nor *society* provides all the answers to the oddities of form and of location.

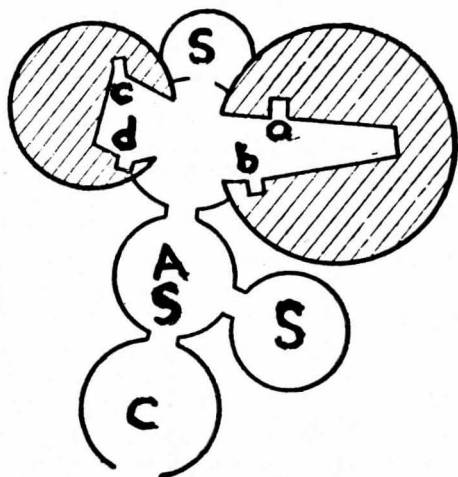
An immense gamut of types of buildings could be surveyed around the earth, of which the igloo and the skyscrapers would only be the extremes. And each of these types has been identified with some specific area where it

is chiefly found or wherein it originated. Architectural styles thus appear to have some geographical roots and the question has arisen already a long time ago of the degree to which *the conditions proper to the area of origin or localization have influenced if not determined the style*. This question sums up the essential aspects of the relationship of locale and architecture. To plunge in the very depth of our subject, it would be worthwhile to attempt an interpretation of *locale* as separate from *local civilization*, the latter term being meant to encompass both society and technology. It is no easy task to sift out in any analysis of the ways of building what is *locale* proper, besides local technology or local society. We may start, however, by examining the influence of natural conditions and the implications of the mere fact of physical location on various types of buildings around the world.

ENVIRONMENT OR LOCALE?

It has long been commonplace in certain circles to explain the various ways of building in different countries by the necessity of "adaptation to the environment." Allowing for some need of oversimplification in any analytical approach to complex phenomena, I believe it nevertheless the duty of the geographer, armed with the modern wealth of observations and surveys of so many various areas, to caution against any loose use of the vague notion of *environment*. If environment is meant as the sum total of all the factors bearing on the phenomenon considered, then of course it is determinant, but the notion is of little help; it would be more helpful to list all its components and describe each of the participating factors. If environment is used to mean the *natural* environing conditions, much caution must be exercised from the outset, for natural conditions usually offer a set of possible solutions among which men choose. This *choice* is determinant of the final product; and from the moment choice is offered, natural environment ceases to be entirely determinant.

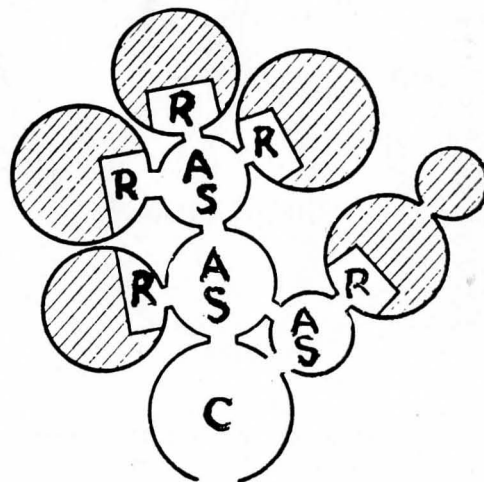
True, in some backward parts of our world one may still see being erected primitive types of buildings, the materials of which, unchanged for ages, seem to be a direct product of the local climate and soil. Thus the igloo in the Arctic snow; the log cabin in the wooded temperate climates; the mud hut built usually in bricks of sun-baked clay in arid areas from the American Southwest to the steppes of the Middle East and of Mongolia; the leather tent of nomads in the Old World desert; the tropical hut made of branches and foliage in the rain forest. It may, nevertheless, be recognized that even the primitive inhabitants of such



To the left — a group of igloos from November to January, the season of storms, when outside activity ceases and families gather.

To the right — the group from January to April.

- C = court
- R = family room.
- A = antechamber.
- S = storage.
- a, b, c, d = individual families



structures have often some choice: sun-baked or adobe bricks can be used as well as stones for building purposes in many rocky regions of dry climates we know, from California to Iran, and in some parts the choice may even be threefold: clay, wood or stone may be locally found. Even in tropical Africa huts are made either of branches or of clay in areas where both are offered to the builders' choice. Such choice is influenced by *tradition*, *technique* and *social structure*. Local materials restrict to some extent the possible choice: a rich African, even a king, would hardly be able to build with Carrara marble, although a Moroccan sultan in the XVII Century is known to have offered to barter Carrara marble for cane sugar from southern Morocco, pound for pound; but Morocco is a Mediterranean country and that sultan, having heard of the splendor of Versailles and other European palaces, knew nothing about the geology of his own kingdom.

MATERIALS AS A FACTOR OF LOCALE

The only type of building which is possibly dictated in an imperious way by local physical conditions among those enumerated above, is of course the igloo, made out of snow amidst the snow, sometimes on the ice pack itself, of simple, neat, undecorated design; and a product even of the season, as it melts away in the spring. The conditions prevailing in the area of the igloo are very special indeed and such an example does not carry general significance for the rest of the world. As time goes on and some progress develops even in the most backward regions, the *choice* of building materials increases anywhere. In the dry belt of the Old World, where elementary buildings used to be all made of sun-baked clay, new styles appeared a quarter of a century ago, particularly in the suburbs of the larger cities such as Casablanca, Baghdad or Jerusalem where new slums sprang up, almost entirely built of gasoline tin cans (the *bidonvilles* or shanty towns of North Africa); this building material needing only to be picked up in the backyards of growing cities, required less labor than adobe. Should such a novelty be ascribed to technical or social evolution? An important point is the proximity to a large enough center of consumption, so that enough cans could be rapidly gathered for the construction of buildings, some of which had two stories. Proximity and accessibility have always been important factors in the choice of construction materials, and they belong, of course, in the concept of *locale*.

ACCESSIBILITY OF MATERIALS AS A FACTOR

The examples we have first mentioned hardly belong, in fact, in the field of actual contemporary architecture. Their simplicity, however, points to the main way in which *locale* influences the choice of materials used for construction in a given spot, would it be for a primitive hut or for a palace. Accessibility is there a major consideration and it is partly a matter of proximity, partly a matter of economics, local tradition and legislation. New York City still has a good number of brownstone houses which used to be in vogue for quite some time in the past. The brownstone was easily quarried up the Hudson River and brought to Manhattan by boats. Another local factor apparently was at play: Tammany Hall favored brownstone for building; this did not perhaps make that stone more accessible but contributed to make other materials less easily accessible. In the drained marshes on which Holland is built, it seems quite natural to see bricks predominate in all kinds of construction, while Paris is chiefly in white limestone taken out of the depths of the land. So many underground quarries have mined the Parisian area that it becomes difficult to erect large buildings in some of the suburbs, where only a thin crust of limestone has been left on the surface, ready for subsidence, as happens in the Pennsylvania coal fields.

The palaces and old churches of Florence were built mainly with a hard sandstone of yellowish shade until about 1400, when new quarries were opened, in the vicinity of Fiesole, producing a hard greyish sandstone which became the fashionable material in the Renaissance. Thus the Palazzo Vecchio and the Bargello have a golden hue contrasting with the more severe grey of the Pitti, Strozzi, and Riccardi, of later construction. Three years ago I was told in Rome the story of the worries of an American couple intending to build a house for themselves in Italy. He was a college professor approaching retirement, who wanted to spend there at least part of his old age. He bought a suitably located plot of land in Viareggio and found a local architect to design the house he desired. Plans were quickly readied and the professor was pleased with them, but he found the estimate a little too high. He asked the architect whether the cost could not be somehow reduced; the architect did not see how it could be done, and he insisted on the advantages of such a sound beautiful house built

of Carrara marble! The American professor was horrified: he did not want a palace and refused any building in marble. What did he want it made of then? But wood of course! A few days later the architect brought back new plans for a house built of wood, which looked acceptable, but the cost had doubled. To his astonished clients he pointed out that timber was scarce in Italy, had to be imported, and that few local carpenters knew how to build a frame house; Carrara marble of course was much cheaper because Carrara was just a few miles away, the marble plentiful and every mason in the area knew how to handle it.

This story again shows that proximity, although important, is only part of the factor of accessibility; the economics of it involve the availability locally of competent labor and the whole matter of customs or other regulations of trade. Carrara marble, a celebrated luxury elsewhere, may be so cheap in the region of production that some of the streets in Pisa can be paved with it. Building in stone does not appear a luxury at all in the countries where the market has been so organized and where the manpower is traditionally used to it, even if that country is forested with good stands of timber. Such would be the case, for instance, of many regions of central and southern France.

THE GROWTH OF DELOCALIZATION

Many Europeans, when travelling in the United States, wonder at the generalized predominance of the frame house in this country outside the large cities, practically from coast to coast, whether in naturally wooded land or on the treeless Great Plains. Such generalization was made possible by a nation-wide organization of the domestic market, so that today a redwood craze can develop in New England. Local materials other than timber may still appear, for instance, in the dark stone buildings of Bucks County and in a few places in New England. The Chamber of Commerce of a Kentucky town may be built of blocks of coal. Such occurrences are curios or remnants of the past. The changing techniques of trade and transportation have helped standardize materials throughout this country and many other parts of the world; but such developments have also provided some spots with special choices of materials: the concentration of commercial and financial facilities in the island of Manhattan is certainly responsible for the amazing array of materials now being used in the construction of its skyscrapers; façades of stone, glass and marble neighbor on others made of stainless steel, aluminum and even bronze. This case of complete delocalization of building materials seems explainable only by special local circumstance, of a great national and international crossroads.

CLIMATE AS A FACTOR OF LOCALE

Construction materials are only one of the architectural features that can reflect the impact of *locale*. A building being mainly a shelter which protects its occupants from environing influences, these must be expected to influence its whole layout and many features of external appearance. *Local climate* is usually credited with considerable impact on the exposure of a house, its roofing, openings, façade, etc. Local topography may also be instrumental in determining the exposure, the overall shape, the choice of the site. Traditionally towns and farms look somewhat differently in mountain regions than in the neighboring plains.

These differences have been usually ascribed to the cooler climate with more severe winters in higher altitudes and to the implications of sloping ground; *climate* and *topography* combine to provide for special conditions of living and of sheltering in the mountains.

The impact of natural conditions and of local circumstances in general does not affect in the same way the *external features* of a building and its *internal organization*. The external features are of course already affected by the construction materials; but climate is more often held as determinant of the slope and shape of the roof, of the exposure of the façade, and of the distribution and size of windows. The reaction of architecture to the local climate is known, however, to have greatly varied according to civilization.

SIMILAR CLIMATES, DIFFERENT RESPONSES

Early general surveys of the types of buildings in Europe stressed the shape of the roofs; rather flat or gently sloping roofs, mostly covered with tiles, were associated with the sunny and dry climate of the Mediterranean; slate and shingle roofs, with steeper slopes, and sometimes overhanging rims, were associated with colder and rainier climates. Preoccupation with the snow load in regions of severe winters was credited with considerable influence on the roof's design. As more descriptive data is gathered about more parts of the world, we learn, however, that the snow load problem or the excessive sunshine problem are dealt with in differing ways in different countries, although the climate may be similar. The sharp glitter of the Mediterranean sun is met with few and narrow windows in the outside walls of North African natives' houses, with wide windows framed with dark shutters in Italy or Spain, or with wide surfaces of glass lined with light shades as in the Californian ranch houses. Each civilization has its own way of facing the problem of surplus sunshine; and there are also various means of avoiding the annoyance of surplus snow, which differ from farms in Quebec to the Swiss Alps chalets and to the Russian izba.

When, in the early 1930s, in accordance with the Violette Housing Act in Algeria, apartment houses were built for Algerian natives, chiefly Kabyles, in a semi-European style, the new occupants, as soon as they moved in, filled up most of the windows in the façade with adobe, to avoid all that light and sun inside their rooms. While the sun is blamed for the lack of openings in the outside walls of the Arab house, one may wonder whether this isolation of the interior is not aimed at more privacy than mere shade, and perhaps reflects also a hangover from times of great insecurity. In the Florentine palaces, too, there are few openings in the massive walls of the street floor: these palaces were built as fortresses, with a great concern over security. The occupants of buildings constructed along ancient modes may well forget why the surviving forms were so derived; or they may be unwilling to quote to a curious outsider motives in architectural design rooted in deep social traditions, such as the yearning for home privacy among some Mediterranean peoples.

LOCALE DESIGNS THE EXTERIOR; SOCIETY MAKES THE PLAN

The example cited of the Algerian natives' unwillingness to fully accept housing of European design, though superior, at least in a Westerner's opinion, to their previous quarters,

must be balanced with another observation made in the land of North Africa where differing civilizations met. When French settlers began to come and establish themselves there, in the latter part of the XIX and the early XX Centuries, the vogue developed among people of means to buy or build a large Arab or Moorish kind of house, with the inner patio in the middle of which plays a small fountain, and on which the rooms open, and with almost blind outside walls. If such houses had been inhabited for centuries by the rich and noble élite of these lands before European settlement, it must logically be, it was thought, the structure best adapted to the local climate. Perhaps it was; but for the Moslem family. No French family is known to have long endured living in such a house. The Europeans felt in the native kind of houses like snails in clams' shells. Having moved out, they built for themselves adequate houses, sometimes with hints at a Moorish style in the façade, but the internal plan being in accordance with their own tastes and customs.

In this particular case there were of course great differences between the two civilizations that came to meet within the area. It still illustrates the fact of the overwhelming influences of society on the plan of a building, particularly on the distribution of space inside a residence. While external features are often affected by local natural conditions, the taste and traditions of the inhabitants will be inside of paramount importance. Local circumstances may influence exposure and height much more than any other feature. This relationship is much more evident in farm buildings and structures isolated in rural areas than in urban buildings.

RURAL ARCHITECTURE: A PRODUCT OF LOCALE?

An abundant geographical literature has studied rural buildings around the world. It has been rather generally accepted that *some* local materials go into their construction and *some*, but not all, outside features must be motivated by climatic conditions. The low Flemish house turns its back to the north wind and may shield itself with a screen of trees; it will certainly contrast with the higher, more open farms of Virginia or Tuscany, which rise on hillocks. The scattered buildings of the Virginia plantation may also be contrasted with the smaller farm of northern New England where all the buildings were often adjacent one to another, so that covered passage was provided from one to another section of the farm in the cold of winter or during stormy weather. This "one-block plan" did not offer enough advantages, it would seem, as more recent farms in New England have separated their main buildings. The one-block plan does not occur frequently even in the much more severe climate of neighboring Quebec and Ontario.

The distribution of the buildings within the farm, while affecting also external appearance, results from the internal organization of the built space; it has been agreed among geographers, after many debates opened and directed in the 1920s by Albert Demangeon's articles on rural settlement and habitat, that *construction materials*, roofing and exposure were *much less conclusive features* to classify and explain the types of farms *than the plan, i.e., the organization of utilized space*. In some areas farms were traditionally built in one-block structures, in others they were

distributed around a courtyard; they may enclose the yard all surrounded with buildings or scatter around an open space, leaving open more easy and multiple access to the yard and to each of the buildings in or around it.

FARMSTEAD AND FARM ECONOMY

Security has often been in the past a motive for a one-block or tightly closed courtyard pattern. But, as Demangeon conclusively pointed out, besides being a shelter, the farm buildings constituted the essential tool in the farmer's equipment. They were the very frame of his mode of life and of work. The traditional way of rural living and building in any area was rooted in the land use, i.e., in the local farming economy. Through this prism local conditions of topography, climate, soil, water resources, vegetation, etc., exercised indirect but unavoidable influence over the layout of the farm. Local economic and social conditions were of course instrumental, too. The local past always provides some strata of a tradition that survived the very conditions which determined it. The combination of so many different factors encompassed in the farming economy of a given area had a fair chance to be a different one from one part to another of a somewhat extended country. Thus, by the very number of variables involved in each case, we might expect regional differentiation and even regional uniqueness.



As one travels through the countryside of Western Europe, one cannot fail to be impressed with the variety of the types of farms encountered, a variety which may show much contrast between the ways of building of not-too-distant regions, the landscape of which may not be so different otherwise. A few classifications have been attempted along broad lines; they have not been easy to outline and few generally acceptable criteria have emerged. Somewhat puzzling has been the fact that while some countries, such as France, have a hundred different regional types of farms, others such as Britain have just one predominating pattern. Between the Loire and the Zuyderzee many very different types are found and have survived recent destruction and reconstruction, at least in their layout, while from the Thames to the Firth of Forth one main, almost standardized type of farm reigns, with separate buildings around an open courtyard and with a clearcut separation between the people's residence and the livestock's quarters. No such homogeneity can be found even in Normandy alone. No wonder that French and German geographers became more interested in farm architecture than their British colleagues.

AGAIN: DIFFERENT RESPONSES TO SIMILAR LOCALES

Some civilizations have apparently a greater resistance

to local influences in the field of housing than others. The British relative uniformity is not restricted to the island: the type of farm with several separate specialized buildings has gone overseas and determined the general pattern of farms predominating in the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, all countries settled by British colonists. Some differentiation exists, of course, within the vast expanse of the English-speaking world, but it is due to size of the farms, to the date of building (corresponding to a specific stage in the technology of both architecture and agriculture) and to the local kind of rural economy. Despite the variation in natural conditions throughout the English-speaking countries settled with European stock, the types of rural buildings through it vary less than they do in the more homogeneous, physically speaking, and less vast, Western half of the European continent.

What may be called the British ancestry of the Anglo-American civilization has been probably one of the factors responsible for the remarkable homogeneity, on the whole, of the type of rural buildings in this country from coast to coast. Local shades could not have been avoided, of course. The tobacco-curing sheds will naturally be a feature of the rural landscape of the areas in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, producing flue-cured tobacco. Quite different curing sheds will be found already in burley-

The great variety of urban and suburban styles, for residential as well as office buildings may be due to the fact that in the recent century American society and American interests have been much more urban than rural, with the regional exception of the Southwest. And in a country where society and technology are definitely more influential in the way of life than natural environment, the city, where much more liberation from the impact of nature is achieved, becomes the place for better plastic expression of local needs and moods. While admitting such essential influences in city architecture, we may nevertheless point to some notable factors proper to location.

THE MEANING OF LOCATION IN THE CITY

First of all, the *location* within the city is already for any architectural design a significant one. The location in the business district, in a central residential area or on the rim of the urban agglomeration also implies other needs and perhaps another style. A few details in the building plans may be influenced by local natural factors. Thus in an area subject to frequent seisms, such as California, large buildings gain by being strongly keyed to hard bedrock; in San Francisco, skyscrapers well-keyed to hard rock suffer less damage in case of earthquake than those with less stable foundations. To some extent the same is true for skyscrapers in general, especially in stormy climates.



tobacco country. More and larger silos and metallic bins will appear on the farms of the grain-growing belt in the Great Plains. These variations, however, change little in the basic design of the residence, the barn, the stable, or garage. The social differences between early New England and the plantations' South have caused more differentiations within the general American style. Spanish influences may appear in the Southwest. The Pennsylvania Dutch country is so much of an attraction that it hardly can weaken the argument. All these shades of rural architecture, due to historical developments, hardly detract from the homogeneity over vast spaces, which is particularly striking to the European used to greater regional variation.

LOCALE AND THE URBAN SETTING

Cultural and historical reasons, together with the technology and system of distribution of materials, explain the relative uniformity of rural architecture in recently settled countries, swept by the advancing frontier, as it has been the case in this country, Australia, and a few other lands, including parts of the Soviet Union. But the curious observation that can be made in the United States is that greater variety can perhaps be found in urban architecture than in the rural one, which seems the opposite of what is observed today in most European countries.

The threat of seismicity made Caracas beware of skyscrapers until recently. In Minneapolis, the unequal depth at which hard crystalline bedrock is found under the city has influenced the location of skyscrapers which it is preferable to erect on such solid ground. Such considerations may have helped the gathering of so many skyscrapers on the rocky island of Manhattan, but this is certainly not the original motive for building in height.

WHY THE SKYSCRAPER?

Multistoried buildings have been found for some time in various parts of the world. Structures built in height to save ground were found early in Mediterranean areas, especially in those with a hilly topography. On a steep slope part of the house can be solidly keyed to the rock and an entrance to one of the upper stories may be provided from the ground level in the back. Such structures are frequent in the high valleys of the Alps. In the heart of the city of Edinburgh, a mansion may show only four stories on Randolph Crescent but appear to have seven or eight on the other side, which is a steep cliff over a gorge. In the days of yore, however, high buildings arose mainly as fortresses in the country or as residences inside crowded walled-in cities.

The crowding of people and of a variety of activities in

the business center of Chicago and on the island of Manhattan is, of course, the basic reason for the rise of the famous skylines heralding the scattering of skyscrapers through cities all around the globe. There must be something that made the people in a few American cities prefer this solution to many other solutions which might have alleviated crowding. The skyscrapers, in fact, increase the burdens of crowding more than they help solve the problems inherent to it. Why so many towers in such a restricted place?

1. THE ARGUMENT OF SECURITY

Other skylines, although not as high, but probably at least as impressive for the time, arose in medieval times in the cities of central Italy. Tourists today go to the small and quiet town of San Gimignano in Tuscany mainly to look at the dozen stone towers bristling in the midst of lower structures atop a hill. In the XIV Century this town had five times as many such towers. Most towns and cities in the area had such a skyline. Those of Bologna and Florence must have been particularly impressive. Every notable in those cities erected over his mansion or palace a high tower, dominating the immediate neighborhood. Before the Medici took over the government of Florence, the warring nobles and merchants who had crowded in the city needed such structures for defensive purposes. For most of them there was not space enough to build around their house belts of ramparts. The high tower was an efficient device for defense, and for overlooking the traffic on the approaches. When, after some civil strife, a faction was defeated, its towers were often razed; in one case some three hundred towers were felled in Florence alone. What a skyline Florence, and some other cities, must have had, before the establishment of a strong local government which did not tolerate all this bristling armor in stone, testifying to the spirit of resistance of the residents!

2. THE SYMBOL OF PRESTIGE

The concentration of so many rich and powerful families within the limits of one town made building in height indispensable, for lack of space and also for reasons of tactics and of *prestige*. The higher the tower, the greater the local power of its boss, the better would the followers feel in its share. The economics of trade and the transaction techniques had made it very important at the time for every notable to be a "boss" in the city, rather than to remain in a villa amid his lands in the hills. Civilization at some stages requires urban concentration and some cities are more successful at it than others. When one thinks of the site of Florence in a narrow valley and of its medieval party politics, one understands the growth of a skyline, which may not have been as useful in Venice, with the stricter discipline of the Republic and the greater security of the site in the lagoon.

3. ECONOMIC CONCENTRATION

It may be easier to analyze such processes with half a millenium of perspective than in one's own day. That military considerations in the rise of skylines are nowadays irrelevant, hardly needs mentioning. But that once more the evolution of commercial techniques, of the management of business requires concentration of large corporations, administrative bureaus, foundations, and many other

institutions in New York City and, on a smaller scale in a few other large regional centers such as Chicago, Pittsburgh, etc., is also obvious. What factors made a few places so desirable locations for concentration of many kinds of trades and transactions would be an interesting point to discuss, but is far beyond the frame of this broad sketch of the relationship of locale and architecture. Granted the need at present of such heavy concentration in a few spots, the rise of buildings in height became unavoidable. It still goes on for both office buildings and apartment houses, while the crowding on the rock of Manhattan increases and the problem of traffic worsens, especially with the steady increase in the numbers of commuters to the island from all the environs.

The question of prestige and vogue has its part in this development of the skyline, besides the matter of real estate prices and the demand for more floor space. Great American corporations strive at marking in some spectacular, monumental way their establishment in Manhattan, just as great merchants vied with one another in Florence or Bologna for a higher tower and a more impressive *palazzo*. American cities are not the only contemporary sites of such skyline bristling: Genoa, severely pressed in its growth by the narrow amphitheater of high hills framing the great city, started building skyscrapers some years ago; Milan had three last year, because of its fast commercial development and despite the absence of topographical pressure of the Genovese type; many Latin American cities already had their skylines, and even Leopoldville, in the Belgian Congo, has started one! The vogue is spreading beyond the cities where high structures are indeed a pressing need. The skyscraper is becoming a XX Century feature. But the whole crest of a skyline can hardly develop in places where it is not really needed; and it is really needed where the density of people to a square mile, at least at office hours, and the *density of economic activities*, reaches a point requiring the rise in height.

4. DENSITY OF POPULATION

The city of Basel, crowded in the very small area of its canton, at a strategic international crossroads, has begun to build in height, but more apartment houses on its periphery than offices in its business district; Geneva may come some time to do the same; for these small cantons want to keep an expanding population within their territories. While administrative law favors the rise of higher structures in these Swiss cities, other administrative rules prevent buildings from rising above the neighboring average in Paris, one of the most crowded cities in Europe. The new building of the Medical School of the University of Paris was compelled by the proper authorities to cut down its planned height to avoid towering above the average level of the roofs in the Faubourg Saint-Germain. Administratively, Paris is taken care of as a museum. This may be a social factor, but it is deeply rooted in the location itself. Where the towers of Notre Dame and the Eiffel Tower stand, the XX Century has gone conservative. Nevertheless, the time may be not too far away when the pressure for more floor space will break through established tradition.

THE CONCEPT OF GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

The density of population and of economic activities in

a given site must be regarded as a geographical factor and a feature of locale, even though society and nationwide economies as well as regional natural features may be responsible for the concentration of so much at one spot. Behind many explanations given for the choice of a site we have seen shaping in the background the notion of *geographical position*. The *position can briefly express the intricate system of relationships between a chosen site and the many other related sites or channels of traffic*. The proximity to a quarry or to a transportation route followed by certain materials explains the accessibility to one or a variety of materials, determining what buildings are made of in a locality. The system of trade, transportation, communications, financial channels converging at a given geographical position determines a type of crowding from which a skyline may spring, unless some other factor cuts the crest away.

SITE AND POSITION: TWO BASIC FACTORS

Site and geographical position are in broad terms the two main groups of factors that make up *locale* as an environment, conditioning to some extent the type and aspect of the buildings. In a few cases they may greatly affect the whole architectural design. More generally they determine only details, restrict or influence some of the choices left to the builders. The opinion was once expressed that the design of the choir of the Cathedral of Chartres may well have been affected by the lack of space in the back of the building where the terrain slopes steeply downward. Has such a small fold of the ground influenced the whole tradition which stemmed from that *chef d'oeuvre*? Would the cathedral have been more perfect if more level space had been available in the back of it? The builders were thoroughly familiar with their terrain when they conceived the cathedral; we sincerely doubt they would have done better on flatter ground. Of course, the architects of the Abbey of the Mont Saint Michel had to take into account the shape and kind of rock they built on, but just as any architect reckons with the servitudes of any site.

The site is a raw material out of which many a final product can be manufactured. Much more compelling for the final product are the relations inherent to the *geographical position*, i.e., to the *actual role of the building in the spatial system to which it belongs*. But the influences of position may well be felt through present and past habits of either technology or social forces proper to the area of location, or through all the system of external relations tied in with the site. Patterns of farm buildings have thus been affected by the artistic or technical skills traveling through the area in which they were built. And of course such influences of trade and art routes are even more evident in the architecture of many monuments standing at the great crossroads of world traffic.

A FINAL FACTOR OF LOCALE: THE ESTHETIC

While examining the various facets of location as an influence on architecture, I have remained as yet basically materialistic, dwelling at length on such matters as construction materials, shelter from the inclemencies of weather, density of population and demand for floor space, trade routes and so forth. I could not conclude this part of my sketch of locale's relationship to the art of building without a hint at a less measurable but perhaps not so

disputable a link: the inspiration that the artist may have derived from the surrounding landscape.

This is probably the kind of relation between locale and architecture on which art historians have written most, and I may be forgiven for being brief about it. Several authors pointed out that the sharp landforms of Mediterranean mountains and hilly coastlines gave to the landscapes of Greece and Italy, southern France, parts of Asia Minor and eastern Egypt a stature and a beauty that local artists could not help bearing in mind when they thought of erecting artificial structures. The geographer Paul Vidal de la Blache wrote: "Amidst the greenery of the trees surrounding it, the Japanese shinto temple, with its ancient simplicity, is a building of cedar wood as well harmonized with what environs it as is the rocky promontory of Union with the columns that gave it its name." (An obvious reference to the name "Cape Colonna"—long applied to this promontory.)

It could hardly be denied that a combination of mountainous reliefs with a dry climate laying the rock bare coincides with the location of civilizations which early developed great architectural skills: this coincidence may be observed around the Mediterranean as well as in the lands of the Incas and of the Aztecs. Is it sheer coincidence, or is there more to it? I do not feel competent to answer the question, but I believe it worth more careful investigation than it has heretofore received. Formulated on such a global scale it certainly sounds like generalized oversimplification, and it is; but examples of artists drawing inspiration from the landscape they were used to looking at abound in more recent times.

The delightful and rather baroque profile of the many turrets bristling on the roof of the castle of Chambord results from a careful reproduction by the architects, on a flat roof and in stone and slate, of the likeness of a small and poor village typical of the marshes of Sologne. A few such villages may still be seen in the vicinity of Chambord and they must have been a much more common feature of the local landscape at the time of the castle's construction. This was a fancy of the court: it could play at peasants' life in a sort of "Little Trianon on the roof," during the sojourns at Chambord. This may be different from the influence of inanimate landforms, but one may quote at this point Henri Focillon's ideas on the "life of forms."

In a recent article on "What is American about America," John A. Kouwenhoven suggested that the modern skyscraper "is merely a three-dimensional variant of the gridiron street plan, extending vertically instead of horizontally." Before accepting this interpretation I would, here too, call for more investigation of the matter. There is little doubt, however, that local landscapes appear in many a Master's paintings, even when out of place with

Fungible (*fu'ndʒib'*) 1765. [ad. med. L. *fungibilis* ("res fungibles" Du Cange) f. *fungi* (with sense as in *fungi vice* to fulfil the office of) *Law*.

A. *adj.* Said of a thing which is the subject of an obligation when another thing of the same or another class may be delivered in lieu of it. 1818

B. *sb* A fungible thing.

(*Shorter Oxford English Dictionary*)

a historical or Biblical subject; architects could hardly be immune to influences so clearly affecting other artists.

THE ORGANIZATION OF SPACE, A MODERN TECHNIQUE

Contemporary architecture, whether or not inspired by enviroing landscapes, gives them more attention than formerly. Town planning and landscaping may have been the rare privilege of a few great architects in the past; they are becoming the concern and even the profession of many today. To the art and skill of constructing buildings is added that of arranging their distribution in great numbers and taking care of surroundings in terms of the appearance of the grounds. We are moving towards a wider interpretation of the field of architecture and also towards a more organized and more artificial management of the space around us. That there is going to be more "organization," is not necessarily bad; that it will be more "artificial" may mean a substantial improvement in the surroundings as they stand. If the rules of organization lead to the elimination of slums and the prevention of blight, if the aim of artificial transformation becomes the "manicuring" and "beautifying" of the landscape, I shall rejoice at the evolution.

THE ORGANIZED LANDSCAPE

In some cases such results have been achieved. I would like to mention, just as a personal impression, the landscaping along the Merritt Parkway in Connecticut as an artificial achievement which adds to the pleasure of driving across the area. Although I have often made interesting notations on industrial geography when riding on the Pennsylvania Railroad from New York to Baltimore, I wished at times that I might have been prevented from it by a landscaping along those tracks similar to what has been done along the Merritt Parkway. Could it be done? Perhaps so, if people gave it enough thought and obstinacy. The decisive factor here emerges as social and economic.

One may wonder whether such landscaping would not be going too far into artifacts, and away from the reality. Shouldn't the Baldwin Locomotive Works look like locomotive works, even from the train? It all depends on how one thinks locomotive works should look. During the last war, I saw the Glenn Martin airplane works, north of Baltimore, being camouflaged so that they would look like tilled fields from the air. Is the threat of destruction necessary to make things look as we would think they ought to, to be pleasant? And is "camouflage" necessarily unpleasant? Certainly not. Let us just look at the landscaping of some streets and lanes of Princeton, with their beautiful lawns and trees which took a great deal of manicuring to achieve. Let us look at the new industrial suburbs of Basel and Zurich in Switzerland to be convinced that the previously accepted ugliness of industrial land use can be spared. For the vast and rather ugly conurbation of Birmingham, England, excellent plans of redevelopment and landscaping have been prepared with the enthusiastic help of an economist and planner aptly surnamed Florence, though born in New Jersey. New industrial buildings along U.S. 1 on the approaches to New Brunswick also testify to much progress being achieved at times.

THE DWINDLING NATURAL LANDSCAPE

The results of even the most careful and well-meaning landscaping can take an area far away from what it would

have looked in its natural condition. I would certainly not dispute this fact in the transformation of local conditions; but in how many places do we even know now how it looked in its natural status? Men have been shaping and reshaping landscapes all around the globe, consciously or not. What happened to the oak and beech forest around Paris? Half a century ago most of the lands they covered were a vast, treeless expanse of open fields, the richest agricultural area of western Europe. Today it still is a rich, cultivated plain, but all dotted with scattered thickets of trees which serve as breeding ground for game; for the contemporary local farmer likes to go a hunting. This change reflects social evolution, but an evolution conditioned by the proximity of the city of Paris, its enormous consumption, the high prices earned on its markets, its investments in the surrounding rural country. Social and economic evolution modified many rural landscapes, as when the enclosures spread across former open fields in England, when apple trees were scattered through the meadows of Normandy, when grass replaced cotton fields in the Southeastern states. Each country, however, did it in its own way.

What happened in the canyons of Beverly Hills? Where there should be frightful and rather arid gorges, beautiful avenues are lined with palm trees not indigenous to North America, and pleasant villas look on green English-like lawns replaced at times by dense parterres of glorious flowers, reminiscent of the fields of Holland in the tulip season. Such a miracle is of course the result of Hollywood society, American engineering, the skill of thrifty Japanese gardeners, plus California sun. Local conditions may thus appear very secondary in the picture, but one must agree that such a combination of factors could hardly have occurred anywhere and certainly not elsewhere than on the Pacific coast of the United States. If the site may seem delocalized, the more complex geographical position holds its own.

THE SUBURBS AS DEPERSONALIZED LOCALE

The mushrooming of diversified suburbs around the main Californian cities heralded in a way the new era of urbanism in constant expansion; the pioneer role of California in this respect could be likened to the role of Chicago in opening the way to the skyscraper technique and craze. But just as the most impressive and biggest skyscrapers and skyline are found in New York City, it is rather in the region of the Northeastern seaboard, particularly around New York and Philadelphia, that suburban growth has spread fastest and farthest, creating the largest agglomeration and causing the worst problems. While no locality around here has perhaps the peculiarities of Beverly Hills with its canyons, what could be called "the de-personalization of locale" seems to have gone much further.

For miles and miles the same pattern of architecture, the same urban or suburban landscape may be seen in Philadelphia and its immediate suburbs. The techniques of mass production and the relative equalization of income among masses of urban population indicate a probable generalization of certain kinds of uniformity. How far indeed we must feel from a not too remote past when the architect held long discussions with his clients as to the hills on which it was preferable to build the mansion, as to what exactly

ought to be seen from each window, and as to how each feature of the house would be different from the neighbors'! Not that such preoccupations do not worry some architects and their clients in Beverly Hills, in some counties of Virginia and even on some of the streets of Princeton; but they have become extreme exceptions. The majority of this nation already dwells on streets where the site and the type of buildings have been standardized to the point of being almost delocalized. This type of predominating housing threatens many other areas in the world.

FUNGIBILITY, ITS RISE AND FALL

One may hear today in New York architects and real estate people speaking of *fungible space*, as if the precise site were losing practical significance: one can be replaced by another, in Manhattan or Brooklyn; the block where one is located counts much more for real estate values than any particular part of that block; in a Levittown, it does not change much to take one or another of hundred of houses which are all alike; even the site of a Levittown or of some other new residential project does not seem to matter much: when planning a new project in New Jersey the precise site would be of little import so long as enough land is available to build at a reasonable price, and within easy enough reach of New York, Philadelphia, or both, or at least Trenton and New Brunswick, to provide the desirable commuting facilities for future residents. Some "fungibility of space," at least on a small scale, appears acceptable.

Substantial differences still remain on a larger scale: sites on the West and East sides of Manhattan island are not yet fungible at all. In some ways the differences between the two sides have recently increased. Sites in northern New Jersey are not interchangeable with sites in the central section halfway between New York and Philadelphia. In fact, society does not seem to approve much in the long run of the fungibility of the space it occupies. *The longer a site is occupied, the more it gains a certain quality, is stamped in a certain fashion which bestows some "personality," good or bad, on the locality.* Levittowns are, in our opinion, a passing phenomenon, characteristic of a *frontier stage* of urban invasion of areas which until recently were outer suburbia or plainly rural.

As communities organize themselves, they organize the space that is theirs. Zoning regulations appear. New townships arise. Each community intends to keep a certain shape and style, gets suspicious of outsiders, and finds some interests of its own that are opposed to the neighbors' interests. This is just human instinct that has made for ages any space accessible to people to be partitioned administratively if not politically. Since a few men visited the Antarctic ice-cap, that empty space, occupied chiefly by penguins, was broken up between several national sovereignties and divided in portions like an apple pie. Each site in the Antarctic carries political significance, and improper occupation may threaten war.

The compartmentalization of space which may have seemed fungible (and if any was, the Antarctic ought to have been such) is of course much more serious a daily matter in densely occupied space where a great many individuals hold vested interests. *Uniformity of design at*



the outset does not mean a lack of spatial differentiation with time. In the XIII Century, after Simon de Montfort's crusade against Albigensians, that part of Languedoc was resettled by other, right-thinking people, in new towns built according to a rather standardized pattern with a gridiron plan, a central rectangular plaza left open and of course a wall around it. The plan of these *bastides*, which may have been the Levittowns of the XIII Century, though built in stone and therefore more lasting, were all alike; but the communities developed in various ways and today the traveler would be disappointed if he looked for uniformity in some of them.

Differences of location, although not very great, have been instrumental, together with the desire for "personalization" of the local communities, in bringing about differences of a lasting and sometimes striking nature. Historical research shows that most modern cities arose at the contact of two or more contiguous but different regions. These differences make the crossroads livelier. But once a town has grown and aged, it would have organized the adjacent regions into one new region revolving in the orbit of the central nucleus. Thus the meaning of position shifts.

SOCIETY, NOT LOCALE, SHAPES OUR PLANS

The powerful weapons given by modern technology to our society enables it to dominate and to mold space in

ways and at a rhythm that seems to make everything possible. But we all know that no one can, especially in our society, build whatever he wishes anywhere. There are rules and regulations, considerations of traffic, of schools for the children, of access to work and to shopping places, which all play a part. Location means in each particular case a set of assets and of liabilities which the architect, the builder of a new plant, of a new store, of a new residence, must carefully study after pointing many things on a map.

The greater the crowding of a space, the more facilities seem available everywhere, but the more servitudes are also inherent, usually by force of law and economics, to every site. This is being felt in the great American metropolitan areas around them. It is already part of established daily life in some countries where the density of population and of buildings has made of land a scarce commodity. It is today the case in the Netherlands and in England. National authorities have had to take the matter in hand in these overpopulated and so to speak overdeveloped countries, small in area but still developing and increasing their population. One cannot build where one likes and how one likes in the Netherlands or in Britain. The private ownership of a piece of land does not mean any more a right to freely dispose of it in terms of land use or space organization. National laws and local boards have to direct and control every new step. In such conditions, practically speaking, space becomes less fungible to the individual customer than it ever was.

Some kind of similar evolution looms on the horizon for all our twentieth century civilization as agricultural production is taken care of more efficiently by smaller numbers of people. An enormous shift of population from rural ways of life to urban ways and areas has already occurred in this country and in parts of western Europe. It is gaining in momentum rapidly all over the world. Urban occupation of the land is no more a negligible fraction of utilized territory. The space devoured by metropolitan

growths receives a new organization in which skyscrapers and landscaped turnpikes play a large part and in which *location* undergoes right now a metamorphosis. New features of location are gaining importance while others are fading. Never has the localization of economic activities caused so much research. Economists and planners in this country attempt to formulate its principles in the form of mathematical formulas, and call the new technique "regional science." Location is not, however, a mere matter of statistics and it often evades too much precision. But location remains in town planning, landscaping and even in the type of structures built, an important and effective, though intricate and shifting, factor. It is perhaps now more intricate and shifting than it ever was.

With the rise of zoning concepts and of metropolitan redevelopment schemes and authorities, the considerations worrying architects and their clients have taken on a more political nature. That old city-dweller and politician, Macchiavelli, advised that the Prince ought to have his men exercise in hunting in order to keep a feeling for the terrain and, as he said, "the nature of the land." Modern architects must, like the Prince's lieutenants, endeavor to keep the *feel for the terrain*, not for the military purposes which were on Macchiavelli's mind, not in terms of slope and natural detail only, but in terms of what nowadays makes the nature of the land; by giving due attention to location, the architectural profession will better play its part in orienting the modern revolution revising at present established values of space organization.

Resigned to be on this planet only transients in time, men need roots in space, in one or a few locations in space. Architecture, more than any other art, gave roots and some stability in space to civilized people. At a time when the ease of transportation opens almost unbounded possibilities of wandering to everyone, it appears particularly important and desirable to see architecture grow fully conscious of its inescapable relationship to locale.

vert file "G"

4/29
5/5

SALARIES

Academic Personnel

GOLDMAN, HETTY

Biographical

FLEXNER, A.

Flexner's commitment to Hetty Goldman--Originals of letters carried to April 30, 1945.

Filed in Vertical File under "G" for Goldman.

A, 10/18/56

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Goldman

April 30, 1945

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

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

When Dr. Flexner raised with me the question of appointing Miss Goldman to the Faculty of the Institute I sent him from Oxford a letter to support his recommendation. He brought this to the attention of the Trustees at that time, and part of it, at least, I believe he said was recorded in their minutes.

The nine years of close association which I have had with Miss Goldman since then have in every way justified my favorable expectations. She has finished her studies of Halai and Colophon, in the latter of which I have been much interested, and has now prepared her first volume on Tarsus. All that she writes is sound and scholarly. My respect for her work has increased over the years, and I regard her now just as I have always regarded her, and each of my other colleagues, as a distinguished member of our group. I am able, furthermore, to say this to you with confidence, because her work is closely associated with mine and I know the record.

Sincerely yours,

Ben

Benjamin D. Meritt

BDM:jsr

F

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(FOUNDED BY LOUIS BAMBERGER AND MRS. FELIX FULD, 1930)

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LOUIS BAMBERGER
MRS. FELIX FULD

May 5, 1939

Dear Hetty:

I have your letter of April 29, and I am glad that you felt perfectly free to write me frankly as you did. I wrote you under date of February 2, 1938, a letter, from which I make the following extract:

"I am sorry that through oversight I neglected to write you what I said to your father on the subject of your salary. I am anxious to raise it to a proper academic basis, but at the moment, the financial situation being what it is and our income remaining about the same despite the fact that our endowment is almost doubled, there is absolutely nothing that I can do. However, when the good times come, as I know they will, you will be among the first to be remembered."

The situation which I described in 1938 has become worse, not better. The income on our investments has declined and our endowment has not been correspondingly increased. The new appointments which have been made since your own all really antedate your appointment. They were merely the carrying out of offers which had been made several years previously and which awaited the moment when the persons involved would be free to take advantage of them. We are now struggling with next year's budget and I am endeavoring to procure additional funds, for we shall end this year with a deficit, but I have no assurance that I shall succeed in making up this year's deficit or in avoiding an equal deficit next year.

I did not interpret your silence at the time of our original conference as acquiescence, and I feel, as you do, that a person who has accomplished as much as you have accomplished should not be upon the basis of a semi-volunteer, but at the moment there is absolutely nothing that I can do. There are several salaries in addition to your own which are lower than they should be and which I am extremely anxious to increase, because the persons concerned have responsibilities which are by no means slight. Unfortunately, I cannot do it. An upturn of business, on which most people counted a few years ago, has not taken place and is apparently not likely to take place in the immediate future, and upon this upturn our further development depends. As a matter of fact, the sums available for stipends next year have been cut down - that of mathematics from \$30,000 to less than \$17,000, and that of humanistic studies from \$18,000 to \$12,000, in order that I might maintain salaries at their present level.

I realize the difficulty of the situation for you and I should like you to realize in the same way the difficulties with which I, like other heads of educational institutions, am contending.

I may at the same time take up with you the question of Miss Day. I wrote you on February 2, 1938, that we were prepared to offer Miss Day a grant of \$1800 for 1938-1939. I said in my letter "These grants are made for a single year, but they have been renewed in some cases. The appointments, however, are to be construed as annual." It will not be possible for the Institute to renew this grant for the year 1939-1940. I have been told that Miss Day has received the offer of a graduate fellowship at Michigan, which will enable her to get her doctor's degree. I hope very much that she will accept this way out of the present situation. You may be sure that if funds

are available and you desire her services after she has received her degree I shall do everything in my power to renew the grant which has lapsed.

With all good wishes,

Ever sincerely,

Abraham Flexner

Dr. Hetty Goldman
69 Alexander Street
Princeton, New Jersey

AF/MCE

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

March 15, 1945

Dear Dr. Aydelotte;

As I understand that the Institute is putting its house in order in the matter of professor's salaries, I am sending you a copy of the correspondence which passed between Dr. Flexner and myself in 1939. It speaks for itself and I have nothing to add to what I then said.

It will be apparent to you from his reply that Dr. Flexner recognized an obligation which he never implemented. I leave the matter in your hands.

Very sincerely,

Hetty Goldman

May 5, 1939

Dear Hetty:

I have your letter of April 29, and I am glad that you felt perfectly free to write me frankly as you did. I wrote you under date of February 2, 1938, a letter, from which I make the following extract:

"I am sorry that through oversight I neglected to write you what I said to your father on the subject of your salary. I am anxious to raise it to a proper academic basis, but at the moment, the financial situation being what it is and our income remaining about the same despite the fact that our endowment is almost doubled, there is absolutely nothing that I can do. However, when the good times come, as I know they will, you will be among the first to be remembered."

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Dr. Hetty Goldman

May 5, 1939

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Dr. Hetty Goldman

May 5, 1939

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degree I shall do everything in my power to renew the grant which has lapsed.

With all good wishes,

Ever sincerely,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Dr. Hetty Goldman
69 Alexander Street
Princeton, New Jersey

AF/MCE

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

April 29th/39

My dear Dr. Flexner;

I have been debating for some time whether to bring up the matter of my salary which I have very much at heart or to continue the silence I have maintained for over a year. On several occasions you have made passing reference to the subject, but without any specific indication of what the salary was to be or when I was to receive it. I realize that my silence may have been interpreted as acquiescence. That is not the case. The third academic year of my connection with the Institute comes to an end in a few days and I feel that it is the moment to state with complete frankness my point of view.

When you asked me to join the faculty of the Institute in the fall of 1936 you said that for the moment you could not pay me my full salary but that it was only a temporary difficulty. Though you made no definite statement to that effect, I came away with the impression that the full salary would be paid when the next budget was made; and I took for granted that it would be the equal of at least the minimum paid other professors of equal rank: that is those with a permanent appointment. What you have written and what you have said gave me ground, I think, for my supposition.

I consider it a great distinction to be a member of the group you have brought together at Princeton; nevertheless I had made up my mind long ago never to accept an academic position without adequate compensation. I did not and I do not wish to do what practically amounts to volunteering my services as I have always done and am still doing for the excavations.

Since I have been in the Institution there has been expansion in several directions. These new ventures, I know since you have told me so, have been met by funds secured for these specific purposes. I cannot help but wonder whether if money had been asked to meet the obligations of my salary it could not have been similarly obtained.

May I now ask for an answer to the question of what my salary is to be and when I may expect it ?

Very sincerely yours,

Hetty Goldman.

Copy

GP

April 29th, 1939

My dear Dr. Flexner;

I have been debating for some time whether to bring up the matter of my salary which I have very much at heart or to continue the silence ~~which~~ I have maintained for over a year. On several occasions you have made passing reference to the subject but without any specific indication of what the salary was to be or when I was to receive it. I realize that my silence may have been interpreted as acquiescence. That is not the case. The third academic year of my connection with the Institute comes to an end in a few days and I feel that it is the moment to state with complete frankness my point of view.

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Very sincerely yours,

Walter Dill Scott

5/17
8/2

1946
Vertical file "G"
GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY

Facilities

ORIENTAL STUDIES

Academic Activities

DUYVENDAK

Biographical

Duyvendak's report to Aydelotte dated above on Chinese studies (Last copy) and on Gest Oriental Library (8/2) and on Sinologists in America 8/2.

Filed in Vertical File under "G" for Gest Oriental Library

A File, Gest Library Committee, 10/17/56--Home

*This is the original
and last copy.*

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

May 17, 1946

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Director, The Institute for Advanced Study
Fuld Hall, Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Before proceeding to discuss the problem of the Gest Library in some detail, I should like to present to you some considerations on the preliminary question whether or not the development of Sinological Studies deserves a special effort on the part of the Institute for Advanced Study at this juncture.

Sinology is a generic name for a discipline comprising a multitude of specific subjects. In area it covers about one fourth of the Asiatic continent, in time it ranges from the prehistoric period to the present day, in numbers of people it is constantly concerned with many more millions than are the subject of Western history up to modern times. It deals with a high type of civilisation which is the only one that, in its main features, shows an unbroken continuity from classical to modern times. The records of this civilisation therefore represent an unparalleled storehouse of human experience, the more so since Chinese civilisation has always been one of a literary type where everything was written down, books were highly esteemed, printing was invented at an early date, and so records of great antiquity have been faithfully handed down. With the books now extant, it is possible to study the development of this civilisation throughout the centuries in almost all its aspects in surprising detail. Having been less exposed than the Western world to disrupting influences from without or revolutionary upheavals from within, this civilisation offers a unique opportunity to study certain tendencies almost as in a laboratory sub vitro.

Parallel in time to Western civilisation, its development demonstrates, in a highly gifted race, the working of the human mind and human emotions over a long period of time under conditions analogous to yet different from those existing in the West. It is obvious that a more profound knowledge of this civilisation would immeasurably enrich Western scholarship.

Now let me first illustrate this in the field of pure history. It is self-evident that a knowledge of the pattern of Chinese history may mean much to a historian. It is also obvious that an exact knowledge of events in the other extremity of the Eurasian continent will frequently help towards a better understanding of the course of Western history. It may boldly be asserted, for example, that the reasons for the decline of the Roman Empire cannot be fully grasped without a study of Chinese foreign policy, or that the Mongol invasion, resulting in the subsequent retardation of Russia's development, cannot be understood without the study of Chinese sources. Such examples might easily be multiplied. The Chinese, in contradistinction to the Indians, have always shown a very remarkable and accurate sense of history. Their histories are the principal remaining gold mine of knowledge about the history of the human race. Wherever they are exploited they yield the richest ore. Chinese civilisation, moreover, presents certain features of its own that fully deserve careful examination.

In the first place, Chinese civilisation is essentially humanistic in character. It centers round certain philosophical and ethical principles governing the behaviour of man in relation to human society and the universe. A study of Chinese philosophy and religion, therefore, is of the highest interest. Aside from the indigenous currents, some religions

introduced from abroad, especially Buddhism, are also of the greatest importance. The voluminous store of Chinese Buddhist texts is indeed indispensable for the study of Buddhism generally.

Chinese governmental and social institutions and law are deeply rooted in the "Confucian" ideology of "rule by virtuous men". The study of the precarious balance between this idealism and the exigencies of statecraft is very fascinating. Economic life was greatly affected by the "Confucian" emphasis on agriculture and its contempt of trade. Chinese economic history, therefore, is full of interest and a vast amount of material exists for the study of this subject.

The Chinese, while developing such disciplines as philology and history, never achieved great results in pure science. From the 17th century on, the character of Western civilisation gradually changed under the impact of scientific discoveries. The reasons why China remained stationary in an older type of humanism are well worth attention. At the same time their type of "science" deserves to be studied. They never developed the distinction between existential judgments and those of value. In some fields, such as medicine, nevertheless, they achieved results that are not wholly negligible. As an example may be quoted the early use of the ephedra (from which ephedrine is extracted), a drawing of which may be found in a Herbal of 1249 (Cf. Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, Division of Orientalia, 1940, p. 155).

Chinese humanism, however, was a fertile field for the growth of literature and art. In the former, many types of poetry, literary essays and novels are the outstanding achievements. Especially in poetry, though there was an immense amount of worthless imitation, a very high quality was reached. Certain types of Chinese poetry reach in limpidity and translucency

gency of expression and perfection of form, the highest beauty which the human heart and mind seem able to achieve. Their poetry is closely allied with their art, especially their painting. In fact many poets are painters and calligraphers to boot. The quality of Chinese art is too well known to need further expatiation. It should be emphasized, however, that this art cannot be understood without a study of Chinese philosophy and religion and that philology remains an indispensable handmaid. For the Chinese have been collectors for many centuries; they have written books on ancient bronzes and have developed their theories on the art of painting. The Chinese art-historian should be able to consult these, while, on the other hand, obviously he should be a true art-historian and not merely a philologist.

Nothing has so far been said of the study of the language itself. It is however clear that Chinese linguistic studies are a legitimate and important concern of the Sinologue. The problem of the development of the script and its relation to the sound-language is an absorbing one. It is closely connected with Chinese archaeology, another of the many disciplines which a Sinologue has to call to his aid.

Do Sinological studies then fall apart in a number of separate disciplines? In the case of art it was evident that a special training is necessary for anyone to be a historian of art, be it Chinese or other art. A trained historian, a trained philosopher, a trained economist, a trained linguist, will do better work in the Chinese field than one not so trained who only knows the latter. Sinological studies, however, are all linked by mastery of the Chinese language and the special technique of handling the Chinese material in Chinese books. The Chinese written language has by no means remained the same throughout the centuries; each

period presents its own difficulties and Chinese dictionaries, good as they are from certain points of view, are completely inadequate in their definitions of the meaning of a word or expression in any given period. The help that western dictionaries so far can give in this respect is almost negligible. Nothing exists remotely comparable to the Oxford Dictionary for the English language, where the meanings of a word in each period are carefully indicated and illustrated by examples. Therefore in reading old Chinese texts one flounders along, lost in a multitude of meanings words have acquired in the course of centuries, and the difficulty is greatly aggravated by the fact that Chinese words, without any flexional changes, may freely be used as nouns or as verbs. Moreover, old texts are generally not punctuated, and the Chinese make but the most sparing use of words indicating the beginning or the end of a sentence. Instead they like to use parallelisms, so that, in reading a text, one generally begins by counting in order to see how many syllables will go to make a sentence. Then only does it begin to be possible to construe. Chinese, having no formal grammar to speak of, a great deal of reading experience is required before one can handle texts with any confidence, so that one does not fall into the worst mistakes. Reading and reading and again reading is the only way to learn.

Now, although a great deal has been done in recent years to provide competent teaching in Chinese at the Universities in this country, and, apart from the mere language teaching, efforts are also made to train students in the methods and technique of Sinological research, it is self-evident that no University can provide adequate training to form real scholars. Students generally have to learn Chinese from the very beginning when

they enter college. The modern language, it may be remarked in passing, is again very different from the old-fashioned book language. The fact that the same characters are used is deceptive; the situation is remotely comparable to the difference between Modern Greek and Classical Greek. To pursue this comparison for a moment, it is as if a Sinologue not only would have to master these two extremes, but be equally well at home in the Koine and the language (and civilisation) of the Byzantine period as well. There are, moreover, languages such as Japanese, Sanskrit, Tibetan, Mongol, Manchu, etc., the knowledge of which will be extremely useful, and sometimes indispensable, to a Sinologue. Even a brilliant student, upon reaching the end of his academic training, will have acquired the necessary knowledge and experience in a limited field only. If he is to become a scholar, the real work can then only begin. A few lucky ones may obtain a scholarship and work for some time in one of the academic centres in China. On their return they may get a post at one of the Colleges to teach Chinese civilisation or some language courses, but if they wish to continue their Sinological research, they will find themselves very soon handicapped by the lack of the necessary books. Large Sinological libraries can naturally only be established in a few centres. They will soon want an opportunity to study in one of these centres with library facilities, but they may find it very difficult to do so, since facilities for such post-doctoral scholars are rare. If they do not find such an opportunity, they will never fully break through the wall of Chinese books. A Sinologue needs a vast knowledge of Chinese bibliography; he must know where to look for things and how to look for them, and it is not easy to find one's way in the overwhelming mass of material and not be lost in it. The ^{critical} handling of Chinese books requires a special technique, and again it is only experience that can give

one that technique.

For these reasons, what is most needed in Sinological studies, apart from facilities for study at Universities and a sojourn in China, - is a scholarly center where young scholars can work and gain experience. There must be senior men to guide them, show them the ropes where necessary, discuss their problems with them. For the rest, they have to work out their own salvation and prove what they can do. Going back to their College they will have gained that much more experience; maybe they will have become so good that one of the larger Universities, where Sinology is taught, will invite them on their staff. In any case, they will have had the opportunity of doing good work and learning the job, and once having acquired the taste, they will not easily give up Sinological scholarship.

Up to this point, this argument was timeless. Here, however, some considerations should enter that are particularly valid at this juncture. China is no longer a land of odd and curious customs where everything seems topsy-turvey and people called Mandarins are in the habit of quoting wise-cracks of a person named Confucius. China has become one of the great powers and, moreover, it is in the throes of a gigantic political, social and spiritual revolution. These two facts have a capital bearing on all that has been said so far. It is no longer possible to ignore China, its history and its culture, and anyone who wishes to obtain a real understanding of China's problems has to go back to its past. One cannot even build a dyke in China without knowing something of the course of that particular river in former centuries and it is in Chinese books that one will find all the information one may want. One cannot reform Chinese society without a thorough study of the laws that governed it in the past. It is one of the

most heartening things that have happened in China in the last twenty years that, largely owing to financial help from the British and American returned Boxer indemnities, so many young Chinese scholars have eagerly taken up the study of China's past. They have understood the truth that this centuries-old past cannot be sloughed off like dead skin. China's cultural heritage must be examined and reintegrated; those values must be sought out that are enduring and not incidental to any particular form of government. In so conducting Sinological research, maybe of seemingly abstruse and far-off problems, pragmatic purposes will ultimately be served. If another comparison may be used: scientists do not generally set out to invent things of practical use, but these things are the ultimate and often the unexpected by-products of their search after knowledge. In so working, Western Sinologues are but a squadron in the large company of Chinese scholars. The latter may often surpass them in greater knowledge of what is, after all, their own language and their own culture, with which they are familiar from the cradle on. The former, however, may surpass their Chinese colleagues in strictness of method, in clarity of exposition, and in the faculty of interpreting the facts to a Western world sorely in need of such interpretations.

Here I come to my last point. This country has now emerged from its isolationism and is destined to lead the world in many things. It has more than others at stake in China; in fact, it is deeply committed to a policy of close Sino-American friendship. There is a great need of educated people who, chiefly for practical purposes, have a proper understanding of China and its civilisation. More and better opportunities should be created at the various Colleges and Universities for teaching things Chinese. At the higher level however, opportunities are needed for

training such teachers, and it is only from the ranks of the young scholars pictured in the preceding paragraph that qualified teachers will come. Thus the promotion of Sinological scholarship will help to solve a pressing practical problem.

America may thus easily take a place in the vanguard of Sinological studies. In Europe these studies are, unfortunately, at present at a low ebb. The most eminent leaders have passed away in the course of these last unhappy years. It is but a handful of scholars who, often in inadequately equipped centers, are carrying on. There are practically no positions for younger scholars in this field, very few can afford to enter upon studies so arduous and insecure, and there are almost no funds to encourage them. It is to this country, with its vast resources, that one must look for the future of Sinology.

All these corroborative arguments point to the need of establishing a Sinological center, now. Apart from providing opportunities to younger scholars, this center should maintain a restricted number of senior Sinologists, who should have full liberty to undertake such pieces of research as the spirit urges them to attempt. The scholars at the various Universities where Sinology is represented may be expected to contribute their share, but their time is largely taken up by teaching and administrative work, and much more should be done. One man at such a center is not enough. He would be isolated and would have to cope with too many different problems. Three or four of such senior scholars, with some Chinese assistance, would be about the right number. The best kind of work springs from cooperative enterprise, mutual discussion and criticism, and men are kept from becoming

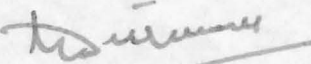
rusty by walking and talking with sympathetic colleagues. Naturally they should remain in the closest touch with the work done by Chinese scholars.

The conclusion to which all this leads is, that the Institute for Advanced Study would seem to be the ideal place for establishing such a center. The sort of work envisaged and required reflects exactly the basic ideal with which the Institute was started. In the Gest Oriental Library the Institute has already a tool that only needs sharpening to be the ideal instrument for such an undertaking. It would seem to be premature to go into a detailed examination at present as to how the existing collection should be supplemented in order to be completely satisfactory. The Gest Library has a great deal of cake; what is needed is more wholesome bread, which is less expensive and presumably easier to acquire. It will not be necessary to duplicate everything already available in other libraries on the East Coast. The Library of Congress in particular, with its vast holdings, would be easily accessible from Princeton.

In conclusion therefore, I may be permitted to urge most strongly that the Institute for Advanced Study examine without delay the possibility of establishing a center as adumbrated in the foregoing pages. It is my conviction that, by so doing, a very great service would be rendered to scholarship, as well as to the cause of Sino-American friendship. I shall be glad to serve with further advice on this matter whenever you may wish.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,


J.J.L. Duyvendak

August 2, 1946

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

I have now completed the examination of the Gest Library which you asked me to undertake. This examination was much facilitated by the existence of Mr. I. V. Gillis' Index to the Catalogue and the publication of three volumes of the Harvard-Yenching Catalogue of Chinese books, covering about 800 folio pages. Of the remainder of this catalogue which runs in total to about 2000 pages, a copy in proof fortunately exists at Harvard (the type in Peking having been destroyed during the Japanese occupation) and during my recent stay at Harvard, I was able at least to make a cursory comparison of the Harvard holdings with those of the Gest Library for those remaining sections.

The Harvard-Yenching Catalogue furnished the best comparative material because it is the most closely classified one of all existing catalogues (both Chinese and Foreign), in which also the Ts'ung-shu or Collectanea are analyzed. Thus it enables one to see what material exists on any given subject either in independent books or in books forming part of a Ts'ung-shu. This is of great value since the titles of such works are often extremely vague and do not convey at all easily a conception of the subject matter treated in them. By going over this Catalogue, subject by subject, one is able to gain an adequate idea which of the numerous Ts'ung-shu are in fact the most useful and valuable. I have noted the principal lacunae in the Gest Library, both of Ts'ung-shu and other works that seemed important. I have done so most thoroughly for the first 800 pages, dealing with such subjects as Classics, Philosophy and Religion, History and Geography. It is in these sections that one finds all the basic works of Chinese literature. The remainder of the Catalogue deals largely with Ts'ung-shu and the so-called Chi "Individual Collections" of which there is no end. The Gest Library possesses a considerable collection of this latter type of works and tests revealed that virtually all the most important works of this class are present. I have therefore not made an attempt to list all those that are lacking, but have noted only striking lacunae. The same principle was applied to the category of so-called "Gazetteers" which runs into thousands of titles. The Library of Congress has specialized in these works of which a catalogue was recently published, and both the Harvard library and the Columbia Library own a large number of this type of works. It seems sufficient for the Gest Library to possess the large provincial Gazetteers and some of the most important local ones. Any scholar desiring to consult a local Gazetteer may do so easily by referring to the libraries at Washington, New York or Cambridge.

The library has been described as a Collector's library, and indeed, in a sense, this is a true characterization. It possesses many rare or, in some cases, unique items. Mr. Wang Chung-min, of the Library of Congress, at present the most authoritative Chinese specialist, estimates that of the thousand or more "rare" editions (that is, editions older than 1644) a very large percentage is not duplicated even in the National Library of Peiping. Years ago, Dr. Laufer, in a pamphlet with which you will be familiar, has described some of the rarer items; it will therefore be unnecessary to repeat his statements here. It is a collector's library indeed, in which a good deal of attention has been given to the acquisition of "rare" items.

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However, on closer inspection of the holdings of the library, I have come to the conclusion that it is far more than just a collector's library. In studying the catalogue, I have time and time again been agreeably surprised to find that such or such a work is present. Apart from practically all the basic source-materials, there are many studies and commentaries by the best Chinese scholars. There are some obvious gaps and the fact that since 1931 few additions were made excludes a good many important works published in the last fifteen years. Chinese learned journals are also lacking almost completely. The growth of the library has been arrested and in its present condition it seems dead. Fundamentally, however, the library is sound. It contains a vast quantity of first-class, primary material and it only needs to be supplemented to take its place among the ranking Chinese libraries. The modern, secondary studies in which it is lacking, will presumably for the most part not be difficult to acquire.

Excepting modern Chinese history and developments, the library virtually covers every field in which a Sinologue is interested. Nowhere, however, is it complete, the principal lack throughout being certain important Ts'ung-shu. With this reservation, it is quite strong in some fields, such as Classics, Philosophy and History, with the exception, for the last-named, of the history of certain particular periods. It is strong in basic works on Geography, but as stated above not so strong in local historico-geographical treatises. It is strong in fundamental source-material on government, law and institutions of old China but, again, lacks material on modern China. In Buddhism it is particularly strong by the possession of two remarkable sets of very old temple-editions of the Tripitaka, and the extremely rare Mongol Kanjur, but it lacks some of the more current (Japanese) editions. It is also strong on Taoism, of which it possesses the complete Canon. It is strong in Mathematics and quite unrivalled in its collection of works on Chinese Medicine. With some notable gaps it has a very good collection of fundamental Chinese dictionaries and other material for the study of the language. It is particularly rich in collections of poetry and essays, and other forms of literature, lacking, however, modern editions of the classical novels, with critical introductions. It is notable for its collection of books in Manchu, and a very extensive collection of reproductions of stone-inscriptions ("rubblings"). Archaeology is well represented, except again for modern studies on this subject, and if the not inconsiderable, but unfortunately un-catalogued, collection of books on painting in Professor George Rowley's office may be counted in, the Fine Arts are not badly represented.

I have drawn up a list of roughly 850 titles of books that should be acquired. A good many of these are Ts'ung-shu. Further additions should be made by referring to the "Annotated Bibliography of Selected Chinese Reference Works" which, some years ago, was checked by Dr. Swann with the holdings of the Gest Library. Charles S. Gardner's "Union List of Selected Chinese Books in American Libraries", and in general the well-known Chinese bibliographies should serve as reference. It is impossible to list in detail all the modern books that should be acquired, but I have indicated here and there by reference to the Harvard-Yenching Catalogue the type of publications I have in mind. Japanese editions and translations of Chinese books should also not be forgotten.

- 3 -

In summing up, I would say this. The Gest Library is already much more than a mere collector's library; it already contains the essentials for becoming a real first-class scholar's library. The expenditure needed to equip it as it deserves is small compared to the sums spent on it in the past. By supplementing it and making an annual budget available for regular additions, it could be made into a centre of Chinese studies, and from a sterile liability it could be transformed into an invaluable asset for Chinese scholarship.

Yours sincerely,

JJLD:kr

J. J. L. Duyvendak

August 2, 1946

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

The notes I am going to give you are personal impressions of American scholars working in the field of Sinology. Many of them I have known personally for several, in some cases twenty, years; others I have met once or twice; others again I know only by reputation or their publications. With all of them, as far as I am acquainted with them, I maintain good and friendly relations. I do not believe I have any quarrels and I have no special axes to grind. Nevertheless, since one cannot get away from one's own personality, there is necessarily a personal equation in my remarks, which I hope you will take into account. A longer personal association may have influenced me in certain cases and it is possible that a closer acquaintance with some men would modify my opinion. With these reservations made, I shall go ahead.

Let me first talk about Harvard. Harvard has been very fortunate in having secured about 20 years ago a considerable endowment which has made it possible to build up a strong department for Chinese studies. Through the Harvard-Yenching Institute it was linked up with a Chinese university. Many scholarships were awarded to men for further study in China and so several good men have been attracted to this field.

Professor Serge Elisséeff, a Russian emigrant, for some years connected with the Sorbonne in Paris, was appointed director of the Harvard-Yenching Institute. Elisséeff, after having studied at the then St. Petersburg and in Berlin, studied about six years at a Japanese university; I forget whether it was in Tokyo or in Kyoto. He is a thoroughly competent man who naturally is primarily a Japanologist. He has, however, made himself sufficiently familiar with Sinological problems and classical Chinese to hold his own. He has not published much. He seems a capable organizer and he has always insisted on high standards of scholarship. His Japanese background has made him emphasize the desirability of the study of Japanese for all Sinologists, while as a native Russian, he has always stressed the fact that a knowledge of Russian is useful.

A second man at Harvard is J. R. Ware. Ware's main interest is in Chinese Buddhism. He did Sanskrit and Tibetan, studied in Paris, and is also acquainted with Japanese and Russian. He is a competent man who unfortunately seems to have a petty streak in his character. I may as well say that, although I myself fortunately have no quarrels with him, he is universally disliked by his students and by other Sinologists in this country. He tries to make his students think him a greater scholar than he is and Harvard students as a rule are not such fools that they do not see through that. I regret to

have to make this unfavorable comment, for personally I do not think that Ware is incompetent, but his attitude has caused a good deal of unpleasantness. I hear that some people refuse to send any further articles to the Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies, which Ware and Elisséeff edit. Naturally, I have not seen the manuscripts which they may have rejected, and I cannot pass a judgment on their editorial policy. The stuff which they publish is generally good, but much of it is by young Chinese scholars who have worked in the Harvard-Yenching Institute. Possibly Ware's unpopularity may be due to his insistence on philological competence and in this I can only approve of his attitude. Somewhat surprisingly, the Notes which Ware published on "Chinese Texts read at Harvard University" are not particularly good.

Up to a few years ago, a third man associated with the work at Harvard was Charles S. Gardner. Gardner also studied in Paris and continued his studies in China for several years. Gardner's head is full of the most varied information on Sinological problems, particularly in the field of history and bibliography. An hour of his company is more profitable than a day of Ware's. He is the sort of man who gets up and goes to bed with Sinological problems and if you press a button, it spouts out. He is a man of a nervous temperament and he talks in a jerky manner which doesn't make a good lecturer of him; but put one or two students, who are really interested, near him, and he will be invaluable company. He will be ready to take infinite trouble for them, being of a truly humble and unselfish character, whose one desire is to serve scholarship. Several years ago, at the request of the American Council for Learned Societies, he made a survey of the holdings of Chinese books and of western books on China in various American collections, as well as a survey of items of interest to Far Eastern scholars in the various museums. These surveys were well done and useful. He also published an excellent little book on Chinese Historiography which is an invaluable guide for students. His desire for conciseness caused him to make it a little brief. It could easily have been expanded into a larger book. Now he is working on a general introduction into Sinology which is a thing that we very much need. Unfortunately, Gardner has never published any work of straight translation. He is a man of temperamental diffidence, not easily satisfied with anything he does and therefore one who doesn't readily finish his work. I think it is most unfortunate that some years ago, when the question of his promotion to an associate professorship came up, he was dropped by Harvard because he had not published enough. I am afraid that it is Harvard that will be the loser and I believe that this is the general opinion among American Sinologists, where Gardner is rated much higher and liked much better than Ware, who is regarded as a pedantic school master. Gardner himself, although he was naturally grieved by being dropped, does not complain about it and says that he has only himself to blame. He is fortunately a man of some private means, not absolutely dependent on a position for his living, but he likes teaching and the association with other scholars. These last few years, he has taught at the University of Pennsylvania to replace Derk Bodde, who was working in Washington, and he has also taught at Columbia University and one or two other places. He has a house at Cambridge, and a fine private library, and it really is a shame that he is at loose ends.

Edwin Reischauer is another man connected with the Harvard-Yenching Institute. He is the brother of that Reischauer who for a short time was connected with Princeton University and was tragically killed in the first Japanese attack on Shanghai. He was born in Japan as the son of a missionary who is himself a scholar of some distinction. He had his training at Harvard and in Paris and came to visit us at Leyden for about a month. Thereupon he went to China and Japan where he stayed several years. He has an equally good knowledge of the languages of both countries, his chief interest being the early relations between the two. During the war he served in the State Department, but he is expected back at Harvard next Fall. He is a young man of excellent promise, well liked by everybody and a distinct gain to the staff of the Harvard-Yenching Institute. In fact, I would not be surprised if before long he should become the central figure there. His publications so far, while not very numerous, are all first-rate.

In the Department of History there is J. K. Fairbank who has had Chinese training and specializes in 19th century Chinese history. While he is not a Sinologue in the full sense of the word, and keeps away from classical texts and classical problems, his publications, always in collaboration with a Chinese scholar, have been good. They were distinguished by their ability to tackle problems of a technical nature, such as the various uses and types of Chinese official documents and questions relating to the usages for tribute-bearing countries. Each of these studies marks a real advance in our knowledge. Fairbank, who I believe is faithfully assisted by an equally capable wife, is at present in China working for the UnRA or some such organization.

So much for the faculty at Harvard. Let me now do the round of the younger men trained there.

There is A. F. Wright, born in 1913 at Portland, Oregon. He got his A. B. at Stanford, California, studied at Oxford for two years and won his B. Litt. there in 1937; from 1937 to 1940, he studied at Harvard University and received his M. A. in Far Eastern languages, having concentrated on Chinese and Japanese for these three years. Thereupon, for two years, he held a fellowship with the Rockefeller Foundation and from 1939 to 1940 was at the Harvard-Yenching Institute. After that he continued to work in China on some subject of Chinese History of the 4th century A. D. which will serve as a doctor's dissertation. He has a wife, born Mary Clabaugh, who graduated from Vassar and thereupon studied at the Radcliffe Graduate School of Cambridge where she gained an A. M. in history in 1940. During these years she won various scholarships and prizes. Having married Mr. Wright, she went out with him to Japan and China and immersed herself in Chinese studies. She is now preparing a doctoral thesis from Chinese sources on the subject of Chinese Foreign Relations from 1860 to 1870.

I don't believe that I have ever met either of the Wrights, unless it was at one of my brief visits to Harvard during a previous stay in this country. Anyhow, I have no distinct recollection of them. They are both very well spoken of and seem to be people of real promise.

Another man of good promise is F. W. Cleaves. He came from Dartmouth College where he already began the study of Chinese with Mr. David Lattimore, Owen Lattimore's father. Then he came to Harvard where for three years he studied Chinese, Japanese, Sanskrit, Tibetan and Russian. He went to Paris where he stayed two years, doing among other things Mongol with Pelliot. He spent his summers in Germany learning German and for some reason went on a trip to the Near East and Mesopotamia. Thereupon, in 1938 he went to Peking where he applied himself to the study of Modern Chinese and started Manchu with the German scholar Walter Fuchs. He worked with a Mongol Lama, found some new Mongol inscriptions and made an inventory of the Tibetan Kanjur which he acquired for the Harvard-Yenching Institute. In 1939, he visited Japan and in 1941 to 1942 he taught at Harvard, teaching an elementary Chinese language course of which he seems to have acquitted himself well. He entered the Navy and was eventually sent out to China where he is at present. This Autumn he is expected back at Harvard, where I think he will be teaching Mongol. I don't remember ever having met him, but he is well spoken of, except that he was described to me as a man with a somewhat small-town provincial outlook, and corresponding narrowness of character.

Another Harvard man is J. R. Hightower whom I met during my recent stay at Harvard. He has an A. B. from Colorado in 1936 and an A. M. from Harvard in 1940, where he recently acquired his Ph. D. He is about to go out to China, for the Harvard-Yenching Institute. His main interest is Chinese literature in the sense of Belles Lettres. He is well recommended and seems a bright young fellow. He is, of course, not yet so advanced as either Cleaves or Wright, but he seems good material. As far as I know, he concentrated at Harvard primarily on Chinese, did also Japanese, but no other Asiatic languages.

R. N. Frye is an exceptionally versatile linguist. He has an A. B. from Illinois in 1939 and an A. M. from Harvard in 1940. He studied, more or less simultaneously, Chinese, Arabic, Turkish, Armenian, Persian, Middle-Persian, and Sogdian. I think he just got his Ph. D. His chief interest is the history of Central Asia. If he supplements his linguistic equipment by the study of Mongol, Manchu, and one or two minor languages, he will be well prepared for such studies. I met him during my recent visit and my impression of the man was favorable.

In the same class as these men, and perhaps above them, is E. A. Kracke, Jr. whom I also met during my recent visit. Kracke studied at the Harvard-Yenching Institute, was sent out to China and specialized in Chinese philosophy, so-called Neo-Confucianism. He has just been appointed at Chicago University to teach Chinese History. He is a quiet, somewhat retiring, thoughtful man, who makes the impression of a real scholar. He is very highly esteemed by those who know him. Failing any larger publication (he had some minor articles in the Harvard Journal), it is difficult to give an independent opinion, but I have no reason to doubt that he fully deserves his good reputation.

I have some rather incomplete information about some other young men who studied at Harvard who were described to me as good, but not of the same class as those discussed so far.

There is L. M. Hartmen who studied at Harvard and in Paris, and whose chief interest seems to be Chinese phonetics.

Further, D. H. H. Ingalls who studied at the Harvard-Yenching Institute and also studied Sanskrit.

George N. Kates studied at the Harvard-Yenching Institute and was given a fellowship to continue his studies in China. For some reason, he did not do the work that was expected of him and after some time, he was dropped by the Institute. This seems to have soured him and he went native. He has the reputation of being a somewhat peculiar hermit with, however, a good deal of out-of-the-way knowledge. Recently he came back to this country and organized in New York an exhibition of Chinese furniture which seems to have been quite interesting.

A remarkable person is Schuyler Cammann who, I don't know why, is always referred to as Ky Cammann. He originally is a Yale man and has gone out to Yale-in-China. He has the explorer's spirit and travelled widely all over China, particularly in the Southwest and the Tibetan foothills. I am not quite sure when he studied at Harvard, but I know that he did have a period of study at the Harvard-Yenching Institute which links him up with the men discussed so far. He has a special knowledge of the region of K'un-ming in Yunnan of which during the war he published a kind of guide book and he is planning to make a translation of the Chinese gazetteer of that place. He was hoping to get a fellowship at the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations of the Johns Hopkins University to continue his studies with Owen Lattimore.

P. K. Benedict is a graduate student of the Harvard-Yenching Institute. His interest is anthropology and the Indo-Chinese dialects, about which he published some interesting studies in the Harvard Journal for Asiatic Studies. He seems a good man.

Coming down (in a geographical sense) to Yale, there is George Kennedy who, inspite of his weight, is a most energetic man. Born in China, he was partly trained in Berlin. He is interested in the Chinese language as such and in the didactics of teaching it. He does this with great ingenuity and push. Most of the work, however, done at Yale is not of university caliber. It is chiefly the practical teaching of the language. Some of the courses offered by Kennedy on the contrary are definitely of academic standard, and he is unquestionably a competent scholar.

Although he is not a teacher of language, I should mention in this connection David N. Rowe who is associated with the Staff Officers' School for Chinese Studies at Yale University. You may recall that for some time he was connected with the Princeton University in the Department of Political Science. His interest is Chinese political developments, but I understand that he has a competent reading and speaking knowledge of modern Chinese. He is an able man of ambition and energy and ideally suited for committee work.

At Yale I should also mention Professor K. S. Latourette who has done much to stimulate interest in Chinese studies although he himself is not a Sinologue, properly speaking. His compilatory work on Chinese history has been useful.

At Columbia University, L. G. Goodrich is the principal figure. Born in China as the son of a scholarly missionary who wrote a small dictionary that is still in everybody's hands, he has a personal Chinese background that is of great value. He is a capable and intelligent man with great organizing ability. His principal interest is the history of Chinese material civilization, particularly where there are borrowings from the West. His short "History of the Chinese People" is excellent and it is much more difficult than one might imagine to write a little book like that. While he is competent enough in the handling of modern Chinese, he doesn't claim any special familiarity with real classical style nor with the text-critical problems connected with the old literature.

G. H. Peake, who at present is in Japan with General MacArthur, for many years has taught modern Chinese history at Columbia. Although he uses Chinese texts to a certain extent, his grasp of the language has never become firm and in so far as this he has been a disappointment.

At the Hartford School of Missions, there is at present Homer H. Dubs. Dubs has had an interesting development. Born in China as a son of a missionary, he received his B. A. at Yale where he also won a Phi Beta Kappa key, studied theology at the Union Theological Seminary in New York, taking Greek among other subjects, and obtaining an M. A. in philosophy from Professor Dewey at Columbia. Thereupon he went to China, studied at the Language School of Nanking to brush up his knowledge of spoken Chinese and to learn to read Chinese and then was put in charge of a number of schools in the province of Hunan, which his father had founded. Not content with the mere knowledge of modern Chinese, he began to read the classical style and on somebody's advice, undertook the translation of Hsün-tze, one of the most important ancient Chinese philosophers. This subject was much too stiff for a beginner who had had no special training in Sinology. The work in two volumes which he, however, completed, and on which subsequently he received his Ph. D. degree in philosophy at the University of Chicago, is therefore immature and contains many mistakes. Fundamentally, however, it is an intelligent piece of work. Some years later, when the Council of Learned Societies undertook the project of the translation of the Han history, Dubs was invited to do this work. He then for three years worked in the Library of Congress and completely immersed himself in Han history and its problems, assisted by a Chinese scholar. He emerged from this plunge as a changed man. From the dilettant he had been, he had become the professional, and aided no doubt by his good preparatory education, he had got a firm grasp on matters of interpretation and criticism of ancient Chinese texts. Having been asked to act as a kind of supervisor of this translation of the Han history, I read all his manuscripts and had special opportunities to watch this man developing. Two volumes of the Han history have been published so far, but he has done far more. The translation of the very difficult chapter on the usurper Wang Mang, which fills a whole volume and which I have seen in manuscript, is very superior to a German translation of the same chapter that came out about the same time. After his three years at the Library of Congress,

Dubs went to Duke University where, I believe, he taught Greek philosophy and could only spend part of his time on Chinese studies. Through an incredible act of stupidity some years ago, he was dropped by Duke, where nobody seems to have been intelligent enough to appreciate Dubs' unique value as a Chinese scholar. He was then appointed at Hartford where he wastes his time with a great deal of teaching and where he doesn't have a proper Chinese library. In order to eke out a small stipend, he had to undertake teaching at other places as well and this summer he went all the way to Honolulu. This is a most uneconomical use of a very good man. The translation of the Han history is an event of major importance in Sinology. Dubs' work has been universally well received. He is almost the only one of the American Sinologues who has shown himself competent in the handling of very difficult classical texts. Dubs is a prodigious worker, devoted to scholarship, with a quick mind as keen as a blade and indefatigable industry. His failing is that he is occasionally so carried away by an idea that has gripped him that he rushes into print, but being the soul of honesty, he never hesitates to correct himself. He is a man of great humility and this may be the cause that he so far has not been ranked as highly as he deserves, but I for one know of no other American Sinologue who could have done equally well the work which he accomplished.

At the University of Pennsylvania, there is Derk Bodde. Bodde studied at Harvard and then spent several years in Peking studying. In 1937 or thereabouts, he came to Leyden University where he took his Ph. D. Bodde is a good man, a hard worker and a serious student. His main interest is in the history of Chinese philosophy. He comes closest to Dubs in his ability to handle old Chinese texts. I should not say that he is brilliant, but he is steady. He has energy and enterprise and in the few years he has been at Philadelphia, he has already succeeded in collecting a substantial Chinese library.

Leaving the East Coast, we find Knight Biggerstaff at Cornell. Biggerstaff is a Harvard man from the Department of History, I think, whose chief interest is 19th Century Chinese history. He is, however, also interested in bibliography and in collaboration with a Chinese scholar, he published a very useful bibliography of Chinese reference works. He seems a man of good promise. At Cornell, through a curious freak of fortune, there is a considerable library of Western books on China and I believe that Biggerstaff was given a grant by the Rockefeller Foundation to supplement that with a small working Chinese library.

In Chicago, there is H. G. Creel. Creel also is a Harvard man who studied for several years in China, specializing in Chinese archaeology. He is a man of parts and knows it a little bit too well. He committed a juvenile error in a book called "Sinism," in which he solved more or less all the problems of Chinese philosophy, but his subsequent publications have gone far to make us forget that immature work. He does, however, not always know how to draw the line between "what he knows and what he doesn't know, which is wisdom", if I may quote an adage from Confucius, and this quality mars a book like the "Birth of China" which in other respects is excellent. I have some doubts whether he is a good philologist, and his tone is too cocksure to always inspire one with confidence.

On the West Coast the University of California has developed a Chinese center. Some years before the war, the German scholar, Ferdinand Lessing, who was curator at the museum of Ethnology in Berlin and who was a well-known specialist in Lamaism, was invited to Berkeley.

Peter A. Boodberg, the son of a White Russian General, who as a youth had come to this country and had studied at the University of California, was made Professor of Chinese. Boodberg is a man with an original and interesting mind. He never had the opportunity of studying personally under the great masters and developed somewhat the characteristics of the auto-didactic scholar. He is a little wild and erratic, but somehow or other, he has acquired a great deal of unusual knowledge. His interest is partly linguistic and partly historical, centering on the early Chinese relations with the Turco-Tartar tribes. If he succeeds in checking his typical Russian tendency to be extreme in his theories, he will be able to do excellent work.

Woodbridge Bingham, is also of California. Some years ago, he published an excellent dissertation dealing with the establishment of the T'ang dynasty. He is a quiet and competent man who may go far.

At the University of California, Miss Rhea C. Blue took her Ph. D. in Chinese. I understand that her interest is early Chinese economic history. The dissertation has not been printed yet.

I think that the German scholar, O. Maenchen-Helfen, at present is also at the University of California. His chief interest seems to be in Central Asiatic problems. I don't know very much about his linguistic equipment, but he does handle Chinese.

At the University of Washington in Oregon, George E. Taylor teaches modern Chinese history. He is a man who also uses modern Chinese sources. A dozen years or so ago, when he was in China, he published a good monograph on the T'ai-p'ing rebellion (1851 to 1865). Mr. Taylor is now assisted by Franz Michael about whom, unfortunately, I know very little.

Earl H. Pritchard teaches modern Chinese history at Wayne University in Detroit. He handles modern Chinese historical material to a certain extent and published two monographs on the mission to China of the Earl of Macartney at the end of the 18th century. He was a Rhodes Scholar.

In Canada, at Toronto, there is a center for Chinese studies at the Royal Ontario Museum. Bishop W. C. White has assembled there a very interesting collection for the study of Chinese archaeology. Bishop White published a series of monographs which are interesting for their archaeological material, but otherwise frequently somewhat hasty and weak. He is not a competent philologist.

Recently a young man was appointed at the University of Toronto for Chinese studies. This is R. C. Rudolph, who studied at the University of California. He seems to be chiefly concerned with art problems, but he uses Chinese sources. I have no way of judging his competence, for

so far no important publications of his have come to my notice.

Returning to the United States, a few words should be said about the men working in Washington, D. C. Dr. Arthur H. Hummel is Chief of the Division of Orientalia at the Library of Congress. He has been able to build up a first-class Chinese collection. Hummel's Annual Notes on new additions to that collection are always very interesting and worthwhile. He is also keenly interested in problems of biography and under his editorship, during the war, a two-volume work was published "Eminent Chinese of the Manchu Period". This was a collaborative enterprise, but to Hummel falls the credit of organizing and editing this splendid piece of work. Hummel always stressed the importance for foreign scholars to take notice of the critical work done by modern Chinese scholars. He himself is perhaps not a brilliant man, but thoroughly competent in the work which he does and a fundamental honesty restrains him from attempting things beyond his power.

For some years, the acting head of the Japanese Section of the Library of Congress was Edwin Beal. Beal studied at Columbia University with Goodrich and myself and is really primarily interested in Sinology. During the war circumstances caused him to devote his energies to the study of Japanese. When he was asked to undertake his work at the Japanese Library, he consented somewhat reluctantly. He has now asked for a year's leave of absence which he hopes to devote to the study of a problem of 19th Century Chinese history, basing himself entirely on Chinese sources. Beal is a good and earnest student, but he still has a good way to go, as he realizes himself.

At the Freer Gallery, the tradition has happily been established that there should be a staff with sound linguistic equipment. Mr. A. G. Wenley, who succeeded the late Mr. Lodge as Director of the Museum, studied in Paris and later continued his studies for many years in Japan and China. Mr. Lodge was always very careful that his young men should not rush into immature publications. Mr. Wenley therefore so far has not published much. He strikes one, however, as a competent person. He is now working on a publication about Chinese bronzes.

Mr. John A. Pogg, at present also at the gallery, studied at Harvard and was in China and Japan for a considerable time. I believe that he also studied in Paris. He probably is also a thoroughly competent and able man.

The third Sinologue on the staff is William R. Acker. After he graduated as a B. A. at Harvard, he went to Leyden University to study with me, then was sent out to China and Japan where he stayed about five years and just before the war he went back to Leyden to get his Ph. D. degree. His knowledge of Chinese and Japanese is equally good, and he has also done Sanskrit, Tibetan and Persian. He is erratic, absent-minded and unpractical, but absolutely devoted to his subject, the history of Chinese painting. He is a great hand at Chinese calligraphy.

Talking about scholars of Chinese art, I should also mention A. C. Soper, who teaches Chinese art at Bryn Mawr. Soper studied art at Princeton and Chinese at Columbia University where I knew him several years ago and then went out to the Far East. During the war, he was in the Army doing language work. He is now translating one of the early Chinese treatises on painting. He is a very bright, eager and promising man.

At Princeton University, George Rowley has for many years been devoting part of his time to the teaching of Chinese art, particularly painting. He doesn't read Chinese and is acutely aware of this deficiency. He claims, however, that through his study of styles, he has gained a new approach to the subject and he has the sense to make use of Chinese help wherever he can get it. How valuable his stylistic approach is will be for others to say. So far, he has published very little, but he is now working on a catalogue in which he plans to develop his theories.

There are still a good many people whose names should be mentioned in connection with Chinese studies. There is O. R. T. Janse, a Swedish scholar of the French School, who is an archaeologist. He conducted some important excavations in Indo-China. He is now in this country working, I believe, with the State Department.

Owen Lattimore is too well-known to need much comment. He is now Director of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations at Johns Hopkins University. His specialty is the Mongols, and his many publications on that subject are important.

There is K. A. Wittfogel who is now directing a project located at Columbia University for the study of Chinese Institutions. Wittfogel is chiefly an economist by training. How good a Sinologue he is nobody knows. He is a promoter and organizer.

Esson M. Gale, after a long career in the Salt Inspectorate, taught Chinese for some years at the University of California, took his doctor's degree at Leyden, and then went back to China as General Secretary of the Salt Inspectorate. He was at that time editor of the Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. In recent years, he doesn't seem to have continued his studies and he now has some administrative position at the University of Michigan.

W. M. McGovern is connected with the Northwestern University, I believe. He published a book dealing with the problems of Central Asia. He is an Englishman who several years ago got into trouble with the Government because of an illegal journey into Tibet. He doesn't strike one as being quite reliable and although he must have some knowledge of Chinese, I hardly think he uses Chinese sources extensively.

At Oberlin College there is C. H. Hamilton who is a student of Buddhism. He was connected with missionary work in China and some years ago he published a translation of a Chinese Buddhistic philosophical treatise. Linguistically this translation did not come up to standard, although the author did prove himself a serious student of Buddhist philosophy.

J. K. Shryock, a former missionary in China, and now, I think, rector of a small Episcopal church in one of the suburbs of Philadelphia, published a number of books that had some value, but in spite of Chinese help, showed inadequate philological training. Adverse personal circumstances seem to have discouraged him so that he no longer continues his studies.

Roswell B. Britton is a teacher of mathematics at New York University. Nearly 15 years ago he received his doctor's degree at Columbia University on an excellent monograph on the development of the Chinese

periodical press. Since that time he has switched his interest to the study of the earliest Chinese characters on the bone fragments. He is one of the few western scholars specializing in this field. My feeling is, although this is not my subject, that his general mental equipment for such work is mediocre, but that he is quite good on the technical side of this sort of study.

A young man, who received his Ph. D. at Columbia University, is C. N. Wilbur, trained in anthropology and Chinese. His doctor's dissertation on Slavery during the Han Dynasty is exceptionally good. He was appointed curator at the Field Museum in Chicago. During the war he was employed by the State Department and his interest was diverted to modern problems. I understand that he has more or less given up his earlier pursuits. I regret this development, for I thought that he was a man of good possibilities in the field of more classical studies.

C. B. Sargent is connected with mission work in China and just before the war he took his Ph. D. degree at Columbia University. He translated part of the same difficult chapter of Wang-Mang which Dubs had been working on. For a beginner this was a breakneck performance and not really a suitable subject, which he had undertaken in China at somebody's advice. Given these difficulties, Sargent acquitted himself as well as could reasonably be expected. He was a man of willingness and industry, and if his time is not entirely swallowed up by his mission work, he may yet become a scholar.

Richard Irwin is a nice young fellow who studied at Oberlin and at Columbia University. He then went out to China on some fellowship and planned to take up for his doctor's dissertation the study of one of the most important modern Chinese novelists. During the war he was in a concentration camp and so naturally his studies were delayed. When he worked with me in 1939 at Columbia, he struck me as a young man of good promise.

Helen Chapin is a woman of formidable energy and enterprise, who wandered through China and Japan studying Buddhist iconography. She published some good articles on this subject. Her character is angular and difficult, but she is passionately devoted to her subject, and personally very grateful for a little encouragement. She recently went to Japan to work for General MacArthur.

Norman Wild studied Chinese and Japanese at Columbia University and did exceptionally well. His master's thesis, that was published, dealing with the problem of a Translators' Bureau in China was of good quality. I think he is now in China in the services.

E. R. Norman is a brilliant young Canadian at present representing his country in the Far Eastern Commission. I think he is a Harvard man and he is more a Japanologue than a Sinologue, but during a visit he paid me at Princeton some time ago, I could see that he is no stranger in Sino-logy.

D. von den Steinen is a German expatriate who studied Chinese in Germany and lived several years in Peking teaching German. His interest is in ancient Chinese poetry, about which he published some articles that make a good impression. During the war he was connected with the Navy's

program of teaching Chinese and is now in Washington, still in the Navy, I believe, but teaching German again. He is very anxious to find some position in which he could devote more of his time to Chinese studies. He is a cultured, scholarly, aristocrat of whom, when I recently met him in Washington, I received a very favorable impression.

I shall not unnecessarily prolong this catalogue by the mention of the mere names of some younger men whom I do not know personally and whom I have only heard mentioned, nor do I speak of the many who at one time or another began the study of Chinese but gave it up. I am afraid that there are already too many names, and even so, I may inadvertently have left out some that I should have mentioned. In glancing over this list you will perceive that the number of real Sinologists is small and that the best among them have been carefully nurtured during a period of years long after their normal academic work was finished. In other cases, their development was cut short because of the lack of opportunity for further training.

The picture which is thus presented is disappointing and hopeful both. It is disappointing because there has been a good deal of wasted, ill-directed effort, half-baked results, missed opportunities. Why, of the fifty or more people here listed, do there seem to be so few who have developed or are developing into full-fledged Sinologists? Simply because of insufficient philological training. In a thoroughly literary culture like the Chinese, philology is the only sound basis for scholarly work, much in the same way as it is for the study of ancient Greece. Unfortunately the preparatory training of the average American student as a rule is not philological; those who are well grounded in their Greek and Latin classics, for example, are extremely rare. In approaching a civilization of the same humanistic character in China they are up against something that most of them find hard to master. Not only are they confronted with the difficulties of the classical language (much greater than those of Greek), but they are also baffled by problems of historical and text-criticism of the same type and complexity as those with which theologians and classical scholars are familiar. That is why so many of those who spend a good deal of time and effort in the study of Chinese remain on the outer fringe; they never break through into the inner sanctum. Their study at the university begins late and is almost invariably too short, and their work in China, if they are lucky enough to go there, is frequently not well directed, so they never get anywhere and never mature as scholars.

This is, however, another side of the picture. It is very hopeful that there is now a new generation of young men who have had better training. Talent is not lacking; it is still more training they want. If we cannot alter their preparatory schooling, we can furnish the opportunity for sound philological training in Sinology. Harvard and other institutions are already trying to supply this need by scholarships, but what they are doing can never be enough. This catalogue illustrates better than anything I could say the need for a nurture-ground of Sinologists, such as I suggested in an earlier memorandum, that should be developed around the Gest Library, and abolish the fatal habit of relying on a Chinese assistant. This nurture-ground can be opened tomorrow. I believe that among the names listed there are some of men who might be available right now to start this work. It would be an incalculable service to scholarship.

Yours sincerely,

JJLD;kr

J. J. L. Duyvendak

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2/28

GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY

Facilities

Letter from Hendell to Gerould, Feb. 28, 1936,
regarding the Gest Library.

Filed in Vertical file under "G" for Gest Library.

Gest Oriental Library--Vault file, Corresp. with Dr. Gerould

COPY

McGill University

Montreal

February 28, 1936

Dr. James Thayer Gerould
Princeton University
The Library
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Mr. Gerould:

I have had to delay answering your letter of the 21st because I have not known what it might be permissible for me to tell concerning the Gest Chinese Library. Our Principal has been away since the arrival of your letter. Our own committee has been awaiting some "cue" from him on this matter before attempting the formulation of its recommendations. We expect to have a complete report ready in two weeks, and then, perhaps, will wait another week before knowing what the final decisions will be, on all counts.

The Gest Library has to be considered from two points of view by us, because it has an educational and library value and also a financial one. It is this latter aspect which presents our problem. We recognize that such a library is a valuable asset for the distant future, at a time when, perhaps, a department of Chinese studies might again be established here. But at the moment, from the point of view of my committee, its presence here, divorced from any research or educational use, is a burden because it takes space which is very valuable to us. We have come to no decision. My guess is that we shall say it is a valuable long-run asset; but that we want it put in storage, if kept at all. I do not know whether McGill would "bid" up anyone who offered to buy it - and it may be McGill would be glad to get the price offered. I am somewhat tied here because I know something of the financial arrangements between Mr. Gest and the University and do not know how much I am at liberty to discuss - that is why I should want to consult the Principal before replying to you. However, he has not returned, and will not be here until the beginning of next week. My answer must thus be unsatisfactory.

But I should say this: if you have any means of obtaining the library from McGill, and if you want it, go ahead. It will force a decision.

Aside from the problems of library space and administration I would regard the Gest Library as an important acquisition to the collection of any University, from all the evidence I have. I shall be glad to tell you more when I can on this subject. I owe you a great deal of assistance in return for what you have rendered us.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) C. W. Hendel

Vert file "G"

GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY

Facilities

Conference on Gest Library, I. A. S. members and Princeton
Bicentennial Conference members.
See Vertical file "G" for Gest Library.

Gest Oriental Library, Vault vile, Committee file

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Conference on Gest Library

4 April 1947

1. Dr. Aydelette introducing Dr. Fulton as chairman
2. Dr. Fulton - Purpose of the conference
3. Appraisal of Gest Library - Dr. Dayvendak and Miss Swann
4. General discussion by members of the conference

From the Institute for Advanced Study

Dr. Frank Aydelette
Dr. John F. Fulton
Dr. Marston Morse
Dr. Erwin Panofsky
Dr. Winfield Riefler
Mr. Michael Schaap
Dr. Nancy Lee Swann
Dr. Oswald Veblen

From the Princeton Bicentennial Conference

Dr. Knight Biggerstaff
Dr. Derk Bodde
Mr. Julian Boyd
Mr. Heiang-Tung Chang
Dr. J. J. L. Dayvendak
Dr. J. K. Fairbank
Dr. Charles S. Gardiner
Mr. Mortimer Graves
Dr. E. R. Hughes
Dr. Arthur W. Hummel
Dr. George A. Kennedy
Mr. Michael Lindsay
Dr. Owen Lattimore
Dr. George Rowley
Dr. K. A. Wittfogel

vert. file

GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY

Facilities

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Relations WOAI

SWANN, NANCY LEE

Biographical

See correspondence between 1947-1949 regarding the Gest Oriental Library filed in Vertical File under "G" for Gest Oriental Library.

D File, Gest Library - Transfer

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

George A. Brakeley
Vice-President and Treasurer

October 26, 1949

Dear Mr. Bradley:

As the result of your question, we have re-examined the insurance coverage on the Gest Library and it has been increased to \$136,000 which brings it up to the value at which the collection was appraised.

Very sincerely,

(Signed) George A Brakeley

Mr. William Bradley
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Princeton, New Jersey

George A. Brakeley
Vice-President and Treasurer

October 14, 1949

Dear Mr. Bradley:

The Gest Collection is insured for \$75,000 under our blanket fine arts policy. If there is any loss this would be paid to Princeton University by the insurance carriers and the University would then pay over to the Institute the sum received in recognition of the Institute's continued ownership of the Collection.

I trust this will be satisfactory assurance for your records.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William Bradley,
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

(Signed) George A. Brakeley

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
Princeton, New Jersey

June 9th, 1948

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

I have your letter of June 1st, informing us that the transfer of the Gest Oriental Library will be completed by July 1st, 1948. We are grateful for your generous cooperation in this matter. We anticipate that we will be able to make valuable use of the Library and, as I have told you, we have no desire to be a dog in the manger regarding it. Should it turn out later that we do not succeed in this ambition we should not want to hold it here against more legitimate claims elsewhere.

Faithfully yours,

Harold W. Dodds

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

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

June 4, 1948

Mr. Julian Boyd, Librarian
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Boyd:

Our Trustees have requested that the following clause be inserted in the insurance policy covering items in the Gest Oriental Library when the policy is renewed or rewritten by the University:

"Princeton University and/or the Institute for Advanced Study as interest may appear".

Would you be kind enough to have this clause inserted at the time this insurance is renewed.

Very truly yours,

William Bradley
General Superintendent

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

June 1, 1948

Dear President Dodds:

Many months ago we agreed that with the completion of the Firestone Library the Best Oriental Library would be transferred. I am now informed that this transfer will be completed by July 1, 1948.

I am writing to tell you that and again to express the hope that in its new home and under its new auspices the Best Library will make a welcome contribution.

Sincerely,

Robert Oppenheimer
Director

President Harold Willis Dodds
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

RO:EWL
Copy-Mr. Bradley
Dr. Swann

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
THE LIBRARY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

May 19, 1948

Mr. William Bradley
General Superintendent
The Institute For Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Bradley:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 18 advising that the Institute for Advanced Study will transfer the Gest Oriental Library to Princeton University on June 30, 1948. I note that the library consists of some 100,000 Chinese books in Chinese bindings together with approximately 1,000 books in regular bindings, listed in the Gest Oriental Library Index, and that your inventory of the Gest collection of museum pieces, curios and works of art is enclosed in your letter of May 18. I also acknowledge receipt of the accompanying title index to the Catalogue of the Gest Oriental Library.

I also note and accept the following terms of the agreement; that the Institute for Advanced Study will give to the University all of the lumber now used for bookshelves; that Princeton University will assume the outstanding obligations for bookbinding costs of approximately \$200; that the insurance presently carried by the Institute will be transferred to the University on June 30th; and that the bond covering the objects of art and curios will be transferred to the University as of June 30th.

We are prepared to assume the above obligations as of June 30th and I shall appreciate it if you will complete the transfer by an exchange of notes between Dr. Oppenheimer and President Dodds.

Cordially yours,

Julian P. Boyd

Copy to: President Dodds
Mr. Brakely

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

May 18, 1948

Mr. Julian Boyd, Librarian,
Princeton University,
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Mr. Boyd:

Confirming our conversation of one week ago please be advised that the Institute for Advanced Study will transfer the Gest Library to Princeton University on June 30, 1948.

The library consists of some ~~100,000~~ Chinese books in Chinese bindings together with approximately 1,000 books in regular bindings, which are listed in the Gest Library Index together with curios, furniture, etc. listed on attached inventory.

As per our agreement the Institute for Advanced Study will give to the University all of the lumber now used for book shelves, and Princeton University will assume the outstanding obligation for book binding costs of approximately \$200.00.

The Insurance presently carried by the Institute for Advanced Study, a fine arts policy, written with the Insurance Company of North-America in the amount of \$135,980.00 expires on July 16, 1948. The Institute will transfer this policy to the University on June 30, 1948 and will discontinue this coverage at the termination date of the policy.

The objects of art and curios in the Gest collection were placed under bond by the collector of customs, United States Treasury Department at the time the library was brought into the United States, in lieu of duty payment on these objects. The bond has been paid for by the Institute and is perpetual. Will advise our insurance agent so that the bond may be transferred to the University as of June 30, 1948.

If possible would like to be in complete agreement with you, so that the library transfer can be accomplished by a brief note from our Director to President Dodds on the designated date.

Very truly yours,

William Bradley
General Superintendent.

C O P Y

Office of the President
Princeton University
Princeton, N. J.
January 15, 1948

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

Many thanks for your letter transmitting the sense of your Trustees in respect to continuing the Gest Library at Princeton. We share your concern that the library be used by scholars, and our reluctance to see it depart at this time grows from the fact that we will be able to justify its remaining here.

We are prepared to house the library in our new building. We note that when the physical transfer of the duties as curator.

For your understanding position in this matter, we are very grateful.

Yours sincerely,

(s) Harold W. Dodds

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

COPY

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

January 9, 1948

Dear President Dodds:

Some weeks ago you told me of the desires of Princeton University for the future of the Gest Library. I have discussed this with the Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study. They have asked that I write to you of our own plans.

The Institute does not expect to establish a school of Chinese studies. We cannot then look forward to making effective use of the Gest Library. The Trustees desired especially that I express their concern that the library should be used by scholars who derive benefit from it since, as you know, there are few comparable collections in this country.

The Institute for Advanced Study will be glad to have the Gest Library housed in the new library building on the campus of Princeton University; this was, I believe, anticipated when the building was planned. When the time comes for the physical transfer of the library, the Institute would expect to release Dr. Swann from her duties as curator.

May I add my personal hope that your plans for the future of the Gest Library will prosper.

With every good wish,

Robert Oppenheimer

Harold W. Dodds, President
Princeton University
Princeton, N. J.

Note: I have discussed the substance of this letter with Mr. Boyd.

REPORT CONCERNING THE GEST LIBRARY

The Committee on the Gest Library has carefully studied the problem of its future and in its considered judgment there are three alternatives that might be followed:

1. That the Library be kept in the Princeton area under joint support from Princeton University and the Institute for Advanced Study.

If this course were followed, the Committee is of the opinion that a definite obligation is involved of creating an active school of Far Eastern studies so that the Library will become a center of productive scholarship.

2. That the Library be sold to an institution having a flourishing school of Far Eastern studies, since the Institute is not at present in a position to finance such an undertaking.

This alternative is of course contingent on the willingness of Princeton University to abandon its claim to the Library.

3. That the Institute of Advanced Study transfer the Library to Princeton University without charge and without prejudice to its future.

This alternative would appear to be mandatory if Princeton is unwilling to abandon its claim to the Library. The original terms of the gift were as follows:

RESOLVED that the sum of Sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars
RF 36107 (\$62,500), or as much thereof as may be necessary, be,
and it is hereby, appropriated to the Institute for
Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, towards the cost
of the purchase by the Institute of the Gest Chinese
Research Library, upon conditions that the Institute
secure from other sources the balance of such cost and
at least half thereof, and upon the further condition
that the collection if purchased remain at Princeton
University. [23 June 1936]

Preliminary negotiations with President Dodds seem to indicate
that Princeton is not disposed to release the collection. If this turns
out to be the consensus of the University, the Committee believes that
alternative 3 should be acted upon.

J. F. Fulton, Chairman
Wilmarth S. Lewis
Michael Schaap

DEC 16 1947

GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY

~~Facilities~~

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

~~Relations~~ WOAI

SWANN, NANCY LEE

Biographical

Nancy Lee Swann, Curator, The Gest Oriental Library,
to Oppenheimer, December 22, 1947.

This P was crossed out in the letter.

~~" Although you thought it best not to send to Dr. Stevens prior to your conversation with him on Friday next either copies of Dr. Duyvendak's reports on the Gest Library or a copy of my suggestions, could you not have available at the time of your conversations that material and/or an outline for a basis of discussion such as the enclosed?"~~

"Among those in the field of Far Eastern Studies there is such a general desire to have something definite done that I venture to suggest that we try very hard to get serious consideration of a plan for his help before he leaves for the west the first of January, although of course no final decision could come that quickly. You have your Executive Committee or the Gest Library Committee to consult, and he has his committees.

"It would be much more of nationwide appeal, it seems to me, if the Library is located out in a building with the major activities of The Institute rather than in Princeton University Library where there is the emphasis on college work in a local university rather than in postdoctoral studies the scholars of which are to be drawn from any and all university centers.

"If you could get Dr. Stevens to help, then perhaps if your committees are willing, we could get the assistance of the Far Eastern Committee of the American Council of Learned Societies to help in an approach to other institutions for additional help, provided there are not those on the Board of Trustees who could make considerable contributions, or seek such contributions from either other institutions or from individuals.

"May we try?"

P
Y

PROPOSED PLANS WITH REFERENCE TO THE GEST LIBRARY

(A) That in spite of the decision at this time not to establish a School for Chinese Studies, cannot appeals be made to the General Board of Education and other institutions that help be given for inviting scholars to pursue their own individual studies, having perhaps as many as six on a permanent basis, with each cooperating with the Curator of the Library in developing phases of neglected fields in the facilities of the Library.

(B) That in any such plan the cooperation of Princeton University be sought with an especial appeal for the Gest Library to be housed in a new unit for activities joining Fuld Hall rather than in the proposed quarters in Princeton University Library's new building now under construction on the University campus.

(C) That in view of a lapse of time required for planning and erecting a building certain activities be begun at once in the present basement quarters of the Gest Library.

Under (A) it is my opinion that unless The Institute which owns the Library undertakes post-doctoral activities, it may well mean that there never will be a center in America for such activities. Universities can be expected to carry nothing beyond postgraduate activities, and U.S.A. national educational policies do not now point to such activities being established in the Library of Congress.

That in view of the necessity of having persons of established scholarship in the field those herein suggested for immediate consideration would require a status of permanent membership (with the privilege of resignation) with remunerations comparable to their present salaries.

That in addition to a small staff, perhaps two only, of Chinese for the routine work of the Library at least one Chinese scholar be invited either on a permanent basis or a long period of residence to work with the group of American permanent members.

That if possible The Institute set aside annual revenues for at least to the amount of \$30,000.00 for the Gest Library, and appeal to the General Board of Education of Rockefeller Foundation for an endowment to make possible a comparable amount annually, as well as, if Princeton University will agree to the housing of the Library in the proposed building of its own, to seek another million from other sources to give the Library what would be an endowment of three million.

(B) That in something of a compensation to Princeton for the long preparation to house the Gest Library there would always, if the above funds are made available, be one permanent membership open to her choice of a scholar to work with the Far Eastern books and objects in Princeton Art Museum.

That there will be a continuation of the handling and housing of such Chinese-Japanese books by the staff of the Gest Library as has been attempted in the present arrangement at 20 Nassau, where the Curator has had to go it pretty much alone, as well as the cooperation in accession of holdings in western languages.

(C) That at once, this spring in some cases, there shall be invitations extended certain scholars to come for work in the present quarters of the Gest Library: (see Duyvendak's list)

1. Dr. C.S. Gardner, now visiting associate professor at Yale, for work on bibliography, and the completion of the Catalog of Rare Books the material for which was prepared by Professor WANG Chung-min; Chinese edition and English survey thereof.
2. Dr. Rhea Blue, now with the services in Washington, for completion and publication of a study of the economic treatise in China's dynastic histories following the Han treatise, a study of which by Swann is being published.
3. Dr. Derk Bodde, associate professor at Penn, now translating FENG Yu-lan's history of Chinese philosophy.
4. If Princeton agrees to above plan for housing the collection, Dr. Alexander Soper iii for Far Eastern art, if Princeton's choice (his proficiency in handling Japanese material would be helpful).
5. Dr. Tung Yiu (YU T'ung), now a member of The Institute, and part time instructor of Chinese language courses in Princeton University, as a Chinese scholar to be associated with the group.
6. A Chinese librarian
7. A craftswoman for the care and upkeep of the books: Miss Helen Skillman has had nearly five years part time in the Gest Library. She is now with her family in Philadelphia.

Until one of the above group, or some one else, is invited to become Acting Curator, or Curator, for the immediate present for the sake of continuity in the development of the Library routine may the Curator Emeritus carry on a bit. There are at least three rather unpleasant jobs that she would like to have completed while she is still in charge.

Submitted,
/s/ Nancy Lee Swann

Nancy Lee Swann, Curator

N.B. Under the Fullbright Bill we might be able to get a partial grant for the that portion of the salaries the Chinese

appointees wish to spend in Chinese dollars; arrangements
might be made with Penn if Bodde would continue one course there;
the same seems possible with Bryne Mawr in case of Soper. NLS

December 2, 1947

Dr. John F. Fulton
Yale University School of Medicine
333 Cedar Street
New Haven 11, Connecticut

Dear Dr. Fulton:

Dodds came to see me a few days ago. He had heard rumors from New Haven that Yale hoped to acquire the Gest Library. He did not like these rumors. He said that it was the intention of Princeton University to keep the Library. Although it was true that for the last ten years they had found themselves unable to make use of it, they would like another ten years to try.

After this I looked through some of the enormous file. As you know, the Institute paid out of its own funds about one-half the cost of acquiring the Library. The other half came from a subvention of the Rockefeller Foundation to the Institute (not the University). This subvention was made conditional, and apparently the conditions were accepted by us: that the Library would remain "at Princeton University". Thus we are full owners of the Gest Library, but our ownership is conditional on leaving it at Princeton University.

It seemed to me that you should be aware of these circumstances in presenting your report to the Trustees. I may add that they leave me speechless.

With all warm good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Robert Oppenheimer
Director

Copy: Mr. Maass

very file "G"

10/14

ORIENTAL STUDIES

Academic Activities

GEST ORIENTAL STUDIES

Facilities

SWANN, NANCY ~~LEE~~

Biographical

Letter from Nancy Lee Swann to Dr. Oppenheimer, 10/14/49, regarding the physical arrangement in the shdving of the Gest books being unsatisfactory.

Filed in ~~Chronological~~ Vertical File under G for Gest Library.

Gest Oriental Library, Vault files, Swann

C
O
P
Y

October 14, 1949

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

The physical arrangement in the shelving of the Gest books is very unsatisfactory - one might say chaotic. Every effort possible was made by the unskilled movers to place the Gest material relatively in the order in which they found it. It had been my understanding until June first, 1948, that the Institute would continue in charge until the Gest books were in the new quarters. I was never shown those quarters, nor told of the fact that they had been reduced in size, and without special provision for certain items. Princeton Industrial Section in the Firestone b'ld'g. is even using the glass door cabinets especially built in Canada for the Gest K'ang-hsi encyclopedia, while that encyclopedia - still in cartons for moving from Montreal in 1936 - lies on the floor between stacks on which other books are shelved, making both groups inaccessible.

From the time I learned June first that the Gest Library would be turned over and its curator released July first, 1948, until the last book - except at hours when movers over whom I had no charge were on hand - was taken from 20 Nassau, I worked feverishly day and night to mark and identify material for placement in new quarters, that is, until the end of August, 1948. The result as now seen in the Gest Library quarters is appalling - no scholar however qualified he (or she) may be could work in that Library even if Princeton had reserved any space whatsoever for such a scholar - and I assure you, there is none!

Now all this chaos is not wholly due to inexperience on the part of Princeton staff, and to lack of facilities. The quarters at 20 Nassau were so crowded, and staff at times reduced to the curator alone that certain aims could never be fulfilled. Since The Institute holds title to the Gest Library, would it not be possible for arrangements to be made for me to get the books in the order I outlined? If I could have even a month with some Princeton staff member, even a janitor for the heavy work, some improvements could be made.

If I could have somewhat longer time by returning in the spring when I might have part time assistance of my former colleague, Dr. Yiu Tung, a girl with experience in the Gest Library now in Princeton Library Bindery, and a Chinese student who is somewhat of a calligraphist perhaps the estimated unlabelled 5000 blue cloth cases containing almost a half of the volumes of the Library would be labelled. Then scholars could locate titles without use of the call numbers upon which now they must depend.

All this probably sounds like a terrible muddle, perhaps worse than some atomic problem, but the situation can be improved somewhat. As it is now it is heartbreaking to one who has given twenty years in service and believes so firmly in research in the field of human relationship in the history of China for the world of today.

Permanent address:
1903 N. Raynor Street
El Paso, Texas

Very sincerely,
(s) Nancy Lee Swann
#41 Battle Road
Princeton Telephone: 424

1941-1942
GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY

vertical file "G"
FACILITIES

Material concerning the Gest Oriental Library.

Filed in Vertical File under "G" for Gest Library.

Gest Oriental Library--Vault file, Gest Oriental Library Committee

October 19, 1942

Memorandum for Mr. Edgar S. Bamberger
Mr. Henry Allen Moe
Professor Oswald Veblen

In accordance with your request that I furnish you with facts concerning the acquisition of the Gest Oriental Library by the Institute for Advanced Study and the terms of the appointment of Dr. Nancy Lee Swann, I take pleasure in enclosing the following material:

1. Dr. Flexner's report on the subject to a joint meeting of the Executive and Finance Committees on June 15, 1936, at which time the purchase of the library was authorized.

2. Copy of a letter of June 23, 1936, from the Rockefeller Foundation, outlining the terms upon which their contribution to the purchase price of the Gest Library was made. This letter did not appear in the minutes at the time of the purchase, but at my suggestion was embodied in the minutes of the regular meeting of January 26, 1942. (On the basis of this letter the Gest Library has been regularly listed in the Princeton catalogue as a part of the library of Princeton University)

3. Dr. Flexner's report on this action at the meeting of the Board of Trustees held October 13, 1936.

4. Extract from the minutes of the same meeting, October 13, 1936, authorizing the appointment of Dr. Nancy Lee Swann as Curator. Three appointments were made on this occasion, one annual and two indefinite. I have purposely given the entire record of the three appointments in order that members of the committee may understand the basis for my statement that I believe Dr. Swann was given permanent tenure up to the age of sixty-five.

5. Copy of letter of appointment from Dr. Flexner to Dr. Swann, dated October 15, 1936. (Dr. Swann's salary was increased on July 1, 1937, to \$3600 per year).

The original price agreed upon for the Gest Library was \$125,000. The total cost to the Institute up to the present date has been \$137,452.97. The difference between the two was made up by a gift of \$1000 from an outside source for the purchase of a collection of puppets attached to the library, and a gift of \$2000 from the Rockefeller Foundation for the purchase of certain curios and works of art which had been brought to the United States with the library but which were not included in the original purchase price. Over and above these, the expense of moving the library from Montreal and from China to Princeton was nearly \$10,000. In the autumn of 1941 the Rockefeller Foundation made a further grant of \$2500 for the purchase of an index of the Gest Library which has been compiled and printed by Commander Gillis, provided the one hundred copies of this index can be transported from China to the United States.

Mr. Gest believed (I am sure in good faith) that there were about 130,000 volumes in the library. No check was made at the time of the purchase, but at my suggestion the volumes were carefully counted in the summer of 1941 and the actual number was found to be approximately 105,000.

The library is at present housed in the basement of 20 Nassau Street in quarters provided free of charge by Princeton University. Janitor service is also provided by the University. Institute expenses for the maintenance of the library include salaries, insurance, and incidental expenses, which for the academic year 1941-1942 were as follows:

Salary - Dr. Swann	\$3600.00
" Dr. Chung	1200.00
Insurance	499.66
Retirement allowance, clerical help, books, supplies, etc.	<u>1211.33</u>
	\$6510.99

FRANK AYDELOTTE

No. 1

Extract from Minutes of a joint meeting of the Executive and Finance Committees of The Institute for Advanced Study held June 15, 1936.

The Director stated that up to this time the Institute had relied almost wholly on the Princeton University Library and its staff and the libraries in Fine Hall and McCormick Hall, for the use of which the Institute had made no payment whatsoever. Such books as the Institute had acquired have been incorporated in the Princeton University libraries, the Institute bookplates have been inserted in them, and a separate card catalogue made. He further stated that there were certain gaps in the Princeton University Library which could not be filled except at very great expense unless from time to time advantage was taken of opportunities to purchase collections which happened to be thrown upon the market. It chanced at this time that Mr. G. M. Gest of New York City, who had spent a lifetime in the collection of an Oriental Library which he had expected to bestow as a gift upon some institution of learning, was offering it for sale at approximately \$130,000.00 because he did not feel financially able to give it, as he had intended. Careful inquiry had been made of university librarians in the United States and of Mr. Hummel, chief of the Division of Orientalia in the Library of Congress, which collection is by general consent regarded as the finest in this country dealing with the Orient. Mr. Hummel had expressed the opinion that next to the collection in the Library of Congress the Gest collection was the best in America and perhaps in the world. He had further explained that he and his associates had been eager to have Congress make an appropriation for its purchase so that it could be added to the Congressional Library but that their efforts had failed. The Director stated that conditional upon the free use of the collection by the advanced workers at Princeton University and the advanced workers of the Institute - a practice which prevails in both Fine Hall and McCormick Hall - the Rockefeller Foundation was prepared to grant the Institute a sum of not exceeding \$62,500, which it was hoped would represent approximately one half of the cost of the library.

On motion, an appropriation of an equal amount in order to procure the Gest Oriental Library was made.

NO. 2

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
49 West 49th Street
New York

June 23, 1936

My dear Mr. Flexner:

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of The Rockefeller Foundation held June 12, 1936, the following action was taken:

RESOLVED that the sum of Sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars (\$62,500), or as much thereof as may be necessary, be, and it is hereby, appropriated to the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, towards the cost of the purchase by the Institute of the Gest Chinese Research Library, upon conditions that the Institute secure from other sources the balance of such cost and at least half thereof, and upon the further condition that the collection if purchased remain at Princeton University.

When we have received notice of favorable action by the Institute with regard to the conditions set forth in this resolution, we shall be prepared to make payment upon the Institute's request.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Norma S. Thompson

Secretary

Mr. Abraham Flexner
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Extract from the Report of the Director in the Minutes
of the Regular Meeting of the Institute for Advanced Study,
held October 13, 1936.

I am happy to report to the entire Board action taken by the Executive Committee at a meeting held on June 15. Mr. G. M. Gest of New York has devoted a large part of his life to the collection of an Oriental library, which in the judgment of the Librarian of Congress and his associates is next to the collection in the Library of Congress the most valuable in the United States. If a collection of this kind brought together by the enthusiasm and self-sacrifice of an individual during his whole lifetime should once be scattered at an auction sale it could never be assembled at any cost. Mr. Gest found himself in a position where it became necessary for him to part with it. He knew that it was from a financial point of view invaluable, but he also realized that under existing circumstances no American university could pay for it what it actually cost. He was willing to dispose of it to the Institute or to any of the great universities at a price which would leave him enough to live on during the rest of his life in a modest way. Towards this price, \$125,000, the Rockefeller Foundation gladly subscribed one half, and I have hopes that the other half will be supplied from another source. There have been certain necessary expenses of a minor kind connected with transporting the library from McGill University, Montreal, where it was housed, to Princeton, and it was also essential to employ for its care a curator, who is a Chinese scholar. Dr. Nancy Lee Swann, who has a Columbia University doctorate in Chinese studies and who has lived for twelve years in China, was curator of the Library while it was in Montreal. She is a specialist in the field of Chinese studies. She is the author of many papers and a book entitled "Pan Chao: Foremost Woman Scholar of China," which was published on the basis of an award of the American Historical Association. She has fluent mastery of the Chinese language and has an extensive knowledge of its literature. She has come to Princeton and is engaged in completing the catalogue, an arduous task which will require several years. I suggest that her remuneration be for the present fixed at \$250.00 a month plus the sum necessary to place her on the Teachers Annuity list. Careful study of the budget leads me to believe that part of this amount can also be carried by the revised budget voted on June 15. The acquisition of the Gest Library has been enthusiastically received by the Princeton humanists and by Oriental students throughout the country. It should be a source of great pleasure to the Institute that we have thus been enabled to make to Princeton some return for the unexampled generosity and hospitality which has been shown to our faculty and workers by the University librarian, assistants, and by Miss Shields, the librarian at Fine Hall.

No. 4

Extract from the Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the
Institute for Advanced Study, held October 13, 1936.

The Director made the following nominations,
recommending

1. That Dr. Edward Capps be appointed Visiting Professor in the School of Humanistic Studies for one year, beginning October 1, 1936, with an honorarium of \$200.00 a month.

On motion, the nomination of Dr. Edward Capps as Visiting Professor in the School of Humanistic Studies was approved.

2. That Dr. Hetty Goldman be appointed Professor in the School of Humanistic Studies, beginning November 1, 1936, with an honorarium of \$200.00 a month.

On motion, the nomination of Dr. Hetty Goldman as Professor in the School of Humanistic Studies was approved.

3. That Dr. Nancy Lee Swann be appointed Curator of the Gest Oriental Library in the School of Humanistic Studies, beginning October 1, 1936; that her salary be fixed at \$3,000.00 a year, of which she will contribute 5% to the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America, the Institute contributing an equal sum monthly; that, unless her term of appointment is prolonged by mutual consent, she retire at 65 years of age.

On motion, the nomination of Dr. Nancy Lee Swann as Curator of the Gest Oriental Library in the School of Humanistic Studies was approved.

No. 5

Copy of letter of appointment of Dr. Swann

October 15, 1936

Dr. Nancy Lee Swann
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Swann:

I have pleasure in informing you that at a meeting of the Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study held on October 13, 1936, you were appointed Curator of the Gest Oriental Library in the School of Humanistic Studies of the Institute, beginning October 1, 1936, at a salary of \$3,000 per annum, of which you will contribute 5% to the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America, the Institute contributing an equal sum monthly, and unless your term of appointment is prolonged by mutual consent, you will retire at 65 years of age.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Director

Necessary steps for the establishment of a research library for Oriental studies at the Institute

In order to enable scholars to use to advantage the old and rare works which constitute the Gest Library, it would be necessary to purchase modern scholarly and critical works, both books and periodicals, which would probably amount, over a period of ten years, to an expenditure equal to the original cost of the Gest Library. In this respect the history of the Huntington Library in California is pertinent and the Committee has based this statement upon a careful study of the experience of the Huntington as furnished by Dr. Wright.

In addition, the Committee feels very strongly that the Institute should take advantage of the fact that the priceless treasures of the Peking Library are now on deposit at the Library of Congress and are being microfilmed. A set of these films could be obtained at a moderate cost, probably not exceeding \$5,000, and they would add greatly to the value of the Gest collection.

It would be necessary, in addition, to provide (a) a building for the Library, which would probably cost not less than \$100,000 and not more than \$200,000; (b) funds for an adequate library staff; (c) salaries for two or three professors and stipends for a small group of young scholars.

It is the opinion of the Committee that the collection could be maintained as a research library for the sum of \$50,000 per year and that the addition of another \$50,000 per year would enable the Institute to operate a School of Oriental Studies of high quality though small size. The Committee calls the attention of the Trustees to these steps, in the first place, because of its sense of the possible future importance of Chinese studies in the United States and, in the second place, because of its conviction that without the expenditures indicated for a building, for modern books, and for a library staff, adequate use of the Gest collection for scholarly purposes would not be possible.

*From
Gest Vault File
Get his v. Com*

COPY

Abraham Flexner
Magnetawan, via Burks Falls
Ontario, Canada

July 24, 1941

Dear Frank:

Your note of July 21 reached me yesterday. I must answer from memory and without conference with those who also participated in the transaction, but I think that my recollections will make the situation clear to you.

I first heard of the Gest Collection when Mr. Gerould, librarian of the University, came to see me at 20 Nassau Street. He told me that the collection was, next to the collection in the Library of Congress, the most important that existed in the United States; that it was on the market and had been offered to Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Princeton, all of which were willing to buy parts of it but none of which could, in the period of depression, afford to buy the whole. He appealed to me to get possession of the collection, if I thought that someday the Institute might develop a school of oriental studies. He was not definite as to its size, though he thought it ran over 100,000 volumes, but was quite definite as to its value and importance, as I have stated above.

I went to see Stevens at the Rockefeller Foundation and to my surprise found that he was quite familiar with the situation. The library had been loaned to McGill University. The new principal, imported from England, was not interested in it, and though that part of it which was in Canada was placed on the shelves, Morgan, the principal, ordered that it be taken down and boxed up. Stevens was anxious to preserve the Library as a whole and believed that the Rockefeller Foundation would contribute one-half of the necessary money to acquire it.

I next got into communication with Mr. Gest himself. He was very hard pressed for money as he frankly admitted, but the collection of the Library had been a life's dream and he did not want to disperse it by auctioning it off singularly or in parcels. He told me that it consisted of something like 120,000 to 130,000 volumes. He thought the latter figure nearer the truth, but he could not say positively because Captain Gillis had been buying books and a large part of the Library was still in Peking awaiting remittance from Mr. Gest, which on account of the depression he was unable to make. He was reluctant to name a figure for its purchase but on the assumption that the Library contained 120,000 volumes he said that he would take \$130,000 for it. That would pay his debts to Gillis and to others in this country and would keep his books together.

-2-

I next turned to Leland of the Learned Societies and asked who was our leading American expert on Chinese libraries. He suggested Hummell, curator of the Library of Congress. Leland knew of the Gest Collection and said that in richness and value its only possible superior was the collection in the Library of Congress, and he advised me to buy it.

I went at once to talk to Herbert Putnam who knew the Library but who did not know its precise extent. But he urged me to get it, and said that he would himself house the Library in the new wing of the Library of Congress and pay all expenses for its care. However, I was afraid that our acceptance of this offer might delay our using it at the Institute. Mr. Putnam then said that the man who was best informed was Hummell, his curator of Chinese books. At my request, he sent for him. Hummell was very clear and positive. He thought that the Library extended to over 100,000 volumes and that it contained other material besides. He told me that he thought it would be tragic if the volumes were dispersed; that he thought the Institute should buy it and deposit it in Washington until we were ready to develop it further.

The situation was therefore this: Mr. Gest needed money urgently. The American part of the Library was boxed in Montreal. Those books in possession of Captail Gillis were in Peking and there appeared to be no reasonable doubt that the Library was of great value, far in extent of the amount which Mr. Gest asked. I remember asking Hummell what it would cost if we allowed it to go to auction. He replied, "The Gest Collection is unique and no amount of money would ever reassemble it. Putnam and I had tried to get an appropriation, (Congressional) but as the depression was on that had failed."

It was impossible to know the actual number of books, the individual value, or the value of the smaller collections which we subsequently acquired for the institute. There was no question as to whether Mr. Gest's estimate was somewhat exaggerated or not. Sixty-five thousand dollars for the purchase of the collection would give us something valuable, far beyond the amount we paid and for that matter far beyond what the Rockefeller Foundation and the Institute together paid. There was no catalog and it was impossible to take a count. The only thing to do was to consult Miss Swann. She was working on a catalog, but Morgan's action had prevented her from going further. I took a chance knowingly, though I confess if the Library is 18,000 volumes short, the difference is greater than what I had supposed. Though there were 102,000 instead of 120,000 volumes, I should have been willing on the basis of what I gathered from Putnam, Leland, Hummell, and Miss Swann to go up to \$150,000 to get it.

-3-

Events prove that we were lucky in acting when we did. We had no trouble in bringing to Princeton the part which was in Montreal. But the outbreak of the Chinese-Japanese War imperiled that part of the collection which Captain Gillis had in Peking. We cabled him through the American Express Company to lose no effort and spare nothing in order to get the books out of Peking and aboard ship, sailing for New York. The American Express Company had acted faster than the Japanese advanced. One fine morning I received notice from the Collector of the Port of New York that the books had arrived and were in the Customs House there.

I hope it may turn out that some of the boxes are still in the possession of Gillis. I wonder whether in counting the books you have taken into consideration the fact that sometimes several volumes are bound together. But, however these things may be, the Library is a unique and superb thing, useful and beautiful, and could not be replaced no matter how much money we someday might be willing to spend in the effort. I should, in your place, await an answer from Gillis. I should also ask Miss Swann what her recollections are as to the size of the McGill part of the Library, for she was more familiar than anyone else with it and when the books reached Princeton and space was found in which to unpack the boxes I gave her complete autonomy, for there was no one else in Princeton who could have handled the matter at all.

As you will see from this account, I had to act on admittedly imperfect information and under great pressure for time. Had we waited a few months we should never have gotten the books in China at all and Mr. Gest would have been forced to do with his collection what Lord Lothian did with his fine books, - auctioned them off and saw them blown to the winds.

I am glad that you are happily settled and are having a good holiday. We are enjoying ourselves here though the last two days have been very warm, not to say hot, and I am afraid that the same lot may fall to you at Stockbridge.

With best wishes,

Ever sincerely,

Abraham Flexner

Mr. Maass will recall subsequent negotiations with Mr. Gest regarding scrolls and shadow pictures and certain museum pieces, which Mr. Gest thought not included in the sale; I insisted they were - and we finally obtained them all.

1917-1919
Vert. File "G"
GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY

FACILITIES

ORIENTAL STUDIES

Academic Activities

DUYVENDAK, J. J. L.

Biographical

OPPENHEIMER, R.

Letters regarding Gest Library and Proposed Plans with Reference to the Gest Library.

Filed in Vertical File under "G" for Gest Library.

Gest Oriental Library--Vault file, Miscellaneous M - Z

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

THE LIBRARY

PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

J
best Jhr.

JULIAN P. BOYD, *Librarian*
LAWRENCE HEYL, *Associate Librarian*

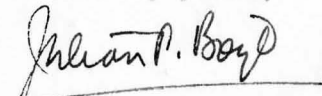
January 24, 1949

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

Thank you very much for letting me see
Dr. Duyvendak's letter, gloomy though it is. I
attended that meeting of the "considerable body
of Sinologues" and my own impression was the much
of their discussion was unrealistic "empire building."

Sincerely yours,


Julian P. Boyd

SINOLOGISCH INSTITUUT

漢學研究院

LEIDEN, (Holland) January 11th 1949.

1e BINNENVESTGRACHT

*Please Return to
Dr. Oppenheimer*

Boyd

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer
Director The Institute for
Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey.

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer,

I was glad to receive your letter of January 3rd, which was the first direct news I had from the Institute since my visit there in April 1947. On that occasion a considerable body of Sinologues met at luncheon in Fuld Hall, and were invited to express their views. Those who gave their opinion all stressed the importance of the development of Chinese studies by the Institute with the Gest library as a basis. Conversations with Dr. Aydelotte led me to think that such a project was being seriously considered by the Board of Trustees.

I was therefore disturbed and disappointed when rumours reached me from outsiders that the Institute had completely abandoned such plans, and that the library had been turned over to Princeton University. I refused to give credit to such reports, because I had no official confirmation that any decision had been reached.

Your letter now brings me that confirmation. While fully appreciating the kind things you say about the work I did in connection with the library, I cannot but give expression to the keen disappointment which I feel, not only that this work remains sterile, but that a project for which the Institute seemed to offer a unique opportunity has been abandoned. I consider this a major defeat in my efforts to help in developing Chinese studies. I did put not only my time, but also my heart into this project. I am still convinced that something like this is necessary to put Chinese studies in the U.S.A. on a proper level. A secondary matter of regret is that a fine collection like the Gest library will for I donot know how many years remain practically unused. The better housing will alter very little. A few scholars from here and there may occasionally consult it, - for the rest the books will remain idle on the shelves. It is not a library for beginners, and unless Princeton University is prepared to develop graduate Chinese studies, the Gest library will remain a mere ornament.

You will pardon me, I am sure, for speaking frankly. While recognizing the reason for your decision, I cannot help hoping that, if at some future time the financial possibilities of the Institute should increase, it will yet reconsider the project that I outlined or any other project that is better, in order to do justice to the importance of Chinese studies in the world in which we live.

Thanking you again for the courtesy of your letter,

Yours sincerely,

J.J.K. Dayvendak
J.J.K. Dayvendak.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
Princeton, New Jersey

June 9th, 1948

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

I have your letter of June 1st, informing us that the transfer of the Gest Oriental Library will be completed by July 1st, 1948. We are grateful for your generous cooperation in this matter. We anticipate that we will be able to make valuable use of the Library and, as I have told you, we have no desire to be a dog in the manger regarding it. Should it turn out later that we do not succeed in this ambition we should not want to hold it here against more legitimate claims elsewhere.

Faithfully yours,

Harold W. Dodds

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

D Gol Tsh

Handwritten initials and scribbles in the top left corner.

THE GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY
THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
December 22, 1947

Gest Library

葛思德東方藏書庫

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

Although you thought it best not to send to Dr. Stevens prior to your conversation with him on Friday next either copies of Dr. Duyvendak's reports on the Gest Library or a copy of my suggestions, could you not have available at the time of your conversations that material and/or an outline for a basis of discussion such as the enclosed?

Among those in the field of Far Eastern Studies there is such a general desire to have something definite done that I venture to suggest that we try very hard to get serious consideration of a plan for his help before he leaves for the west the first of January, although of course no final decision could come that quickly. You have your Executive Committee or the Gest Library Committee to consult, and he has his committees.

It would be much more of nationwide appeal, it seems to me, if the Library is located out in a building with the major activities of The Institute rather than in Princeton University Library where there is the emphasis on college work in a local university rather than in postdoctoral studies the scholars of which are to be drawn from any and all university centers.

If you could get Dr. Stevens to help, then perhaps if your committees are willing, we could get the assistance of the Far Eastern Committee of the American Council of Learned Societies to help in an approach to other institutions for additional help, provided there are not those on the Board of Trustees who could make considerable contributions, or seek such contributions from either other institutions or from individuals.

May we try?

Sincerely,

Nancy Lee Swann
Nancy Lee Swann, Curator

PROPOSED PLANS WITH REFERENCE TO THE GEST LIBRARY

(A) That in spite of the decision at this time not to establish a School for Chinese Studies, cannot appeals be made to the General Board of Education and other institutions that help be given for inviting scholars to pursue their own individual studies, having perhaps as many as six on a permanent basis, with each cooperating with the Curator of the Library in developmenting phases of neglected fields in the facilities of the Library.

(B) That in any such plan the cooperation of Princeton University be sought with an ~~an~~ especial appeal for the Gest Library to be housed in a new unit for activities joining Fuld Hall rather than in the proposed quarters in Princeton University Library's new building now under construction on the University campus.

(C) That in view of a lapse of time required for planning and erecting a building certain activities be begun at once in the present basement quarters of the Gest Library.

Under (A) it is my opinion that unless The Institute which owns the Library undertakes post-doctoral ~~and~~ activities, it may well mean that there never will be a center in America for such activities. Universities can be expected to carry nothing beyond postgraduate activities, and U.S.A. national educational policies do not now point to such activities being established in the Library of Congress.

That in view of the necessity of having persons of established scholarship in the field those herein suggested for immediate consideration would require a status of permanent membership (with the privilege of resignation) with remunerations comparable to their present salaries.

That in addition to a small staff, perhaps two only, of Chinese for the routine work of the Library at least one Chinese scholar be invited either on a permanent basis or a long period of residence to work with the group of American permanent members.

PROPOSED PLANS (A) continued

That if possible The Institute set aside annual revenues for at least to the amount of \$30,000.00 for the Gest Library, and appeal to the General Board of Education of Rockefeller Foundation for an endowment to make possible a comparable amount annually, as well as, if Princeton University will agree to the housing of the Library in the proposed building of its own, to seek another million from other sources to give the Library what would be an endowment of three million.

(B) That in something of a compensation to Princeton for the long preparation to house the Gest Library there would always, if the above funds are made available, be one permanent membership open to her choice of a scholar to work with the Far Eastern ~~languages~~ books and objects in Princeton Art Museum.

That there will be a continuation of the handling and housing of such Chinese-Japanese books by the staff of the Gest Library as has been attempted in the present arrangement at 20 Nassau, where the Curator has had to go it pretty much alone, as well as the cooperation in accession of holdings/in western languages.

(C) That at once, this spring in some cases, there shall be invitations extended certain scholars to come for work in the present quarters of the Gest Library: (see Duyvendak's list)

1. Dr. C. S. Gardner, now visiting associate professor at Yale, for work on bibliography, and the completion of the Catalog of Rare Books the material for which was prepared by Professor WANG Chung-min: Chinese edition and English survey thereof.
2. Dr. Rhea Blue, now with the services in Washington, for completion and publication of a study of the economic treatise in China's dynastic histories following the Han treatise, a study of which by Swann is being published.

PROPOSED PLANS (C) continued

3. Dr. Derk Bodde, associate professor at Penn, now translating FENG Yu-lan's history of Chinese philosophy.
4. If Princeton agrees to above plan for housing the collection, Dr. Alexander Soper iii for Far Eastern art, if Princeton's choice (his proficiency in handling Japanese material would be helpful).
5. Dr. Tung Yiu (YU T'ung), now a member of The Institute, and part time instructor of Chinese language courses in Princeton University, as a Chinese scholar to be associated with the group.
6. A Chinese librarian
7. A craftswoman for the care and upkeep of the books: Miss Helen Skillman has had nearly five years part time in the Gest Library. She is now with her family in Philadelphia.

Until one of the above group, or some one else, is invited to become Acting Curator, or Curator, for the immediate present for the sake of continuity in the development of the Library routine may the Curator Emeritus carry on a bit. There are at least three rather unpleasant jobs that she would like to have completed while she is still in charge.

Submitted,

Nancy Lee Swann

Nancy Lee Swann, Curator

N.B. Under the Fullbright Bill we might be able to get a partial grant for the that portion of the salaries the Chinese appointees wish to spend in Chinese dollars; arrangements might be made with Penn if Bodde would continue one course there; the same seems possible with Bryne Mawr in case of Soper. NLS

FOREWORD

The text of this study has no counterpart in western history, either in content or in design. It covers a long period of time, but it is not a comprehensive history, for it is confined to economic developments in a partially "planned" society.

The structure is that of topical paragraphs with a time sequence; it was essentially assembled by the scissors and paste method from contemporary or semi-contemporary official annual reports. It is not a "treatise" in the modern use of that term; it resembles an economic chronicle or annals. It opens with a subject passage for the two parts into which the text is divided, the main topic of the second one being restated in more detail when a new beginning is made. Furthermore, in the preface to the encyclopedic compilation, the HAN SHU, of which this text is but a small portion, the historian in verse form again stated the twofold subject of the text, each part of which is an independent unit.

The contents are what one might expect in official reports of a planned society — accounts of "ever-normal granaries," changes in agricultural technique, man power shortage, price-fixing, taxation, changes in coinage, et cetera. These are recounted as episodes, and their substance and tone are thoroughly modern. The Han dynasty was one of China's happier periods, and Utopia was just around the corner.

The text itself is fragmentary and episodic in form, but the insertion of dates and subjects into the translation compensates in part for the lack of textual continuity to which history readers of the west are accustomed.

Furthermore, it is accompanied by extensive notes, both

textual and explanatory. The textual notes being documentary evidence for the translation are necessarily of interest chiefly to the sinologist. The explanatory notes, however, are required for an understanding of the meaning of the text, especially for the general, historical, or economic reader. The additional aids for the reader in Chinese chronology, on the structure and contents of the treatise, on the political and social organization of China of Han times, which are included in the study, are most likely adequate only for those somewhat familiar with the history of the Han period. The economist and other students of history, however, may find such information in one of the more recent histories* of China in a western language.

Since the Han period is about contemporary with Ptolemaic Egypt, and its culture somewhat similar, the economic reader is reminded of Medieval or Ptolemaic parallels.

Robert B. Warren

The Institute of Advanced Study
February 9, 1945

* Dubs, Homer H., translation of HAN SHU annals, has a series of introductions chapter by chapter to each imperial reign which in fact make up a political history of China of the period covered by this study.

Latourette, Kenneth Scott, The Chinese: their history and culture.

This contains a rather full account of the whole Han period, 206 B.C.-A.D. 220.

Goodrich, L. Carrington, A Short History of China. This has a very brief account of the period.

Swann, Nancy Lee, PAN Chao: foremost woman scholar of China, A.D. first century. This has a very brief survey of the Han world of letters.

Wilbur, C. Martin, Slavery in China during the former Han Dynasty. For the economist this contains perhaps the best account of the period.

YALE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

333 CEDAR STREET · NEW HAVEN 11 · CONNECTICUT

LABORATORY OF PHYSIOLOGY

6 October 1947

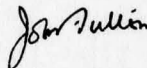
Dr. Frank Aydelotte
The Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Aydelotte:

Many thanks for your letter of the 4th about the Gest Library. I should prefer to defer a comprehensive report until I have an opportunity to discuss the matter with Oppenheimer. I have discussed it at some length with Wilmarth Lewis and we are of one mind; namely, that if support can be secured for a well rounded program for Far Eastern studies at the Institute the Gest Library must remain at Princeton; if, on the other hand, the new Director feels that expansion would be more profitable in other directions I feel that the library should go to an institution where it will be actively used. It seems to me that we should do one thing or the other.

December 16th is open as far as I am concerned, and it would seem to me a good time for a special meeting of the Trustees. By then Lewis will have recovered sufficiently to attend.

Very sincerely,



John F. Fulton, M.D.

October 4, 1947

Dr. John F. Fulton
Yale University School of Medicine
333 Cedar Street
New Haven 11, Connecticut

Dear John:

You promised the Trustees in April that you would have a comprehensive report on the Gest Library at this meeting. Are you prepared to make it now and do you consider it desirable to do so? It occurred to me that there might be some advantages in postponing it until Oppenheimer has had an opportunity to study the problem a little more carefully than he could possibly have time so far.

I make this suggestion in all the more confidence because Oppenheimer feels that he would like to have a special meeting of the Trustees in perhaps a couple of months. He and I have agreed that it might be advisable to substitute this meeting for the meeting of the Executive Committee, December 16th. I should be glad to have your opinion on the whole matter.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Conference on Gest Library

4 April 1947

1. Dr. Aydelotte introducing Dr. Fulton as chairman
2. Dr. Fulton - Purpose of the conference
3. Appraisal of Gest Library - Dr. Duyvendak and Miss Swann
4. General discussion by members of the conference

From the Institute for Advanced Study

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Dr. John F. Fulton
Dr. Marston Morse
Dr. Erwin Panofsky
Dr. Winfield Riefler
Mr. Michael Schaap
Dr. Nancy Lee Swann
Dr. Oswald Veblen

From the Princeton Bicentennial Conference

Dr. Knight Biggerstaff
Dr. Derk Bodde
Mr. Julian Boyd
Mr. Hsiang-Tung Chang
Dr. J.J.L. Duyvendak
Dr. J.K. Fairbank
Dr. Charles S. Gardiner
Mr. Mortimer Graves
Dr. E.R. Hughes
Dr. Arthur W. Hummel
Dr. George A. Kennedy
Mr. Michael Lindsay
Dr. Owen Lattimore
Dr. George Rowley
Dr. K. A. Wittfogel

BLOOMINGDALE'S
NEW YORK

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

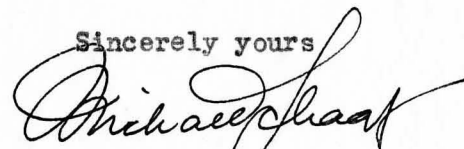
April 9, 1947

Mr. Herbert Maass
20 Exchange Place
New York City

Dear Herbert:

I have dictated a few of my impressions about the Gest Library and I am enclosing a copy. Do you think that I should present this at the coming meeting and if so, do you think I should first send a copy to Dr. Fulton, who is the Chairman of the Committee of Three?

Sincerely yours



Michael Schaap

efw

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MS

Here are a few impressions gained by me from my study of the history of the acquisition by the Institute of the Gest Library, and from my attendance at the meeting of the present committee on the Gest Library, with a group of eminent sinologists.

There was general agreement among the experts that the Library is a valuable collection which should be made available to students interested in Chinese history, philosophy and literature.

It seemed generally agreed that the Library is largely what might be called a "collectors" library," i. e., it includes quite a number of items of considerable value derived, however, from their scarcity rather than from their practical importance to the student. It nevertheless contains a sufficiently large number of practical volumes to make it a valuable working library. There are, however, voids in it which would require an expenditure, as I gather from the discussion, variously estimated from \$20,000 to \$100,000 in order to fill them.

While I was at the meeting (I had to leave before it closed) there did not seem evidence of much competition for the acquisition of the Library from the numerous colleges represented. The only definite bid seems to be from Yale which, in a communication to Dr. Aydelotte, offered to take it over and reimburse the Institute for the \$65,000 which it originally paid. The Library has, of course, cost the Institute much more since its purchase in 1936, because the cost of maintaining it, even in its dormant condition, and with the free housing furnished by Princeton, has been from \$6,000 to \$8,000 a year. A previous committee consisting of Mr. Edgar Bamberger,

Dr. Moe and Dr. Veblen, which made a study of the subject in 1943, reported that the cost for the academic year 1941-42 was \$6,510.99. Dr. Fulton has estimated the cost as possibly \$8,000 or \$9,000 annually. If the Institute wants to extend its activities into the field of Chinese studies, retaining the Library as a necessary instrument, it would require the employment of two or three professors whose salaries, with possible stipends for students, and other expenses would amount to at least \$40,000 or \$50,000 a year. Dr. Aydelotte has estimated that the total maintenance cost should be figured at \$100,000 a year, but expressed confidence that the necessary funds could be found from outside the Institute, to endow it.

Dr. Fulton has consulted Mr. Boyd, Librarian of Princeton University, who stated (but without committing the Trustees of Princeton) that the University would accept the collection and presumably maintain it, but without reservation or obligation. In this connection it should be noted that in a letter written by him to Dr. Lewis in January, 1947, he says:

"Since the opportunities presented by the Gest Library are available both to the Institute and the University, just as the opportunities presented by the Princeton University library are open to both, I doubt if acceptance of responsibility by either for the Gest Library's maintenance and growth would free the other from any obligation for the future of Chinese studies."

Mr. Boyd further intimates that in his opinion the Library should be placed rather "in an institution engaged in the teaching of undergraduates than to one committed to advanced research."

And this brings us to a point which perhaps could be considered at the beginning: how far has the Institute the power to determine the disposition of this Library? The special committee to which I have already referred, acting together with Mr. Maass and Mr. Leidesdorf,

studied the subject thoroughly and reported as follows:

"We have concluded that the Library is the property of the Institute for Advanced Study. The Rockefeller Foundation contributed \$62,500 toward its acquisition, plus \$2,000 later for works of art connected with the Library, naming as one of the conditions 'that the collection, if purchased, remain at Princeton University.' This condition seems to the Committee to make it impossible, even if it were deemed desirable, to dispose of the Library away from Princeton without the consent of the University as well as of the Rockefeller Foundation; but our conclusion is that it does not create the condition of joint ownership of the Library between the Institute and Princeton University."

The committee in the conclusion of its report said, "The committee believes furthermore that the question of active participation by the Institute in Oriental studies and what is the best use to be made of the Gest Library cannot be decided at this time (January, 1943) but must be considered by the Trustees at some future date in connection with other plans for the development of the Institute." That statement is truer now than ever, for whatever may be the opinion of the Board about the disposition of the Library, it would seem beyond question that action should be deferred until the new Director has an opportunity himself to consider the matter and make his own recommendation.

Conference on Gest Library

4 April 1947

Dr. Aydelotte was called on by the chairman of the conference, Dr. Fulton, to give a history of the Gest Library.

Dr. Aydelotte. In 1930 the Gest Library was brought to Princeton - \$130,000. \$65,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation and \$65,000 from Institute funds. It was then found that the Institute could not afford to do anything in Chinese studies. When the money was available, it was war time and we could not embark on any new project. Last spring we secured Professor Duyvendak to make a study of the resources of the library and to make recommendations which he will repeat today. I want Miss Swann to comment on those. The problem now is what should the Institute for Advanced Study do with the Gest Library? Should we embark on a School of Oriental Studies? The question is whether there is room in the United States for an approach to this problem at this institution. We are here for post-doctorate research. The question in our minds is whether there is a sufficient number of students qualified and interested in post-doctorate research to justify the organization of a School. The Board considered the question and appointed a committee of which Dr. Fulton is chairman. I will turn the meeting over to him.

Dr. Fulton: Dr. Aydelotte has outlined the purposes of this conference. When the Trustees learned there was to be a conference at Princeton University we seized the opportunity to invite you here to seek your counsel. The future of the Gest Library is one which has been of great concern to the Trustees, for having a collection as unique as this something ought to be done, or it should be made available in some center where it would be put to proper use. We ask you to consider these two problems. We took the matter to the Librarian of Congress. He thought it should be made available to scholarship and might be transferred to the

the Library of Congress. Mr. Evans went into it and returned the report that the Library of Congress felt it would be in the national interest to have the collection in an academic center where studies in Chinese could be fostered. He felt that the State Department would be opposed to have the collection go into the Library of Congress. So our responsibility becomes greater, and we must consider whether we should retain the Gest Library here or whether we should consider its transfer to some other institution where Chinese studies are already under way. Those are the issues before us. I turn now to Professor Duyvendak.

Professor Duyvendak. I am very happy today that this issue that has been occupying my mind for the last year has at last come to a point where it may be discussed in somewhat larger group. I hope very much that we shall come to perhaps not a decision, but that the discussion will lead to an ultimate decision of what to do with this Gest Library. I had occasion last year to go over this library rather carefully, ably assisted by Dr. Swann, who knows it in and out, having been associated with it from the very beginning. I have come to the conclusion that while in a sense it may be described as a collectors' library because a great deal of attention has been paid to the acquisition of rare items, that on the other hand it has most, at least a great many of the fundamental work that are necessary in a library designed for scholarly purposes for research. To be sure there are gaps, some unexpected gaps sometimes, and one will have to be content with using perhaps a rare Ming edition in our acquisitions since 1930. A great many important works have been published in China since then. Any scholar would look around for recent works. In its present state it would be difficult to work there, but I came to the conclusion, after all, that these are minor difficulties of beauty which perhaps enhance the real beauty of the rest of the library.

If it had not been for the war it would^{not}/have been difficult to supply those gaps. I hesitate to say how easy it is now, but even if it should prove difficult to acquire those books that are absolutely indispensable. I think that institutions like commercial presses will start useful operations again pretty soon and it will be possible to procure many of those books.. A scholar's library is a thing to which there is never an end, but I think it would not be necessary for the Gest Library, situated so close to Washington, New York, and New Haven, to duplicate every item. By means of inter-library loans and trips of scholars it might be unnecessary to duplicate so much. In the long run you could acquire most, but that is not a matter of immediate urgency.

The library is particularly strong in Classics, it is its main strength. It is strong in certain aspects of history, weak in others. In philosophy it is strong; strong in literary collections, weak in a large section of science books called . It has collections of all kinds of books of a varied sort which one needs constantly for research. There are a great many interesting rare items. By and large it is a library that is interesting and important both. The question arises how can it best be utilized? It goes to my heart to see this library sitting in a very mouldy place, where every time it rains Miss Swann has to get up in the middle of the night with buckets to help mop up water which runs in. It really is in a dreadful situation. The books are crowded together and very unaccessible. Only Dr. Swann can find anything.

Chinese studies is a subject than which it would be difficult to find one more suited to be taken up by the Institute for Advanced Study. I tried to point out last year that Sinology is such a vast, all-embracing subject. It is not one subject, but a collection, comprising the study of philology, language, philosophy, history, economics, law. A Chinese library is a storehouse of knowledge of history and experience of the

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human race which is unparalleled anywhere, and therefore in Chinese studies there is so much that should be made available for other disciplines. It would be such an enrichment if all that material could be used and be translated and made available that I think it would be just an eminently suitable objective for the Institute to take up.

Is there enough interest in this country? Is it necessary to supplement work done in other centers? I should say certainly yes. There is a great deal of work being done at various universities. I have seen developments and it is simply astounding how much has been achieved and how many people are coming along and how many centers founded, libraries started. But the nature of Chinese studies is such that students who begin their study of the language when they enter a university ^{have} are not really reached the status of mature scholar, not even when they reach the Ph.D. degree. The studies are too long and too difficult, and no student can afford to study so long. Some institutions have done a great deal, but there is a time when students have to start on their own future and have to take teaching or other positions. The danger is that they are only still half-formed scholars, and under the pressure of academic work they will never really develop into real Sinology scholars. In the use of Chinese books there is not only the difficulty of language, but so many difficult problems of mass criticism, historical criticism hast as complicated as those faced by theologians, who are no longer content with just the use of any old Chinese books, but want to know its history, value and compare it with other products. That requires long training, in this country perhaps even more than in Europe. They do not naturally have the philological tradition. Most students have not had training in classical languages; they do not naturally turn from that sort of study.

Last night we heard a very able talk by George Taylor. The things which he said in themselves are true, but the emphasis of his talk was such that it fills me with great concern. If Chinese studies, as he

pointed out, are to become studies of social sciences as he emphasized, then the danger is that you will get people who talk about Chinese and the social sciences and who are always about to read a Chinese book but never do it. I have known such men. There are too many difficulties lurking around the corner. It is inconceivable that anyone would study French or German without always knowing the language well and using first source material. Chinese culture has an extraordinary continuity and to understand the present one must know things of the past. One must go into it deeply and for many years. I want an institution where a man can go get his fundamental training. I want an institution where one can come and catch his breath so that they are not lost to scholarship and do do work worth while.

It seems to me that this would be a splendid thing for the Institute and that the Gest Library would be be a very suitable central place. It is important not only for this country, but there is not such an institute outside China. In Japan there used to be a center, but now there is no research center and such an enterprise would have real international importance.

Miss Swann. I have talked this problem over for twenty years, and have wondered what we could do with it as a center. I don't know the library as well as I want to. I want to speak a few words about the so-called rare books. I had the privilege of having Mr. C.M. Yang come up from the Library of Congress. He gave me a scrap or two of his knowledge of the rare books of China. Of those rare books there is a type of rare book which he has not met before. On the whole there are many duplicates in the Library of Congress.

---- Miss Swann went on to speak of the collection of rare books, which although not the beautifully illustrated books on exhibit at the Princeton conference, still are beautiful books. She gave

statistics about the rare books, pointing out that books which are considered rare from the point of view of China must be printed prior to 1644 or a manuscript not printed or must be a lost book which has escaped the cataloguers in China. - - - - -

As we went through the collection he would speak of things that came as contributions to scholarship that this group of books could make. He showed me several places where evidently compilers of Chinese library catalogues had never seen that book. There are not many of those, but that shows the type of book which, even among the rare books, is there. I could think of nothing better than to give the opportunity to some young scholar, who could take it as his life work in that library, to supplement the catalogue of those 1032 titles which we hope to print in Chinese for the Chinese themselves, who again and again write that they want to see it well done. In addition one man could not finish the job of putting into English, not only the editions, but the content. Add to that group the good copies of later period and you would have a man doing nothing but this and then he would not finish the job.

It is a working library, but you could always find a copy for a scholar to use. We have always had them bound. There is a wealth of joy and remuneration for the group of scholars who follow me in the Gest Library if we stand for a center in the Institute for Advanced Study.

I have a great deal of pleasure working with the group of men working toward their degree. There are two men from Princeton now. One working in philosophy reads Chinese well, but does not know how to use Chinese books, dictionaries or indices. I have a Chinese working in field of politics. It is worth having a library here for students of that sort. I am thinking of Mr. Gest today; he is old and blind, but that is what he wanted this library to be.

Dr. Fulton. The institution to which I belong has made overtures to Dr. Aydelotte asking whether it would be possible to acquire the Gest Library for Yale. I must say that this was done without my knowledge, and the information broke only four days ago. It seems to me that we should consider very carefully the possibility of transfer of this library to an institution which already has a good school of oriental studies. The school at Yale I know too little about, but understand Mr. Kennedy may be able to tell us more. Personally I do not share the view of some of my colleagues that Princeton should not go into competition with other institutions. The need for competent scholars is very real, in the national interest and the interest of world scholarship. I would personally favor establishing a School of Oriental studies along the lines outlined by Professor Duyvendak.

J. K. Fairbank. I am slightly embarrassed to come from Harvard, but I would like to support the general statement that Dr. Duyvendak has made, testifying from one academic community. There is need for a center where a post-doctoral person already started can carry on his work without the distraction of teaching. I think the experience at Harvard reinforces that view. The Institute for Advanced Study is a place where that might be done. I take it that it might also be possible at Yale. At Harvard there are trends under way. First there is a language teaching program conducted by people qualified in Chinese who are under a heavy pressure of a teaching schedule. It is difficult to develop very far in research on account of the teaching schedule. A second trend at Harvard in regional studies focusing all social sciences. We suffer from the danger of becoming so pre-occupied with theoretical idea of problems concerning China, that those of us in that field will not have the chance to read Chinese.

We have a staff which we hope will develop in economics, government, history, sociology, each competent to read Chinese, but it takes a long time to have very thorough competence. We can begin with people of great promise, and as years go by teaching, developing ideas, general committee matters, out of welter of activity there is every danger in not developing people really versed in what the people of China have written. I think we are at a very critical period.

All of us in the Far Eastern field are very much under the influence of Dr. Wittfogel. He is one of few people who has studied the subject of research and has ideas as well as opportunity to produce leading conceptions. ~~He will be the first to agree the undesirability~~

I think there is a very strong natural interest in the Institute for Advanced Study taking on this library if that will help to maintain a small number of American scholars at the post-doctoral level really keeping their feet on the ground in Chinese studies.

Mr. Kennedy. Thinking over the post-doctoral study, I wonder what the system is at the Institute. I have found that I could not recommend a student for a doctorate at Yale under about ten years of study. There have been only two Ph.D's; one studied for ten and one for thirteen years. The wives are the only people who can afford this amount of time and can maintain themselves.

Mr. Aydelotte answered that stipends will be given and might be increased - but for a limited period.

Dr. Biggerstaff: I think the general idea a good one but we should consider whether this is being done elsewhere. At Harvard Yen Ching Institute they did something of this kind. I think and came there after taking doctor's degree.

Mr. Fairbank. The Harvard Yen Ching Institute maintains a department of language teaching and has commitments to seven colleges in China. It is unable to expand this post-doctoral training beyond the training of people they need themselves from time to time and people they send back to China.

Mr. Gardiner. It is a fixed principle of Harvard that fellowships are granted only to those who have had one year at Harvard. I have hoped that Yale would build up a Chinese library. I am delighted to learn that the Yale Corporation has made this offer and has made an appropriation for the purchase of Chinese books.

It was suggested that the Best Library come to Harvard. We reported to the Trustees of the Harvard Yen Ching Institute that it was an extremely valuable working library quite apart from its rarities. Its rarities have obscured the central fact of its working collection. A large part was a duplication of what was already at Cambridge. It would seem to me that if Yale has appropriated funds to build up a working library there, that it would be rather a pity to transfer this library to Yale, to create another center at Yale, midway between the large Libraries of Harvard and Columbia of 170,000 and 140,000 volumes. Both represent substantially complete collections. It would be a great pity to concentrate those resources between Boston and New York. I would very much prefer to have it remain here.

Here post-doctoral research exists as nowhere else. You have here one institution which might logically take on this job of post-doctoral work on a continuing basis and on a considerable scale. I think \$20,000 extra would round it out to virtual completeness. You would have full resources for any visiting scholar.

Dr. Aydelotte Your estimate interests me. I had

discussions of the Huntington Library. It cost about \$100,000 to make the Huntington Library into a working library and I estimated the same thing for us.

Mr. Gardiner. I have every reason to expect that within another year we will be able to get books easily. I am convince that large stocks are available in Peking. I do not believe that the great majority of those have been either stolen or burned.

Dr. E. R. Hughes. I should like to make some remarks about the Peking book market. It is very well stocked, but very patchy. I don't think you can rely at present on the supply. I am not familiar with the American situation. I think Mr. Lindsay and I are the only two Englishmen here.

I would like to urge that the question of different universities and centers in America is one of prime consideration, and I cannot help hoping that in this matter the Trustees of the Institute will bear in mind Dr. Duyvendak's final emphasis, which was of the international importance of an institution of the sort. I have come to see through my hard experience in Oxford that we do require something in the nature of a triangular or rectangular movement in scholarship of the younger men who have reached the doctorate or post-doctorate stage.

I visualize a two way traffice between Peking; one center in America and on the continent of Europe, Leiden, and center in England, though Oxford has not done anything yet but in fields of history and philosophy which would require it to be taken into account. Here are four centers which can keep the likely people going, either with intervals of teaching or get that rare phenomenon, the rare research mind which is self-illuminating, and keep him going all the time, can keep people moving from one center to another with enormous effect.

If the Trustees of the Institute could build up a post-

doctorate institute, I think certain Chinese members would be of vital importance. You would be able to have intense emphasis on philological studies. People always want to read Chinese but don't get it done. That could be the key thing of Institute and the development of the technique which is required and already given in my university and particularly in Leiden and other centers of the United States, the technique of using a Chinese library without wasting time.

I do hope that it would be possible to get something in the nature of a special institute here for men to come to for periods of between five years and and then to go on to a refreshing course of teaching and then to research. I have a very, very strong feel that the divorce of research from teaching has serious consequence.

In the 18th century at Oxford we had Fellows elected for life and no teaching to be done and they settled down to their existence. That kind of thing is not possible, and I don't think the Institute would ever be guilty. - - - - Dr. Hughes spoke of relation of teaching to research and the British method of using Leverhulme Fund for fellowships for teaching for people who want leisure - - -

For Chinese studies a center is required and that means library and staff of assistants. I would like to draw attention to remark of Professor Whitehead, who said that the main problem in education was one of time. Only a very limited number of years in which really to get going. If Methuselah was not a well educated man he had only himself to blame. It has been said that it takes ten years for a doctorate at Yale, but the ten years ought to be reduced to seven and we should not be satisfied until it can be reduced to seven by some sort of method of stimulation which keeps people moving.

The slower you go the less you get in Sinology, and the quicker you go the more you get and the clearer you get it. If there were a center of higher Chinese studies in Princeton, with leisure for the

research workers, you could get them moving with speed and they could go back and cut down the ten year period to seven. It would be valuable to Chinese studies and keep people moving around.

Dr. Duyvendak. Our system in Europe is different from that here. Students who come to my university to take up Chinese and Japanese take first examination after three years, largely in modern language. Then they need about between 2-3 years to take second examination, the doctoral examination, mainly classical. This is roughly six years, and then they start writing the doctoral dissertation, which takes one to two years. They need on the average something between 7-8 years before they take a doctor's degree.

Professor Veblen. This is comparable to modern science, medicine or physics. Four years as undergraduate, three years as graduate student for doctorate. This does not take into account the acceleration of past few years.

Dr. Arthur W. Hummel. The emphasis on doctor's degree, I deplore. If you make that an absolute requirement you would never have gotten Mr. Lattimore in Chinese studies, nor Mr. Graves. It seems to me that there should be some leeway at the Institute for Advanced Study.

Dr. Aydelotte. The requirement at the Institute is a doctor's degree or its equivalent.

Dr. K. A. Wittfogel. The question has been discussed, should we make this an idea center and what should we teach? Professor Duyvendak is 100% right with the emphasis on humanistic equipment which must be basic. I may only add that in those places such as Harvard or Far Eastern Institute at the University of Washington the same desire certainly was strong to get both the western books and get down to the language. There is, of course, a limit of time on you for the philological training. A special group of people will be much better for having this training. Try to give them as much training as possible. We would be glad to send two of our best people over to help you.

As far as Seattle is concerned I found a very strong large teaching staff there, Chinese, Japanese, and Korean, but also a great desire to go into the language. I found the graduates really devouring Chinese books. I would say there was a great difference from 1921 when we studied books which were like text books, which must be swallowed like a bitter pill, but no inner contact.

I found a group of graduate students participating in Seattle most eager to get down to the use of modern Chinese books and to understand text book material. It is not how important this is, but it is the popular aim which we are all aware of. You have no difficulty with language, but do not read certain things. We have discussions of early feudalism by people unmoved by early Chinese documents. The question is not only to give a linguistic tool, but to give a certain drive and direction to make these tools really function.

A second point. It is a great step forward

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I think that if Princeton would go into the field of Chinese studies it is very important to know what kind of studies. Not either language or institutions, but this good marriage, which would be very productive.

Thirds, a study of China, however coordinated between institutions and language and the various institutional seem to me too isolationist as a scientific approach. There is no China, technically speaking. The western world and China overlap physically.

- - - Dr. Wittfogel spoke at length about the close contact to central Asia which is always with us in Chinese studies, and that it is impossible to study China without the central Asiatic background, and also Japanese is also very important to Chinese study. It is impossible to speak about Chinese institutions without understanding the Asiatic background - - - - -

If this is the scope, with enterprise and courage to do it, then what about the people who go there. You speak of post-doctoral students who would continue here and a few older men around to help conduct these researches. Many suffer from too much teaching; some suffer from too little. It is important that a mechanical separation of teaching and research is bad and that a limited amount of teaching proves very stimulating. I would beg you not to forget that the contact with young men is good. I agree with the combination of American scholars and European scholars. To have possibly two spend years here, to give them some years of fruition would be wonderful. All this leaves the question of space. We could fill up this house. If the Institute for Advanced Study does not do it, somebody will do it. One point from which we have suffered, and that is the question of academic status. Would you have these post-doctorate men come in, it would be advisable to give them some sort of title. I have found I had great difficulties to get mature

young American Sinologists. They would not be afraid of hard work, but there was no academic status for future for them. If they had some status it would help give them a security. I think the idea is so good that it is really dangerous. One technical remark about the library; it is a very fine library, but uneven.

Dr. Hummel. I think \$20,000 would have to be spent in the first two years and every year \$6000 or \$7000. I think it would take \$100,000.

Dr. Wittfogel. It is sheer common sense to replace rare books by cheap editions for use and only give access to rare books to students. I think the library can be developed and that it should not be added to Harvard.

Dr. Duyvendak. On the cost that would be required. The number of volumes is 40,000. I don't think I spent altogether anything equivalent to \$25,000. I have not gone in for rare items, have gone in for working volumes. I could not afford to buy rare items. The sums which I have needed and had at my disposal were very modest.

Dr. Derk Bodde. I would like to reinforce the statements made about the international importance of such an organization. Mr. Wittfogel mentioned bringing in American and European scholars. I would certainly add Chinese and Japanese. I like also the idea of Mr. Hughes having some triangular or four cornered arrangement whereby people come here from China and men at the Institute could go out to other countries. After all, since it is a subject concerned with China it is obvious in many cases that the problems can be attacked much better in that country than here.

About Mr. Wittfogel's idea of covering central Asia and western Asia as well as China, I thoroughly sympathize with him. The establishment of a Chinese school should be the first step, and then we can look to bringing in a few outside people. It seems to me that we have all in this field become more and more aware of the necessity, in order to obtain best results, of pooling our information from various disciplines and various lines of approach. I have found that better results can be obtained when men are not isolated from one another but allowed to work in common, and that the success of that technique has been well demonstrated by two projects connected with Dr. Hummell of the Library of Congress and Dr. Wittfogel. They have obtained work through that approach which could not have been done by single individuals working alone. In so doing, we are repeating from a western point of view what was done in China, and great works of China of the 16th - 19th century. The great dictionaries of those centuries were the product of a government subsidized group of individuals. Today we would be helpless without the work of our Chinese predecessors. An Institute of this sort is ideally suited for developing group research of that sort.

Dr. Hughes. I want to emphasize that is the Chinese side. I can't help thinking that the Trustees are faced with a unique opportunity at present in relation to the younger Chinese scholars. You have got a generation at the present time in China, a combination of men of 35-45 whose fathers were classical scholars in the full tradition. They have been grounded and trained in modern historical research and technique and it is this generation at this moment who are over burdened with that enormous pressure of teaching. I have found that it was vital at the present time that one should be able to cut out these special men who have proved themselves after going back from Western studies, cut them out from routine of teaching for research. When I go out to China, and when I come back I should have this purpose of making them members of Senior

Common Room. When I did get back I would hope our various professors and students at Oxford and Cambridge have opened their Senior Common Rooms. If they came to us in that way and to such centers, it would be invaluable. There is never such a generation as men trained as they are. They have had a very strong classical training. Those are the people whom we want to catch in the next few years. The modern generation does not know its best.

Mr. Lattimore. From what Dr. Fairbank and Dr. Wittfogel said I should like to pursue the dream a little bit. This is a wonderful time for talking in terms of dreams and then how near can you come to realization. From that point of view I should like to venture the opinion that if we are to think of this kind of studies in terms of the kind of thing that the Institute for Advanced Study stands for, we should not take as our goal the idea of the best school of Chinese studies in America. That should be merely the starting point rather than the end point. In a question of another school of Chinese studies, historically all our studies in this field derive from our own history, the history of the expansion of the west. This thing of a great semi-circle, Near East, Middle East, India, etc. are each of them representative factors of the cost which was separately entered and exploited during period of expansion. Our studies have not followed through. Each of the factors converges toward the center. The doors by which you enter all these studies are separate and distinct, but the back doors of study all open on the same back alley. I have not had time to think this out, but surely there is some difference between the center of gravity of the whole and any one area of great concentration of material. You have an exceptional wealth of material in the Chinese field as such, but that does not make the Chinese field the center of gravity of the whole, because this is relative to other areas of concentration. You can see that our problem in its entirety is one of relations between cultures.

Among ideas floating around in this time one that has had considerable publicity is area study and the concept which Mr. Toynbee made important. The unit of study is the cultural rather than the national or geographical area. The whole thing is a question approached from the point of view of relations between cultures and should be handled always historically. . . . If you take that view, does it mean only that you have adequate material if you have gathered in one institution one of the worlds best Indian libraries, Chinese libraries, Japanese libraries, all in one place? Not necessarily. I very much hope that the center is an Institute for Advanced Study and the individuals who come to it for periods of residence and research, and I am strongly in agreement with Dr. Wittfogel about research and teaching. A man should be chosen for his quality, and if you have first class tools of research like a great library, but the absence of a library in each and every culture is not an obstacle to this view of what could be done in this institution.

Dr. Julian Boyd. I do not come authorized to speak for the University. I can say that Princeton and the Trustees of Princeton are conscious of our responsibility of the existence of such a library on them. We, of course, have a responsibility for housing the Gest Library in our new library structure which in more than one sense is a joint venture. That is a minimum responsibility. I believe that in the larger program the development of the program of studies of research is and should be a joint responsibility of the University and the Institute.

It seems to me that a program such as has been discussed here cannot be formulated clearly and precisely without taking into account the statement that Dr. Duyvendak has made about the character of the library. I believe that librarians more generally than scholars have faced the problem of the growth of scholarly materials, which is a vast and unwieldy one, more than scholars have. I think we should

first of all recognize the fact that this library has been given certain direction by one man, but direction has been given. I should like to point out that the fact that whatever decision is made here by the Institute or jointly by the Institute and the University, will inevitably give the library its direction in the future. The burden of the growth of the library will be the burden imposed on it by the decisions which are now to be made and they are very important. The discussion about the amount of money involved in converting this library, that has lain fallow so long, into a working library seems to me more or less an academic discussion until you have determined what kind of group studies you are going to promote, what kind of a program we want to implement.

You gentlemen have been dreaming very interesting and stimulating dreams. I should like to point out that a dream ought to proceed from some realistic recognition of the growth that has already been promoted, which imposes a responsibility and which is indeed the occasion for this meeting. \$25,000 a year might be sufficient to develop the Gest Library. The point I want to make is that its growth will result from the decision about the nature of a program and that program, in my opinion, should be one of joint responsibility of the University and the Institute and should take into account the nature of programs at Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and elsewhere as well as those programs in Europe and the Orient.

It is clearer to librarians than perhaps to scholars that many of the difficulties that scholars now have in gaining access to materials arise from failure to relate institutional programs, one to the other.

We have in this country allocation of division of responsibility of the acquisition of scholarly research materials. Those are movements which all scholars ought to support for the simple reason that in the end it will result in more adequate resources. Those are considerations which I believe inevitably must be considered.

As for undergraduate kind of teaching of Oriental studies, the University already has certain commitments that are at least tangential to the program of studies of eastern Asiatic studies. We have a strong department of Oriental language and literature, although the program is almost entirely devoted to the cultures of medieval . We have in that field a large and important collection of manuscripts and scholars' resources. We have also begun some commitments in the development of Russian studies. I think that, because of the fact that our new library is in one sense a joint venture and particularly because the Gest Library is a joint care of both, that the two institutions might well develop and mutually supplement each other in their programs. The University might assume responsibility for linguistic instruction leaving to the Institute group studies for post-doctoral fellows. Those are details of the problem which should be worked out by authoritative bodies of both institutions. Whatever decision is made as to the nature of the program, I think should first be realistically based upon the present status of the Gest Library, and second it should be borne in mind that the nature of the program will inevitably influence the direction of its growth.

Professor Panofsky. There are two dreams, one is progressive and the other I know deeply sympathetically nostalgic. There is minute craftsmanship (?) in group work by individuals working together seriously. It seems to me that if the Institute should embark upon this thing it might be better to pursue the nostalgic dream, to establish a dream by just a study of Chinese language and literature that would fill a need just by its specialization.

Mr. Fairbank. The group approach is very important in a development of this kind - language, literature, economics, etc.

Professor Panofsky. Would it be feasible under this more realistic approach without the parallel study of Japanese? Has that ever been considered a complement of the Gest Library?

Professor Duyvendak. The Far East had donated the Chinese culture. A great deal has been done by the Japanese for Chinese studies. Within the Chinese library we should have Japanese translations of the Chinese problems. The field of Japanese proper is a field by itself. It might be envisaged in some later stage, but that is not pressing. If you want to limit it to Chinese language and literature, that would be an undesirable limitation. You should not regard language only for its own sake, however important that may be. I am quite prepared to admit that language can be handled merely as a tool to get at material that an institutionalist can use. We can speak of Sinology and Chinese studies as a subject by itself because all these different disciplines are connected by the same technique, the same philological technique. Whatever discipline you pursue in Chinese studies there is only one gate, and that is the gate of Chinese language.

Dr. George Rowley. - - - He spoke of the field of ~~art~~ history and the necessity having a knowledge of the language concerned. The work in art has a direct link with the techniques involved, but in working with Chinese, he has discovered that it is impossible for them to translate the works in art history without knowing the discipline of art. One needs the language that is the gateway for the next generation. It is necessary to have translations in connection with somebody who knows his art. The Institute must subscribe its program. He spoke of having built up through the years the best working library in the field of Chinese art, and that this would be supplemental to whatever the Institute decides to do with the Gest Library.

Professor Morse. We have talked about this from the point of view of depth and breadth, from the point of view of the library and from that of the scholars. If one establishes a real School of Chinese studies here the cost of it will make the cost of the present library insignificant. It has two purposes. I would like to say that this thing can be related to modern world, and it connects up with Dr. Duyvendak who has made a study in depth, and what Dr. Wittfogel has said in the study of breadth. I was very much interested in listening to Professor McIlwain talk about the origins of institutional law. There are a great human rights that come into law through common law, and great mistakes. We must go deeply back through the ages. . . . If we are going to establish this law for the United Nations we must understand the psychology of people throughout the ages. We must go into this thing deeply.

Michael Lindsay. Economic theory and politics - basis of the library is outside the fields I have been working on. I agree with what the people have been saying about research. Much needs to be done. You come to a place where materials for finding things out are there, but no one ever had time to get down to fundamental research to find it out. I agree with the necessity for research on Chinese problems, but am not competent to say what part the Library ought to play.

Mr. Mortimer Graves. It might be worth while to fit all these facts into a definite framework. We must recognize what we are talking about. This afternoon is only one facet of the quite fantastic of our academic machine to do the job that it has to do in the second half of the 20th century. Even the whole Institute can only do a little bit of this. If we are to get ahead anywhere in this discussion we have to pick out a very small part of it to do. In spite of the very considerable development that there has been in the

development of the Far East in this country in fifteen years, there is still no single university in which the total experience of the Chinese is brought to bear on all the problem in a whole way. Expressed institutionally that means that there is no university in which the Chinese experience is represented in all of the pertinent departments. An instance may be taken here at Princeton from the Arab field. You have a very strong Arab development, yet Fine Arts, Economics, Political Science, etc. hardly know that the Arabs exist. That is the state of affairs in the Chinese picture. The major difficulty in these other disciplinary departments is that we have not the tradition and thus not the people. It is most important to see what can be done to get Chinese, in this instance, represented in these departments. That means taking people in these departments and giving them at once additional trainings of which their educational experience has not given them. This is one step that nobody can really do, except an outside institute of this kind. It presents a whole series of technical problems, and it is within the compass of even the relatively small sums of money mentioned here today. Since you asked me to say something, that seems to me to be the thing that should be said.

Dr. Fulton then spoke of Dr. Chang who is in this country to arrange for the exchange of books between China and America.

Dr. Chang then said a few words about establishing an international organization which could carry on the project of the exchange of books on a barter system, not on a commercial basis. He reported that he had that morning received a telegram from Peking University saying that they would welcome the exchange of books, especially scientific.

Dr. Aydelotte then thanked the members of the conference on behalf of the faculty and trustees, for coming and giving their advice. He said that every problem has its financial side, but that he did not wish to discuss that phase, but rather discuss what kind of a School of Chinese studies we would want if we had all the money we needed.

THE GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY

In The Gest Oriental Library at 20 Nassau Street there are now more than 100,000 volumes on the shelves according to the Chinese standard library fourfold classification system. Far Eastern acquisitions of Princeton University other than those in the field of Oriental Art continue to be shelved in the Gest Library, and now number more than 4,000 volumes. Since February 1943, Dr. CHUNG Kei-won, who has pursued his study in Far Eastern languages in the Library for several years, has been on leave of absence for government war work, first in New York City and later in Washington, D. C. Mr. YIU Tung (M.A. Oxon) still gives frequent volunteer services along with his use of the facilities of the Library as Fellow in the Graduate School of Princeton University. Since October 1943, however, Mr. YIU has served as instructor in Princeton University, teaching Chinese language classes in the Navy School of Military Government, Princeton, but at the end of six months he will resume his full-time study in the Department of Oriental Languages and Literatures of the University.

With the able assistance of Mr. YIU a study by Dr. Nancy Lee Swann, Curator of the Library, of an A. D. first century Chinese text has been put in form for publication. This text entitled "Treatise on Food and Money" (Shih-huo Chih, Han Shu 24 A.B.) is except for one document of lesser importance, the earliest extant economic history of China. It covers the period from the earliest times to the year 25 A. D. It is a treatise in two parts on food and money. Among special features of Miss Swann's study are a chronological table of contents of the treatise in parallel columns, a translation and study of two related texts, Han Shu 91 and Shih-chi 129, a series of running comments and chronologically arranged references under wealth, poverty and rates of interest and a statement on Han money. The topics of the text itself are in many instances startlingly modern.

GOL. *Gest*
Chinese Studies

SINOLOGISCH INSTITUUT

漢學研究院

LEIDEN, (Holland) September 19th 1936

BOERHAAVESTRAAT

Dr. A. Flexner

Institute for advanced Studies

Princeton N.J.

Personal and confidential

Dear Dr. Flexner,

Some time ago Mr. Mortimer Graves of the American Council of Learned Societies passed through here and told me of the acquisition by the Princeton Institute of Advanced Studies of Mr Gest's Chinese Library. With a view to possible developments in connection with this library, Mr. Graves thought, that you might like to have some outside opinions on the qualifications and personalities of certain European scholars, who, I believe, had been named in conversations of yourself with Mr. Graves. He suggested, that it might be not inappropriate, for me to write to you about them. Although personally unknown to you, I venture therefore to do so, having had a recent opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of the one of the two scholars named, whom I did not yet know.

I have in mind Dr. Walter Simon and Dr. Gustav Halun. The former is, as his name indicates, a Jew. He was connected until recently with the Preussische Staatsbibliothek in Berlin. He is the author of a series of publications on Chinese linguistics and bibliography, which are highly esteemed. Among the younger Sino-logues, that is the generation after Pelliot, Maspero and Karlgren he is the outstanding phonetician and pure linguist. His work at the Staatsbibliothek gave him a good training in bibliography. Having been dismissed as a non-Aryan he was given a grant-in-aid by the Council for Academic Assistance in London and has been employed in teaching at the London School of Oriental Studies.

Quite recently I had a talk with its Director, Sir Denison Ross, who spoke of his work in terms of the highest praise. Last winter on his way to England, Dr Simon passed through Holland and was my houseguest for a couple of days. I learnt to know and appreciate him as a very refined, cultured and altogether pleasing personality, with whom to associate was a pleasure and a privilege.

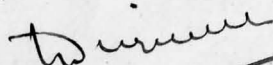
Dr. Gustav Haloun is Professor at the University of Göttingen. He has published several excellent studies on the old relations of the Chinese with the Central-Asiatic tribes and on early Confucianistic texts, editing these with ~~the~~ the most meticulous and painstaking care. He is also well conversant with the problems of Chinese linguistics. In his University he has organised a very good Seminar, with a well chosen collection of Chinese books and foreign books on China thus acquiring a splendid knowledge of bibliography. He has done all this in the face of very grave financial and administrative difficulties. Mr. Arthur Waley, whose name is doubtless familiar to you, knows the collection well, as he often goes to work there. Personally I have not yet seen it. Last week however I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Haloun personally at an Orientalist Congress at Bonn. I can say without hesitation, that he is an unusually fine person, conscientious and sincere, and a gentleman. Although not a Jew, he is completely out of sympathy with the present regime and realises full well, that his position is far from safe, as he is, moreover, really of Cecho-Slovakian nationality.

Both these men would be a credit to any scholarly institution. Dr. Haloun is very friendly with Dr. Simon and I know, that he would willingly stand aside for the latter, who is in greater need of a position. On the other hand I believe, that there is a fair chance of Dr. Simon being permanently retained at London.

I am writing all this, of course, quite confidentially. Perhaps it is entirely premature.

I feel sure however, that you will excuse this letter as being merely prompted by a desire to advance the cause of Sinology and to do justice to the merits of two men, who, through the unfortunate course of political events, are no longer appreciated as they should in the country, that was lucky enough, to count them among its scholars.

Yours sincerely,



(J.J.L. Duyvendak)

Professor of Chinese at Leyden University
Director of the Sinological Institute

September 29, 1936

Dear Professor Duyvendak:

I am under deep obligation to you for your kind letter of September 19, calling my attention to Dr. Simon and Dr. Halun, and I shall keep your letter before me.

At the moment the catalogue is being completed and we have no plans with regard to the development of the Library, but sooner or later this is a question that will arise, and I shall be very happy indeed to communicate with you at that time and to bear Dr. Simon and Dr. Halun in mind.

With deep appreciation,

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Professor J. J. Duyvendak
Sinologisch Instituut
Leiden, Holland

AF/MCE

SINOLOGISCH INSTITUUT

漢學研究院

LEIDEN, (Holland) November 15th 1937
BOERHAAVESTRAAT

Dr. A. Flexner

President of the Institute for Advanced Studies

Princeton N.J. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Flexner,

I recall with much pleasure the conversation we had last May about the possible development of Gest Chinese Research Library. Among the names of scholars to whom I ventured to draw your attention in this connection was that of Professor Gustav Haloun, of Göttingen, Germany. Having had an opportunity, some weeks ago, to visit Professor Haloun and to see his Seminar, I now beg leave to furnish some further particulars about him and his work.

His Chinese Seminar, which he has built up, singlehanded, in the short space of six years, is, I should say, the best, or in any case one of the very best, in Europe. While not being particularly large, it is remarkable for quality and for the excellence of its organisation. All the books are well and fully catalogued and systematically arranged. They have been selected with great bibliographical knowledge. The European books on China are likewise well selected and systematized; especially noteworthy is the fact that the Russian Sinological literature is well represented. Moreover the Japanese Sinological literature (there being no chair for Japanese in Göttingen) is also taken care of by Professor Haloun and is very well represented.

This rich collection has been assembled in the face of unspeakable difficulties caused by red tape and "Devisenschwierigkeiten". What has been achieved is truly admirable.

It may interest you to know that Arthur Waley has wor-

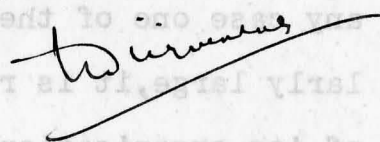
worked a great deal at Göttingen and that he dedicated his last book "The Book of Songs" to Haloun in gratitude for the help Haloun gave him.

Haloun's position at Göttingen is very insecure, because he refuses to join the Nazis. Sooner or later he will, for this reason, certainly be dismissed. He is a Tscecho-Slovakian citizen, but of German race and, therefore, not welcome in his own country.

From his Vita, which I take the liberty of enclosing, you will see the kind of work Haloun has done. All his studies are original in their approach and independent in their conclusions. He is strictly methodical and an extremely conscientious philologist. His interest in ancient Chinese History has two chief subjects: China's early contacts with non-Chinese tribes, and the development of sociological and philosophical ideas.

I thought you might be interested in these further particulars about Professor Haloun, so I trust you will pardon me for thus intruding upon your leisure.

Yours sincerely,



SINOLOGISCH INSTITUUT

漢學研究院

LEIDEN, (Holland)

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BOERHAAVESTRAAT

Gustav H A L A U N

Biographie: Geboren 12 Januar 1898 Pirnitz, Mähren, als Sohn des

Forstrats Gustav H. 1908-16 Staatl. Obergymnasium Iglau, Mähren.

Mai 1916-November 1918 in Oesterreichischem Kriegsdienst.

Nov. 1918 - Mai 1923 Studium an den Universitäten Wien und Leipzig:

Anthropologie, Ethnologie, Vorgeschichte, Religionsgeschichte, Alte
geschichte und Geschichte des Vorderen Orients, Sinologie.

Juni 1926 habilitiert für Sinologie an der Deutschen Universität

Prag, Juli 1927 umhabilitiert an die Universität Halle-Wittenberg,

Mai 1928 Lehrauftrag für Sinologie, W.S. 1930/31 zugleich Vertretung

in Göttingen, S.S. 1931 zugleich Vertretung in Göttingen und Bonn,

November 1931 umhabilitiert an die Universität Göttingen und Leiter

des dortigen Sinologischen Seminars, März 1934 nichtbeamt. a.o. Pro-
fessor, S.S. 1936 zugleich Vertretung Universität Berlin.

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- 4) Seit wann kannten die Chinesen die Tocharer oder Indogermanen
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- 6) Der Grosse Brockhaus Leipzig, 1928-35: Ca 280 Artikel der Gruppen

Indochines. Sprachen (allgem), Volksstämme und Kulturbesitz Chinas,
Chinesische Geschichte, Chines, Sprache und Literatur, Chines. Philo-

sophie, Chines. Religion (anonym, meist redaktionell gekürzt und öfter
geändert)

7) Frühkonfuzianische Fragmente: I: Fragmente der Fu-tsi und Ts'in-
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1933, S. 467 ff., Ergänzungen, ebda., X, 1935, S. 247 ff.,

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3) Die Rekonstruktion der chinesischen Urgeschichte durch die Chi-
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4) Seit wann kannten die Chinesen die Tochter oder Indogermanen
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REPORT concerning a MEMORANDUM on the present NEEDS of
SINOLOGICAL SCHOLARSHIP IN AMERICA

August, 1937

AS may be gathered from reading the MEMORANDUM and its covering letter from Dr. Ware to Dr. Flexner, the compilation is avowedly drawn up by and from the philological point of view of four men in the faculties of the three universities, Harvard, Yale, and Berkeley. There is no mention of or reference to the project set up at the University of Chicago on January first, 1937, under the direction of Dr. Creel whose experience and training, it is true, fits him into the second group of "promising young scholars" whose "primary interest" in the Chinese language is its use as a tool for research in other fields of Chinese culture. The covering letter does mention, however, the absence of Dr. Goodrich of Columbia whose foremost interest in Chinese remains non-philological although he directs the language courses and teaches elementary ones at Columbia.

If The Institute for Advance Study were located contiguous to either Harvard, Yale, or Berkeley where there are already men with this philological training rather than at Princeton where the present interest in the Far East is primarily concerned with humanistic studies, it might well adopt for its Far Eastern project both the recommendations of the Memorandum. Under the influence, however, of trends at Princeton, The Institute would apparently seem to have a larger outlook for the development of a Far Eastern Center in co-operation with the University, by evolving a program that would place foremost humanistic studies ~~xxxx~~ which would include art courses.

In these fields there could without doubt be made a place for the one, two, or more young students who are devoted to the earnest study of the Chinese language. Chinese "assistants" should be provided for in any project in the field of Chinese studies. Without them being either "courts of final appeal in matters of interpretation, or substitutes for scholarly competence", they can easily hold appointments that cast reflection neither on American nor Chinese scholarship.

In any project that would be seriously considered for its program by The Institute, the faculty and members of a School for Far Eastern Studies must be able to work in either or both the Chinese and Japanese languages. As lexical problems of a type that can be solved only by a trained philologist would arise in the use of Chinese texts by them, these problems might well be assigned for study to the one or more students devoted to research in the languages. Through the co-operation of faculty and members of the School under the guidance of the Director of the Far Eastern Center, there could be assembled data for "special lexica to individual works or authors or subjects" as well as "in the field of grammar for careful historical studies of individual particles". Over a period of years some preparatory material for a definitive dictionary and grammar of Chinese would then be at hand.

Report- Memorandum

-2-

August, 1938

The work of the Department of Oriental Studies of Yale University is basically philological. For the current academic year, 1937-38, two members of the department staff are primarily interested in Chinese linguistics. Thus Yale rather than Princeton would seem a more logical center for research in the basic unsolved linguistic problems of Sinology. At the same time preparatory data for a definitive dictionary and grammar of Chinese might well be assembled as a matter of inter-institutional co-operation at the various centers for Chinese studies on this continent, Harvard, Columbia, Berkeley, Princeton, as well as Yale. The integration of that data, however, as a means for overcoming the "fundamental obstacles in Chinese grammar and lexicography" apparently fits well into the already well-established Yale center.

It is therefore suggested that the means for co-operation in the promotion of sound Sinological studies in America as recommended in the MEMORANDUM be adopted by The Institute for Advance Study for its proposed Far Eastern Center in so far as it is feasible within the scope of its own selected project in the field of humanistic studies in co-operation with Princeton University.

Nancy Lee Swann, Curator
The Gest Oriental Library

August 27, 1937

Dr. Ware to Dr. Flexner,
who gave it to Dr. Swann
to study & report.

Memorandum

on the present needs of
SINOLOGICAL SCHOLARSHIP IN AMERICA

May 17, 1937

Since 1928 a very able campaign has been conducted under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies, generously supported by the Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations, to interest the American public and institutions of learning in Far Eastern studies. The chief ultimate desire and aim of those in charge of the campaign has always been, we believe, the establishment, in as many of our universities as possible, of Departments of Chinese and Japanese studies, of the same type that exist in the major universities of Europe. That is to say, it has been generally recognized that the basic need was, as it still is, for departments whose primary abilities and interests are in the languages, especially Chinese, but which should also offer general courses for the information of those students whose interests in this part of world culture are more peripheral. Such departments would resemble in plan well organized departments of Classical or Near Eastern languages, such as are found in the leading American as well as European universities.

Two factors have militated against the rapid and full realization of this ideal plan. In the first place, there was in 1928 perhaps only one man in the United States, the late Dr. Berthold Laufer, who would have been capable of filling a chair of Chinese in a manner comparable to such professorships in European universities. Hence lack of personnel would have prevented creation of more than one such post, barring importations from abroad. In the second place, the economic depression which began in 1929 has blocked any plans for immediate expansion in our colleges and universities.

With the able direction of Mr. Mortimer Graves, the ACLS has conducted its campaign in the best possible manner under these difficult circumstances. In the first place, it has created fellowships for promising young scholars to train themselves in Chinese culture, and first of all in the Chinese language, by going to Sinological centers in Europe, and later to China and Japan. Thus it has sought to begin the training of possible future occupants of chairs of the Chinese language, literature, and culture, with due emphasis on the primary importance of language training. This seems to us the most fundamentally important part of the program adopted.

Secondly, it has undertaken to provide men whose primary interests are in other fields, such as history, political science, or philosophy, with a certain minimum training in the languages of the Far East. Such men have then been placed in key positions in departments of history, etc., in our colleges. In some instances they now offer elementary courses in the Chinese or Japanese languages, in addition to non-linguistic courses. But their main interests remain non-philological. We recognize the value of both activities, both for humanistic studies as a whole, and specifically for the development of Far Eastern studies. They enlarge academic and popular interest in

the Far East, and prepare the ground for intensive cultivation of the field. From the point of view of Sinology, they may be classed as worthy and valuable propaganda.

Without the slightest desire to minimize the importance of these activities, we venture to raise the question whether it is not now time to lay greater stress on basic philological work in Chinese. By philology we mean, in the words of the Oxford Dictionary, "The study of literature in a wide sense, including grammar, literary criticism and interpretation, the relation of literature and written records to history, philosophy, etc." Other fields of historic culture — Greek and Latin, Semitic, Indic, etc., — have been placed on a sound scholarly foundation by being securely based on fundamental philological studies. They seem to us peculiarly necessary in Chinese studies, for the following reasons:

(1) On almost any subject dealing with China, the bulk of the written material which must be taken into account is written in Chinese. The worker must therefore be able to read this language.

(2) But what is called a "reading knowledge" of Chinese, in the sense in which such a "reading knowledge" of most modern languages is easily obtained, is very hard to acquire at present, for several reasons. The first of these is the lamentable nature of the present dictionaries. It is impossible to buy any one dictionary that will meet all the needs of any student, and the serious student will soon find himself needing to use about twenty dictionaries, none of which, nor even all of them together, will be satisfactory. Almost any type of text, in the experience of the writers, will sooner or later produce lexical problems of a type that can be solved only by a trained philologist who has read extensively in the literature.

(3) The study of Chinese grammar is in the embryo stage, and can be undertaken successfully only by persons who know what grammar is.

(4) Chinese as a language is characterized by difficulties which, even if there were perfect dictionaries and grammars, would be overcome only after long personal effort on the part of each individual student. The style is always heterogeneous: we mean that old expressions and metaphors are constantly being used along with more modern phrases but are not easily recognizable as such because the characters remain the same; there is no such change in spelling as has occurred e.g. in the history of French and English. To read a Chinese sentence successfully one must feel its flow and rhythm; and this is a capacity which is slow in developing, and comes only after wide reading experience.

Given these fundamental and primary language difficulties, the conclusion seems forced upon us that it is necessary now to concentrate the attention on cultivation of the field by persons whose primary interest is the language, other cultural interests being secondary.

Without presuming for one moment to prescribe lines of study for others, and without any idea of discouraging any Sinologist from

carrying on research in any problem which interests him, we yet cherish the feeling that there are, for the above reasons, fundamental obstacles in Chinese grammar and lexicography which should be cleared up, in order that subjects of a historical and philosophical nature may be competently investigated. Here lie, in our opinion, the basic unsolved problems of the field. This lack is likely to handicap research of a historical or philosophical nature as seriously as largely to vitiate it. And it seems to us optimistic to suppose that a man whose previous work has been mainly in the social sciences can be endowed with the capacity to use Chinese texts with real competence in two or three years. If the groundwork were laid by studies of the kind above referred to, particularly if there existed a comprehensive and scholarly dictionary comparable with the Sanskrit lexicon of Boehlingk and Roth, such training might be possible in some such length of time. We may add, however, that in the case of American students, the generally imperfect training in languages of many, perhaps most, American college graduates makes it peculiarly difficult for them to learn such a language as Chinese. We have had Ph.D.'s trying to learn Chinese whose only previous foreign language training consisted respectively of two years of French, and of one semester of German. Such ill-prepared students must, of course, expect to find the Chinese language an extraordinarily difficult task.

We would recommend the following as the best means, at the present time, of promoting sound Sinological studies in America.

(1) One or more able young students, already well trained in other foreign languages, ancient and modern, should be encouraged to devote themselves to the earnest study of the Chinese language. It should be understood that, subject to satisfactory periodical reports of progress, they would be supported for at least six or seven years, so that they might get a genuine scholarly training. Places should then be found for them in good universities, where in time it is to be expected that they would become professors of Chinese, worthy of comparison with leaders in other scholarly lines. Whatever agency furnishes the backing for this program should be prepared to keep such men alive until suitable openings are found. If Chinese assistants are provided for them, it should be understood that they must be really "assistants", and neither courts of final appeal in matters of interpretation, nor substitutes for scholarly competence; unscholarly misuse of such appointments in this country can only cast a serious reflection on American scholarship.

(2) The cooperation of as many competent Sinologists as possible should be enlisted in work preparatory to a definitive dictionary and grammar of Chinese. If foreign scholars would join in this endeavor, their help would of course be warmly welcomed. We believe that this can best be done by the preparation of special lexica to individual works or authors or subjects; and, in the field of grammar, by careful historical studies of individual particles.

(signed) [James R. Ware,
[George A. Kennedy,
[Ferdinand D. Lessing,
[Peter A. Boodberg,

The undersigned have read with care the accompanying memoranda on the needs of Chinese studies, and are in full agreement with its principles, which seem THE BEST CHINESE RESEARCH LIBRARY thoroughly sound and scholarly.

(signed) [E. H. Sturtevant,
[Franklin Edgerton,

JEROME GREENE OF HARVARD DIES

Retired Investment Banker Was University Secretary Under Three Presidents

Special to The New York Times.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 29—Jerome Davis Greene, a retired investment banker and former secretary of the Harvard Corporation, died at his home here today. He was 84 years old.

Surviving are his widow, the former Dorothea Dusser de Barenne; their son, David; a son, Jerome Crosby Greene of Bronxville, N. Y., by his marriage to the former May Tevis of Bryn Mawr, Pa., who died in 1941; two grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Directed Tercentenary

Mr. Greene was a key administrator under three presidents of Harvard and directed the university's tercentenary observances in 1936.

He also played an important role in the establishment of a number of major educational and social institutions, including the Rockefeller Foundation, the Brookings Institution, the American Social Hygiene Association and the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Mr. Greene was born in Yokohama, Japan, on Oct. 12, 1874, the son of the Rev. Daniel Crosby Greene and Mary Jane Forbes Greene. His parents were the first missionaries sent to that country by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions of the Congregational Church.

When he was 13 years old Mr. Greene returned to this country and entered the Newton (Mass.) High School. After graduation in 1892 he entered Harvard College with the class of '96.

He worked his way through college and two years of Harvard Law School by newspaper work and summer tutoring.

Mr. Greene left law school at the end of two years to work for the old University Press of John Wilson & Sons. In 1901 he became secretary to James W. Eliot, Harvard president, and in 1905 secretary to the Harvard Corporation.

Held Post Until 1910

He continued in that post until 1910, serving through the administration of Mr. Eliot and during the first year of his successor, A. Lawrence Lowell.

In 1910 Mr. Greene came to New York as the first business manager of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Two years later he left the institute to work on the organization of the Rockefeller Foundation. When it was established, in 1913, he became its first executive officer.

Mr. Greene resigned in 1917 to become a partner in the investment banking firm of Lee, Higginson & Co.

During World War I he went to London as executive secretary of the American Shipping Mission, part of the Allied Maritime Transport Council, which controlled the allocation of wartime shipping. After the war, at the Versailles Conference, he was the American member of the secretariat of the Reparations Committee.

Mr. Greene was one of the founders in Washington of the Institute for Government Research, which later became the Brookings Institution. In 1916 he helped to found the American Social Hygiene Association. And in 1927 he was one of the founders of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

After the voluntary liquidation of his banking firm in 1932, Mr. Greene became for two years a professor of international politics at the University College of Wales. He returned to the United States in 1934 to head the Harvard tercentenary celebration.

At the same time he again became secretary of the Harvard Corporation, this time under James C. Conant. He continued in that post until 1943, when he retired.

CHARLES E. SIGLER

Special to The New York Times.

MILFORD, Conn., March 29—Charles E. Sigler, a retired New York banker, died yesterday at the Milford Hospital after a short illness. He lived at 23 Captains Walk and his age was 78.

Mr. Sigler, who attended Lafayette College for two years, joined the staff of the Hanover Bank as a teller when he was 20 years old. In 1933, when it had become, through a merger, the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, he was named treasurer. He retired in 1945. He leaves his wife, Florence; two sons, C. Russell and Wallace E. Sigler; and a daughter, Mrs. C. E. Sigler.



Jerome

DR. C. R. UROLOG

Special to

NEWARK
Clarence R. Urologist and geon, died home on Christmas for fifty ye and moving ago.

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He was New York the Essex ciety, the Anatomical County and Surgeons of

He leaves son, Clarence ston, R. L., an Irene O'Crow and Mrs. H. Point Pleasa

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