NOBELSTIFTELSEN

– THE NOBEL FOUNDATION –

CODE OF STATUTES

GIVEN AT THE R. PALACE IN STOCKHOLM

ON THE 29TH JUNE 1900

STOCKHOLM
KUNGL. BOKTRYCKERIET. P. A. NORSTEDT & SÖNER
1901

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CODE OF STATUTES

OF THE

NOBEL FOUNDATION.

GIVEN AT THE PALACE IN STOCKHOLM,
ON THE 29TH DAY OF JUNE IN THE YEAR 1900.

OBJECTS OF THE FOUNDATION.

§ 1.

The NOBEL Foundation is based upon the last Will and Testament of Dr. ALFRED BERNHARD NOBEL, Engineer, which was drawn up on the 27th day of November 1895. The paragraph of the Will bearing upon this topic is worded thus:

"With the residue of my convertible estate I hereby direct my Executors to proceed as follows: They shall convert my said residue of property into money, which they shall then invest in safe securities; the capital thus secured shall constitute a fund, the interest accruing from which shall be annually awarded in prizes to those persons who shall have contributed most materially to benefit mankind during the year immediately preceding. The said interest shall be divided into five equal amounts, to be apportioned as follows: one share to the person who shall have made the most important discovery or invention in the domain of Physics; one share to the person who shall have made the most important Chemical discovery or improvement; one share to the person who shall have made the most important discovery in the domain of Physiology or Medicine; one share to the person who shall have produced in the field of Literature the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency; and, finally, one share to the person who shall have most or best promoted the Fraternity of Nations and the Abolishment or Diminution of Standing Armies and the Formation and Increase of Peace-Congresses. The prizes for Physics and Chemistry shall be awarded by the Swedish Academy of Science (Svenska Vetenskapsakademien) in Stockholm; the one for Physiology or Medicine by the Caroline Medical Institute (Karolinska institutet) in Stockholm; the prize for Literature by the Academy in Stockholm (i. e. Svenska Akademien) and that for Peace by a Committee of five persons to be elected by the Norwegian Storting. I declare it to be my express desire that, in the awarding of prizes, no consideration whatever be paid to the nationality of

the candidates, that is to say, that the most deserving be awarded the prize, whether of Scandinavian origin or not."

The instructions of the Will as above set forth shall serve as a criterion for the administration of the Foundation, in conjunction with the elucidations and further stipulations contained in this Code and also in a deed of adjustment of interests amicably entered into with certain of the testator's heirs on the 5th day of June 1898, wherein subsequent upon the arriving at an agreement with reference to a minor portion of the property left by Dr. NOBEL, they do affirm and declare, that: "By these presents we do acknowledge and accept Dr. NOBEL'S Will, and entirely and under all circumstances relinquish every claim for ourselves and our posterity to the late Dr. NOBEL'S remaining property, and to all participation in the administration of the same, and also to the possession of any right on our part to urge any criticism upon the elucidations of, or additions to, the said Will, or upon any other prescriptions with regard to the carrying out of the Will or the uses to which the means accruing from the bequest are put, which may either now or at some future time be imposed for observance by the Crown or by those who are thereto entitled;

Subject, nevertheless, to the following express provisoes:

a) That the Code of Statutes which is to serve in common as a guide for all the corporations appointed to award prizes, and is to determine the manner and the conditions of the distribution of prizes appointed in the said Will, shall be drawn up in consultation with a representative nominated by Robert Nobel's family, and shall be submitted to the consideration of the King;

b) That deviations from the following leading principles shall not occur, viz.:

That each of the annual prizes founded by the said Will shall be awarded at least once during each ensuing five-year period, the first of the periods to run from and with the year next following that in which the Nobel-Foundation comes into force, and

That every amount so distributed in prizes in each section shall under no consideration be less than sixty (60) per cent of that portion of the annual interest that shall be available for the award, nor shall the amount be apportioned to more than a maximum of three (3) prizes."

§ 2.

By the "Academy in Stockholm", as mentioned in the Will, is understood the Swedish Academy — Svenska Akademien.

The term "Literature", used in the Will, shall be understood to embrace not only works falling under the category of Polite Literature, but also other writings which may claim to possess literary value by reason of their form or their mode of exposition.

The proviso in the Will to the effect that for the prize-competition only such works or inventions shall be eligible as have appeared "during the preceding year", is to be so understood, that a work or an invention for which a reward under the terms of the Will is contemplated, shall set forth the most modern results of work being done in that of the departments, as defined in the Will, to which it belongs; works or inventions of older standing to be taken into consideration only in case their importance have not previously been demonstrated.

§ 3.

Every written work, to qualify for a prize, shall have appeared in print.

§ 4.

The amount allotted to one prize may be divided equally between two works submitted, should each of such works be deemed to merit a prize.

In cases where two or more persons shall have executed a work in conjunction, and that work be awarded a prize, such prize shall be presented to them jointly.

The work of any person since deceased cannot be submitted for award; should, however, the death of the individual in question have occurred subsequent to a recommendation having been made in due course for his work to receive a prize, such prize may be awarded.

It shall fall to the lot of each corporation entitled to adjudicate prizes, to determine whether the prize or prizes they have to award might likewise be granted to some institution or society.

§ 5.

No work shall have a prize awarded to it unless it have been proved by the test of experience or by the examination of experts to possess the preeminent excellence that is manifestly signified by the terms of the Will.

If it be deemed that not one of the works under examination attains to the standard of excellence above referred to, the sum allotted for the prize or prizes shall be withheld until the ensuing year. Should it even then be found impossible, on the same grounds, to make any award, the amount in question shall be added to the main fund, unless three fourths of those engaged in making the award determine that it shall be set aside to form a special fund for that one of the five sections, as defined by the Will, for which the amount was originally intended. The proceeds of any and every such fund may be employed, subject to the approval of the adjudicators, to promote the objects which the testator ultimately had in view in making his bequest, in other ways than by means of prizes.

Every special fund shall be administered in conjunction with the main fund.

§ 6.

For each of the four sections in which a *Swedish* corporation is charged with adjudicating the prizes, that corporation shall appoint a Committee — their Nobel-Committee — of three or five members, to make suggestions with reference to the award. The preliminary investigation necessary for the awarding of prizes in the Peace-section shall be conducted by the Committee of the Norwegian Storting, as laid down in the Will.

To be qualified for election on a Nobel-Committee it is not essential either to be a Swedish subject or to be a member of the corporation that has to make the award. On the Norwegian Committee persons of other nationalities than Norwegian may have seats.

Members of a Nobel-Committee may receive reasonable compensation for the labour devolving upon them as such, the amount to be determined by the corporation that appoints them.

In special cases, where it shall be deemed necessary, the adjudicating corporation shall have the right of appointing a specialist to take part in the deliberations and decisions of a Nobel-Committee, in the capacity of a member of the same.

§ 7.

It is essential that every candidate for a prize under the terms of the Will be proposed as such in writing by some duly qualified person. A direct application for a prize will not be taken into consideration.

The qualification entitling a person to propose another for the receipt of a prize consists in being a representative, whether Swedish or otherwise, of the domain of Science, Literature &c in question, in accordance with the detailed stipulations obtainable from the corporations charged with adjudicating the prizes.

At each annual adjudication those proposals shall be considered that have been handed in during the twelve months preceding the 1st day of February.

§ 8.

The grounds upon which the proposal of any candidate's name is made must be stated in writing and handed in along with such papers and other documents as may be therein referred to.

Should the proposal be written in a language other than those of the Scandinavian group, or than English, French, German or Latin, or should the adjudicators, in order to arrive at a decision upon the merits of a work proposed, be under the necessity of obtaining information as to the contents chiefly from a work written in a language, for the understanding of which there is no expedient save such as involves a great expenditure of trouble or money, it shall not be obligatory for the adjudicators to pay further consideration to the proposal.

§ 9.

On Founder's Day, the 10th of December, the anniversary of the death of the testator, the adjudicators shall make known the results of their award and shall hand over to the winners of prizes a cheque for the amount of the same, together with a diploma and a medal in gold bearing the testator's effigy and a suitable legend.

It shall be incumbent on a prize-winner, wherever feasible, to give a lecture on the subject treated of in the work to which the prize has been awarded; such lecture to take place within six months of the Founder's Day at which the prize was won, and to be given at Stockholm or, in the case of the Peace prize, at Christiania.

§ 10.

Against the decision of the adjudicators in making their award no protest can be lodged. If differences of opinion have occurred they shall not appear in the minutes of the proceedings, nor be in any other way made public.

§ 11.

As an assistance in the investigations necessary for making their award, and for the promotion in other ways of the aims of the Foundation, the adjudicators shall possess powers to establish scientific institutions and other organizations.

The institutions &c so established, and belonging to the Foundation, shall be known under the name of Nobel-Institutes.

§ 12.

Each of the Nobel-Institutes shall be under the control of that adjudicating corporation that has established it.

As regards its external management and its finances a Nobel-Institute shall have an independent status. Its property is not, however, on that account available for defraying the expenses of any establishments belonging to an adjudicating or any other corporation. Nor is it permissible for any scholar who is in receipt of a fixed salary as an official of a Swedish Nobel-Institute to occupy a similar position at any other institution at the same time, unless the King be pleased to permit it in a special case.

So far as the adjudicators of prizes deem it to be feasible, the Nobel-Institutes shall be established on one common site and shall be organised uniformly.

The adjudicating corporations are at liberty to appoint foreigners, either men or women, to posts at the Nobel-Institutes.

§ 13.

From that portion of the income derived from the main fund that it falls to the lot of each of the five Sections annually to distribute, one fourth of the amount shall be deducted before the distribution is made. The immediate expenses connected with the award having been discharged, the remainder of the amount deducted as above directed shall be employed to meet the expenses of the Section in maintaining its Nobel-Institute. The money which is not absorbed in thus defraying the current expenditure for the year, shall form a reserve fund for the future needs of the Institute.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOUNDATION.

§ 14.

The Nobel-Foundation shall be represented by a Board of Control, located in Stockholm. The Board shall consist of five members, one of whom, the President, shall be appointed by the King, and the others by the delegates of the adjudicating corporations. The Board shall elect from their own members a Managing Director.

For the member of the Board whom the King appoints one substitute shall be chosen, and for the other members two substitutes.

Those members of the Board who are elected by the delegates of the adjudicators, and also their substitutes, shall be appointed to hold office for two years, commencing from the 1st day of May.

§ 15.

The Board shall administer the funds of the Foundation as well as the other property, real and otherwise, belonging to it, in so far as such is common to all the sections.

It shall be a function of the Board to hand over to the winners of prizes in accordance with the rules of the Foundation, the prizes so won, and besides, to attend to the payment of all duly authorised expenses connected with the prize-distribution, the Nobel-Institutes and similar objects. It shall further be incumbent on the Board to be of assistance, in matters that are not of a scientific character, to all those who have to do with the Foundation, where help be required.

The Board shall be empowered to engage the services of a lawyer to summon or prosecute a person or to defend a case on its behalf if need arise, and, in general, to act as the legal representative of the Foundation. The Board shall be entitled to engage the assistants who may be necessary for the proper discharge of its duties, and also to fix the terms, both as regards salary and pension, on which such assistants shall be remunerated.

§ 16.

The adjudicating corporations shall appoint fifteen delegates, for two civil years at a time; of these delegates the Academy of Science shall choose six and each of the other bodies three. To provide against inconvenience from the disability of a delegate to serve at any time, the Academy of Science shall appoint four substitutes, and each of the other bodies two.

The delegates shall elect one of their number to act as chairman. That election shall be held at a meeting to which the oldest of the delegates chosen by the Academy of Science shall summon his fellow-delegates.

A minimum of nine delegates shall constitute a quorum. If any of the adjudicating corporations neglect to choose delegates, that shall not prevent the other delegates from arriving at a decision on the business before them.

Should a delegate reside at any place other than that where the meeting of delegates takes place, he shall be entitled to receive reasonable compensation for the expense to which he shall have been put in attending the meeting, such compensation to be paid from the general funds of the Foundation.

§ 17.

The administration and accounts of the Board shall be controlled once every civil year by five auditors, of whom each of the adjudicating corporations shall elect one and the King appoint the fifth; this last shall act as chairman at their sittings.

Before the expiration of February every year a report concerning the administration of the Board shall be handed in to the chairman of the Auditing Committee, which in its turn shall bring in its report before the first day of April to the delegates of the adjudicating corporations.

In the Auditors' Report, which must be published in the public newspapers, there shall appear a summary of the objects to which the proceeds of the several funds have been applied.

If any of the adjudicating corporations neglects to elect an auditor, or if any auditor fails to appear after having been summoned to a sitting of the Auditing Committee, the other auditors shall not be thereby prevented from pursuing their task of auditing.

§ 18.

The auditors shall at all times have access to all the books, accounts and other documents of the Foundation; nor shall any information they may demand concerning the management be withheld by the Board. All the deeds and securities belonging to the Foundation shall be examined and verified at least once a year by the auditors.

The Minister of Public Education and Worship, either in person or by appointed deputy, shall also have the right of access to all the documents belonging to the Foundation.

§ 19.

On the basis of the Auditors' Report the delegates of the adjudicators shall determine whether the Board shall be held absolved from their responsibility or not, and shall take those measures against the Board or any member of it for which call may arise. If no case be brought up within a year and a day of the date when the report of the Board was handed in to the auditors, the exoneration of the Board shall be held to have been granted.

§ 20.

The King shall determine the salary of the managing director, and also the amount of remuneration that shall be given to the other members of the Board and to the auditors.

Further instructions as to the management of the Foundation not contained in this Code shall be issued by the King in special by-laws.

§ 21.

One tenth part of the annual income derived from the main fund shall be added to the capital. To the same fund shall be also added the interest accruing from the sums set aside for prizes, while they remain undistributed or have not been carried over to the main or other (special) fund, as directed in § 5.

ALTERATIONS IN THE CODE.

§ 22.

A proposition to modify these statutes may be made by any of the adjudicating corporations, by their delegates, or by the Board. Upon any such

proposition being brought forward by the adjudicators or by the Board, the delegates shall be required to express an opinion relative to it.

The adjudicators and the Board shall have to come to a decision on any proposal made, the Academy of Science having two votes and the other corporations one each. If there are not at least four votes in favour of a proposition, or if that corporation whose rights and authority the change proposed affects has not given its assent, the proposition shall be regarded as rejected. In the contrary case the proposition shall be submitted by the Board to the King for his consideration.

The omission on the part of any of those who are notified in due course of a proposed change, to send in any communication within four months of the receipt of the said notification, shall not prevent a decision being arrived at.

TEMPORARY REGULATIONS.

1. Directly the Code of Statutes of the Foundation shall have been ratified by the King, the adjudicators shall appoint the prescribed number of delegates to act until the close of the year 1901; they shall be summoned to meet together in Stockholm at the earliest date possible, for the purpose of electing the members of the Board of Control of the Foundation.

In determining the period of service of those members of the Board who are first appointed, the following points are to be observed: firstly, that to the time of service laid down by the statutes, which commences on 1st May 1901, the time between the date of the election and the day named must be added, and secondly, that two members of the Board shall be chosen by lot to go off again one year afterwards (on May 1).

2. The Board of Control of the Foundation shall assume the management of the property of the Foundation at the commencement of the year 1901; subject to the proviso, however, that the testator's executors shall be at liberty to continue, during the progress of the year, to take those measures which may still be necessary for the completion of the winding up of the estate, so far as they find needful.

3. The first distribution of prizes shall take place, if feasible, in 1901, and that in all five sections.

4. From the property possessed by the Foundation there shall be deducted:

a. A sum of 300,000 kronor (about £ 16,556) for each of the five sections, 1,500,000 kronor in all, to be used, along with the interest accruing therefrom after the first of January 1900, as need arises, for defraying the running expenses of organising the Nobel-Institutes, and

b. The sum which the Board, after consultation with the delegates, may deem necessary for procuring a building of its own, to embrace offices for the transaction of business and a large hall for Founder's-day celebrations.

The adjudicators shall be empowered to set aside the 300,000 kronor and interest thereon, mentioned above, or any portion of the same, on behalf of the special funds of the different sections.

To all which Each and Every One, whom it may concern, hath to pay dutiful and obedient heed. To the further certainty whereof WE have hereby attached OUR own signature and royal seal.

At the Palace in Stockholm, on this the 29th day of June 1900.

OSCAR.

(L. S.)

Nils Claëson.

STATUTES,

TOGETHER WITH

SPECIAL REGULATIONS,

CONCERNING

THE DISTRIBUTION ETC. OF PRIZES FROM THE NOBEL FOUNDATION

BY

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE IN STOCKHOLM.

GIVEN BY

HIS GRACIOUS MAJESTY, OSCAR II, KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY, AT THE PALACE IN STOCKHOLM, ON THE 29TH DAY OF JUNE 1900.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

§ 1.

The right to hand in the name of a candidate for a prize, as directed in § 7 of the Code of Statutes of the Nobel-Foundation, shall belong to:

1. Home and foreign members of the Royal Academy of Science in Stockholm.
2. Members of the Nobel-Committees of the Physical and Chemical Sections as defined in the Code.
3. Scientists who have received a Nobel-prize from the Academy of Science.
4. Professors, whether in ordinary or associate, of the Physical and Chemical Sciences at the Universities of Upsala, Lund, Christiania, Copenhagen and Helsingfors, at the Caroline Medico-Chirurgical Institute and the Royal Technical College in Stockholm, and also those teachers of the same subjects who are on the permanent staff of the Stockholm University College.
5. Holders of similar chairs at other universities or university colleges, to the number of at least six, to be selected by the Academy of Science in the way most appropriate for the just representation of the various countries and their respective seats of learning.
6. Other Scientists whom the Academy of Science may see fit to select.

A determination as to the choice to be made of teachers and scientists, in accordance with sections 5 and 6 above, shall be arrived at before the close of each September.

§ 2.

For each of the Physical and Chemical Sections the Nobel-Committee, as prescribed in § 6 of the Code, shall consist of five members, four of them being chosen by the Academy and the fifth being the president of the corresponding section of the Nobel-Institute, as mentioned in § 14 below.

The election shall be for a space of four civil years. A member going off by rotation shall be eligible for reelection.

If a member retires or dies before his period expires, another person shall be elected to serve for the remainder of the period.

§ 3.

Previous to the election of a member of the Nobel-Committee, a list of proposed names shall be drawn up by the 4th Class in the Academy if the election be to the Committee in Physics, and by the 5th Class if the election be to the Committee in Chemistry. These lists shall be handed in to the Academy not later than the close of November.

If either of the above Classes of the Academy so desires, they shall be empowered to associate any competent member of another Class with themselves in the task of drawing up the lists aforesaid.

§ 4.

The Academy shall select one of the members chosen to sit on a Nobel-Committee to be the chairman of the same, for the space of one year at a time. In case of absence on the part of the chairman, his place shall be taken for the sitting by the oldest among the members present.

When the two committees meet in joint conference the chair shall be taken by the older of the two chairmen.

§ 5.

No decision shall be arrived at by a Nobel-Committee, unless there be present a minimum of three out of the five members having seats on it, as directed in § 2 above.

Voting shall not be by ballot, but open. If the votes be equally divided, the chairman shall have a casting vote.

§ 6.

During the course of the month of September in each year the Nobel-Committees shall issue a circular to all those who are qualified, according to § 1 above, summoning them to make nominations of candidates for prizes before the first day of February in the following year; such nominations to be supported by evidence, documentary and otherwise.

§ 7.

Before the close of September every year the Nobel-Committee shall present to the Academy their opinion and proposals regarding the distribution of prizes.

That Class in the Academy which is therein concerned shall then express its views with regard to the proposals, before the expiration of the month of October at the latest. Should the Class in question deem it necessary to call in the services of some qualified member of any other Class, to aid in drawing up their report, they shall have authority to do so.

The final decision, devolving upon the Academy, shall be arrived at within the lapse of the first half of November next ensuing.

§ 8.

The proceedings, verdicts and proposals of the Nobel-Committees with reference to the prize-distribution shall not be published or in any other way be made known.

§ 9.

The amount of the remuneration that in conformity with § 6 in the Code is to be allotted to a member of a Nobel-Committee, shall be determined by the Academy, after it has heard the joint views of Classes 5 and 6.

The amount of remuneration to be accorded to any person who shall have been called in as an expert member of a Nobel-Committee, in pursuance of the stipulations of § 6 in the Code, shall be determined by the Academy, after it has heard the opinion of the Class which shall have called in such member.

§ 10.

To every member of the Academy who shall attend a meeting at which, in pursuance of § 7 (item 2 or 3), a Class in the Academy shall agree upon a final verdict or at which the Academy shall come to a decision in regard to the prize-award, a Nobel medal in gold shall be presented for each occasion.

§ 11.

All questions connected with the Nobel-Foundation shall be dealt with at special sittings of the Academy. The minutes made at those sittings shall not be preserved with those of the other sittings of the Academy. All expenses entailed by these special sittings shall be defrayed from the funds of the Nobel-Foundation.

THE NOBEL INSTITUTE.

§ 12.

The Nobel-Institute, which § 11 of the Code authorises the Academy of Science to establish, is to be so established primarily for the purpose of carrying out, where the respective Nobel-Committees shall deem requisite, scientific in-

vestigation as to the value of those discoveries in the domains of Physics and Chemistry, which shall have been proposed as meriting the award of a Nobel-prize to their authors.

The Institute shall, moreover, as far as its means allow, promote such researches in the domains of the sciences named, as promise to result in salient advantage.

§ 13.

The Nobel-Institute shall consist of two sections, one for Physical Research and one for Chemical Research.

The buildings required for these two sections shall be erected on contiguous sites, and rooms for the sittings of the Nobel-Committees as well as record-rooms, libraries &c shall be constructed for the two in common.

§ 14.

The Nobel-Institute shall be under the superintendence of an Inspector, appointed by the Crown.

As president of each of the two sections of the Nobel-Institute, the Academy of Science shall select, on the basis of recommendations from the Class in the Academy concerned, a scientist, either of Swedish or foreign extraction, who is possessed of an established reputation as an investigator and of a wide experience in, and grasp of, the branch of science which it is the function of the section to promote.

The presidents shall have the title of Professor.

The terms of appointment for the presidents shall be drawn up by the Academy on the basis of suggestions from the Class in the Academy concerned.

§ 15.

The president of a section shall devote the whole of his working-time to the concerns of that section. He shall exercise supervision over the officials and attendants in the service of the section, have charge of the buildings and collections belonging to it, and be held responsible in the last resort for the finances.

The president shall see to the carrying out of the work of investigation mentioned in § 12. In cases where such work falls within that department of research which the president has made his own, he shall be required to execute it himself.

The other regulations to which the president shall be subject shall be imparted to him in a special code of instructions drawn up by the Academy.

§ 16.

Whenever need shall arise for the calling in of a specialist to assist in the work of investigation, that Nobel-Committee which has the matter in hand, shall make application to the Academy for the purpose. The fee for such work shall be fixed in each case by the Academy on the basis of the Committee's own proposal, observance nevertheless being paid to the following paragraph — § 17.

§ 17.

In cases where the Academy, by the terms of the Code, does not hold the sole right to determine the amount of the remuneration to be accorded to any member of the Academy, the decision authorising such payments to be made shall be submitted to the Crown for consideration and sanction.

§ 18.

A joint secretary for the two sections of the Nobel-Institute shall be appointed by the Academy, the conditions of appointment to rest with that body. Names for the post shall be proposed by the two Nobel-Committees jointly. The secretary shall be required, in addition to his other duties, to keep the minutes at the sittings of the Nobel-Committees. A librarian shall also be appointed in the same manner. The position of librarian may be combined with that of secretary or assistant to the Institute.

Assistants, makers of instruments, porters and other officials required for the work of the Institute, shall be engaged and dismissed by that Nobel-Committee which employs them.

§ 19.

Permission for other persons than those who are on the scientific staff of the Institute to carry on research in its laboratories &c, may be granted by the Nobel-Committee interested, yet only provided the researches are directed towards determining the scientific conditions upon which some discovery or some invention may be evolved.

SPECIAL FUNDS.

§ 20.

As soon as any Special Funds shall have been formed, in accordance with § 5 in the Code, the Academy shall be entitled to distribute, out of the annual yield thereof, support for the furtherance, in directions the testator had ultimately in view in making his bequest, of any work in the domains of Physical and Chemical Science that may be judged to be of significance either in a scientific or a practical regard.

Assistance of that kind shall by preference be accorded to such persons as shall have already attained, by their labours in the sciences named, to results that promise in their further development to prove worthy of the support of the Nobel-Foundation.

Proposals for the awarding of assistance of the nature above indicated shall be made by the respective Nobel-Committees and submitted to the Academy; it shall then rest with that body to consult the opinion of the Class concerned and thereafter to determine on the case.

The income derived from the special funds may also be applied to the needs of the Nobel-Institute.

ALTERATION OF THE PRESENT STATUTES.

§ 21.

A proposition to alter the present statutes may be raised by any member of the Academy or of the Nobel-Committees. Before the Academy proceeds to deal with any proposition to that end, it shall first obtain an expression of opinion with regard to it from the two Nobel-Committees jointly, and subsequently from Classes 4 and 5 in the Academy jointly. Any proposed alteration that has been adopted by the Academy shall be submitted to the Crown for consideration and sanction.

TEMPORARY REGULATIONS.

On the occasion of the first election of members on the Nobel-Committees the Academy shall also appoint a pro tem. secretary for these Committees.

Until such time as presidents shall have been chosen or definitely appointed, there shall be a fifth member of each of the Nobel-Committees, chosen by the Academy. Those members shall retire on the appointment of presidents.

In determining the period of service of the other four members of each Committee to be first appointed, the following points are to be noted: that to the period stipulated for them to act must be added the time that elapses between the day of their election and the 1st of January 1901; and further, that at the time of election lots shall be drawn to determine which of the members shall go off by rotation, as stipulated, at the close of the years 1901, 1902 and 1903.

The presidents of the sections of the Institute shall be appointed pro tem., directly after the Academy has decided that measures shall be taken for the establishment of the Institute.

The definite appointment to the permanent posts of both president and secretary shall not take place until the Institute shall have been equipped and be in working order.

Until the time when the Nobel-Institute shall be complete and have obtained its due organization, the Nobel-Committees shall resort to the opinions of experts in the several departments for such technical information as they may find themselves in need of for the purposes of the adjudicating of prizes, and they are empowered to have the experimental investigation and testing carried out at any institution, either home or foreign, that they may deem suitable. The fees to be paid in such cases shall be individually fixed by the Academy on the basis of a suggestion to be made by the Nobel-Committee concerned, with due observance, however, of the stipulations contained in § 17.

To all which Each and Every One, whom it may concern, hath to pay dutiful and obedient heed. To the further certainty whereof WE have hereby attached OUR own signature and royal seal.

At the Palace in Stockholm, on this the 29th day of June 1900.

OSCAR.

(L. S.)

Nils Claëson.

STATUTES,

TOGETHER WITH

SPECIAL REGULATIONS,

CONCERNING

THE DISTRIBUTION ETC. OF PRIZES FROM THE NOBEL-FOUNDATION

BY

THE CAROLINE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL INSTITUTE IN STOCKHOLM.

GIVEN BY

HIS GRACIOUS MAJESTY, OSCAR II, KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY, AT THE PALACE IN STOCKHOLM, ON THE 29TH DAY OF JUNE 1900.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

§ 1.

All questions connected with the prize-distribution shall be first dealt with by the Nobel-Committee for the Medical Section, constituted as prescribed in the Code, and shall be handed on by it to the Professorial Staff of the Caroline Institute for a final decision.

§ 2.

Three of the members of the Nobel-Committee shall be chosen by the professors at the Caroline Institute for a period of three civil years. Every year one of their number shall go off by rotation, a retiring member being, however, eligible for reelection.

The said professors shall appoint one of the three members chairman of the committee, and another vice-chairman.

The other members shall be appointed at times, and in the manner, stated below in § 6.

§ 3.

The Nobel-Committee cannot transact business unless at least half the members are present.

If the votes are equally divided the chairman shall exercise the casting vote.

§ 4.

Every year, during the month of September, the Nobel-Committee shall issue a circular to all those persons who are qualified, according to the stipulations given below, to make proposals of names for the receipt of prizes, requesting them to hand in such proposals before the expiration of the month of February next ensuing, together with the documentary evidence in support thereof.

§ 5.

The qualification requisite for the right to nominate candidates for the Nobel prize-competition shall be held to be possessed by:

1. Members of the Professorial Staff of the Caroline Institute.
2. Members of the Medical Class in the Royal Academy of Science.
3. Those persons who shall have received a Nobel-prize in the Medical-section.
4. Members of the Medical Faculties at the Universities of Upsala, Lund, Christiania, Copenhagen and Helsingfors.
5. Members of at least six other medical faculties, to be selected by the Staff of the Caroline Institute in the way most appropriate for the just representation of the various countries and their respective seats of learning.
6. Scientists whom the said Staff may see fit to select.

A determination as to the choice to be made of teachers and scientists, in accordance with sections 5 and 6 above, shall be made within the first half of the month of September, the initial proposal to emanate from the Nobel-Committee.

§ 6.

The nominations to the prize-competition that shall have been handed in by persons duly qualified, as above detailed, during the course of each year counting from Feb. 1 to Feb. 1, shall be first dealt with by the Nobel-Committee, which shall arrange them and hand them on, with the comments upon them it may see fit to make, to the Professorial Staff of the Caroline Institute within the first half of February.

The said Staff shall thereupon, in the first half of March, appoint two additional members on the Nobel-Committee for the remaining portion of the civil year.

The said Staff shall, moreover, be empowered to appoint one or more experts to take part as members in the deliberations and decisions of the Nobel-Committee, whenever it shall consider such a procedure necessary in any particular case.

§ 7.

The Nobel-Committee shall determine which of the works of those nominated shall be subjected to a special investigation, and shall undertake the doing of the same, being hereby empowered to employ the assistance needed.

The Nobel-Committee having handed in its decision within the month of April, the Staff of the Caroline Institute shall determine at its first sitting in

the month of May, whether the works of any others of those nominated shall also be made the subject of special examination.

The work of a nominee shall be rejected if it be not decided to have it specially examined.

§ 8.

The Nobel-Committee shall hand in its verdict and proposals for the prize-award to the Staff of the Caroline Institute within the month of September.

§ 9.

The said Professorial Staff shall then fix a day in the month of October upon which to proceed to decide finally upon the prize-award.

§ 10.

Members of the Nobel-Committee not on the Professorial Staff shall be entitled to take part in the deliberations upon the awarding of the prize, though without the right of voting.

With the above exception, only the regular members of the Staff shall be permitted to take part in the deliberations and voting upon the prize-award.

The voting on the award shall be by ballot. Where necessary, lots shall be drawn.

Every member of the Staff who is present at the final decision, and the secretary and the members of the Nobel-Committee, shall receive a gold medal specially struck for the occasion.

§ 11.

The Nobel-Committee is entitled to make requisition from the Board of Administration of the Caroline Institute for the assignment of means to defray its expenses. If the Board approves the requisition so made, it is entitled to debit the Nobel Foundation with the amount. Should the Board not sanction the requisition, or should it desire from other reasons so to do, it may refer the matter to the decision of the Professorial Staff of the Caroline Institute.

The assignment of sums to meet the other items of expenditure arising out of the prize-distribution shall be decided upon by the Staff of the Caroline Institute, after consultation with the Board of Administration of the Institute.

In cases where the Staff, by the terms of the Code, does not possess the sole right to remunerate one of its own members, its decision that such payment be made shall be submitted to the Crown for consideration and sanction.

The printed documents, which have been handed in with the nominations for the prize-competition or have been purchased for the assistance of the adjudicators, shall be preserved in the library of the Caroline Institute, without, however, any responsibility for the same devolving upon the public treasury.

Scientific instruments and other auxiliaries of like nature, procured to facilitate the labour of investigation as a necessary preliminary to the adjudication of prizes, shall be the property of the Nobel-Foundation. They shall be kept in such departments of the Caroline Institute as the Staff thereof shall appoint, without, however, any responsibility for them devolving upon the public

treasury; they shall, moreover, be used there until such time when they can be removed to a permanent home in the Medical Nobel-Institute that is to be established. An inventory of the above-mentioned belongings of the Nobel-Foundation shall be drawn up once every year and presented to the Board of Control, which shall have them under its charge.

THE MEDICAL NOBEL INSTITUTE.

§ 12.

The Medical Nobel-Institute, which shall be under the superintendence of the Chancellor of the Universities of the country, shall be established and organised by decree of the Staff of the Caroline Institute, when the said Staff shall deem that the necessary means for the purpose are available.

A proposition for the establishing of this Institute may be made by a member of either the Staff or the Nobel-Committee. The Nobel-Committee shall first deal with a proposition to that end, preparatory to its being submitted to the Professorial Staff of the Caroline Institute for approval.

Until this Nobel-Institute shall have entered upon its duties all particulars connected with its functions shall be submitted to the Crown for consideration and sanction.

THE SPECIAL FUND OF THE MEDICAL PRIZE-SECTION.

§ 13.

The proceeds of this fund shall be devoted to promoting research in medical science, in other ways than by prize-distribution, and to rendering the results of that research of practical use to mankind in directions in accord with what the testator ultimately had in view in making his bequest.

The revenue accruing from the fund shall not be appropriated for paying the salary of any official engaged at the Caroline Institute.

§ 14.

A proposition for the disposal of the proceeds of the fund may be made by a member either of the Staff of the Caroline Institute or of the Nobel-Committee.

The Staff shall debate and decide any such proposition after the Board of Administration of the Institute has expressed an opinion upon it.

§ 15.

If the amount derived from the fund in any one year be not disposed of, the Staff aforesaid shall determine whether it shall be added to the capital sum of the fund or reserved for use in following years.

TEMPORARY REGULATIONS.

In determining the period of service of those three members of the Nobel-Committee who shall be first appointed by the Staff, the following points shall be observed: to the time stipulated for service is to be added the time elapsing between the date of election and the 1st of Jan. 1901; and further, in conjunction with the election, lots are to be drawn to determine which of the three members shall go off by rotation, as stipulated, at the end of 1901, and which at the end of 1902.

To all which Each and Every One, whom it may concern, hath to pay dutiful and obedient heed. To the further certainty whereof WE have hereby attached OUR signature and royal seal.

At the Palace in Stockholm, on this the 29th day of June 1900.

OSCAR.

(L. S.)

Nils Claëson.

STATUTES,

TOGETHER WITH

SPECIAL REGULATIONS,

CONCERNING

THE DISTRIBUTION ETC. OF PRIZES FROM THE NOBEL FOUNDATION.

BY

THE SWEDISH ACADEMY IN STOCKHOLM.

GIVEN BY

HIS GRACIOUS MAJESTY, OSCAR II, KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY, AT THE PALACE IN STOCKHOLM, ON THE 29TH DAY OF JUNE 1900.

§ 1.

The right to nominate a candidate for the prize-competition shall belong to: Members of the Swedish Academy and of the Academies in France and Spain, which are similar to it in constitution and purpose; members also of the humanistic classes of other academies and of those humanistic institutions and societies that are on the same footing as academies; and teachers of æsthetics, literature and history at university colleges.

The above regulation shall be publicly announced at least once every five years in some official or widely circulated journal in each of the three Scandinavian countries and in the chief countries of the civilised world.

§ 2.

The Academy shall appoint at its Nobel-Institute, which shall embrace a large library chiefly of works in modern literature, not only a head-librarian and one or more sub-librarians, but also, as far as needed, other officers and assistants of literary training, either with temporary or permanent posts, to discharge the work of preparing questions arising out of the prize-competition prior to their treatment by the Academy, to draw up reports concerning literary works of recent publication in foreign countries and to translate from foreign languages when such work is required.

The Nobel-Institute of the Swedish Academy shall be under the superintendence of an Inspector appointed by the Crown, and under the immediate management of a member of the Academy, to be chosen by that body.

§ 3.

The Academy shall be empowered to employ the proceeds of the special fund in furthering, in such directions as the testator ultimately had in view in making his bequest, any work in the field of literature, whether carried on in Sweden or abroad, that may be considered to possess importance more, especially in those departments of culture which it is the function of the Academy to tend and foster.

§ 4.

If those members of the Academy who do not live in Stockholm are prevented from personally taking part in the election of delegates, which the Code enjoins upon the Academy, they are entitled to vote by sending in voting-papers.

The members of the Academy who are non-resident in Stockholm are entitled to compensation for travelling expenses, to a value which the Academy shall determine, if they desire to be present at any meeting of the Academy where any question is on the agenda that relates to the prize-distribution, to the reserving of money or to the allotting of reserve sums to a special fund.

§ 5.

In cases where other forms of compensation than those for travelling or for attendance, as provided in § 4 above and in § 16 of the Code, be voted to a member of the Academy, that body itself not being authorised by the Code to dispense such payment, the vote shall be submitted to the Crown for consideration and sanction.

To all which Each and Every One, whom it may concern, hath to pay dutiful and obedient heed. To the further certainty whereof WE have hereby attached OUR own signature and royal seal.

At the Palace in Stockholm, on this the 29th day of June 1900.

OSCAR.

(L. S.)

Nils Claëson.

NOTE.

The Royal Academy of Science (Kungl. Vetenskaps-Akademien) in Stockholm was founded in 1739. The statutes of its constitution at present in force date from the year 1850 (July 13). The functions of the Academy are to encourage the pursuit and the development of the sciences and also to spread a knowledge of them by the circulation of printed scientific papers and monographs.

The Academy, of which the King is the patron, numbers 100 Swedish and Norwegian members and 75 foreign ones. The home members are ranged in 9 Classes, to wit: 1. Pure Mathematics; 2. Applied Mathematics; 3. Practical Mechanics; 4. Physical Sciences; 5. Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy; 6. Botany and Zoology; 7. Medical Sciences; 8. Technology, Economics and Statistics; 9. General Science and Scientific Pursuits.

The Academy elects its President annually, but has several permanent officials, among whom the chief is the Secretary, who has the details of the management under his care.

The Caroline Medical-Chirurgical Institute (Kungl. Karolinska Institutet) in Stockholm dates from 1815. The statutes now in force received the King's sanction on April 29 1886. It corresponds to a University Medical Faculty and has the same standing as the Medical Faculties at Upsala and Lund. Theoretical and practical instruction in the Medical Sciences is imparted, and students are able to graduate at the Institute.

The head of the Institute is the Rector, chosen from among their own number by the staff of professors for a term of three years; the management and control of the Institute is vested in him. The professorial staff numbers at present 22.

The Swedish Academy (Svenska Akademien) in Stockholm, founded by King Gustavus III on the 20th of March 1786, when it received the statutes of constitution still in force, devotes itself to the arts of elocution and poetry, its mission being to labour in the interests of the preservation of purity, force and elevation of diction in the Swedish language both in scientific works and, more especially, in those products of pure literature that are embraced under the terms poetry and elocution in all their scope, not excluding those works that have the inculcation of religion for their purpose. It is part of the task of the Academy to prepare for publication a dictionary of the Swedish language and likewise a grammar, besides issuing papers and treatises calculated to establish and cultivate good taste. The Academy awards annual prizes to the winners of competitions in elocution and poetry. The membership of the Academy is fixed at 18, all being Swedes; the King is its patron. The officials consist of a President, a Chancellor, and a Permanent Secretary, all chosen from among the members.

Münster i. W., den 12. Januar 1902.

Herrn Prof. Dr. J. Ulric Nef in Chicago.

Hochgeehrter Herr!

Sie haben mir durch den Glückwunsch zu meinem Professor-Jubiläum, sowie durch Ihre Photographie, welche dem mir so werthvollen Album lebender Physiker und Chemiker aus der ganzen Welt einverleibt wurde, eine grosse Freude bereitet. Indem ich Ihnen für Beides besten Dank sage, möchte ich mich auch einigermassen erkenntlich zeigen und erlaube mir, in der Einlage meine Photographie im Austausche zu bieten.

Ihr

ergebenster

Hittorf

Wilh. Hittorf

F. Hundt Nachf.

MÜNSTER i/W.

G. Hundt Nachf.

gegründet 1840.

MÜNSTER i/W.

Kreuzstrasse 42.

GOLDENE MEDAILLE 1896

Höchste Anerkennungen.

Die Platte bleibt für Nachbestellungen und Vergrösserungen aufbewahrt.

Heinrichsbad, Febr. 19th 1902.

my dear Ulric!

your letter with check Enclosed for Fifteen Hundred and forty three 10/100 Francs. was just received.

I thank you very heartily for it.

I was worrit about your long silence, which made me feel sad. feeling my loneliness double.

but I am glad now, to hear that you are <u>all</u> well.

Beilegend finde Du ein pedigree von meiner Familie. Selbst Du aber noch Mittel zu haben wünschen über meine Urgroßeltern.
so kann ich Nachfragen auf der Gemeinde Kanzlei in Schwellbrunn.
Mein Großvater, der ihn mir gebaut habe, soll seine letzten Jahre auf der Sonne in Waldstatt gewohnt haben, der Fabrikant gewesen sein.
d. ersten Vater Landwirt.
von meiner Mutterseite, wenn die Eltern Meyer d. Tanner von Herisau.
aus Ursach habe bis jetzt noch keinen Anbzug aus dem Familien Register von deiner Vaterseite erhalten.

with hearty Greetings,

Your Mother.

Abs. Frau A. K. Nef.

Pedigree of my grandmother

Einschreiben

HERISAU
19.11.02.-8

Dr. J. U. Nef.

Kent Chem. Labor., Univ. of Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., U. S.

95603

North America.

R Herisau № 812

43398

6018 Jackson Park Ave.

Sept 26, 1903.

~~Dr. W.R. Harper,~~

Dear Dr Harper ~~My dear Sir~~:

Dr. Smith ~~has~~ informed me on last Thursday afternoon in a general way concerning some arrangements that have been considered and presented to you by him concerning a division of the chemical department.

I hope especially that nothing final ~~will shall~~ be decided upon until this matter has been very carefully considered by all concerned.

I am naturally anxious to discuss with you the whole question at your earliest convenience. ~~and hope therefore ask you to make an appointment for this purpose at your very lowly and early~~

Just Yet

Two Courses possible

I

Divide on lines suggested by Smith (excluding gen. organic chem) but give Nef 7000$ ~~salary~~ ~~something~~ to compensate for loss of 2/3 of dept. and ~~indeed especially~~ also because of his ~~[illegible]~~ Nef has felt that indep. of this question the trustees should consider the question of giving him because of his scientific work ~~for him~~ and indeed has presented this point to the Pres 2 years ago. The chem. dept has dev. and grown under his direct charge & its growth should be recognized

II

Give Smith increased salary and seat in Senate (by offic action of trustees) but defer division until he is ready to assume control of dept of physical chemistry.

~~III Give Nef a research pro~~

The University of Chicago Jan 25 '03

Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C.

I earnestly desire and need a second research assistant to help me in the prosecution of my work ~~on bivalent carbon~~. During the progress of this work (past 12 years) I have discovered facts which enable me to interpret nearly all the fundamental reactions of organic chemistry from the standpoint of methylene dissociation. I am now developing methods of work based on dissociation and catalysis — which will, I hope, enable me to explain all fermentation reactions from a purely chemical and physical standpoint.

My preliminary experiments have been published in Liebig's Annalen der Chemie Vols 298, 308, 309, 310 and 318. I am at present working on the chemistry of ~~the glycols, of glycerine and~~ the simple sugars. It will probably take 10 years at least to work out the chemistry of fermentation in all its details. ~~In fact I am now~~ In my last paper I have proven experimentally the new theory for nine aldoses & is now working on the ketoses. The work requires financial & experimental skill; it is absolutely impossible to do such work with candidates for the doctor's degree nor indeed with most doctors of philosophy.

I have at present one research assistant whom the University pays a salary of $1500 per annum. I need a second man who is absolutely reliable and who possesses experimental skill capable of development. Dr. Harper informs me that there is no objection to my taking steps to procure this assistance from sources outside the University. I therefore formally make application to the Carnegie Institution for a grant of at least $1500 for a research assistant — to begin work, if possible, by Oct 1, 1903.

Yours very respectfully

John Ulric Nef

The University of Chicago
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

YERKES OBSERVATORY
WILLIAMS BAY, WIS.

CABLE ADDRESS
ARCTURUS CHICAGO

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

August 4, 1903.

Professor J. U. Nef,

Grand Haven, Mich.

My Dear Nef:

Last winter, by a peculiar combination of circumstances, I had an opportunity to assist in a small way in the accomplishment of a scheme which A. A. Noyes of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has had in mind for several years. He was anxious to accomplish two things, - (1) to establish a laboratory solely for research in chemistry, and (2) to be relieved from the humdrum routine of directing instruction, etc., in the chemical department, and thus to be left free to devote his entire energies to research. The scheme had been presented to the President of the Institute, but various difficulties had prevented it from being carried out. I happen to know Pritchett, the President, very intimately, and thus was enabled to bring to him a lot of arguments in favor of such a laboratory for research. You well know from our many conversations how strongly I sympathize with your enthusiasm for research, and will therefore appreciate the pleasure it gave me to have even a small part in securing the establishment of a laboratory of this kind.

If my recollection serves me aright, you once spoke of submitting to the President a plan for a research laboratory in chemistry. My experience in the matter of Noyes's laboratory, and a visit to Loeb's laboratory during a recent trip to the Pacific Coast in the interests of the Carnegie Institution, will explain why the problem is uppermost in my mind at the present time. In connection with our discussions on

August 4, 1903.

Professor J. U. Nef,

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research in the Committee of the Carnegie Institution, similar questions are constantly presenting themselves; I am therefore anxious to have the benefit of the thought you have given to the matter.

A point that always presents itself is the relationship of such a laboratory towards the teaching department in the same institution. At the Institute of Technology the details of administration of the general routine of the Department of Chemistry were given to a man who is not essentially an investigator, but who has a faculty for administration and instruction. This arrangement is exactly what Noyes wanted, as it leaves him free to enjoy and to utilize fully the opportunities for research afforded by the laboratory, without the annoyance of looking out for other work. He felt that in view of the tremendous exertion demanded by research problems, it is important to consider how much time and strength might be gained if the constant worry of petty questions of administration and teaching could be removed. The saving of time, great as it might be, would be of little moment as compared with the saving of strength and of mental effort, all of which could then be concentrated on research. Will you not give me the benefit of your views on this last question, and also a complete outline of your scheme for a research laboratory in connection with the University? Your ideas would be of great value in my Carnegie work, and I might also be able to help you a little in some way.

The other day, when on my way to Chicago, I happened to have the prospectus of Noyes's laboratory with me. I met Mr. Chas. Hutchinson on the train, and in the course of our conversation, which touched on various matters relating to the University and also on the policy of the Carnegie Institution, of which he is a Trustee, I showed him the pamphlet and remarked that the University ought to provide with equal

research in the committee of the Carnegie Institution. Similar questions are constantly presenting themselves; I am therefore anxious to have the benefit of the thought you have given to the matter.

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The other day, when on my way to Chicago, I happened to have the prospectus of Moyes's laboratory with me. I met Mr. Crane, Rutherford on the train, and in the course of our conversation, which touched on various matters relating to the University and also on the policy of the Carnegie Institution, of which he is a Trustee, I showed him the pamphlet and remarked that the University ought to provide with equal

liberality for research, as distinguished from routine work of instruction. As he seemed to think more or less favorably of the idea, it occurred to me that the time might now be more ripe to urge some such scheme as the one which the Institute is carrying into effect. From my own experience here it would seem to me a great thing for you to have some arrangement made by which you could devote your entire time to research, giving only such lectures as you might choose, and being relieved of the problems of administration and instruction which must now take up much of your energy. Would you not regard as ideal a plan which would enable you to devote all your energies, as Director of a Research Laboratory, to your investigations? In such a scheme would you not like to get rid of all responsibility as to teaching and administration, except such lectures bearing on your own investigations as you would probably want to continue, and such instruction in research as you might wish to give to graduate students? The organization of the Yerkes Observatory, which is now well advanced, has made necessary a constant campaign of educating the University authorities on the importance of pure research. Perhaps, if you care to have me do so, I could assist a little in such work of education as the special conditions of your own case may require.

If quite convenient, I shall be glad to receive your ideas regarding research laboratories as soon as you can send them.

Very sincerely yours,

George E. Hale

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If quite convenient, I shall be glad to receive your ideas regarding research laboratories as soon as you can send them.

Very sincerely yours,

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

JOHN U. NEF
Professor and Head of Department
ALEXANDER SMITH
Associate Professor
JULIUS STIEGLITZ
Associate Professor
HERBERT N. McCOY
Instructor
JOHN C. HESSLER
Instructor
LAUDER W. JONES
Instructor

THOMAS B. FREAS
Laboratory Inspector

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

KENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
"THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY"

1)

Grand Huron, Mich., ~~CHICAGO~~ / Aug. 8, '03.

My dear Mr. Hale:

Your interesting letter of Aug. 4 was received on Thursday the ~~Aug. 6th~~ / Tuesday ~~yesterday morning~~.

It was my ambition and hope (although I had many misgivings with others) in coming to the University of Chicago in 1892 to be able to build up a great research laboratory comparable with those to be found in the greater German Universities in which all sides of chemical work, inorganic physical as well as organic, should be adequately represented. I feel that I have been grievously disappointed: it seems to me that the University is more and more developing into a pedagogical institute in which research is simply tolerated but never adequately rewarded nor recognized as the highest function.

In these expectations, which perhaps were unreasonable, I have been grievously disappointed: it

The officers of ~~the~~ instruction who do administrative ~~or~~ extension or outside work ~~are paid~~ receive compensation extra for such work. Personally I ~~have~~ was ~~for~~ for a number of years ~~have~~ obliged to pay a man for cleaning my apparatus in ~~the~~ my research laboratory and also to pay part of the expenses of my research assistant! The entire situation at the University during the past 10 years has been unfavorable to research: every man interested ~~in research~~ has most keenly felt this and a few ~~men~~ have ~~gone~~ worked on regardless of ~~this~~ it simply because ~~their whole soul and~~ life was ~~wrapt up in research.~~ ~~of the~~ absorbing nature of their investigations

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

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KENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY

CHICAGO

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
"THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY"

2/

Personally I have come to regard the situation as so hopeless that 3 years ago I seriously considered the question of giving up the academic career entirely and going into commercial work. Were it not ~~so~~ for the development and possibilities of my research work I should do this now. ~~instantly at the present moment.~~

There is absolutely nothing in the academic situation at present to encourage a young man of intellect to enter it — indeed I should urge any one I cared for against doing so. You know that Rowland was forced in the last 10 years of his life to devote his ~~superb intellect~~ energies to making money — to ensure his family from becoming objects of ~~public~~ charity — thus contradicting his own public criticisms of Chandler and others in a speech at the Amer. Assoc. of Science in 1882.

I agree entirely with Münsterberg ~~on the situation~~ that, unless salaries from $6000 to $25000 can be offered and research be made ~~the sole~~ a basis of advancement in Universities we shall never have a University worthy of the name in America. ~~nor will men of intellect enter the academic career.~~ There will of course always be a few men who are willing to sacrifice all normal human functions and interests for the sake of their work.

Turning now to a more definite answer to your letter: it was in October, 1901, that I presented to the President

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

JOHN U. NEF
Professor and Head of Department
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Associate Professor
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KENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY

CHICAGO

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
"THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY"

3)

my desire to have a research institute in chemistry in order to be able to devote my energies exclusively to the task of working out the fermentation problem.

My idea then was to have research in physical and in inorganic chemistry also strongly represented – in fact I had thought of Richards and G. A. Noyes in that connection – and I therefore asked for an endowment of a million dollars with a separate building and a separate board of trustees entirely independent of the University proper.

In a Senate meeting a year or so previous to this I pleaded strongly for a special endowment exclusively for research: the needs of instruction are always paramount in the eyes of the President and must be met. Consequently the needs of research, which are vital, are always postponed; this is absurd, and ~~for this reason~~ to prevent ~~this~~ it research should be independently endowed.

Science and its progress has become such a factor in civilization – indeed all human progress can be shown to depend upon its development – that it seems to me the time is ripe for the establishment of separate research institutes entirely independent of Universities and on a ~~similar~~ basis similar to that of the Crerar and Newberry Libraries or the Field Museum. There is no need nor is it always desirable to have the research work connected with laboratories whose

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

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Associate Professor
JULIUS STIEGLITZ
Associate Professor
HERBERT N. McCOY
Instructor
JOHN C. HESSLER
Instructor
LAUDER W. JONES
Instructor

THOMAS B. FREAS
Laboratory Inspector

The University of Chicago
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER
KENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
"THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY"

CHICAGO

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chief function is pedagogical. I am sure that Noyes and Richards would agree with me in this: the arrangement made by Noyes is simply temporary and a preliminary step to the establishment of an entirely separate institute for research without any teaching or lecturing (and no students, or only selected students) with the men in such an establishment can get work by personal contact with one another and with workers elsewhere.

I think the establishment of an entirely independent research institute to be especially ~~feasible~~ desirable for the following reasons:

1) The director of such an establishment can deal directly with a board of trustees selected because they have a special interest in a specific subdivision of science: the question of students and of teaching — which so called university trustees deal with almost exclusively — is here entirely eliminated. The sole question that presents itself is, What can the laboratory do for humanity and for human progress?

2) It would be possible for men of ~~conventionally~~ less wealth than # Rockefeller or # Carnegie to endow such a research institute permanently. It is however of vital importance that such an institute should be assured permanence and ~~certainty~~ above all. ~~In order to ensure~~ There must be a guarantee that its scientific work shall not deteriorate, ~~that its scientific work would always be of the highest order;~~ the director should be chosen not because of advancement or skill ~~or other; the director should be chosen not for advancement or skill but solely on the basis of his scientific achievements~~ ~~and this only after consultation with an advisory committee of men in charge of similar establishments~~ ~~trustees consisting~~ (see p 6 corrected)

→ see p 6 corrected

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

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Associate Professor
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5)

see p. 6.

in the same division of science in various parts of the world as well as of the heads of corresponding departments in a few of the recognized famous universities of the world. At present such an advisory ~~committee~~ board in chemistry might include for instance Van't Hoff and Fischer of Berlin; Berthelot and Moissan of Paris; Ostwald in Leipzig; Baeyer in Munich; Ramsay in London etc. The plan would be similar to that which exists in the case of the award of the Nobel prizes annually in chemistry and physics - which I happen to know in great detail.

You will notice that these plans correspond in a measure to those of the Pasteur and Koch institutes, to the Jenner institute and possibly also to those of the new institute for medical research directed by Flexner in New York.

Speaking now specifically of my own personal desires: I should be delighted and hope some day to give my entire strength to the development of a research institute such as ~~a~~ ~~here~~ outlined above.

A more practical and less expensive method as far as the University is concerned would be the following: I should like to be relieved entirely from all laboratory instruction; ~~and given~~ I want the aid of ~~a number of~~ ~~at least~~ two ~~one~~ or ~~three~~ research fellows who have taken their doctors degree, and that I should also like ~~two~~ or ~~three~~ research assistants for some years to carry on the work for the doctor's degree of Ph.D. in remain original with me. ~~to take~~ students for their work. Chemical work is becoming so difficult and requires such experimental skill that it is practically impossible

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after consultation with an ~~advisory~~ international committee consisting of men ~~connected with similar establishments~~ recognized as leaders in the chosen science. It ~~bring always understood that the heads in various parts of the world~~ as well as ~~the heads~~ directors ~~of~~ of such an institute in this country should, ~~of corresponding departments in a few of the recognized famous universities of the world.~~ if possible, be an American.

At present such an advisory board in chemistry, for instance, might include van't Hoff and Fischer ~~of~~ in Berlin; Berthelot and Moissan ~~of~~ in Paris; Baeyer ~~of~~ in Munich; Ramsay in London; Ostwald in Leipzig; and others.

The plan would be similar to that which exists in the case of the award of the Nobel prizes annually in chemistry and physics — which I happen to know in some detail.

You will notice that these plans probably correspond in a measure to those of the Pasteur and Koch Institutes, to the Jenner Institute and possibly also to those of the new institute for medical research directed by Flexner in New York.

Speaking more specifically of my own personal desires: I should be delighted and hope some day to give my entire strength to the development of a research institute such as I have outlined above.

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see p 5 bottom

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6/

to make any progress in a new field even with the brightest students working towards this higher degree ~~of doctor of philosophy~~; such students are therefore often a drag instead of a help and one can never feel sure of the absolute reliability of their work.

I am finally convinced that the future experimental work in organic chemistry — which must finally deal accurately with the chemical changes going on in the vegetable and animal kingdom — ~~can only~~ ~~this only~~ can be accomplished only by a few especially gifted persons ~~and~~ after long training and experience.

My own work has developed during the past 12 years to such an extent that I see clearly before me the possibility of solving the problem of the chemistry of fermentation in all its phases; this is merely an outcome of the development of bivalent carbon chemistry, and there are other possibilities in the work which to me are of still greater theoretical interest — for instance the mathematical development of organic chemistry.

This work will take at least 10 and possibly 20 years for its development and needs all the energy and experience that I possess.

Yours very cordially,
J. U. Nef

~~P.S. You may make any use you see fit of this letter.~~

Nef, Sr.

A

I. TITLES OF DEPARTMENTS: I. Chemistry (or Organic and Analytical Chemistry if Dr. Nef prefers).

II. General Chemistry (to be changed to Physical Chemistry in near future).

The list of men offering courses in Department II will include Smith, Stieglitz and McCoy, and these men, with their students, will have completed during this year and last ten papers on subjects comprised in physical chemistry (Smith 4, Stieglitz 4, McCoy 2). The Department will therefore have recognized standing in this special field as soon as it is created.

This division emphasizes the existence of work in physical chemistry and of facilities for it at the University of Chicago, a fact which has been questioned in many quarters because of the absence of titles.

II. TITLES OF PROFESSORS:

J. U. Nef, Professor of Chemistry and Head of the Department of Chemistry. Senator.

Julius Stieglitz, Associate Professor of Chemistry.

A. Smith, Professor of General Chemistry and Head of the Department of General Chemistry (later, Physical Chemistry). Senator.

H. N. McCoy, Assistant Professor of Physical Chemistry.

This puts the work in physical chemistry under my charge and yet does not claim that I am an out and out specialist in physical chemistry, a claim which, if made at present, would harm both the University and myself.

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III. THE STAFFS, for the present.

Dept. Chemistry.	Dept. General (later Physical) Chemistry.
Nef	Smith (6 mj.Gen.Chem;1/2-1 mj.Phys.Chem.)
Stieglitz	McCoy (2 qrs.Gen.Chem.;1 qr.Phys.Chem.)
Hessler	Research Asst., not yet appointed.
Jones 2/3	Jones 1/3
Holmes 2/3	Holmes 1/3
Brownlee 1/3	Brownlee 2/3
Barnard	
Hale	
Fuller 1/2	Fuller 1/2
Haines (W.S.)	

The Fellows would belong to the departments jointly. In announcements, the courses are easily divisible between the two departments. Instructors' names will appear in both lists when they offer courses in both departments (see separate list). Title "Department of Physical Chemistry" to be used as soon as provision can be made to relieve Smith and McCoy of 3 mj.Elty. Gen.Chem. each by use of less expensive instructor or instructors.

IV. EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES.

Appropriations in common (unless Dr Nef prefers division on basis of last 3 years' expenditures in this and succeeding items).

V. SALARIES.

Appropriations, mostly individual anyway. In common.

VI. DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY

Appropriation in common.

Joint Departmental library adviser (Dr. Stieglitz).

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Mef	Smith (6 mj.Gen.Chem;1/2-1 mj.Phys.Chem.)
Stieglitz	McCoy (2 yrs.Gen.Chem.;1 yr.Phys.Chem.)
Heasler	Reserve Asst., not yet appointed.
Jones 2/3	Jones 1/3
Holmes 2/3	Holmes 1/3
Brownlee 1/3	Brownlee 2/3
Barnard	
Hale	
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VII. PRINTING. Appropriation in common.

VIII. FELLOWSHIPS. Assigned by joint recommendation of two Heads and staffs.

IX. DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINER. One joint representative of both departments (Smith).

X. RECOMMENDATION TO POSITIONS. One joint representative of both departments (Stieglitz).

XI. SCHOLARSHIPS. Joint recommendation. Naturally, Dept. of Phys. Chem. will have Senior College Scholar and Org. and Analyt. Grad. Scholar.

XII. DEGREE PH.D. Major in either department and one of two required minors in the other. (The other minor will usually be physics. This represents no change from existing facts (Vide Grad.Circ.).

SUMMARY.

(1) Separate Departments in respect to:-Representation on Senate. Initiative in matters of policy.

(2) One Department in respect to:- Teaching staff; appropriations for salaries, equipment, supplies, library and printing; recommendations to Fellowships, to scholarships, and to teaching and other positions; Departmental examiner. New matters will usually be presented to the authorities officially by one of the heads, by mutual arrangement between them.

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Reasons for the Division

I.. Chemistry has become so highly specialized in several directions that at least two men of first rank are required to represent it adequately in a University; and such men can only be secured as heads of independent departments. This is fully justified by the fact that the number of students in each of the departments and the respensibility of directing the work of one of these departments is as great as in most other single departments. In Germany the larger universities, almost without exception, have three departments, generally representing inorganic, organic, and physical chemistry respectively, analytical chemistry forming the major part of the work of the first of these. (Statistics on this point on separate sheet). This division is on natural lines and results in absence of all duplication of work.

(?) not sent

II, In America, experience has frequently resulted in a similar division. Here, however, it is usually on artificial lines. For example, one department may be in the medical school or school of technology, and the other in the literary and scientific department. (Statistics on separate sheet) This always involves duplication.

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III. The expansion of the University of Chicago, involving the addition of medical, college of education, and, presently, technological students, has caused a very rapid increase in the number of students in the courses which belong almost exclusively to the proposed new department. This increase has overloaded the (old) department and its staff to such an extent that the work in analytical and organic chemistry has been jeopardized. The time of the staff and thought of the head of the department have been diverted, to the detriment of advanced and graduate work in analytical and organic chemistry. (See departmental report in Decennial Volume).

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DIVISION OF EXISTING COURSES.

Chemistry

Nef, all his (advanced) organic courses and research.

Stieglitz, all his analytical courses. Organic research.
Special n lectures

Jones. His analytical courses, inorganic preparations.

Hessler, Research Assistant. Organic in summer.

Holmes. Analytical courses. 2/3 time

Brownlee. Lecture assistance.

Barnard. Assistant in analytical.

Hale. Research Assistant.

Fuller. Laboratory Inspector.

General (Physical) Chemistry

Smith, all his courses:- elementary and advanced general chemistry, physical chemistry, teaching of chemistry and research.

Stieglitz. Physical chemistry applied to organic problems, elementary physical chemistry, physico-organic research.

McCoy. All his courses:- general chemistry, advanced physical chemistry, research, inorganic preparations.

(?) Jones. General organic chemistry.

(Research Assistant)

3 gen classes 1/3 time (?)

Holmes. One section general chemistry.

Brownlee. Lecture assistance.

Fuller. Laboratory Inspector.

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Jones. General organic chemistry.

(Research Assistant)

Holmes. One section general chemistry.

Brownlee. Lecture assistance.

Fuller. Laboratory Inspector.

NUMBER OF DEPARTMENTS OF CHEMISTRY IN OTHER UNIVERSITIES.

~~Complete statistics will be sent later.~~

Landolt (?) Fischer van't Hoff

In Germany. Berlin 3, inorganic, organic, physical.

Heidelberg 3, organic, inorganic, physical. There are two other independent professors besides.

Göttingen 2, chemistry and physical chemistry.

Halle 2, organic and inorganic.

Leipzig 3, organic, inorganic, physical.

Giessen 2, chemistry and physical chemistry.

The technical schools have more independent departments of chemistry than the universities. For example, Berlin 6, Dresden 3, Hannover 4, Karlsruhe 3, Munich 3, Aachen 3.

In most of the German institutions there are separate buildings. The educational authorities of Prussia have decided to institute a separate department of physical chemistry in every university where none at present exist. So in the near future there will be no university there with less than two departments.

In America.

Ann Arbor. Two departments. General chemistry (Freer) and organic and analytical chemistry (Prescott).

Columbia. University department and school of mines department. But latter offers scientific courses and is pre~~pared~~ferred by graduate students.

Cornell. Organic and analytical chemistry, and physical chemistry.

Princeton. Two departments.

University of Minnesota. Two departments (medical and University proper).

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Princeton. Two departments.

University of Minnesota. Two departments (medical and University proper).

Wisconsin. Two departments. Chemistry and physical chemistry.

Purdue University. Two departments. College department (engineers take this) and school of pharmacy.

Boonsin. Two departments. Chemistry and physical chemistry.

Purdue University. Two departments. College department (engineers take this) and school of pharmacy.

Objections against particular plan

1) Cheapness of general chem. unit

2) No man of 1st class sent in physics chemistry

3) No inorganic man 1st class

Impossibility of getting this at one place (2 + 3)

Diff of joint ~~conference~~ system

LABORATORIES OF
GENERAL AND OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

ALEXANDER SMITH
DIRECTOR

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

CHICAGO, Aug 5th '04

Dear Dr Hess,

Fuller is not appointed for the year (1904-5), but only from quarter to quarter. It is understood however that we shall keep him until we find a place.

The Iowa place at $1000 is filled. Mackenzie writes me that he called Karslake. Will cox was not offered the position there, but only invited to come on and be seen. He is going to an agricultural college.

I do not think there is any question that Triple is very much better for lecture assistant than McLeod, or Lawrie, or any student we can pick up Oct 1. I do not follow the process by which you think the reverse. Perhaps I do not understand ~~you~~ this part of your letter. He is willing to come. Stieglitz and McCoy agree. Since the matter is one which concerns General Chemistry almost exclusively I presume that you didn't mean to imply any objection to the appointment.

As soon as we dispose of Fuller we can at Treas — perhaps with a three months' interval. There is no chance of placing Fuller until the end of next year, however, in my opinion. Treas will keep all right. I can hang on ~~the~~ where he is for another year.

I return to Chicago Sunday & have for Portland on Thursday.

Do you approve Stieglitz suggestion about distributing Abbotts fellowship. It is intended that the extra money given Clark & Wilfert shall cancel an equal amount promised from the appropriation for assistants.

Yours sincerely

Alexander Smith

Chicago March 3 55

Dear Mother

Your letter, saying we should come over next summer came a few days ago. You must remember it is a big expense to come over to Europe with a family and that I can't afford this. Consequently it is impossible to come, much as I should wish to do so. We are going to Grand Haven as usual in June. In the meantime I am very busy on the sugar work which is very exciting. Some day I hope they work will have commercial value and then I can afford to come over but this is far off. In the meanwhile let us all be happy where we are and enjoy life as it is. It is like spring here the past few days and by the time you get this letter you will be able to see things starting up in Surlyerland.

With deepest love we are all very well here as ever Your Ulric

Chicago, Ill.
Jan. 24. 1905.

My dear Mrs. Nef:

The package which you sent so long ago arrived yesterday morning. Delays about ~~customs~~ duties etc. kept

we are to have it, as how much I thank you for your kindness in making it.

With cordially yours.

Lucia Comstock Nef.

very exactly and perfectly you made it! John has used all his life the spread which you gave Elric when we were married. It fits his bed very well and is as nice as ever. This one, however, is much stronger, and will last a generation.

I cannot tell you pleased it took. It was [illegible] handsome [illegible] the bedspread came out. Nothing so fresh as when it left your hands. You is of course pleased to have it, but cannot appreciate the work as I can. Thx

München den 3/12. 05.
Arcisstr. 1.

Lieber Freund

Ihre freundlichen Glückwünsche vom 6ten September aus Grand Haven waren die ersten, die ich zu meinem Geburtstag bekommen habe, und ich muß mich entschuldigen, daß ich mich jetzt erst dafür bedanke. Aber ich habe bei der Korrektur der vielen Briefe vom 31sten Oktober so viel Geschäftliches bekommen, daß ich erst jetzt dazu kommen von meinen persönlichen Freunden zu schreiben.

Sie schreiben mir gesagt nicht mein es Ihnen geht, aber

ich hoffe, daß Sie in guter Gesundheit sind.

Mir geht es leidlich, meine Kräfte sind zwar nicht mehr so gut wie früher, aber ich muß gewärtig sein, daß Sie mich gebrauchen werden, was ich nicht bei meinem Alter zugestehen kann, daß ich noch arbeiten kann.

Ihr Brief hat mir eine große und angenehme Freude gemacht. Ich habe ihn oft wieder gelesen u. mich dabei mit Vergnügen der Zeit erinnert, wo Sie hier verbrachten.

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Ihr ergebener

Adolf Bayer.

Grand Haven, Mich.

The University of Chicago July 5 '03

My dear Mother:

It is just 3 weeks today since we came here for the summer, and we have already got pretty well burned up and tired. John celebrated his first 4th of July yesterday by firing off crackers and torpedoes to his hearts content. He has a turtle in a tub for play things, has got much interested in base ball and in sports in general — in fact he is getting to be quite amusing and good company for me. He regularly goes out with me when I go rowing, keeps sober when I bowl etc.

I got your recent letter from Nassau and am glad to hear you are enjoying it there; why should you bother if Dr. von Wyler doesn't write to you. He is a good kind man and your friend and at times must be busy with other things like the rest of us.

Breyer celebrates his 70th birthday this fall; Donaldson has got a call to a research institute in Philadelphia; Hall is in Johns Hopkins so that of my old Clark friends only Ostwaldt Michelson & Bolza are yet here. Bolza is married and Mrs Bolza is very nice. My old classmate Jewett is coming to live regularly in Chicago again and I expect we shall see a good deal of one another; with love as ever

Your Albert

(His sister also lives in Chicago and is married.

of olefine and methylene dissociation

It is impossible to discuss a scientific problem, such as "Sugar Chemistry from the ~~new chemico-physical~~ standpoint," in any rational manner in the daily press; the same is probably true of almost any chemical or physical work.

The point of view from which I am attacking the chemistry of the sugars and the proteids has been presented, in a general way, in my St. Louis Address at the Congress of Arts and Science in 1904, as well as in the Journal of the American Chemical Society, Vol. 26, pp.1549 - 1577, and Vol. 30 pp. 645 - 650. The detailed results of my work on the sugars are to be found Liebig's Annalen der Chemie, Vols. 357, pp. 214 - 312, and 376, pp. 1 - 119.

The fundamental work upon which these rest was carried out in the years 1898 to 1901, and has been published in Liebig's Annalen der Chemie, Vols. 309, pp. 126 - 189 and 318, pp. 1 - 57 and 137 - 230. (See also, thesis of Miss Denis in American Chemical Journal, Vol. 38. pp. 561 - 594.

Finally it might be added that it is my intention to write up in the near future my six years work on the sugars in as general a form as possible for a scientific journal - incorporating therein, the 5 charts presented on nine lantern slides at this meeting.

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HENRI VAN LAER

PROFESSEUR A L'ECOLE DES MINES ET FACULTÉ POLYTECHNIQUE DU HAINAUT
DIRECTEUR DE L'INSTITUT SUPÉRIEUR DE BRASSERIE DE GAND

BRUXELLES 83, RUE BERCKMANS

Four Pages Not Scanned.

The University of Chicago

Kent Chemical Laboratory

N. d. circa 1906

For Newspapers

Chicago Jan 18 '06

My dear Mother

The beautiful silk cushion came today after some delay on account of the custom-house. We are all delighted with it and it is to be put on the sofa in my library room — when it will daily remind us of you. I hope you are well and strong again; we are all very well and I am very busy with the sugars.

Dr. Harper died on Jan. the 10th after a long illness of cancer in the intestines. ~~He was~~ The funeral was held last Sunday and was very impressive; the university people have been profoundly affected by this premature and tragic ending of his life.

With deepest love as ever

Your Ulric

Chicago, Feb. 4, '06

My dear Mother;

Your beautiful cushion with the Edelweiss & Alpenrose came all right but was delayed on account of its custom house. It is as sweet to you, on its receipt, in my library sofa.

I have been very hard at work and things are now going most easily and are extremely absorbing and interesting. I feel sure I shall be able to publish my sugar work next year, beginning April 1st 1907 with my writing. I am, for the first time since my illness of 1902, again taking intense pleasure and interest in my chemical work.

With deepest regards as ever

Your Allie

LUFTKURORT und
SCHWEFELBAD
SERNEUS
Besitzer:
U. R. SALIS-STIFLER

Heinrichsbad, August 26th 1906.

My dearest Ulric!

~~Thel~~ The beautiful Photograf of your dear Son, John Ulric Nef fur was received on all right on friday.

I can ~~not tell you, how~~ how delighted a pleased I am with this beautiful ~~piet~~ Picture of your darling boy Son and how much I thank you, for ~~for the~~ this great Surprise, in sending me the pictur of so fine a Son and Enkel. This sweet and ~~to~~ loving Child ~~look~~ looks already ~~lo~~ like an ~~artist.~~ artist.

I hope and pray that you may keep this dear boy in good health, and that he my grow up, a pleasure ~~and~~ a blessing to you parents, and Großmutter; this beautiful Photograf is almost like a personal) of my sweet loving Enkel) Windersohn. Windersohn.

God grant me this pleasure soon. that I may see you all happy again, here, or if you find it ~~adv~~ advisable, ~~I choude~~ I should be glad to come to America again. ?

(1)

2 Dec 1906 3

The University of Chicago

There is a very general and intense feeling among many of the instructors of the University that there should be no money used for expansion or new plans until the salaries of the permanent members of the faculty have all been raised to a sum commensurate with the present greatly increased expense of living. The salaries of associate professors should be raised to $3000 and those of professors should vary from $4000 to $6000 according to ability and length of service.

The existing situation demands that the younger heads of departments should, when their work justifies it, be given a salary of $7500. Considering the fact that thirty years ago the trustees of Columbia University deemed $7500 a proper salary for a head of a department, even the highest salaries paid at the University to heads of departments seem ridiculously small; and it was in my estimation a very serious mistake and an injustice to the younger men to lower the salaries originally given to heads of departments.

The reputation and standing of a University rests in the last analysis solely on the character of the work in research and instruction which is carried on by the members of the faculty who devote their lives to this end.

(1)

There is a very general and serious feeling among
many of the instructors of the University that when
some of the units used for entrance are a real loss
should be one purpose of the preparatory work of the
until the schools of the Province and secondary schools
Probably the only thing practically impossible of
with the present strength and resources should be accepted
the schools of secondary instruction should very soon
to 30 and then a physics should be required
to two to be required. It certainly seems that the passages
The existing schools should be given work for instruction at
of departments should be given. Considering the fact that
given a salary of the teachers of Columbia University, seems
this year are the teachers of a department, seems
of 1500 a year salary for a head of a department to teach
the teaching of French, German, Greek, English, Latin in
of departments seem inadequate and are interfered
our entrance examinations requirements seriously
to the passages seem to have the schools
to teachers of departments. University work in the
the importance and attaching of the work in
last analysis solely in the elements of the work
necessary and instruction which is carried on by the
members of the ~~[illegible]~~ who should be then leave to
this end.

(2)

The University of Chicago

There is consequently no reason why the most distinguished members of a University faculty should not be paid a salary equal to that of the president — whose work must necessarily be mainly of an administrative character.

It is generally understood that the development of the University in undergraduate numbers during the past 10 years has been made at the sacrifice of research and of the graduate schools. Research work at the University has simply been tolerated but never recognized as its highest function; otherwise there would have been an endowment for use in research only which could never be diverted to other purposes and the needs of research would not always be postponed because the needs of instruction are pressing. In the end such a policy is bound to be ruinous, for time and experience have proved beyond doubt that the life and soul of a true University lies in these gifted men who are capable of extending the bounds of existing knowledge.

~~The needs of the chemical department have been asked for presentation. I would emphasize first and foremost the salary question for the permanent members of the staff. We need a new associate in order to relieve the overburdened teachers and to offer some new courses. Dr. McCoy needs a research assistant. I need personally for the next 10 years a second research assistant to help me in my work on the sugars.~~

J. U. Nef Dec. 1906 (a copy)

(2)