

August 9, 1923

Physique
My dear Mr. Gale:

A recent letter from Dr. Abraham Flexner contains the following paragraph which I am sure will interest you.

"You may remember that I told you that a New York surgeon, to whom I recounted Luckhardt's work in Ethylene, told me that his sister-in-law had undergone an operation under Ethylene in December. I wrote to one of the leading surgeons of London to find out whether this was a fact. I have just received a letter from him, telling me that so far as he knows no work has been done with Ethylene in England, and refers me to Luckhardt's publication in this country for information on the subject. It is clear, therefore, that Luckhardt has not been anticipated, and that the sister-in-law of my New York friend got the names mixed up."

Yours truly,

Dean H. C. Gale
Faculty Exchange

EDB:HP

XIV

August 9, 1923

G. H. P.

My dear Mr. Gale:

A recent letter from Dr. Abraham

Flexner contains the following paragraph which I

am sure will interest you.

"You may remember that I told you that a New York surgeon, to whom I recounted Luskhardt's work in Ethiopia, told me that his sister-in-law had undergone an operation under Ethiopian in December. I wrote to one of the leading surgeons of London to find out whether this was a fact. I have just received a letter from him, telling me that so far as he knows no work has been done with Ethiopia in England, and refers me to Luskhardt's publication in this country for information on the subject. It is clear, therefore, that Luskhardt has not been anticipated, and that the sister-in-law of my New York friend got the names mixed up."

Yours truly,

Dean H. C. Gale
Faculty Exchange

HGP:HP

61 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

November 5, 1923

XVII
335438

Physiol.
President Ernest D. Burton
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear President Burton:

In connection with your needs in physiology I mentioned the other day the possibility of your getting Meyerhof of Kiel---a young fellow who visited Chicago six months ago. You will be interested to know that since I mentioned him to you I have had word that he has been awarded the Nobel Prize - that will give you some objective measure of his significance.

Please do not consider that I am "butting in." I simply pass the information on to you.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Abraham Flexner

AF*BB

335438

61 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

November 5, 1933

President Ernest B. Burton
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear President Burton:

In connection with your needs for a photograph I mentioned
the other day the possibility of your getting a photograph of the
young fellow who visited Chicago six months ago. You will be in-
terested to know that since I mentioned him to you I have had word
that he has been awarded the Nobel Prize. That will give you some

Please do not forget that I am "writing in." I sincerely

hope the information on to you.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Robert H. Brown

The University of Chicago

Department of Physiology

XXIV
Nov. 1923

Dear Gale & Truitt

as per our recent conference I
submit data on Dr. Meyerhof. He
should be seriously considered
for Physiological Chemistry, or
for General Physiology.

A. H. Cannon

Meyerhof

The University of Chicago
Department of Biology

Oct. 1923

Dear Sirs & Friends

As per our recent conference I
submit data on D. Magerdorf. He
should be seriously considered
for the position of
for General Magerdorf.

A. J. Cannon

Magerdorf

OTTO MEYERHOF, Associate Professor (Professor Extraordinary) of
Physiology, University of Kiel.

Shared with Professor E. V. Hill the Nobel prize in Physiology and
Medicine for the year 1922, on the basis of his work on oxidation
in muscle tissue. Professor Meyerhof visited our University a
year ago and gave two public lectures here before the students
in Physiology and Medicine on his research work. He speaks good
English, has a fine personality, and seems to be a very active re-
search man. I do not know anything of his ability as a teacher.

The following is a partial list of Dr. Meyerhof's pub-
lications to date:

Ueber die Wärmetönung der Vitalen Oxydations-Vorgänge ~~in~~ Eiern -
Biochem. Zeitschr., 1911, Vol. 35, p. 246.

Die Atmung der Seeigel Eier -
Pflüg. Arch., 1911, Vol. 33, p. 291.

Ueber Wärmetönungen chemischer Processe in lebenden Zellen -
Pflüg. Arch., 1912, Vol. 146, p. 189.

Ueber Scheinbare Atmung abgetöteter Zellen -
Pflüg. Arch., 1912, Vol. 149, p. 250.

(With Warburg) Ueber Atmung in abgetöteten Zellen -
Pflüg. Arch., 1912, Vol. 1848, p. 295.

(With Warburg) Oxydation von Lecithin -
Zeit. f. Phys. Chem., 1913, Vol. 85, p. 412.

Ueber die Hemmung von Wasserstoff-superoxydezersetzung -
Pflüg. Arch., 1914, Vol. 157, p. 307.

Ueber Hemmung von Fermentreaktionen -
Pflüg. Arch., 1914, Vol. 157, p. 251.

Zur Atmung getöteter Zellen -
Pflüg. Arch., 1917, Vol. 169, p. 87.

Die Atmung des Nitritbilders -
Pflüg. Arch., 1917, Vol. 166, p. 240.

OTTO MEYERHOF, Associate Professor (Professor Extraordinary) of
Physiology, University of Kiel.

Shared with Professor R. V. Hill the Nobel Prize in Physiology and
Medicine for the year 1928, on the basis of his work on oxidation
in muscle tissue. Professor Meyerhof visited our University a
year ago and gave two public lectures here before the students
in Physiology and Medicine on his research work. He speaks good
English, has a fine personality, and seems to be a very active re-
search man. I do not know anything of his ability as a teacher.
The following is a partial list of Dr. Meyerhof's pub-

lications to date:

Ueber die Wärmetönung der Vitalen Oxydations-Vorgänge im Nieren -
Biochem. Zeitschr., 1911, Vol. 35, p. 246.

Die Atmung der Leber -
Pflüg. Arch., 1911, Vol. 35, p. 291.

Ueber Wärmetönungen chemischer Prozesse in lebenden Zellen -
Pflüg. Arch., 1912, Vol. 146, p. 189.

Ueber Scheinbare Atmung abgestorbener Zellen -
Pflüg. Arch., 1912, Vol. 149, p. 250.

(With Warburg) Ueber Atmung in abgestorbenen Zellen -
Pflüg. Arch., 1912, Vol. 148, p. 295.

(With Warburg) Oxydation von Leucin -
Zeit. f. Phys. Chem., 1913, Vol. 85, p. 412.

Ueber die Hemmung von Wasserstoff-superoxydase-reaktion -
Pflüg. Arch., 1914, Vol. 157, p. 307.

Ueber Hemmung von Fermentreaktionen -
Pflüg. Arch., 1914, Vol. 157, p. 251.

Zur Atmung getöteter Zellen -
Pflüg. Arch., 1917, Vol. 169, p. 87.

Die Atmung des Nitritbilders -
Pflüg. Arch., 1917, Vol. 166, p. 240.

- Beeinflussung der Atmung des Nitratbildners durch chemische Substanzen - Pflüg.Arch., 1917, Vol.165, p.229.
- Die Atmungs~~er~~regung in Acetonhefe - Pflüg.Arch., 1918, Vol.170, p.428.
- Der Oxydations~~v~~organg in Hefe~~ex~~tract - Pflüg.Arch., 1918, Vol.170, p.367.
- Ueber das Gährungscoferment in Tierkörper - Zeitschr.f.physiol.Chem., 1918, Vol.102, p.1.
- Zur Kinetik der Zellfreien Gährung - Zeitschr.f.physiol.Chem., 1918, Vol.102, p.185.
- Ueber Eiweissfällungen durch Narcotica - Bioch.Zeitschr., 1918, Vol.86, p.325.
- Ueber das Vorkommen des Coferments der Alkohol.- Hefegärung im Muskelgewebe, etc., Pflüg.Arch., 1918, Vol.101, p.165.
- Zur Verbrennung der ~~der~~ Milchsäure in der Erholungsperiode des Muskels - Pflüg.Arch., 1919, Vol.175, p.88.
- Die Energie Um~~g~~andlungen im Muskel - Pflüg.Arch., 1920, Vol.182, pp.232-317.
- Kohlenhydrat und Milchsäureumsatz in Froschmuskel - Pflüg.Arch., 1920, Vol.185, p.11.
- Milchsäurebildung in der zerschrittenen Muskelatur~~g~~ - Pflüg.Arch., 1921, Vol.188, p.114.
- Milchsäure bildung und Mechanische Arbeit - Pflüg.Arch., 1921, Vol.191, p.128.
- Ueber ein neues autooxydable System der Zelle - Pflüg.Arch., 1923, Vol.199, p.531.

Beinflussung der Atmung des Nitratbildners durch chemische Sub-

stanzen - Pflüg. Arch., 1917, Vol. 165, p. 229.

Die Atmungs-erregung in Acetonehefe - Pflüg. Arch., 1918, Vol. 170, p. 428.

Der Oxydations-vorgang in Hefe-extract - Pflüg. Arch., 1918, Vol. 170, p. 367.

Ueber das Gährungscoferment in Tierkörper - Zeitschr. f. physiol. Chem., 1918, Vol. 102, p. 1.

Zur Kinetik der Zellfreien Gärung - Zeitschr. f. physiol. Chem., 1918, Vol. 102, p. 185.

Ueber Kiweissfällungen durch Narcotics - Bloch. Zeitschr., 1918, Vol. 86, p. 325.

Ueber das Vorkommen des Coferments der Alkohol.- Hefegärung im Muskelgewebe, etc., Pflüg. Arch., 1918, Vol. 101, p. 165.

Zur Verbrennung der bei Milchsäure in der Erholungsperiode des Muskels - Pflüg. Arch., 1919, Vol. 175, p. 88.

Die Energie Umwandlungen im Muskel - Pflüg. Arch., 1920, Vol. 182, pp. 232-317.

Kohlenhydrat und Milchsäuremasts in Frostmuskel - Pflüg. Arch., 1920, Vol. 185, p. 11.

Milchsäurebildung in der beschrittenen Muskelatur - Pflüg. Arch., 1921, Vol. 188, p. 114.

Milchsäure bildung und Mechanische Arbeit - Pflüg. Arch., 1921, Vol. 191, p. 128.

Ueber ein neues autooxydable System der Zelle - Pflüg. Arch., 1923, Vol. 199, p. 521.

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE
FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

66TH STREET AND AVENUE A
NEW YORK

Physiology

November 12, 1923.

My dear Dr. Lillie:

I read with surprise and dismay the announcement in SCIENCE that the Nela Laboratory had abolished your position. I hope that a suitable position will be found for you, but I want to let you know how I feel and also to assure you of my willingness to assist you in getting a new position.

I may point out to you that I happen to know that Dr. McLean, who has just been called to the University of Chicago as Professor of Internal Medicine, has made a demand that a chair of general physiology be created at that university. I have no doubt that your chances for getting that position are good.

Please let me know whenever you feel that I can be of assistance to you.

Yours very sincerely,

Jacques Loeb

Dr. Ralph R. Lillie,
Nela Research Laboratories,
Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE
FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

50TH STREET AND AVENUE A
NEW YORK

November 13, 1923

My dear Dr. Ellie:

I read with surprise and dismay the announcement in
SCIENCE that the Mela Laboratory had abolished your position.
I hope that a suitable position will be found for you, but I
want to let you know how I feel and also to assure you of my
willingness to assist you in getting a new position.

I may point out to you that I happen to know that
Dr. McLean, who has just been called to the University of Chicago
as Professor of Internal Medicine, has made a demand that a chair
of General Physiology be created at that university. I have no
doubt that your chances for getting that position are good.
Please let me know whenever you feel that I can be of

assistance to you.

Yours very sincerely,

Joseph D. ...

Dr. Ralph W. Ellie,
Mela Research Laboratory,
Mela Park, Cleveland, Ohio.

Phys. Folio
XXIV

The University of Chicago

Office of the Dean of Faculties

November 16, 1923

Memo. to the President as to an appointment in Physiology.

Messrs. Gale, Carlson and Tufts conferred as to an appointment in Physiology. The gist of Mr. Carlson's judgment was this. His first choice would be Lillie. If it were not possible to obtain Lillie, Mayerhoff would be undoubtedly a strong addition.

Mr. Carlson had not heard that Mayerhoff had been awarded a Nobel Prize and in view of the fact that the prize in medicine had been announced for Banting and MacLeod of Toronto was inclined to doubt the basis of the report. The explanation for this is in a paragraph in "School and Society" which states that Banting and MacLeod were awarded the prize for 1923 and Hill and Mayerhoff the prize for 1922 which had not previously been awarded.

The reasons, in brief, why Lillie would be preferred are: (1) Lillie has a considerably greater body of work. He is constantly productive. (2) He has had remarkably broad experience at Chicago, Johns Hopkins, Clark, and Naples. (3) Although he has published a great deal he is still in his prime, being forty-eight years old, and would take an important place at once in the biological group of departments.

Concerning Mayerhoff, he uses English well, is of agreeable personality, and is undoubtedly a promising man who would bring fresh European ideas. On the other hand, he is not yet so strong an all-round man as Lillie.

As regards salary, Carlson thinks we should have to offer Lillie about \$6000. He thinks we should probably have to offer Mayerhoff at least \$4500. He does not think we should put ourselves in the position of taking advantage of the desperate conditions in which European scientists, many of them, find themselves, to drive a sharp bargain such as one that has recently come to his attention in another institution. We should fix his salary in accordance with our general salary scale and his age and experience. Carlson says that great pressure is being brought to bear upon scientists both in England and on the Continent not to leave their native country in the lurch at the present moment, even for great increases of salary, since it is felt that their own countries need scientific men. I suppose that the prize of \$20,000 will make Mayerhoff relatively more independent. Mr. Carlson has submitted a list of Mr. Lillie's publications and will prepare a similar list with regard to Mayerhoff.

Copy to Mr. Carlson.

Chap. Johnson
XXXV
The University of Chicago

Office of the Dean of Faculties

November 16, 1923

Memo. to the President as to an appointment in Physiology.

Messrs. Gale, Carlson and Tuttle conferred as to an appointment in Physiology. The gist of Mr. Carlson's judgment was this. His first choice would be Lillie. If it were not possible to obtain Lillie, Meyerhoff would be undoubtedly a strong addition.

Mr. Carlson had not heard that Meyerhoff had been awarded a Nobel Prize and in view of the fact that the prize in medicine had been announced for Banting and Macleod of Toronto was inclined to doubt the basis of the report. The explanation for this is in a paragraph in "School and Society" which states that Banting and Macleod were awarded the prize for 1923 and Hill and Meyerhoff the prize for 1922 which had not previously been awarded.

The reasons, in brief, why Lillie would be preferred are: (1) Lillie has a considerably greater body of work. He is constantly productive. (2) He has had remarkably broad experience at Chicago, Johns Hopkins, Clark, and Naples. (3) Although he has published a great deal he is still in his prime, being forty-eight years old, and would take an important place at once in the biological group of departments.

Concerning Meyerhoff, he uses English well, is of agreeable personality, and is undoubtedly a promising man who would bring fresh European ideas. On the other hand, he is not yet so strong an all-round man as Lillie.

As regards salary, Carlson thinks we should have to offer Lillie about \$8000. He thinks we should probably have to offer Meyerhoff at least \$4500. He does not think we should put ourselves in the position of taking advantage of the desperate conditions in which European scientists, many of them, find themselves to drive a sharp bargain such as one that has recently come to his attention in another institution. We should fix his salary in accordance with our general salary scale and his own experience. Carlson says that great pressure is being brought to bear upon scientists both in England and on the Continent not to leave their native country in the least at the present moment, even for great increases of salary, since it is felt that their own countries need scientific men. I suppose that the price of \$20,000 will make Meyerhoff relatively more independent. Mr. Carlson has submitted a list of Mr. Lillie's publications and will prepare a similar list with regard to Meyerhoff.

Copy to Mr. Carlson.

ERNEST D. BURTON
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Physiology

3 copies

January 21, 1924

Dean James H. Tufts
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Tufts:

I have just had a conversation with Mr. Flexner of the General Education Board with respect to a period of study abroad for Luckhardt. He has consulted with Professor Mendel of Yale, who was instrumental in having Luckhardt called to Yale and therefore knows him well. ^{Mendel's report on} Luckhardt's ~~report~~ is favorable, and Mr. Flexner is now prepared on behalf of the General Education Board to say that the Board is willing to cooperate with the University, giving Mr. Luckhardt the opportunity of a year's study abroad.

I note the following points:

- 1) If the University will contribute \$2500 the General Education Board will provide the necessary addition, presumably somewhere in the vicinity of \$4000 or \$5000.
- 2) This grant will be on the understanding that Luckhardt will spend not less than one year in Europe.
- 3) Mr. Flexner requests that we will find out by conference with Luckhardt what total sum would be needed for the year to enable him to make the journey in comfort and with advantage educationally, and to care for his family. This includes, as I understand, an aged mother who would probably have to be left behind and cared for separately.
- 4) Mr. Flexner feels that Mr. Luckhardt ought to confer as to the plan of his year's work not only with Carlson but also with Mendel, and desirably with Doctor Simon Flexner. He suggests, therefore, that Luckhardt should arrange a journey to New Haven and afterwards to New York, visiting Mendel

January 21, 1934

Dean James H. Teller
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Teller:

I have just had a conversation with Mr. Flemer of the General

Education Board with respect to a period of study abroad for Inghardt.

He has consulted with Professor Mendel of Yale, who was instrumental in

having Inghardt called to Yale and therefore knows him well. Inghardt's

report is favorable, and Mr. Flemer is now preparing on behalf of the

General Education Board to say that the Board is willing to cooperate with

the University, giving Mr. Inghardt the opportunity of a year's study abroad.

I note the following points:

1) If the University will contribute \$2500 the General Education

Board will provide the necessary addition, presumably somewhere in the

vicinity of \$4000 or \$5000.

2) This grant will be on the understanding that Inghardt will spend

not less than one year in Europe.

3) Mr. Flemer requests that we will find out by conference with

Inghardt what total sum would be needed for the year to enable him to make

the journey in comfort and with advantage academically, and to care for

his family. This included, as I understand, an aged mother who would probably

have to be left behind and cared for separately.

4) Mr. Flemer feels that Mr. Inghardt ought to confer as to the plan

of his year's work not only with Carlsbad but also with Mendel, and possibly

with Doctor Simon Flemer. He suggests, therefore, that Inghardt should

arrange a journey to New Haven and afterwards to New York, visiting Mendel

January 21, 1924

at the former place and Doctor Simon Flexner at the latter. After these interviews he would naturally call at the office of the General Education Board, though he may not find Mr. Abraham Flexner in. Simon Flexner, I am informed, has given a great deal of thought to the development of physiology in America, and although this is not precisely Luckhardt's field it is desirable that he should have in mind what Doctor Flexner has thought out.

Doctor Simon Flexner will be out of town until about February 1. Luckhardt should, therefore, arrange his visit so as to arrive in New York a little after that date.

As respects the grant of the University, I assume that Mr. Luckhardt has to his credit three months' vacation, or may at least be permitted to draw that amount, partly on the basis of service rendered, partly on the basis of service to be rendered after his return.

While the University is of course reluctant to grant extra vacation on pay except in cases of severe illness, this seems to me to be sufficiently exceptional so that we could properly recommend to the Board of Trustees an extra grant of three months' vacation on full salary. This would signify that for the period of his absence he would draw the sum of \$2750 (one-half his yearly salary) if, as I suppose, that salary is \$5500. If it suits his convenience we can pay this in twelve annual installments and, the General Education Board doing the same, he would have a regular monthly stipend.

May I ask that you will consult with Mr. Carlson and with Mr. Luckhardt himself. If it seems desirable, as I presume it will, to make an answer to the General Education Board before the next meeting of our Board, February 14, ^{please ask} ~~ask~~ Mr. Holden if he will, as Chairman of the Committee on

January 21, 1934

- 2 -

John T. Latta

at the former place and Doctor Simon Flexner at the latter. After these interviews he would naturally call at the office of the General Education Board, though he may not find Mr. Abraham Flexner in. Simon Flexner, I am informed, has given a great deal of thought to the development of physiology in America, and although this is not precisely Lockhart's field it is desirable that he should have in mind what Doctor Flexner has thought out. Doctor Simon Flexner will be out of town until about February 1. Lockhart should, therefore, arrange his visit so as to arrive in New York a little after that date.

As respects the grant of the University, I assume that Mr. Lockhart has to his credit three months' vacation, or may at least be permitted to draw that amount, partly on the basis of service rendered, partly on the basis of service to be rendered after his return.

While the University is of course reluctant to grant extra vacation on pay except in cases of severe illness, this seems to me to be sufficiently exceptional so that we could properly recommend to the Board of Trustees an extra grant of three months' vacation on full salary. This would slightly short for the period of his absence he would draw the sum of \$2750 (one-half his yearly salary) if, as I suppose, that salary is \$5500. If it suits his convenience we can pay this in twelve annual installments and, the General Education Board doing the same, he would have a regular monthly stipend. May I ask that you will consult with Mr. Carlson and with

Mr. Lockhart himself. It seems desirable, as I presume it will, to make an answer to the General Education Board before the next meeting of our Board. February 14. Ask Mr. Holden if he will, as Chairman of the Committee on

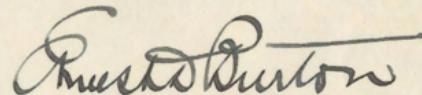
Dean Tufts

- 3 -

January 21, 1924

I
~~Construction~~ and Equipment, approve the recommendation that Mr. Luckhardt be given the extra vacation with salary which is recommended above. The suggestion comes, of course, with my recommendation. If Mr. Holden hesitates to assume this responsibility, you may find it advisable to consult with Mr. Swift. The General Education Board will pay the expenses of Mr. Luckhardt's visit to New Haven and New York. The University, of course, would be prepared to advance him the money if necessary and the account would be covered afterward by the General Education Board.

Very sincerely yours,



EDB/LFA

January 21, 1924

- 3 -

Dean Tufts

I
Instruction and Equipment, approve the recommendation that Mr. Ingham
be given the extra vacation with salary which is recommended above. The
suggestion comes, of course, with my recommendation. If Mr. Holden hesitates
to assume this responsibility, you may find it advisable to consult with
Mr. Swift. The General Education Board will pay the expenses of
Mr. Ingham's visit to New Haven and New York. The University, of course,
will be expected to advance him the money if necessary and the account

would be covered afterward by the General Education Board.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

MBB/LVA

YALE UNIVERSITY
LABORATORY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY
NEW HAVEN · CONNECTICUT

STERLING HALL OF MEDICINE
333 CEDAR STREET

March 10, 1924.

Professor A. J. Carlson,
Department of Physiology,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Professor Carlson:

You have presented a difficult question to me in your letter of February 27th, asking for the name of some outstanding person for a Professorship in General Physiology. Recently, during a discussion of a somewhat related problem, I heard the name of Ralph Lillie put in the highest rank by persons whose judgment I rate highly. There seems to be a widespread impression that he is a man of unusual talent, the chief criticism being one that involves his temperament and his relations to others. For a post in which the work of the individual rather than his direct influence upon others is the most important factor, I presume that you need to consider him very seriously.

Many persons have spoken highly of Meyerhof. It happens that I was in California at the time of his tour through the eastern United States, so that I did not have a chance to hear or meet him. One of my intimate friends has remarked that Meyerhof either acquired his ideas or had them corrected through his stay in England, and that the contributions of certain persons there (other than Hill) have never been properly recognized in connection with his work. Personally I do not feel that any of the persons likely to be available are sufficiently outstanding to command immediate consideration. I might cite a number of younger men who have given much promise in two or three publications, though I should regard their appointment

YALE UNIVERSITY
LABORATORY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

STERLING HALL OF MEDICINE
355 CEDAR STREET

March 10, 1934.

Professor A. J. Carlson,
Department of Physiology,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Professor Carlson:

You have presented a difficult question to me in your letter of

February 27th, asking for the name of some outstanding person for a
Professorship in General Physiology. Recently, during a discussion of a
somewhat related problem, I heard the name of Ralph Milne put in the
highest rank by persons whose judgment I rate highly. There seems to be
a widespread impression that he is a man of unusual talent, the chief
obstacle being one that involves his temperament and his relations to
others. For a post in which the work of the individual rather than his
direct influence upon others is the most important factor, I presume that
you need to consider him very seriously.

Many persons have spoken highly of Maynard. It happens that I
was in California at the time of his tour through the eastern United States,
so that I did not have a chance to hear or meet him. One of my intimate
friends has remarked that Maynard either acquired his ideas or had them
corrected through his stay in England, and that the contributions of certain
persons there (other than Milne) have never been properly recognized in
connection with his work. Personally I do not feel that any of the persons
likely to be available are sufficiently outstanding to command immediate
consideration. I might also mention a number of younger men who have given much
promise in two or three publications, though I should regard their appointment

at their present age as a large gamble involving many years to come. There are, as you know, many persons who talk as if the future of physiology were solely a matter of physical chemistry. I myself cannot get away from the importance of the biological viewpoint; and I feel that the role of organic chemistry in the development of biological research has never yet been played to the extent that it can be if competent workers are attracted to its problems. I regard Donald Van Slyke as an exceptional person, who combines as many important viewpoints and working capacities as any man of his age whom I have met. To me he represents the type of greatest promise and progress.

Inasmuch as you have asked me to speak confidentially to you -- and I gladly do so because I count you among my real friends -- I may say that I am not in sympathy with the current tendency, or rather the momentary impulse, to search the world for super-men with whom to fill positions that may be created in the universities or research institutions. Such a procedure does not increase the sum total of the competent investigators. It merely reallocates them. Experience shows that comparatively few persons of outstanding accomplishment have prospered mightily after such transplantations. Scientific investigators are usually slow in their development. They are usually evolved slowly, not created by sudden selection. If I were an academic administrator and had a problem like yours, I should advocate spending the funds available to attract a considerable number of younger men of promise to the laboratory and giving them a somewhat larger degree of individual freedom than is customary in most academic circles. I should encourage them in many ways and make a large effort to see that proper promotion followed the exhibition of capacity. In this way, I am confident, that in the course of a few years

at their present age as a large gamble involving many years to come. There are, as you know, many persons who talk as if the future of physiology were solely a matter of physical chemistry. I myself cannot get away from the importance of the biological viewpoint; and I feel that the role of organic chemistry in the development of biological research has never yet been played to the extent that it can be if competent workers are attracted to its problems. I regard Donald Van Slyke as an exceptional person, who combines as many important viewpoints and working capacities as any man of his age whom I have met. To me he represents the type of greatest promise and progress. Inasmuch as you have asked me to speak confidentially to you -- and I gladly do so because I count you among my real friends -- I may say that I am not in sympathy with the current tendency, or rather the momentary impulse, to search the world for super-men with whom to fill positions they may be created in the universities or research institutions. Such a procedure does not increase the sum total of the competent investigators. It merely realigns them. Experience shows that comparatively few persons of outstanding accomplishment have prospered mightily after such transplants. Scientific investigators are usually slow in their development. They are usually evolved slowly, not created by sudden selection. If I were an academic administrator and had a problem like yours, I should advocate spending the funds available to attract a considerable number of younger men of promise to the laboratory and giving them a somewhat larger degree of individual freedom than is customary in most academic circles. I should encourage them in many ways and make a large effort to see that proper promotion followed the exhibition of capacity. In this way, I am confident, that in the course of a few years

one or two or possibly more really striking personalities might be developed. This is precisely what happens in the great industries. Of course, an omniscient executive might make equally good selections earlier, but omniscience seems to be a rare quality largely influenced by conversations with eminent persons. And anyway, it means a lot to an institution to have a considerable number of young men who are growing up to their possibilities. One reason why we have had few such conditions is that our heads of departments are as a rule too self-centered and autocratic. The ideal "chief" is a good promoter of talent in men.

I wish that I might see more of you personally. Our occasional meetings are so hurried that they leave no opportunity to discuss the thousand-and-one items of common interest for us. The only solution of the difficulty is for you to pay a visit to us in New Haven, which is out in the country and free from the turmoil of big city life.

With cordial personal greetings, I am

Very truly,

Lafayette B. Mendel

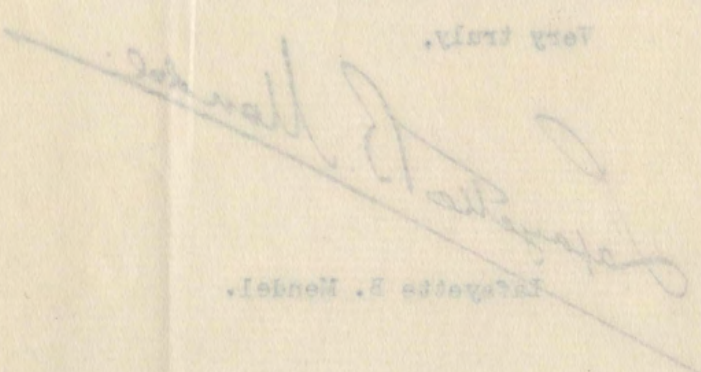
Lafayette B. Mendel.

one or two or possibly more really striking personalities might be developed.
This is precisely what happens in the great industries. Of course, an
omniscient executive might make equally good selections earlier, but
omniscience seems to be a rare quality largely influenced by conversations
with eminent persons. And anyway, it means a lot to an institution to have
a considerable number of young men who are growing up to their possibilities.
One reason why we have had few such conditions is that our heads of departments
are as a rule too self-centered and autocratic. The ideal "chief" is a good
promoter of talent in men.

I wish that I might see more of you personally. Our occasional
meetings are so hurried that they leave no opportunity to discuss the
thousand-and-one items of common interest for us. The only solution of the
difficulty is for you to pay a visit to us in New Haven, which is out in
the country and free from the turmoil of big city life.

With cordial personal greetings, I am

Very truly,


Katherine B. Mendel.

XIV

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE DEAN
CLYDE BROOKS

April fifteenth
1924

Physiology

Dr. Ernest DeWitt Burton, President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago,
Illinois.

Dear President Burton:

May I not trouble you with a problem which is weighing heavily on me and which concerns one of the men on your faculty?

Dr. Arno B. Luckhardt is just about to break down from long continued hard work without recreation. He is one of the most brilliant of the young men in physiology in America. He is one of my closest friends. I know him and his situation there at Chicago, intimately. One factor is that he is a very willing, conscientious worker; another is that he does not know how to take periods of rest and recreation; and the third is that Dr. Carlson is himself a tireless relentless worker and he does not know how to guard Dr. Luckhardt from the danger which threatens him.

The way this thing has been borne in upon me is, that I recently asked Dr. Luckhardt to come to us and deliver a lecture on his work on Ethelene anesthesia and also one on the parathyroids, and also to repeat these lectures in Birmingham, where we have a graduate school of medicine. Well, Dr. Luckhardt responded with a very frank statement of his condition and stated that he could not leave his teaching work for that length of time, and also that he feared a breakdown.

My thought is that you as president should know that this situation exists and should take steps to correct it. I venture to suggest that you see to it that he gets an immediate vacation, and that he does not go on and ruin himself in this way.

I think it would do him good to come and be with me for a few days, and give these lectures. The Old South is beautiful at this season of the year, and I would do all I could to make his visit pleasant and helpful while he is here.

Of course this is confidential. I am a graduate from the University of Chicago. I took my Ph. D. there and also my M. D. and I worked with Carlson and Luckhardt for several years and I know them quite well. "

I am going to depend on your interest in this matter.

Yours faithfully,

Clyde Brooks
Clyde Brooks.

XVII

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE DEAN
CLYDE BROOKS

April 15, 1934

Dr. Ernest Dettler Burton, President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago,
Illinois.

Dear President Burton:

May I not trouble you with a problem which is
weighing heavily on me and which concerns one of the men on your
faculty?

Dr. A. C. B. is just about to break down from
long continued hard work without rest. He is one of the
most brilliant of the young men in physiology in America. He
is one of my closest friends. I know him and his situation there at
Chicago, intimately. One factor is that he is a very willing
cooperator in every way, another is that he does not know how to
take periods of rest and recreation; and the third is that Dr.
Burton is himself a tireless relentless worker and he does not
know how to guard against the danger which threatens him.

The way this thing has been borne in upon me is that
I recently asked Dr. Burkhardt to come to us and deliver a lecture
on his work on ethereal anesthetics and also one on the parathyroids,
and also to repeat these lectures in Birmingham, where we have a
graduate school of medicine. Well, Dr. Burkhardt responded with a
very frank statement of his condition and stated that he could not
leave his teaching work for that length of time, and also that
he feared a breakdown.

My thought is that you as president should know that this situation
exists and should take steps to correct it. I venture to suggest
that you see to it that he gets an immediate vacation, and that he
does not go on and ruin himself in this way.

I think it would do him good to come and be with me for
a few days, and give these lectures. The Old South is beautiful at
this season of the year, and I would to all I could to make his
visit pleasant and helpful while he is here.

Of course this is confidential. I am a graduate from
the University of Chicago. I took my Ph.D. there and also my
M.D., and I worked with Burton and Burkhardt for several
years and I know them quite well.

I am going to depend on your judgment in this

matter.

Yours faithfully,

Clyde Brooks
Clyde Brooks

The University of Chicago

Department of Physiology

April 24, 1924.

President E. D. Burton,
Harper Library,
University of Chicago.

My dear Mr. Burton:-

I beg to recommend the appointment of Professor Ralph R. Lillie to a professorship of General Physiology in the University at a salary of \$6000 a year, the appointment to take effect October 1, 1924.

I am authorized to state in this connection that if the general funds of the University should not be sufficient to cover the additional expenditures, Prof. Frank R. Lillie will guarantee the amount of his salary for two years, giving such guarantees to the University or paying the cash into the University treasurer as may be agreed on. It is understood, of course, that at the end of that time the University will be in position to assume the expenditures.

I further wish to recommend the appointment of Prof. Otto Meyerhof of the University of Kiel, Germany, to a professorship in Physiology as soon as funds can be secured for salary and needed assistants, and space available in the proposed new laboratories. I feel that Prof. Meyerhof's salary should be initial of \$6000.

I may state that temporary provisions for working quarters for Prof. Lillie have been arranged for. The conditions will not be entirely satisfactory until our new building is ready for occupancy. We shall try to take care of running expenses on our general departmental budget, but some slight additions might have to be made.

Sincerely yours,
A. J. Carlson

XXV
The University of Chicago
Department of Psychology

April 24, 1934

President E. D. Burton,
Harper Library,
University of Chicago.

My dear Mr. Burton:

I beg to recommend the appointment of Professor Ralph
R. Millie to a professorship of General Physiology in the Univer-
sity at a salary of \$8000 a year, the appointment to take effect
October 1, 1934.

I am authorized to state in this connection that if the
General funds of the University should not be sufficient to cover
the additional expenditures, Prof. Frank R. Millie will guarantee
the amount of his salary for two years, giving such guarantee to
the University or paying the cash into the University Treasurer as
may be agreed on. It is understood, of course, that at the end of
that time the University will be in position to assume the expen-
ditures.

I further wish to recommend the appointment of Prof. Otto
Meyerhof of the University of Kiel, Germany, to a professorship
in Physiology as soon as funds can be secured for salary and needed
assistants and space available in the proposed new laboratories.
I feel that Prof. Meyerhof's salary should be initial of \$6000.

I may state that temporary provisions for working quar-
ters for Prof. Millie have been arranged for. The conditions will
not be entirely satisfactory until our new building is ready for
occupancy. We shall try to take care of running expenses on our
General departmental budget, but some slight additional might have
to be made.

Sincerely yours,
W. D. Dill

The University of Chicago

Department of Physiology

January 17, 1925.

Dean J. H. Tufts,
University of Chicago.

My dear Dean Tufts:-

I have just received a letter from Luckhardt dated January 1st in which he says:-

"No doubt you have been waiting to hear my decision regarding the offer from the University of Illinois. Never before have I wondered and studied a similar proposition as I did this one. I have considered from all points of view and have had all kinds of counsel. There is no necessity of translating to paper my internal dissensions on the matter. Some friends urged me strongly in one direction, others as strongly in the other, so it came that I swayed perhaps to one side and then back again. This internal tug of war was on day after day and the outcome was indecision, but I finally decided on the first day of the new year to stay at the University of Chicago, doing what I can in teaching and research to the best of my ability, but less of the 18-hour a day drive. I hope that this decision is for the good of my family and of the University, but particularly for the good of the department. For good or bad, then, I have decided to stay.

"This brings up the matter of the summer quarter, which question was not quite settled when I left. I do hope that I am not expected to teach without pay. As it is now I will probably have to send home for money since most of my travelling is to be done from now on, and living as we do the money has been going very fast. Suffice it to say that if we did not live here with relatives the allowance would hardly keep us going for six months."

Now, Mr. Tufts, I should like to see you as soon as convenient regarding financial arrangements for Dr. Luckhardt for the summer quarter, and also the possibility of providing some additional funds for him for his stay abroad. I do not like to ask the Rockefeller interests for an additional sum but I think the department is making some savings out of his salary this year and I would suggest that this be turned over to him at once to ease his financial stringency while in Europe. At any rate, I wish you would think this matter over and as soon as convenient I should like to take it up with you in conference. The big thing, as I see it, of course, is that Dr. Luckhardt has decided to remain in the University.

Sincerely yours,

A. F. Carlson

AJC/H

The University of Chicago

Department of Zoology

January 17, 1935

Dean J. H. Tufts

University of Chicago

My dear Dean Tufts:-

I have just received a letter from Luskhardt dated January 1st in which he says:-

"No doubt you have been waiting to hear my decision regarding the offer from the University of Illinois. Never before have I wondered and studied a similar proposition as I did this one. I have considered from all points of view and have had all kinds of counsel. There is no necessity of translating to paper my internal discussions on the matter. Some friends urged me strongly in one direction, others as strongly in the other, so it came that I wavered perhaps to one side and then back again. This internal tug of war was on day after day and the outcome was indecision, but I finally decided on the first day of the new year to stay at the University of Chicago, doing what I can in teaching and research to the best of my ability, and less of the 18-hour a day drive. I hope that this decision is for the good of my family and of the University, but particularly for the good of the department. For good or bad, then, I have decided to stay."

"This brings up the matter of the summer quarter, which question was not quite settled when I left. I do hope that I am not expected to teach without pay. As it is now I will probably have to send home for money since most of my travelling is to be done from now on, and living as we do the money has been going very fast. I will try to say that if we did not live with relatives the allowance would hardly keep us going for six months."

Now, Mr. Tufts, I should like to see you as soon as convenient regarding financial arrangements for Mr. Luskhardt for the summer quarter, and also the possibility of providing some additional funds for him for his stay abroad. I do not like to ask the Rockefeller Institute for an additional sum but I think the department is making some savings out of his salary this year and I would suggest that this be turned over to him at once to ease his financial stringency while in Europe. At any rate, I wish you would check this matter over and as soon as convenient I should like to take it up with you in conference. The big thing, as I see it, of course, is that Mr. Luskhardt has decided to remain in the University.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. Carlisle

ALC

Physiology

March 13, 1925.

President E. D. Burton,
University of Chicago.

My dear Mr. Burton:-

In the last communication from Prof. Luckhardt he asks me to tell you something of his activities over in Europe to date. He is so busy that he feels he has not the time to write himself in detail.

So far he has had conferences with the leading men in most of the universities in Germany, Austria and Switzerland; investigated their methods of teaching both in physiology and in the clinical branches of medicine. He has been invited and has given lectures in 8 or 10 of the University centers to date. on his research work on ethylene and on the parathyroid glands. Before he leaves for England he is going to visit the universities in Holland and the University of Copenhagen. In both countries they have men in the laboratories of the first rank. He will spend some time in the English universities before he returns here about June 1st.

After observing the conditions in Europe and writing me about them, we agreed that he could spend his time to best advantage in this survey of the laboratories and conferences with the leading men rather than to stop in any one place for intensive research along his line. I think our decision has been justified by the results. The fact is, except for the crowded conditions at present here in our laboratory, we have better facilities for his line of work here than practically anywhere in Europe, but I felt it important that he should meet our colleagues in Europe, see how they work and then take some time to think.

I may say that I feel greatly encouraged over the gradual cheerful tones of the communications from Prof. Luckhardt. I think he will come back completely recovered from his overwork with increased experience in ideas of methods of research and teaching and with his old power and enthusiasm renewed.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. Carlson

A. J. Carlson.

AJC/H

March 13, 1925.

President E. D. Burton,

University of Chicago.

My dear Mr. Burton:-

In the last communication from Prof. Luckhardt he asks me to tell you something of his activities over in Europe to date. He is so busy that he feels he has not the time to write himself in detail.

So far he has had conferences with the leading men in most of the universities in Germany, Austria and Switzerland; investigated their methods of teaching both in physiology and in the clinical branches of medicine. He has been invited and has given lectures in 8 or 10 of the University centers to date. On his research work on ethylene and on the parathyroid glands. Before he leaves for England he is going to visit the universities in Holland and the University of Copenhagen. In both countries they have men in the laboratories of the first rank. He will spend some time in the English universities before he returns here about June 1st.

After observing the conditions in Europe and writing me about them, we agreed that he could spend his time to best advantage in this survey of the laboratories and conferences with the leading men rather than to stop in any one place for intensive research along his line. I think our decision has been justified by the results. The fact is, except for the crowded conditions at present here in our laboratory, we have better facilities for his line of work here than practically anywhere in Europe, but I felt it important that he should meet our colleagues in Europe, see how they work and then take some time to think.

I may say that I feel greatly encouraged over the gradual cheerful tones of the communications from Prof. Luckhardt. I think he will come back completely recovered from his overwork with increased experience in ideas of methods of research and teaching and with his old power and enthusiasm renewed.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. Carlson

A. J. Carlson

ALC

The University of Chicago

Department of Physiological Chemistry
and Pharmacology

March 17, 1925.

Mr. J. H. Tufts,
Dean of the Faculties,
University of Chicago.

Dear Sir:-

It is gratifying indeed to all of us that Anatomy, Bacteriology and Physiology have recently been considerably strengthened by the addition of strong outside men in special fields of the respective departments. We feel that such additions are equally justified and needed in the departments of Physiological Chemistry and Pharmacology.

On January 24th we submitted to you specific recommendations in regard to Pharmacology, which are in keeping with the suggestions made in the yearly departmental budget recommendations for the past two years as well as in the department's statements to the committee upon development or reorganization for the future.

With reference to Physiological Chemistry proper, the department has repeatedly emphasized the importance of adding additional members of professorial rank to our staff. This is needed in order to have a staff comparable to those of the other medical sciences here as well as in other universities of high standing. It is especially important in order to meet the increasing needs of specialized knowledge not only for our own graduate work but also for the active cooperation so desirable with other departments. It is with reference to this need that we now submit two specific recommendations for consideration and action by the President and Board of Trustees:

I.- The appointment of Donald D. Van Slyke or of William Mansfield Clark as Professor of Physiological Chemistry.

(a) Dr. Van Slyke received his A.B. at Michigan in 1905 and his Ph.D. from the same institution two years later. Immediately after receiving his doctorate he became a Fellow in Physiological Chemistry at the Rockefeller Institute. He is still there and has been a member of the Institute since 1920. Dr. Van Slyke has an international reputation as one of the most foremost in Physiological Chemistry. In this country he stands in a class by himself. His researches are among those which have been most productive in solving not only purely academic questions but also in the direct application thereof to medical science. His appointment would strengthen the department in the broadest sense. He has had a limited amount of teaching experience and is 42 years old.

The University of Chicago
Department of Physiological Chemistry
and Pharmacology

March 14, 1935.

Mr. J. R. Tamm,
Dean of the Faculty,
University of Chicago.

Dear Sir:-

It is gratifying indeed to all of us that anatomy, histology and physiology have recently been considerably strengthened by the addition of strong outside men in special fields of the respective departments. We feel that such additions are equally justified and needed in the departments of Physiological Chemistry and Pharmacology.

On January 24th we submitted to you specific recommendations in regard to Pharmacology, which are in keeping with the suggestions made in the yearly departmental budget recommendations for the past two years as well as in the department's statements to the committee upon development or reorganization for the future.

Our response to your suggestions regarding the department has been to emphasize the importance of adding additional members of professional rank to our staff. This is needed in order to have a staff comparable to those of the other medical colleges here as well as in other universities of high standing. It is especially important in order to meet the increasing needs of specialized knowledge not only for our own graduate work but also for the active cooperation in research with other departments. It is with reference to this need that we now submit two specific recommendations for consideration and action by the President and Board of Trustees:

1. The appointment of Donald D. Van Slyke or of William M. Clark as Professor of Physiological Chemistry.

(a) Dr. Van Slyke received his A.B. at the University of Wisconsin and his M.D. from the same institution two years later. Immediately after receiving his doctorate he began a Fellowship in Physiological Chemistry at the Rockefeller Institute. He is still there and has been a member of the Institute since 1920. Dr. Van Slyke has an international reputation as one of the most prominent in Physiological Chemistry. In this country he stands in a class by himself. His researches and many others which have been most productive in solving not only purely scientific questions but also in the direct application thereof to medical science. His appointment would strengthen the department in the broadest sense. He has had a limited amount of teaching experience and in 1934

The University of Chicago

Department of Physiological Chemistry
and Pharmacology

J.H.T. -2-

(b) As an alternative we recommend the appointment of William Mansfield Clark. Dr. W. M. Clark is 41 years of age, received the A.B. and A.M. at Williams in 1907 and 1908, and the doctorate in Chemistry at Johns Hopkins in 1910. He held the position of chemist in the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington for ten years after leaving Hopkins and in 1920 was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the U.S. Public Health Service. He still occupies this position. Dr. Clark's researches also are internationally recognized as among the most fundamental. His contributions have been extremely important to all of the branches of medical science and particularly in the more specific application of Physical Chemistry to Biochemical problems. Dr. Clark is more specifically a chemist than Dr. Van Slyke, but all of his work leads to a direct application upon biological problems. His appointment would strengthen the Physical Chemistry phase, a phase which we could not develop on account of the limited staff, both in numbers and in rank.

II.- The appointment of Dr. Harry Steenbock as Professor of Nutrition. Dr. Steenbock is 39 years of age. He graduated from Wisconsin in 1908 and received the Ph.D. from the same institution in 1916. He studied in Berlin in 1913. He has been associated with agricultural chemistry at Wisconsin since 1908 and has held the position of Professor of Agricultural Chemistry there since 1920. Dr. Steenbock's researches have been upon various vitamins and, more recently, more particularly upon the remarkable effect of light upon nutrition. The appointment of a Professor of Nutrition is sought by us not only to strengthen another special phase of Physiological Chemistry, but also for active and efficient cooperation with the hospital as well as with the teaching of public health and hygiene.

The above recommendations are made by us after the careful consideration of other possible candidates. We feel that the candidates recommended should be approached as soon as possible so as to complete our organization, although the newly appointed or retained members would necessarily have to postpone their active physical cooperation with us until the completion of the new laboratories.

Respectfully,

H. C. Koch
A. J. Carlson
A. L. Tatum

The University of Chicago
Department of Psychological Chemistry
and Pharmacology

J.H.T. -2-

(b) In an alternative we recommend the appointment of William Marshall Clark. Dr. W. Clark is 41 years of age, received the A.B. and A.M. at Williams in 1907 and 1908, and the doctorate in Chemistry at Johns Hopkins in 1910. He held the position of chemist in the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington for ten years after leaving Hopkins and in 1919 was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the U.S. Public Health Service. He still occupies this position. Dr. Clark's researches also are internationally recognized as among the most fundamental. His contributions have been extremely important to all of the branches of medical science and particularly in the more specific application of Physical Chemistry to biochemical problems. Dr. Clark is more specifically a chemist than Dr. Van Slyke, but all of his work leads to a direct application upon biological problems. His appointment would strengthen the Physical Chemistry phase, a phase which we could not develop on account of the limited staff, both in numbers and in rank.

II. - The appointment of Dr. Harry Steenbock as Professor of Nutrition. Dr. Steenbock is 32 years of age. He received his B.S. from the University of Wisconsin in 1908 and received the Ph.D. from the same institution in 1910. He studied in Berlin in 1910. He has been associated with agricultural chemistry at Wisconsin since 1908 and has held the position of Professor of Agricultural Chemistry there since 1920. Dr. Steenbock's researches have been upon various vitamins and, more recently, more particularly upon the remarkable effect of light upon nutrition. The appointment of Professor of Nutrition is sought by us not only to strengthen another special phase of Physiological Chemistry, but also for active and efficient cooperation with the hospital as well as with the teaching of Public Health and Hygiene.

The above recommendations are made by us after the most careful consideration of other possible candidates. We feel that the candidates recommended should be approached as soon as possible so as to complete our organization, which the newly appointed or retained members would necessarily have to postpone their active physical cooperation with us until the completion of the new laboratories.

Respectfully,

John H. T.
John H. T.

The University of Chicago

Department of Physiology

April 28, 1925.

President E. D. Burton,

University of Chicago.

My dear President Burton:-

In the latter part of 1923, you and I had a discussion the outcome of which was a proposition that I should have the privilege of retiring from the University if I wished. At that conference the matter of retiring allowance was discussed. I assumed that my long term of service, I have been here and taught from the day the University opened, would entitle me to the maximum allowance. The next day Dr. Carlson received a letter from you saying that if I wished to retire you would recommend that an allowance of \$2750.00 be made. This letter Dr. Carlson showed to me and the agreement was then made that I should proceed to wind up my active connection with the University. I have been working all this year along this line, proceeding on the supposition that the agreement would be carried out. But it is now near the end of the year (my appointment was made in June) and I have received no definite statement of my status. Naturally this is a source of uneasiness. I do not know how to proceed. May I not request that the matter be settled? And I would like again to make a plea for a maximum allowance on the basis of my unusually long term of service to the institution.

Very truly yours,

David J. Lingb

The University of Chicago

Department of Psychology

April 28, 1925

President E. D. Burton,

University of Chicago,

My dear President Burton:-

In the latter part of 1923, you and I had a dis-

cussion the outcome of which was a proposition that I should have the privilege of retiring from the University if I wished. At that conference the matter of retiring allowance was discussed. I assumed that my long term of service, I have been here and taught from the day the University opened, would entitle me to the maximum allowance. The next day Dr. Carlson received a letter from you saying that if I wished to retire you would recommend that an allowance of \$2750.00 be made.

This letter Dr. Carlson showed to me and the agreement was then made that I should proceed to wind up my active connection with the University. I have been working all this year along this line, proceeding on the supposition that the agreement would be carried out. But it is now near the end of the year (my appointment was made in June) and I have received no definite statement of my status. Naturally this is a source of uneasiness. I do not know how to proceed. May I not request that the matter be settled? And I would like again to make a plea for a maximum allowance on the basis of my unusually long term of service to the institution.

Very truly yours,

David F. Swingle

The University of Chicago

Department of Physiology

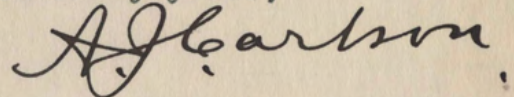
April 28, 1925.

President E. D. Burton,
University of Chicago.

My dear Mr. Burton:-

Referring to yours of the 22nd I have had a conference with Dr. Lingle and he again informs me, what I knew right along, that he has been shaping his plans towards retiring at the end of this year, that is, June 15th, and that he wants very much to retire at that time, hoping that at the same time the University will see its way to grant a somewhat greater retiring allowance than is usually done on the basis of his long service. I feel that the tentative recommendation that you promised to make in his case a year or so ago will be entirely satisfactory. I strongly recommend that action be taken accordingly as this will be a marked benefit to the work in the department.

Sincerely yours,



A. J. Carlson.

AJC/H

The University of Chicago

Department of Psychology

April 28, 1933.

President E. D. Burton,

University of Chicago.

My dear Mr. Burton:-

Referring to yours of the 22nd I have had a

conference with Dr. Lingle and he again informs me, what I

knew right along, that he has been shaping his plans towards

retiring at the end of this year, that is, June 1934, and

that he wants very much to retire at that time, hoping that at

the same time the University will see its way to grant a some-

what greater retiring allowance than is usually done on the

basis of his long service. I feel that the tentative recom-

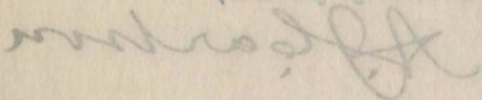
mendation that you promised to make in his case a year or

so ago will be entirely satisfactory. I strongly recommend

that action be taken accordingly as this will be a marked

benefit to the work in the department.

Sincerely yours,



A. J. Carlson.

ALC/H

Mr. Trust
I enclose this letter w/ all the action that you may have on this before you
a-j

The University of Chicago
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Office of the President

April 22, 1925.

My dear Mr. Carlson:

Replying to your letter with reference to the retirement of Mr. Lingle, I find in my files a letter written by ^{you} under date of June 13, 1923 which contains the following paragraph.

"Mr. Lingle is not inclined to retire this year, although he said he would retire if we insisted upon it. He feels that his affairs and plans will be in such shape that he could retire at the end of the year 1923-24. I advised him to consider that seriously, and I feel that he will retire at that time without any special pressure."

Though I have no further record in the matter I judge that no suggestion was made that he should retire in June 1924 because it was decided to ask all those who were retirable at that time to remain until June or September 1925, and it seemed inappropriate to make an exception in his case, he not being yet of retiring age.

Inasmuch as you had the latest conversation with him may I ask if it would be practicable for you to approach him again with an inquiry as to whether it would be agreeable to him to retire in June, accepting the retiring allowance which would be due him in the event of his retirement two years later in accordance with the statute?

I do not think that it would be expedient to assume

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Office of the President

April 20, 1933

My dear Mr. Garrison:

Referring to your letter with reference to the

retirement of Mr. Lingle, I find in my files a letter

written by Mr. Lingle of June 18, 1932 which contains the

following paragraphs:

"Mr. Lingle is not inclined to retire this year. Although he said he would retire if he indicated upon it. He feels that his affairs and plans will be in such shape that he would retire at the end of the year 1933-34. I advised him to consider that seriously, and I feel that he will retire at that time without any special pressure."

There is no further record in the matter.

I judge that no suggestion was made that he should retire

in June 1932 because it was decided to ask all those who

were retiring at that time to remain until June or Sep-

tember 1933, and it seemed inappropriate to have an an-

nouncement in his case, he not being yet a retiring mem-

ber. I am sure that I have no conversation with

him may I ask if it would be possible for you to contact

him again with an inquiry as to whether it would be agree-

able to him to retire in June, or whether he retiring after

June when would be the best in the event of his retirement.

Two years later in connection with the retirement

I do not think that it would be expedient to ask him

The University of Chicago

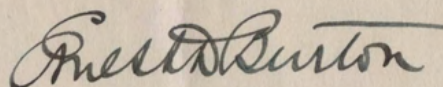
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Office of the President

an attitude of demand or requirement. While a substitution of a younger man might be to the immediate advantage of the department, this would be in my judgment dearly purchased at the cost of the creation of the impression that the University did not take seriously its understanding with its faculty, that the minimum age at which a person who has fulfilled the requirement for retirement may be required to retire is that of the statute, namely 65.

This may seem to you to represent a different attitude than that which I took two years ago. If so, the explanation is that experience has deepened my sense of the *necessity of the* University standing by its agreement and all the implications thereof.

Very truly yours,



Mr. A. J. Carlson,
The University of Chicago.

EDB:CB

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Office of the President

at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the University of Chicago, on the 10th day of January, 1900.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees do hereby recommend to the Board of Regents that the same should be authorized to make such arrangements as may be deemed wise for the purpose of securing the best possible results in the management of the University of Chicago.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees do hereby recommend to the Board of Regents that the same should be authorized to make such arrangements as may be deemed wise for the purpose of securing the best possible results in the management of the University of Chicago.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees do hereby recommend to the Board of Regents that the same should be authorized to make such arrangements as may be deemed wise for the purpose of securing the best possible results in the management of the University of Chicago.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees do hereby recommend to the Board of Regents that the same should be authorized to make such arrangements as may be deemed wise for the purpose of securing the best possible results in the management of the University of Chicago.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees do hereby recommend to the Board of Regents that the same should be authorized to make such arrangements as may be deemed wise for the purpose of securing the best possible results in the management of the University of Chicago.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees do hereby recommend to the Board of Regents that the same should be authorized to make such arrangements as may be deemed wise for the purpose of securing the best possible results in the management of the University of Chicago.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees do hereby recommend to the Board of Regents that the same should be authorized to make such arrangements as may be deemed wise for the purpose of securing the best possible results in the management of the University of Chicago.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees do hereby recommend to the Board of Regents that the same should be authorized to make such arrangements as may be deemed wise for the purpose of securing the best possible results in the management of the University of Chicago.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees do hereby recommend to the Board of Regents that the same should be authorized to make such arrangements as may be deemed wise for the purpose of securing the best possible results in the management of the University of Chicago.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees do hereby recommend to the Board of Regents that the same should be authorized to make such arrangements as may be deemed wise for the purpose of securing the best possible results in the management of the University of Chicago.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees do hereby recommend to the Board of Regents that the same should be authorized to make such arrangements as may be deemed wise for the purpose of securing the best possible results in the management of the University of Chicago.

Very truly yours,

Richard D. Irwin

Mr. J. B. Connelley,
The University of Chicago.

Enc: 2

The University of Chicago

Department of Physiology

July 22, 1925.

Mr. J. H. Tufts,
Acting President,
University of Chicago.

Dear Mr. Tufts:-

Several weeks ago two gentlemen, chemists in the employ of Swift & Company, came to our department in the interest of some six chemists, also employed by Swift & Company, in order to determine whether or not this department would be willing to give these gentlemen courses in Physiology (including laboratory work) some time after five o'clock in the afternoons. As I understand it these men are employed by Swift & Co. to prepare biological products. In order to work with more efficiency and interest they felt it necessary to know more about the organs which they were analyzing and from which they were preparing various extracts. They stated that they could reach the University at five o'clock in the afternoon for a lecture period and could stay for the rest of the evening for laboratory work.

We consider this a laudable request providing we can find a suitable man who would be willing to do this work, and providing, of course, that the University was agreeable that we should make this concession to these men. I should be very much pleased to get your reaction on this proposition. If it is agreeable that the Department should meet this request, the matter perhaps could be subsequently arranged as to whether the men should compensate the instructor directly for his services

The University of Chicago

Department of Psychology

July 22, 1935

Mr. J. H. Telford,
Acting President,
University of Chicago.

Dear Mr. Telford:

Several weeks ago two gentlemen, chemists in the employ of Swift & Company, came to our department in the interest of some six chemists, also employed by Swift & Company, in order to determine whether or not this department would be willing to give these gentlemen courses in physiology (including laboratory work) some time after five o'clock in the afternoon. As I understand it these men are employed by Swift & Co. to prepare biological products. In order to work with more efficiency and interest they felt it necessary to know more about the organs which they were analyzing and from which they were preparing various extracts. They stated that they could reach the University at five o'clock in the afternoon for a lecture period and could stay for the rest of the evening for laboratory work. We consider this a laudable request providing we can find a suitable man who would be willing to do this work, and providing, of course, that the University was agreeable that we should make this concession to these men. I should be very much pleased to get your reaction on this proposition. If it is agreeable that the Department should meet this request, the matter perhaps could be subsequently arranged as to whether the men should compensate the instructor directly for his services.

The University of Chicago

Department of Physiology

J.H.T. -2-

and the University for materials used
or whether the men should matriculate and register for this course and pay the University directly for services obtained.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Dean Gale with the hope that he will express himself as to the feasibility of undertaking this work.

I am

Very truly yours,

A. B. Luckhardt

A. B. Luckhardt.

ABL/H

P.S. - Some of the men would like to obtain graduate credit for this work.

Idem.

The University of Chicago
Department of Psychology

J.H.T. -2-

and the University for material used
or whether the men should matriculate and register for this
course and pay the University directly for services obtained.
I am sending a copy of this letter to Dean Gale with
the hope that he will express himself as to the feasibility
of undertaking this work.

I am

Very truly yours,

Charles E. Buehler
A. E. Buehler

ABJ/H

I am
grateful to you for this work.
I am

XXIV

The University of Chicago

Department of Physiology

335574

November 19, 1923.

President Ernest D. Burton,
University of Chicago.

My dear President Burton:-

About the 15th of November, 1923, you referred to me a letter from Dr. Abraham Flexner in which the latter asked for a statement regarding the education, training, teaching and research experience of Professor Luckhardt, together with a set of his reprints.

Enclosed please find the information for which Dr. Flexner is asking.

With personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

A. Carlson

335574
The University of Chicago
Department of Psychology

November 19, 1923.

President Ernest D. Burton,
University of Chicago.

My dear President Burton:-

About the 15th of November, 1923, you referred to me a letter from Dr. Abraham Flexner in which the latter asked for a statement regarding the education, training, teaching and research experience of Professor Luchardt, together with a set of his reprints.

Enclosed please find the information for which Dr. Flexner is asking.

With personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

A. Flexner

PAPERS OF A. B. LUCKHARDT IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

- 1908 The Increase in the Osmotic Concentration of the Blood during Ether and Chloroform Anesthesia (with A.J. Carlson) - Amer. Jour. Physiol., XXI, 1908, p.162.
- The Excess of Chlorides in Lymph (with Carlson and Greer) - Amer. Jour. Physiol., XXII, 1908, p.91.
- On the Diastases in the Blood and Body Fluids (with Carlson) - Amer. Jour. Physiol., XXIII, 1908, p.148.
- 1909 Additional Notes on the Bacteriology and Pathology of Milk-sickness. - Jour. Inf. Dis., 1909, Vol.6, p.492.
- 1910 The Comparative Electrical Conductivity of Lymph and Serum of the same Animal and its Bearing on the Theories of Lymph Formation.- Amer. Jour. Physiol., XXV, 1910, p.345.
- On the Production of Sanitary Milk (with Heinemann and Hicks) - Jour. Inf. Dis., VII, 1910, p.47.
- A Study of the Origin of the Immune Bodies by the Method of Organ Transplantation. - Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. & Med., 1910, VII. p.122.
- 1911 The Relation of the Spleen to the Fixation of Antigens and the Production of Immune Bodies (with Becht) - Amer. Jour. Physiol., XXVIII, 1911, p.257.
- 1914 The Condition of the Esophagus during the Periods of Gastric Hunger Contractions (with Carlson). - Amer. Jour. Physiol., XXXIII, 1914, p.126.
- On the Chemical Control of the Gastric Hunger Mechanism (with Carlson). - Amer. Jour. Physiol., XXXVI, 1914, p.37.
- 1915 The Cause of the Polyphagia in Pancreatic Diabetes. - Amer. Jour. Physiol., XXXIII, 1914, p.313.
- The Blood Pressure during Vomiting (with Brooks). - Amer. Jour. Physiol., XXXVI, 1915, p.104.
- 1916 The Effect of Dreaming on the Gastric Hunger Mechanism. - Amer. Jour. Physiol., XXXIX, 1916, p.330.
- The Chief Physical Mechanisms concerned in Clinical Methods of Measuring Blood Pressure (with Brooks). - Amer. Jour. Physiol., XL, 1916, p.49.
- The Origin of the Antibodies of the Lymph. - Amer. Jour. Physiol., XL, 1916, p.366,
- A Note on the Movements of the Empty Stomach in Certain Pathological States (with Hamburger). - Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc., LXVI, 1916, p.1831.

PAPERS OF A. B. LUCKHARDT IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

- 1908 The Increase in the Osmotic Concentration of the Blood during Ether and Chloroform Anesthesia (with A. J. Carlson) - Amer. Jour. Physiol., XXI, 1908, p. 162.
- The Excess of Chlorides in Lymph (with Carlson and Greer) - Amer. Jour. Physiol., XXII, 1908, p. 91.
- On the Distases in the Blood and Body Fluids (with Carlson) - Amer. Jour. Physiol., XXIII, 1908, p. 148.
- 1909 Additional Notes on the Bacteriology and Pathology of Milk-sickness. - Jour. Inf. Dis., 1909, Vol. 6, p. 492.
- 1910 The Comparative Electrical Conductivity of Lymph and Serum of the same Animal and its Bearing on the Theories of Lymph Formation. - Amer. Jour. Physiol., XXV, 1910, p. 345.
- On the Production of Sanitary Milk (with Heinemann and Hicks) - Jour. Inf. Dis., VII, 1910, p. 47.
- A Study of the Origin of the Immune Bodies by the Method of Organ Transplantation. - Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. & Med., 1910, VII, p. 122.
- 1911 The Relation of the Spleen to the Fixation of Antigens and the Production of Immune Bodies (with Becht) - Amer. Jour. Physiol., XXVIII, 1911, p. 257.
- 1914 The Condition of the Esophagus during the Periods of Gastric Hunger Contractions (with Carlson). - Amer. Jour. Physiol., XXXIII, 1914, p. 126.
- On the Chemical Control of the Gastric Hunger Mechanism (with Carlson). - Amer. Jour. Physiol., XXXVI, 1914, p. 37.
- 1915 The Cause of the Polyphagia in Pancreatic Diabetes. - Amer. Jour. Physiol., XXXIII, 1914, p. 313.
- The Blood Pressure during Vomiting (with Brooks). - Amer. Jour. Physiol., XXXVI, 1915, p. 104.
- 1916 The Effect of Dreaming on the Gastric Hunger Mechanism. - Amer. Jour. Physiol., XXXIX, 1916, p. 330.
- The Chief Physical Mechanisms concerned in Clinical Methods of Measuring Blood Pressure (with Brooks). - Amer. Jour. Physiol., XL, 1916, p. 49.
- The Origin of the Antibodies of the Lymph. - Amer. Jour. Physiol., XL, 1916, p. 266.
- A Note on the Movements of the Empty Stomach in Certain Pathological States (with Hamburger). - Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc., LXVI, 1916, p. 1831.

- 1918 Note on a Uniformly Satisfactory Method of collecting Urine Separately from each Ureter in Acute Experimental Work (Dogs). -
Jour.Lab.& Clin.Med., 1918, III, p.
- 1919 Description of some Early Microscopes and their Use in the Study of Infectious Diseases. -
Bull.Soc.Med.History, 1919, II, p.106.
- The Control of the Pylorus (with Phillips and Carlson). -
Amer.Jour.Physiol., L, 1919, p.57.
- 1920 On the Origin of the Muscular Tremors, Clonic and Tonic Spasms in Parathyroid Tetany (with Sherman and Serbin). -
Amer.Jour.Physiol., LI, 1920., Proc.
- Further Studies on the Distribution and Extraction of Gastrin Bodies (with Keeton, Koch and LaMer). -
Amer.Jour.Physiol., L, 1920, p.527.
- The Physiological Action of the Fumes of Iodine (with Koch, Schroeder and Weiland). -
Jour.Pharm.& Exp.Therap., XV, 1920, p.1.
- The Response of the Stomach Mucosa of Various Animals to Gastrin Bodies (with Keeton and Koch). -
Amer.Jour.Physiol., LI, 1920, p.454.
- The Response of the Stomach Mucosa to Food and Gastrin Bodies as Influenced by Atropine (with Keeton and Koch). -
Amer.Jour.Physiol., LI, 1920, p.469.
- Chemical Studies on Gastrin Bodies (with Koch and Keeton). -
Amer.Jour.Physiol., LII, 1920, p.508.
- Lung Automatism and Lung Reflexes in the Frog (with Carlson). -
Amer.Jour.Physiol., LIV, 1920, p.55.
- Lung Automatism and Lung Reflexes in the Salamander (with Carlson). -
Amer.Jour.Physiol., LIV, 1920, p.122.
- Lung Automatism and Lung Reflexes in Reptilia (with Carlson). -
Amer.Jour.Physiol., LIV, 1920, p.261.
- 1921 The Action of Certain Drug on the Lung Motor Mechanisms of the Reptilia. -
Amer.Jour.Physiol., LV, 1921, p.13.
- Cardiac and Vasomotor Reflexes induced by Visceral Stimulation in Amphibia and Reptilia (with Carlson). -
Amer.Jour.Physiol., LV, 1921, p.31.
- Lung Automatism and Lung Reflexes in the Cryptobranchus with further Notes on the Physiology of the Lung of Necturus (with Carlson). -
Amer.Jour.Physiol., LV, 1921, p.212.

- 1918 Note on a Uniformly Satisfactory Method of collecting Urine Separately from each Ureter in Acute Experimental Work (Dogs). - Jour. Lab. & Clin. Med., 1918, III, p. 106.
- 1919 Description of some Early Microscopes and their Use in the Study of Infectious Diseases. - Bull. Soc. Med. History, 1919, II, p. 106.
- The Control of the Pylorus (with Phillips and Carlson). - Amer. Jour. Physiol., I, 1919, p. 57.
- 1920 On the Origin of the Muscular Tremors, Clonic and Tonic Spasms in Parathyroid Tetany (with Sherman and Serpin). - Amer. Jour. Physiol., LI, 1920, Proc.
- Further Studies on the Distribution and Excretion of Gastrin Bodies (with Keeton, Koch and Lamer). - Amer. Jour. Physiol., I, 1920, p. 527.
- The Physiological Action of the Traces of Iodine (with Koch, Schroeder and Weiland). - Jour. Pharm. & Exp. Therap., XV, 1920, p. 1.
- The Response of the Stomach Mucosa of Various Animals to Gastrin Bodies (with Keeton and Koch). - Amer. Jour. Physiol., LI, 1920, p. 454.
- The Response of the Stomach Mucosa to Food and Gastrin Bodies as Influenced by Atropine (with Keeton and Koch). - Amer. Jour. Physiol., LI, 1920, p. 469.
- Chemical Studies on Gastrin Bodies (with Koch and Keeton). - Amer. Jour. Physiol., LII, 1920, p. 808.
- Lung Automatism and Lung Reflexes in the Frog (with Carlson). - Amer. Jour. Physiol., LIV, 1920, p. 55.
- Lung Automatism and Lung Reflexes in the Salamander (with Carlson). - Amer. Jour. Physiol., LIV, 1920, p. 122.
- Lung Automatism and Lung Reflexes in Reptiles (with Carlson). - Amer. Jour. Physiol., LIV, 1920, p. 261.
- 1921 The Action of Certain Drugs on the Lung Motor Mechanisms of the Reptiles. - Amer. Jour. Physiol., IV, 1921, p. 13.
- Gerbic and Vasomotor Reflexes induced by Visceral Stimulation in Amphibia and Reptiles (with Carlson). - Amer. Jour. Physiol., IV, 1921, p. 31.
- Lung Automatism and Lung Reflexes in the Gryptobranchius with Further Notes on the Physiology of the Lung of Neotoma (with Carlson). - Amer. Jour. Physiol., IV, 1921, p. 212.

- 1921 Skeletal Reflexes induced by Stimulation of Visceral Afferent Nerves in the Frog and the Turtle (with Carlson). - Amer.Jour.Physiol., LV, 1921, p.366.
- On the Presence of Vasomotor Nerves in the Vagus to the Pulmonary Vessels of the Amphibian and Reptilian Lung (with Carlson). - Amer.Jour.Physiol., LVI, 1921, p.72.
- The Vagus Control of the Esophagus (with Carlson). - Amer.Jour.Physiol., LVII, 1921, p.299.
- The Prevention and Control of Parathyroid Tetany (with Rosenbloom). - Proc.Soc.Exp.Biol.& Med., XIX, 1921, p.299.
- 1922 On the Specificity of Gastrin and Secretin (with Henn and Palmer). - Amer.Jour.Physiol., LIX, 1922 (Proc.A.P.S.)
- The Control and Cure of Parathyroid Tetany in Normal and Pregnant Animals (with Rosenbloom). - Science, LVI, 1922, p.48.
- The Recurrence of Acute Parathyroid Tetany in Completely Parathyroidectomized Animals during the Oestrus Cycle (with Blumenstock). - Science, LVI, 1922, p.257.
- 1923 Preservation of the Life of Completely Parathyroidectomized Dogs by Means of the Oral Administration of Calcium Lactate (with Goldberg). - Jour.Amer.Med.Assoc., LXXX, 1923, p.79.
- Additional Observations on Completely Thyroparathyroidectomized Dogs (with Blumenstock). - Amer.Jour.Physiol., LXIII, 1923, (Proc.A.P.S.).
- Preliminary Report on the Daily Amount, Physical Properties and Rate of Secretion of Human Pancreatic Juice (with Stangl and Köch). - Amer.Jour.Physiol., LXIII, 1923, Proc. A.P.Soc.
- The Physiological Effects of Ethylene, A New Gas Anesthetic (with Carter). - Amer.Jour.Med.Assoc., 80, 1923, p.765.
- Ethylene as a Gas Anesthetic (with Carter). - Jour.Amer.Med.Assoc., 80, 1923, p.1440; also Proc.Inst.Med.of Chicago, 1923, p.172.
- The Progress of Medicine. - A plea for the concerted efforts of the Clinician and the Laboratory Worker. - Jour.Amer.Med.Assoc., 81, 1923, p.347.
- Clinical Experiences with Ethylene-Oxygen Anesthesia (with Dean Lewis). - Jour.Amer.Med.Assoc., 81, 1923, p.1851
- Ethylene Anesthesia - A chapter in Gwathney's book on "Anesthesia" to be published January, 1924.

- 1931 Skeletal Reflexes induced by Stimulation of Visceral Afferent Nerves in the Frog and the Turtle (with Carlson). - Amer. Jour. Physiol., LV, 1931, p. 366.
- On the Presence of Vasomotor Nerves in the Vagus to the Pulmonary Vessels of the Amphibian and Reptilian Lung (with Carlson). - Amer. Jour. Physiol., LVI, 1931, p. 73.
- The Vagus Control of the Esophagus (with Carlson). - Amer. Jour. Physiol., LVII, 1931, p. 299.
- The Prevention and Control of Parathyroid Tetany (with Rosenbloom). - Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. & Med., XIX, 1931, p. 299.
- 1932 On the Specificity of Gastrin and Secretin (with Heen and Palmer). - Amer. Jour. Physiol., LIX, 1932 (Proc. A.P.S.).
- The Control and Cure of Parathyroid Tetany in Normal and Pregnant Animals (with Rosenbloom). - Science, LVI, 1932, p. 48.
- The Recurrence of Acute Parathyroid Tetany in Completely Parathyroidectomized Animals during the Oestrus Cycle (with Blumenstock). - Science, LVI, 1932, p. 257.
- 1933 Preservation of the Life of Completely Parathyroidectomized Dogs by Means of the Oral Administration of Calcium Lactate (with Goldberg). - Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc., LXXX, 1933, p. 79.
- Additional Observations on Completely Thyroparathyroidectomized Dogs (with Blumenstock). - Amer. Jour. Physiol., LXIII, 1933 (Proc. A.P.S.).
- Preliminary Report on the Daily Amount, Physical Properties and Rate of Secretion of Human Pancreatic Juice (with Stengel and Koch). - Amer. Jour. Physiol., LXIII, 1933, Proc. A.P.S.
- The Physiological Effects of Ethylene, A New Gas Anesthetic (with Carter). - Amer. Jour. Med. Assoc., 80, 1933, p. 785.
- Ethylene as a Gas Anesthetic (with Carter). - Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc., 80, 1933, p. 1440; also Proc. Inst. Med. of Chicago, 1933, p. 172.
- The Progress of Medicine. - A plea for the concerted efforts of the Clinician and the Laboratory Worker. - Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc., 81, 1933, p. 347.
- Clinical Experiences with Ethylene-Oxygen Anesthesia (with Dean Lewis). - Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc., 81, 1933, p. 1881.
- Ethylene Anesthesia - A chapter in Gwathmey's book on "Anesthesia" to be published January, 1934.

no date

Point 1. - Dr. Flexner's argument against introducing strict-

ly clinical subjects during the first two years of medical study seems to be supported by the generally bad results of this system in schools where it has been followed for a long time. There is also no doubt that the primary interest in the minds of students who have selected medicine as a career for a means of livelihood is in the sick person or the healing of the sick. With that interest in the student's mind already fixed and the sick person being demonstrated by successful practitioners, and the methods of healing the sick, it necessarily follows that this routine aspect of medical education will occupy the student's interest largely to the exclusion of the scientific side of medicine. However, it depends largely on the man who gives such clinical work to the beginning medical students. I think it must be admitted that the old system did not produce the best results, but it is possible that a new type of professor of medicine or surgery could achieve better results if he presents the patients and the problems of disease from the point of view of scientific analysis. If this is done, then the only consideration is that the student should have enough of the fundamentals in Physiology and Anatomy so that the terminology and principles used by the clinical instructor does not go entirely above the student's head. The only additional argument that may be made against introducing the patient to the first year medical student is the fact that disease is rarely a simple entity and the student will have to take the Professor's word practically for everything. The patient cannot be cut up so that the student sees for himself the conditions that lead to disease.

W. J. 10/1/19

Point 1. - Dr. Huxner's argument against introducing strictly clinical subjects during the first two years of medical study seems to be supported by the generally bad results of this system in schools where it has been followed for a long time. There is also no doubt that the primary interest in the minds of students who have selected medicine as a career for a means of livelihood is in the sick person or the healing of the sick. With that interest in the student's mind already fixed and the sick person being demonstrated by successful practitioners, and the methods of healing the sick, it necessarily follows that this routine aspect of medical education will occupy the student's interest largely to the exclusion of the scientific side of medicine. However, it depends largely on the man who gives such clinical work to the beginning medical students. I think it must be admitted that the old system did not produce the best results, but it is possible that a new type of professor of medicine or surgery could achieve better results if he presents the patients and the problems of disease from the point of view of scientific analysis. If this is done, then the only consideration is that the student should have enough of the fundamentals in physiology and anatomy so that the terminology and principles used by the clinical instructor does not go entirely above the student's head. The only additional argument that may be made against introducing the patient to the first year medical student is the fact that disease is rarely a simple entity and the student will have to take the professor's word practically for everything. The patient cannot be cut up so that the student sees for himself the conditions that lead to disease.

Point 2. - In Chapter VI, page 2, Dr. Flexner presents severe criticism of the lock-step medical curriculum and medical training in the United States. He cites the bad examples of Columbia, Harvard and Johns Hopkins Medical Schools. But why does he not quote the good example of the University of Chicago? At least 50% of our best medical students take more than the required work (advanced and research courses), and spend more than the required time in the pre-clinical subjects. This is certainly true of Physiology. The statement "the delay, if it occurs, is so obviously due to failure" is not true of Chicago. Our Medical Dean's Office could furnish Dr. Flexner statistics to show this. Of course, our quarterly system has been an important factor in producing conditions at Chicago different from those at Columbia, Harvard and Johns Hopkins.

Point 3. - I in general agree with what Dr. Flexner has to say on the subject of teaching of the premedical sciences. So far as I know no first-class teacher and research man is entirely satisfied with any system tried. The most important item, of course, in determining results is the raw material and the personality to start out with, and the best students come through despite any defect in the system. Modifying details and curriculum offer a means only for the average mediocre student.

However, there is one aspect of the situation from the student's point of view which Dr. Flexner nowhere touches on, and that is not lack of interest and ability on the part of the student but lack of funds. It is frequently financial pressure that is the deciding factor and it takes extraordinary and exceptional fortitude, courage and spir-

Point 2. - In Chapter VI, page 2, Dr. Flexner presents severe criticism of the lock-step medical curriculum and medical training in the United States. He cites the bad examples of Columbia, Harvard and Johns Hopkins Medical Schools. But why does he not quote the good example of the University of Chicago? At least 50% of our best medical students take more than the required work (advanced and research courses), and spend more than the required time in the pre-clinical subjects. This is certainly true of Physiology. The statement "the delay, if it occurs, is so obviously due to failure" is not true of Chicago. Our Medical Dean's Office could furnish Dr. Flexner statistics to show this. Of course, our quarterly system has been an important factor in producing conditions at Chicago different from those at Columbia, Harvard and Johns Hopkins.

Point 3. - I in general agree with what Dr. Flexner has to say on the subject of teaching of the premedical sciences. So far as I know no first-class teacher and research man is entirely satisfied with any system tried. The most important item, of course, in determining results is the raw material and the personality to start out with, and the best students come through despite any defect in the system. Modifying details and curriculum after a means only for the average mediocre student.

However, there is one aspect of the situation from the student's point of view which Dr. Flexner nowhere touches on, and that is not lack of interest and ability on the part of the student but lack of funds. It is frequently financial pressure that is the deciding factor and it takes extraordinary and exceptional fortitude, courage and spirit-

it, and sacrifice of bodily comforts for an able but poverty stricken man to take any but the minimum course that will put him in a position to earn a livelihood. I believe it would be a valuable addition to the monograph if Dr. Flexner would devote a chapter to the financial aspect of medical education from the point of view of the student.

Point 4. - There is one aspect of the practical laboratory instruction in Physiology that Dr. Flexner does not make sufficiently clear. I am, of course, entirely in accord with the principles of freedom from supervision and the largest possible election, which are so convincingly set forth in several chapters, but in case of the type of student laboratory experiments given here at the University of Chicago (nearly all of these experiments are made on animals under anesthesia by the students themselves). the presence of an instructor in the laboratory at all time I feel is a necessity. Consequently, the laboratory work must be done on certain specified periods, otherwise there is too much waste of the instructor's time. This may look like a lock-step system, still I do not see how we can get away from it.

A. J. Carlson

it, and sacrifice of bodily comforts for an able but poverty stricken man to take any but the minimum course that will put him in a position to earn a livelihood. I believe it would be a valuable addition to the monograph if Mr. Flexner would devote a chapter to the financial aspect of medical education from the point of view of the student.

Point 4. - There is one aspect of the practical laboratory in-

struction in Physiology that Mr. Flexner does not make sufficiently clear. I am, of course, entirely in accord with the principles of freedom from supervision and the largest possible election, which are so convincingly set forth in several chapters, but in case of the type of student laboratory experiments given here at the University of Chicago (nearly all of these experiments are made on animals under anesthesia by the students themselves), the presence of an instructor in the laboratory at all time I feel is a necessity. Consequently, the laboratory work must be done on certain specified periods, otherwise there is too much waste of the instructor's time. This may look like a lock-step system, still I do not see how we can get away from it.

A. L. G.

Dear Mr. Carlson:

I find that Professor Ralph Lillie was appointed by the Board as Professor in your department for two years and that his term will expire next September. If therefore, as I suppose is the case, you wish to have his appointment continue and to have him placed upon the regular basis of indeterminate appointment, it will be necessary for you to make recommendation to that effect in your budget and brief.

Sincerely yours,

Physiology

Dear Mr. Carlson:

I find that Professor Ralph Little was appointed by the Board as Professor in your department for two years and that his term will expire next September. It is therefore, as I suppose is the case, you wish to have his appointment continue and so have him placed upon the regular basis of indefinite appointment. It will be necessary for you to make recommendation to that effect in your budget and brief.

Sincerely yours,

The University of Chicago
The Ogden Graduate School of Science

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

April 6, 1925

F 5 XXIV

*This brought up
by HHS who has
seen; no further
action necessary
at present
HHS
4/25*

President E. D. Burton
Hotel Commodore
New York, N. Y.

Dear President Burton:

The work on epilepsy has been done by Dr. Luckhardt, Dr. Dragstedt, and Dr. Carlson in collaboration and will be published in that way when they are finished. The work is incomplete and is waiting Dr. Luckhardt's return from Europe. Professor Dragstedt has done no work whatever in this field since he left us.

Dr. Carlson feels certain that Professor Dragstedt would be delighted to return to us as a Professor of Physiology or in connection with any appropriate department in the Medical School. He is probably receiving at the present time between \$5000 and \$6000 per year. There could be no mistake from the scientific standpoint in having him on our staff. He is a thoroughly good man.

If Mr. Pool or any other donor would endow the work in Physiology, enabling us to have a Research Institute or the beginning of a Research Institute, intensive work could be begun on such vital problems as epilepsy, goiter, anaemias, and many other vitally important problems. The return of Dr. Dragstedt and the addition of perhaps one or two men to take care of some of the routine teaching will be all that is needed if the new Physiology Laboratory can be rushed to completion.

Very truly yours,

Henry G. Gale

Henry G. Gale

HGG:M

The University of Chicago
The Open Graduate School of Science

April 2, 1935

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

President E. B. Burton
Hotel Commodore
New York, N. Y.

Dear President Burton:

The work on epilepsy has been done by Dr. Jackhardt, Dr. Dreyer, and Dr. Carlson in collaboration and will be published in the near future. The work is incomplete and is in the final stages of preparation. Professor Dreyer has done no work whatever in this field since he left us.

Dr. Carlson feels certain that Professor Dreyer would be delighted to return to us as a Professor of Physiology or in connection with any appropriate department in the Medical School. He is presently receiving at the present time between \$2000 and \$3000 per year. There could be no mistake from the scientific standpoint in having him on our staff. He is a thoroughly good man.

If Mr. Pool or any other donor would endow the work in Physiology, enabling us to have a Research Institute or the beginning of a Research Institute, intensive work could be begun on such vital problems as epilepsy, hysteria, anesthesia, and many other vitally important problems. The return of Dr. Dreyer and the addition of perhaps one or two men to take care of some of the routine teaching will be all that is needed if the new Physiology Laboratory can be trusted to completion.

Very truly yours,

Henry C. Gable

Henry C. Gable

HCG:M

This is a copy of the letter to the President of the University of Chicago, dated April 2, 1935, regarding the return of Dr. Dreyer and the endowment of the Physiology Laboratory. The letter is signed by Henry C. Gable, Dean of the Open Graduate School of Science.

BRIEF -- DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

The increase in salary of \$500 in the case of Dr. Luckhardt is, I think, all that is provided for by the Trustees according to my recollection. An increase in salary of \$500. in the case of Dr. Ivy is strongly urged on the basis of his extremely valuable research and teaching work. He has made a very excellent record the two years he has been with us on the staff on his return from Loyola University. It may be noted that he was previously on the staff as an associate and instructor. I am particularly anxious that the University should not repeat in the case of Dr. Ivy the mistake that it has made in the case of Dr. Luckhardt, that is, unjustly withholding recognition in the way of increase of salary clearly merited on the basis of excellent work in the University.

Dr. Lingle retires at the end of this year. Prior to Dr. Luckhardt's departure for Europe we considered together the most desirable and available men to replace Dr. Lingle and we agreed on Nathaniel Kleitman, Ph.D. formerly an associate in the department, and for the past two years National Research Council Fellow, working one year in Utrecht with Dr. Magnus and this year in Paris with Prof. Lapicque and Dr. Pieron. I feel he should be appointed for a period of two years as instructor in Physiology at a salary of \$2500 the first year and \$3000 the second year. Mr. Kleitman is the type of young investigator and teacher whom we have every reason to think will make good in research and teaching according to the ideals we are now attempting to carry through in the University as a whole.

In regard to General Physiology, Dr. Lillie needs an additional man when laboratory work is to be instituted in his courses. I have had several conferences with Dr. Lillie on this matter and we both agree that the ablest and most promising man at present available is Dr. Selig Hecht, for the past two years National Research Council Fellow in General Physiology working at Harvard University. Dr. Hecht already has both a national and international reputation on the caliber of his research.

If there is any possibility of securing funds on the basis of the program of endowment sought for research and teaching this year, we feel that the University should appoint Dr. Hecht as an Instructor in General Physiology at a salary of \$3500. I should like a conference with you together with Dr. Lillie on this matter when the desirability of this appointment can be made clearer and presented in more detail. If funds should not be available for this most desirable appointment, provision must be made for an associate in General Physiology at a salary of \$1200 to \$1500. Dr. Lillie is considering available candidates for such a position.

A ~~xxxx~~ tentative item of \$2000 is included in the budget, mainly for special apparatus for research in General Physiology. Funds for additional equipment needed in the department as a whole when we equip and occupy the new building for the department must be taken up separately.

You will note that the matter of Dr. Luckhardt's services next year is put tentatively as I have not yet received definite word from Dr. Luckhardt that he has declined the offer that he has been considering for some time from the University of Illinois.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

The increase in salary of \$500 in the case of Dr. Lockhardt is, I think, all that is provided for by the Trustees according to my recollection. An increase in salary of \$500 in the case of Dr. Ivy is strongly urged on the basis of his extremely valuable research and teaching work. He has made a very excellent record the two years he has been with us on the staff on his return from Loyola University. It may be noted that he was previously on the staff as an associate and instructor. I am particularly anxious that the University should not repeat in the case of Dr. Ivy the mistake that it has made in the case of Dr. Lockhardt, that is, unjustly withholding recognition in the way of increase of salary clearly merited on the basis of excellent work in the University.

Dr. Lingle retires at the end of this year. Prior to Dr. Lockhardt's departure for Europe we considered together the most desirable and available man to replace Dr. Lingle and we agreed on Nathaniel Kleitman, Ph.D. formerly an associate in the department, and for the past two years National Research Council Fellow, working one year in Utrecht with Dr. Magnus and this year in Paris with Prof. Lapicque and Dr. Piéron. I feel he should be appointed for a period of two years as instructor in Physiology at a salary of \$2500 the first year and \$3000 the second year. Mr. Kleitman is the type of young investigator and teacher whom we have every reason to think will make good in research and teaching according to the ideals we are now attempting to carry through in the University as a whole.

In regard to General Physiology, Dr. Lillie needs an additional man when laboratory work is to be instituted in his courses. I have had several conferences with Dr. Lillie on this matter and we both agree that the ablest and most promising man at present available is Dr. Selig Hecht, for the past two years National Research Council Fellow in General Physiology working at Harvard University. Dr. Hecht already has both a national and international reputation on the caliber of his research.

If there is any possibility of securing funds on the basis of the program of endowment sought for research and teaching this year, we feel that the University should appoint Dr. Hecht as a Instructor in General Physiology at a salary of \$3500. I should like a conference with you together with Dr. Lillie on this matter when the desirability of this appointment can be made clearer and presented in more detail. If funds should not be available for this most desirable appointment, provision must be made for an associate in General Physiology at a salary of \$1800 to \$1900. Dr. Lillie is considering available candidates for such a position.

A tentative item of \$2000 is included in the budget, mainly for special apparatus for research in General Physiology. Funds for additional equipment needed in the department as a whole when we equip and occupy the new building for the department must be taken up separately.

You will note that the matter of Dr. Lockhardt's services next year is put tentatively as I have not yet received definite word from Dr. Lockhardt that he has declined the offer that he has been considering for some time from the University of Illinois.

BRIEF -- DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

The increase in salary of \$500 in the case of Dr. Luckhardt is, I think, all that is provided for by the Trustees according to my recollection. An increase in salary of \$500. in the case of Dr. Ivy is strongly urged on the basis of his extremely valuable research and teaching work. He has made a very excellent record the two years he has been with us on the staff on his return from Loyola University. It may be noted that he was previously on the staff as an associate and instructor. I am particularly anxious that the University should not repeat in the case of Dr. Ivy the mistake that it has made in the case of Dr. Luckhardt, that is, unjustly withholding recognition in the way of increase of salary clearly merited on the basis of excellent work in the University.

Dr. Lingle retires at the end of this year. Prior to Dr. Luckhardt's departure for Europe we considered together the most desirable and available men to replace Dr. Lingle and we agreed on Nathaniel Kleitman, Ph.D. formerly an associate in the department, and for the past two years National Research Council Fellow, working one year in Utrecht with Dr. Magnus and this year in Paris with Prof. Lapicque and Dr. Pieron. I feel he should be appointed for a period of two years as instructor in Physiology at a salary of \$2500 the first year and \$3000 the second year. Mr. Kleitman is the type of young investigator and teacher whom we have every reason to think will make good in research and teaching according to the ideals we are now attempting to carry through in the University as a whole.

In regard to General Physiology, Dr. Lillie needs an additional man when laboratory work is to be instituted in his courses. I have had several conferences with Dr. Lillie on this matter and we both agree that the ablest and most promising man at present available is Dr. Selig Hecht, for the past two years National Research Council Fellow in General Physiology working at Harvard University. Dr. Hecht already has both a national and international reputation on the caliber of his research.

If there is any possibility of securing funds on the basis of the program of endowment sought for research and teaching this year, we feel that the University should appoint Dr. Hecht as a Instructor in General Physiology at a salary of \$3500. I should like a conference with you together with Dr. Lillie on this matter when the desirability of this appointment can be made clearer and presented in more detail. If funds should not be available for this most desirable appointment, provision must be made for an associate in General Physiology at a salary of \$1200 to \$1500. Dr. Lillie is considering available candidates for such a position.

A ~~xxxxx~~ tentative item of \$2000 is included in the budget, mainly for special apparatus for research in General Physiology. Funds for additional equipment needed in the department as a whole when we equip and occupy the new building for the department must be taken up separately.

You will note that the matter of Dr. Luckhardt's services next year is put tentatively as I have not yet received definite word from Dr. Luckhardt that he has declined the offer that he has been considering for some time from the University of Illinois.

The increase in salary of \$500 in the case of Dr. Lashburn is, I think, all that is provided for by the trustees according to my recollection. An increase in salary of \$500 in the case of Dr. Ivy is already made on the basis of his extremely valuable research and teaching work. He has made a very excellent record the two years he has been with us on the staff on his return from Johns Hopkins University. It may be noted that he was previously on the staff as an associate and instructor. I am particularly anxious that the University should not repeat in the case of Dr. Ivy the mistake that it has made in the case of Dr. Lashburn, that is, unjustly withholding recognition in the way of increase of salary clearly merited on the basis of excellent work in the University.

Dr. Lashburn's review at the end of this year. Prior to Dr. Lashburn's departure for Europe we considered together the most desirable and available man to replace Dr. Lashburn and we agreed on Nathaniel Kleitman, Ph.D., formerly an associate in the department, and for the past two years National Research Council Fellow, working one year in Utrecht with Dr. Lashburn and his year in Paris with Prof. Lapicque and Dr. Vernon. I feel he should be appointed for a period of two years as instructor in physiology at a salary of \$3500 the first year and \$3000 the second year. Mr. Kleitman is the type of young investigator and teacher whom we have every reason to think will make good in research and teaching according to the ideals we are now attempting to carry through in the University as a whole.

In regard to General Physiology, Dr. Lillie needs an additional man when laboratory work is to be instituted in his courses. I have had several conferences with Dr. Lillie on this matter and we both agreed that the most promising man at present available is Dr. Felix Benda, for the past two years National Research Council Fellow in General Physiology working at Harvard University. Dr. Benda already has both a national and international reputation on the caliber of his research.

If there is any possibility of securing funds on the basis of the program of endowment sought for research and teaching this year, we feel that the University should appoint Dr. Benda as an instructor in General Physiology at a salary of \$3500. I should like a conference with you on this matter. Dr. Lillie on this matter when the administration of this department was made easier and presented in more detail. It should be noted that he was an associate in this most desirable appointment. Provision may be made for an associate in General Physiology at a salary of \$1500 to \$1800. Dr. Lillie is considering available candidates for such a position.

A recent tentative item of \$2000 is included in the budget, which for special apparatus for research in General Physiology. Funds for additional equipment needed in the department as a whole must be sought and secured the new building for the department must be worked up separately.

You will note that the matter of Dr. Lashburn's services next year is not tentatively as I have not yet received definite word from Dr. Lashburn that he has declined the offer that we have been considering for some time from the University of Illinois.