

# CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject

Director of Laboratories

File No.

Regarding

Date

## SEE

Name or Subject

Stieglitz, Julius

File No.

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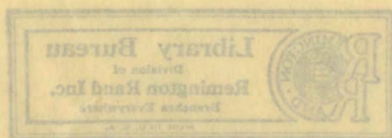
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*Director of Laboratory*

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Department of Chemistry

*XX*  
*Carl M*  
*108*

Chicago, Oct. 11th. 1912.

Dear President Judson:

I have carefully considered the matter of the appointment to a directorship of laboratories, about which you were kind enough *h* to speak to me, and I have decided that I should be very glad to accept such a position. I have gone over the material you gave me and should like to start at once securing other important data from elsewhere and from our own departments--particularly also as to the ratio of students to assistants--- in order that I may, if possible, be in a position to make some definite recommendations before the Spring Quarter. I presume that I may have access to Mr. Arnett's files, as far as they concern assistants.

Aside from the question of the new appointment, I had intended to ask you whether you did not consider the present time a particularly opportune one to bring before Miss Culver, in some way, the need for a laboratory for Pathology, Hygiene and Bacteriology, which would complete the group of laboratories for our premedical courses and would form the link to the clinical courses. You may recall that the Zoology building is so crowded that next year the biological libraries will have to be moved out of Hull Court completely. The urgent situation in that building results from the presence in it of the work in pathology and bacteriology and Miss Culver's attention could be drawn to the fact that we have now passed the limits of the capacity of the four laboratories. I think that she would find a report of the number of courses given in these buildings, the number of students



# The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

## Department of Chemistry

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who have profited from them and particularly of the research work which has been carried to a successful issue in the laboratories extremely interesting and gratifying and I should be glad to have such a report drawn up for your use, if you consider it advisable. The urgent demand of municipalities for trained hygienists is an important factor in the situation and would probably appeal to Miss C. who is so deeply interested in the success of the University.

Thanking you again for your kindness and for your good opinion, I am,

yours sincerely,

*Julius Stieglitz*



*Director of Laboratories*

The University of Chicago

Department of Chemistry

XX +213  
November twenty-third,  
Nineteen twenty-two.

President Harry Pratt Judson  
University of Chicago.

Dear President Judson:

As indicated to you in our conference yesterday, Professor Goode and a small group of professional men are interested in having an investigation undertaken on the possibility of using electrical power to develop a liquid fuel. They would wish to employ a Ph.D. as research chemist and would ask for the privilege of having him work in Kent Chemical Laboratory.

The problem is one of profound scientific and theoretical importance, as well as one of the greatest economic importance, looking toward the time when new resources for fuel must be found for use in this country and thruout the world. Under the circumstances, I would recommend that this arrangement be approved by you, under the usual conditions that a special laboratory fee, say of twenty dollars per quarter, be paid, as well as that breakage and supplies used be paid for. Any special apparatus which may be needed and which we may not have would have to be supplied without expense to the University, but would be the property of the group in question. It should also be understood that this arrangement can be terminated by the University or the other party, at will.

Any results obtained, would, of course, be the property of the group of gentlemen, exactly as results obtained by any member of the Staff in the course of his work, would be his own private property. It is not a question of the appointment of a Fellow who would depend on the staff for the development of a project, but rather a question of independent investigation of a real *problem of* scientific and economic value, being carried out in Kent. I believe it would be wholly desirable to have that type of work done here.

Sincerely yours,

JS-EES

*Julius Steglitz*



November 27, 1922.

My dear Mr. Stieglitz:-

Your note of the 23rd instant is received. As I understand it, this involves simply permission for a private person, not in any way connected with the University, to use the laboratory for private purposes. This might be permitted provided it does not interfere with the work of the laboratory, and provided it does not involve cost to the University.

Very truly yours,

Dr. J. Stieglitz,  
The University of Chicago.

HPJ:CB

November 27, 1932.

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The University of Chicago.

HPJ:CS

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The University of Chicago

The University Laboratories

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

December 6, 1913.

Dear President Judson:-

I think that your draft of a reply to Professor Mathews clearly defines the question of the office of a director of laboratories. Some of the heads of departments, including Professor Mathews, seem to overlook the fact that my reports are recommendations to the President, that the President in every instance seeks a free discussion from heads of their side of every question (as is illustrated by the present situation) and that weighing the facts brought out by these frank discussions of both parties the President will make his decisions with a fuller knowledge of the conditions than in the past. These decisions no doubt will sometimes overrule the recommendations of the department, sometimes those of the Director. No fair minded man should object to intelligent discussion of this character as a preliminary to action.

Miss Barnard's illness has made it necessary for me to take charge of her classes in addition to my own. This had delayed my replies on the situation in the biological departments. I have thought that the wisest plan would be for me to consider the program of each department for next year and, after consultation with the head, to make recommendations, if necessary, for specific changes. In case of a conflict of opinion on these specific matters, a hearing before you or Dean Angell



# The University of Chicago

## The University Laboratories

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

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should put you into a position to settle the issue.

As Professor Jordan is about to leave for Europe I have first taken up the program of his department. In a conference with him he has agreed to the suggestions made as to changes in the program. The most important change, which he has heartily endorsed, is that the course in bacteriology for medical students shall be given in the Spring as well as in the Autumn Quarter without any increase in the staff but with a more efficient use of the present staff than in the past. If the curriculum committee of the medical board approves this plan, it would make it possible for the department to handle all the medical students without congestion and without any intentional reduction in their numbers. At the same time this distribution of the staff and work should make it possible to provide room for the graduate work even in the Autumn Quarter and thus relieve another distressing feature of the situation. While these arrangements do not remove the need of a building for pathology, bacteriology and hygiene they should alleviate the evils of the present situation.

I think that specific programs of courses and distribution of instructors in other departments - for instance in physiological chemistry - should bring results with a minimum of friction and that in case of an unavoidable difference of opinion we will at least have specific



The University of Chicago

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

3.

questions placed before you for settlement.

Yours sincerely,

*Julius Steglitz*



The University of Chicago

The University Laboratories

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

*Sanff Bill*

May 11th, 1922.

President Harry Pratt Judson  
University of Chicago.

Dear Mr. President:

I have received the inclosed papers from your office. You will recall that when this question of duty-free importation for Universities and Colleges first came up some two or three years ago, in connection with projected legislation, you referred the matter to the Board of Trustees. As I recall their action, it was in effect that they should leave the decision of the abolition of the privilege of duty-free importation to colleges and universities to Congress, without expressing any opinion in regard to the wisdom of such action.

There are, of course, two sides to the problem. The cancellation of this privilege undoubtedly will prove a burden for all educational institutions, and will cost our University probably several thousand dollars a year. At the same time, it is essential to have American instrument makers develop going methods for manufacturing fine apparatus which will enable them to stand competition with the longer experience of French and German makers. Far more than half of the supplies used in this country are for educational and research institutions and the duty free privilege has meant comparatively scant protection in the past. My own feeling in the matter is that while it will be detrimental to science, the gain in the long run is worth the sacrifice, provided the cancellation of this privilege and the increased duties are specifically limited to a moderate period of time, say ten years; for, by that time, if American makers can not compete on the basis of only sufficient protection to equalize labor costs, then they ought to succumb to international competition. I have no doubt, however, that put to the test, we would survive.

In this connection, there is a movement on foot starting with Prof. Carman of the Department of Physics of the University of Illinois to appeal for the privilege of duty free importation of at least two pieces of any one kind of scientific

May 11th, 1933

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In this connection, there is a report of your committee with regard to the question of the privilege of duty-free importation of equipment for the purpose of duty-free importation of equipment for the purpose of duty-free importation.

#2--Judson

laboratory instrument for use in instruction and research.

*is concerned* So far as the importation of apparatus not made in this country, I believe that would be a wise and fair provision, and if you wish to put the University on record at the present time, that would be the only modification of the previous action of the Board of Trustees that I could recommend.

Sincerely yours,

JS-EES

*Julius Stegley*



A. TRAEGER

PRESIDENT

E. LEITZ, INCORPORATED

*Mr. Steyeritz H.R.*  
60 EAST 10TH STREET  
NEW YORK CITY

May 1, 1922.

Dear Sir:—

Re: Tariff Bill H. R. 7456.

I am taking the liberty to address you relative to the pending Tariff Bill and enclose a pamphlet which gives a close survey of the circumstances and facts in this matter.

Since I am associated with a firm whose business consists of the importation and domestic manufacture of scientific instruments, the manufacturing end being the larger part of our business, I consider myself well able to view the tariff situation from a neutral standpoint.

Inherently opposed to prohibitive tariff rates, in particular as they relate to scientific instruments, jeopardizing the development of science in this country, I solicit concerted and forceful action from those parties interested that the proposed Tariff Bill will not become a law, and suggest quick steps towards filing protest with the proper authorities.

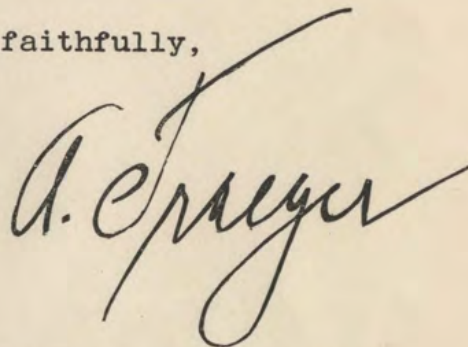
The enclosed pamphlet will demonstrate to you the facts surrounding the Tariff Bill, as has been reported to the Senate Committee on Finance which aside from

55% Tariff on Scientific Instruments, carries with it the Abolishment of the privilege to Educational Institutions to import these instruments free of duty.

If this Bill passes, the critical financial conditions now faced by Educational Institutions, Research Laboratories and Scientists will take a further turn to the worse, jeopardizing the development of science.

If interested in this problem, which is now facing us, please peruse the pamphlet enclosed and take immediate action as suggested therein.

Yours faithfully,



Enclosure.

P. S. Immediate protest only will bring results in favor of this just and important cause.

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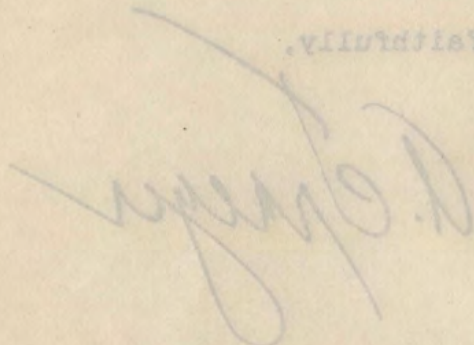
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*Mr. Stieglitz*

**TARIFF BILL H. R. 7456**

Reported on April 11, 1922, to the Senate Committee on Finance by Mr. McCumber

# **A Menace to Science And Educational Institutions**

## **I. Analysis of the present Tariff Bill now in effect:**

The Underwood Tariff Bill, still in power, enacted October 3, 1913, under democratic majority provides a rate of 25% ad valorem for Scientific Instruments, Microscopes, etc., and grants, to Educational Institutions, the privilege of importing these items **FREE OF DUTY**. (This privilege has likewise prevailed in tariff acts existing prior to the one referred to.)

## **II. Analysis of the "Fordney Tariff Bill" H. R. 7456, introduced in the House of Representatives on June 29, 1921.**

This bill provides an increase to the following rates:

- (a) **Microscopes, Photo Apparatus, Projection Apparatus, Field Glasses, Optical and Scientific Instruments, 35% ad valorem.**
- (b) **Abolishes the privilege to Educational Institutions of importing Scientific Instruments free of duty.**

## **III. ANALYSIS OF THE LATEST FORM OF TARIFF BILL H. R. 7456 reported by Mr. McCumber on April 11, 1922. NOW BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.**

**Par. 228, Page 45, reads as follows:**

*Azimuth mirrors, sextants, and octants; photographic and projection lenses, opera and field glasses, telescopes, **microscopes and other optical instruments** and frames and mountings for the same **55% AD VALOREM** (120% increase over the present rate.)*

**Par. 360, Page 77, reads as follows:**

*Philosophical scientific, and laboratory instruments, apparatus, utensils, appliances (including drawing, and mathematical instruments), and parts thereof, composed wholly or in chief value of metal, surveying instruments and parts thereof **55% AD VALOREM** (120% increase over the present rate.)*

**Par. 1531, Page 216, DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR DUTY FREE IMPORTATION OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, THEREFORE, AUTOMATICALLY CANCELS THIS PRIVILEGE.**

The proposed increase of tariff rates is beyond reason and without any basis of justice. Institutions of teaching, Research Laboratories and Scientists face, at the present moment, a most serious crisis and the further development of science is profoundly jeopardized on account of the curtailed budgets and lack of funds; some of the Educational Institutions find it necessary to reduce salaries of Professors and Teachers.

Knowing these conditions to be a fact, what will happen if

1. **Tariff Rates on Scientific Instruments are more than doubled?**
2. **Duty Free Importation for Educational Institutions is abolished?**

**Answer:**

**Conditions now prevailing will still take a turn to the worse, the consequence of which a factor to further undermine the development of Science, most seriously hampered so far.**

**Cause of High Rates:**

The domestic manufacturers clamor for protection. During the tariff hearings they took it upon themselves to place before the committees in session their side of the story in a most pitiful light, and tried to convince the committees that the present rate of tariff (25%) does not provide an adequate protection. **How true this statement proves to the facts, is explained by their action to be able to underbid invariably those prices made for goods to be imported free of duty.**

Protection for the domestic manufacturer is naturally a matter of necessity. **The present tariff rate of 25% is one of adequate protection. The proposed tariff rate of 55% is prohibitive, prohibitive as far as importations are concerned.** It is beyond a doubt that with the increase of tariff rates and abolishment of duty free importation for Educational Institutions, the prices of domestic goods will take an advance of no negligible concern.

**The Rate of 55% combined with the Abolishment of Duty Free Importation for Educational Institutions, will throw the entire burden upon Institutions and Scientists.**

**The Channels, responsible for the Development of Science in this country, will be most heavily taxed as a return for the splendid and unselfish service they render.**

The strong opposition prevailing amongst the Scientists of this country is forcefully voiced through

**the resolution passed and adopted by the "American Association for the Advancement of Science" (having over 12,000 members) at the Second Toronto Meeting, December 27-31, 1921.**

The resolution follows:

### **RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL**

Seven resolutions bearing on the general welfare of American peoples were adopted by the Council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the Second Toronto Meeting, December 27-31, 1921. These resolutions follow:—

*A resolution on the desirability of the duty-free importation of scientific materials and apparatus by educational and research institutions in the United States, adopted by the Executive Committee of the Council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the regular spring meeting of the Committee, April 24, 1921, and approved and officially adopted by the Council at the Toronto meeting, December 29, 1921.*

Text of resolution follows:—

## **THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE DUTY ON SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

The following resolution regarding duty-free importation of scientific materials and scientific books in the English language into the United States by educational institutions have been passed by the American Association for the Advancement of Science:—

*WHEREAS, the scientific education of the youth of the United States is among the most fundamental and important functions of the Republic, education being the only means by which the advantages of present civilization may be surely transmitted to coming generations of citizens and by which the future progress of the Republic may be assured; and*

*WHEREAS, the prosecution of the said scientific education of the youth requires unrestricted employment of the apparatus and materials of science in educational institutions, this being increasingly true for more advanced education; and*

*WHEREAS, the scientific materials and apparatus to be used in educational institutions ought to be selected as far as possible, without consideration of their place of origin, since science is world-wide in its scope; and*

*WHEREAS, any increase in the cost of scientific equipment for education is to be greatly deplored, since the funds available for its purchase by educational institutions are invariably inadequate in comparison with the great needs and possibilities of education; and*

*WHEREAS, institutions for higher education must still be relied on for the most fundamental and far-reaching steps in the advancement of knowledge, through the scientific researches of their faculties and students; and*

*WHEREAS, both financial and patriotic considerations clearly require that the Republic should aid fundamental scientific research in every possible way, especially avoiding the erection of artificial barriers across the path of the advance of true knowledge; and, finally,*

*WHEREAS, in consideration of the foregoing clauses, The American Association for the Advancement of Science, with its 12,000 members, almost all of whom are citizens of the United States—representing the fundamental scientific interests of the country from the standpoint of scientific research as well as from that of instruction, and representing especially the institutions for higher education and their staffs—views with very serious concern the proposal to repeal section 573 of the tariff act of October 3, 1913, which allows the duty-free importation of scientific materials by educational institutions; therefore, be it*

*RESOLVED, that The American Association for the Advancement of Science respectfully calls the attention of the Congress of the United States to the very great hindrance and burden that would be imposed upon the scientific education and research in the Republic if its educational institutions were to be deprived of the privilege of duty-free importation of scientific apparatus and materials, which they have enjoyed for many years; and be it further*

*RESOLVED, that the American Association also respectfully urges the restoration of the corresponding privilege of duty-free importation of single copies of scientific books in the English language by recognized educational institutions and the faculties, such books constituting an important item of both institutional and personal equipment for advanced instruction and research, especially since it is undesirable that scientific publications in languages other than English should be artificially favored in the United States; and be it finally*

*RESOLVED, that these resolutions be forwarded to the proper committees of the Congress of the United States, to the National Academy of Sciences, to the National Research Council, and to the secretaries of the scientific societies affiliated with the American Association, that they be published in SCIENCE, official organ of the association, and also that they be sent to each member of the association.*

How little weight this resolution has cast upon the tariff committee is brought out by the fact explained herewith:—

**The resolution has been passed at a time when the tariff bill H. R. 7456 reported by Mr. Fordney, "35% on Scientific Instruments and Abolishment of Duty Free Importation to Educational Institutions"**

**had been presented to the U. S. Senate. Since then Mr. McCumber reported the amended Bill H. R. 7456 to the Senate Committee on Finance with a still higher rate, viz:—**

**"55% on Scientific Instruments and furthermore abolishing the Duty Free Importation by Educational Institutions."**

**Is this the answer to a forceful and just plea or have the arguments and claims of the Scientists of this country remained unheard? Assuming the latter prevails, there is still hope that**

**united efforts of Scientific Associations, Colleges and individual presentation by each Scientist will bring the desired results.**

**Why do countries like England and Canada permit free entry of all scientific apparatus, regardless if imported for Educational Institutions or Individuals?**

**Because these countries have realized the tremendous importance of NOT TAXING Science, to give it all possible assistance, knowing that the entire community will benefit through the unhampered and encouraged development of Science. Is this country not to benefit by their experience, or is this mighty country falling behind others who know what they are doing?**

**Yet, it is not too late, let the facts brought out in this pamphlet, be an inspiration to immediate action,**

**telegraph, write or make personal presentation to the Senator and Congressman of your District and furthermore communicate with each member of the**

**U. S. Senate Committee on Finance,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.**

likewise address:—

**The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.**

**Present the facts outlined and voice your strong disapproval against**

**55% Tariff on Scientific Instruments, Paragraphs 228 and 360, and the Abolishment of the Duty Free Importation Privilege of Scientific Instruments to Educational Institutions, Paragraph 1531.**

**In addition, interest the Scientific Organizations of which you are a member or with which you are acquainted, to united action, to present their voice of protest in a convincing and strong manner.**

**Forceful and quick action will undoubtedly bring results to the benefit of Science and its development in this country.**

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS  
URBANA

A. P. CARMAN  
PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS  
AND HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

May 3, 1922

Professor H.G. Gale  
Ryerson Physical Laboratory  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Professor Gale:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which we have sent to Senators McKinley and McCormick. It was signed by fourteen or fifteen of our men in charge of departments doing scientific work. We did not have a large number of signatures because we thought that a less number of important names would carry more weight than a large number of names which would not be recognized.

Numbers of our men are in favor of trying for a complete duty free importation of scientific apparatus for universities and colleges such as we enjoy now, but it seemed better under the circumstances to ask for this limited provision. By this we will be able to get the best instruments for a particular investigation without the extra tax.

If your men at the University think well of this we would be very glad if you could word a letter asking either total duty free or limited importation. You could word a letter which would be more effective than this and in any case it would be better not to use the same wording. We have been writing to a number of institutions, hoping that by our combined efforts we may be able to save this privilege to our universities.

With best wishes, I remain

Yours truly,

*A. P. Carman*

DMR

*Mr Steegley*  
*I think you should be*  
*this one to handle this*  
*H. G. Gale*

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS  
URBANA

A. P. GARMAN  
PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS  
AND HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

May 3, 1933

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Ryerson Physical Laboratory  
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With best wishes, I remain

Yours truly,

APG

Urbana, Illinois, April 29, 1922

Hon. W.B. McKinley  
U.S. Senator

Dear Mr. McKinley:

This letter is to ask you as one of our Senators to use your influence to have incorporated in the Tariff Bill a provision for the duty-free importation by any university or college, of at least two pieces of any one kind of scientific laboratory instrument for use in instruction and research. Our country has always accorded to its universities and colleges the privilege of duty free importation of scientific apparatus in the interest of learning and progress. It is a general rule, that special refined pieces of apparatus based upon the newest things in science are made by only one maker in the world, whether in America or in Europe: few of such refined pieces are called for and yet it is upon such pieces of apparatus that we depend for the scientific advance which is such an important factor in industrial progress. The duty on such laboratory instruments is in fact a tax on scientific investigation with no appreciable revenue to the government. Indeed, it will be practically an embargo to many universities on obtaining the newest and most improved apparatus discovered and devised by scientists outside of the United States. It would tend to isolate our science from the science of other countries, - and that of course means against progress. As stated above, for most kinds of scientific instruments which will be imported under the proposed duty-free privilege, there is no competition, and so the question of tariff protection of an instrument making company does not enter. Indeed, to stimulate instrument making, we must stimulate the scientific work in our university laboratories where the devisers of new things in science are trained.

The personal financial interest of the undersigned is only that of the general tax payer, but we being engaged in scientific investigation and instruction in the University of Illinois know that it is most important for education and scientific progress that our universities and colleges have every privilege of keeping abreast of progress in science. We, therefore, your fellow citizens, respectfully request that you use your influence to have incorporated in the Tariff Bill the above mentioned provision for the duty free importation of scientific instruments by our universities and colleges.

Urbana, Illinois, April 30, 1933

Hon. W.B. McKinley  
U.S. Senator

Dear Mr. McKinley:

This letter is to ask you as one of our Senators to use your influence to have incorporated in the Tariff Bill a provision for the duty-free importation by any university or college, of at least two pieces of any one kind of scientific laboratory instrument for use in instruction and research. Our country has always accorded to its universities and colleges the privilege of duty free importation of scientific apparatus in the interest of learning and progress. It is a general rule, that special refined pieces of apparatus based upon the newest things in science are made by only one maker in the world, whether in America or in Europe; few of such refined pieces are called for and yet it is upon such pieces of apparatus that we depend for the scientific advance which is such an important factor in industrial progress. The duty on such laboratory instruments is in fact a tax on scientific investigation with no appreciable revenue to the government. Indeed, it will be practically an embargo to many universities on obtaining the newest and most improved apparatus discovered and devised by scientists outside of the United States. It would tend to isolate our science from the science of other countries, - and that of course means against progress. As stated above, for most kinds of scientific instruments which will be imported under the proposed duty-free privilege, there is no competition, and so the question of tariff protection of an instrument making company does not enter. Indeed, to stimulate instrument making, we must stimulate the scientific work in our university laboratories where the devisers of new things in science are trained.

The personal financial interest of the undersigned is only that of the general taxpayer, but we being engaged in scientific investigation and instruction in the University of Illinois know that it is most important for education and scientific progress that our universities and colleges have every privilege of keeping abreast of progress in science. We, therefore, your fellow citizens, respectfully request that you use your influence to have incorporated in the Tariff Bill the above mentioned provision for the duty free importation of scientific instruments by our universities and colleges.

May 13, 1922.

My dear Mr. Stieglitz:-

Thank you for your note of the 11th instant on the matter of legislation. I do not believe that we are called on to take any further steps in addition to the action of the Board some time ago. So far as the suggestion for a limited provision for duty-free importations is concerned I do not believe that will get anywhere. It may perhaps be understood when the tariff is fixed that in a few years our manufacturers will be able to compete with foreign manufacturers without duty. That has not been the history of the policy of the manufacturers of any kind in the past.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Julius Stieglitz,  
The University of Chicago.

HPJ:CB

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XXIV

The University of Chicago

The University Laboratories

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

01317

*Physiology*

July 10, 1923

President Ernest D. Burton  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear President Burton:

I asked my son, Dr. Edward Stieglitz, to follow up all references to the work of Dr. L. that he could find. He is a National Research Fellow in medicine, and far better able than I myself to follow the literature.

*in the  
Experimental  
way*

He finds that the authors overlooked references to two or three older papers which showed that ethylene has been used before as an anesthetic on man and on animals. It seems never to have been used as successfully before as by the workers here, and none of the previous work was as thorough or complete as that of the present authors. There is no doubt in my mind that medicine will owe to these workers at the University the successful, practical introduction of the new anesthetic.

There often are forerunners to important work of an unsuccessful type, or of minor importance. This should detract as little from a successful effort as the work of the French, under De Lesseps, could nullify the importance of the successful effort of the United States to build the canal at Panama.

*yes*

It may be that medical men in New York know of still more recent work than we have been able to uncover. I should be glad to write to Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute, asking him for my personal information what his knowledge in the matter is. We are good friends, and have often helped each other.

Yours truly,

*Julius Stieglitz*

JOS/MS

July 10, 1922

President Ernest B. Burton  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois  
Dear President Burton:

I asked my son, Dr. Edward G. Burton, to follow up all  
references to the work of Dr. L. J. Cole in your library. He is a  
National Research Fellow in Medicine, and has been able to find  
I myself to follow the literature.

He finds that the authors overlooked references to two  
or three other papers which showed that certain had been used  
before as an antibiotic on man and on animals. It seems never  
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102/12

July 17, 1923

Dr. Simon Flexner, Director  
Rockefeller Institute  
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I have so many inquiries in regard to the originality of the work of Dr. Luckhardt on the use of ethylene as an anesthetic, that in fairness to Dr. Luckhardt, I must look for advice to others more familiar with the field, and I am wondering whether you could help me out?

My son looked up the literature for me, and found there were two or three previous articles on experiments with ethylene published some time ago. These are of the nature of preliminary investigations rather than exhaustive, and they certainly do not lead to the practical introduction of ethylene as a general method of producing surgical anesthesia. I understand that Dr. Luckhardt overlooked these earlier articles, and failed to refer to them, but that this was purely an oversight, and they would not have affected his work. Of course, there are practically always preliminary forerunners of important discoveries, but some one man is usually responsible for the final successful solution of the problem.

I am wondering whether my son and I have overlooked more recent and more impressive reports of success elsewhere in a practical way with ethylene as an anesthetic. I should be much obliged to you if you could put me on the track of any such recent work. Through my connection with the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the A.M.A., and my writings on the relation of chemistry to medicine, it is rather important for me to be well posted.

Thanking you in advance for any help, I remain with cordial greetings

Yours sincerely,

JOS/MS

July 17, 1933

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New York, New York

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